

# Eisenhower Talk Takes New Turn

## Reassuring Medical Bulletins Set Off Barrage of Questions

The medical bulletins about President Eisenhower's health have had such a continuously reassuring note in them for several days that the general anxiety felt two weeks ago about the imminence of a serious change has subsided.

Hence the speculation here as to the President's intentions on the political front has also taken a new turn. The questions being asked now are these:

First, on January 20, 1956, Mr. Eisenhower will have served exactly three years. Is this not likely to be the occasion for the announcement he all along has had in mind concerning his availability for renomination?

Second, if Mr. Eisenhower undertakes to remain in office until the end of his fourth year, January 20, 1957, will he or will he not risk further damage to his health because of the cares of his office?

Third, if the President really desires a complete respite from the responsibilities of his office, would he be able to get this in any way except by resigning on January 20, 1956, and giving up the fourth year of his term?

Fourth, if the President and his physicians decide he can carry on throughout a fourth year, why isn't it logical to assume that he could, therefore, also carry on for a fifth year or sixth year or longer?

Plainly, the devoted admirers of the President who think he is really indispensable to his country and world affairs at this critical time in history are asking in all earnestness: Why, if the President can serve a full year from January 20, 1956, can't he be

counted on to serve for as much of a second term as he is able?

The argument is made that the American people in 1956, if Mr. Eisenhower were the candidate, would not be voting for a man who was certain to serve the full four years. The answer to this is that no candidate ever has been certain he could serve out his term, and the electorate always takes that chance.

The Constitution fully recognizes this contingency and provides that the American people shall elect a Vice President at the same time they elect a President. While it is true that under the present electoral system, the candidates for President and Vice President must be voted on together and cannot be separated—as was originally the case in the first years of the republic, before the Constitution was changed—the voter can nevertheless by his political influence in his own party and through a national convention express his wishes as to who should be the vice presidential nominee. There is a new emphasis on the vice presidency nowadays. Also, the voter can refuse to cast his ballot for a ticket if either name on it is not acceptable to him.

If the President does eliminate himself from the race and the months of 1956 reveal him to be in a condition of health approximating his normal status, more and more people will say it was a mistake for him to have withdrawn.

One wonders how Mr. Eisenhower himself may feel if the Lord spares him another four

years in relatively good health and during those four years he observes blunders made by a successor President. Will his conscience bother him and make him think he should not have stayed on despite the risks? If America, for example, became involved in a war, many Americans might feel that Mr. Eisenhower, by staying in office, could have avoided it. Would history then say that a different decision should have been made by him?

Certainly nobody ought to exercise political pressure on the President—as, for example, to argue that his continuance in office is necessary to the Republican Party or to any of the persons now in office. But public opinion, which is in the main not too concerned with political parties as such, may indicate that Mr. Eisenhower has a duty to his country above all else. When a young man volunteers for duty in the armed services despite physical handicaps, he shows the highest form of devotion to his country.

Dwight Eisenhower has been trained as a soldier. His sense of duty will determine his future. If he does decide that he cannot be a candidate, he will reiterate his belief that no man is indispensable and that the Nation must take a calculated risk in selecting at the November, 1956, election someone for the highest office in the land who the majority of voters "think can best carry out the wishes of the American people." But might not Mr. Eisenhower also say, when January 20, 1956, comes, that the country should have the services of a full-time President immediately for the whole year of 1956 and the 20 days of 1957 until a successor is inaugurated?

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LOUIE

—By Harry Hanan



## POTOMAC FEVER

FLETCHER KNEBEL

Harry Truman bawls out the American Legion for mixing in politics. Harry believes there comes a time when a man must speak frankly—and frankly speaking, that time is when he isn't running for anything.

Republicans who are talking about Milton Eisenhower for President must think the presidency is an inherited characteristic—like measles or insomnia.

Ike offers to accept a Soviet proposal that inspection teams be stationed in each country. The Eisenhower team kicked the Reds out of Washington so hard, they're liable to land on the sidewalk in front of your corner drugstore.

Gov. Harriman of New York denies he'll announce for President soon. Harriman prefers the strong, silent role. In politics, that's anybody who's out of breath from running.

Treasury Secretary Humphrey confers with Ike. Humphrey can report that the Government still is keeping up with the Joneses—and borrowing from everybody else in the neighborhood to do it.

Politics is the only business where you can promise the customer something for nothing—and have him believe you.

It's obvious now why Republican Chairman Hall picked San Francisco for the '56 convention. The Golden Gate Bridge makes a wonderful jumping-off place.

CONSTANTINE BROWN

# Need for New NATO Strategy

## Bonn Lag in Building Army Laid to German Skepticism

The possibility that the West German republic, the latest addition to NATO, will be unable to provide a promised armed force of some 500,000 men in the foreseeable future brings up the necessity of re-vamping the strategy of that Western coalition.

While the fringes of the Western defense system have been improved by Iran joining the Turkish-Iraqi military defense system, thus completing our defenses around the vulnerable southeastern border of the USSR, the European defenses have become weaker recently.

The French have so far withdrawn about two divisions from the Rhine and are expected, unless the African problems are solved forthwith, to send more of these battle-trained forces to Morocco and Algeria.

Britain must increase its industrial production and is short of manpower. This necessitates a cut in the armed forces. Gen. Alfred Gruenther has been unofficially notified that at least one and possibly two British divisions stationed in Germany may be redeployed within the next 18 months. This would leave by the end of next year only 12 combat-ready divisions between the Elbe and the Rhine.

The possibility of France and Britain having to reduce their military contingents has been foreseen for some time. Ever since President Eisenhower—then Gen. Eisenhower—was in supreme command of the NATO forces, the top military men have expressed themselves forcefully that unless a

West German force could be supplied, the whole military structure of the NATO would not be worth much.

In the fall of 1952, Gen. Matthew Ridgway reported to Washington that in the event of a Red attack he could guarantee a defense action to last sufficiently to remove the American civilians from Europe. This was estimated at 60 days. But the situation would be changed entirely if we had a German force of at least 12 divisions on our side, said Eisenhower, Ridgway and Gruenther in turn. The Kremlin itself realized this truth and has done everything in its power to delay the association of the Bonn government with the West. And once this was partly achieved, the Kremlin used all known devices to prevent Bonn making good on its commitments to the West.

The Kremlin has exploited to a greater degree than is generally known by the public the desire of the German people for reunification of their divided country. Although Chancellor Adenauer during his recent visit to Moscow indignantly rejected a trade of neutrality for unity, the men in the Kremlin have successfully spread the word in Western Germany that the unity goal can be accomplished if the military pledges to the remain only "paper promises."

Recent reports from Bonn show that the original organization of some 6,000 cadres, approved by the Bundestag last August, is nowhere near completion. There was an 80 per cent drop in the inquiries of potential enlistees in the new army between July, when questionnaires were sent out,

and the end of September.

Now the Bonn government has informed its NATO partners that it cannot afford to allocate more than about \$2 billion for organization of its armed forces and expects the balance—estimated at roughly twice that figure—to come from the United States.

What has dampened the interest of the German people? The answer is that in addition to psychological factors, the unprecedented prosperity of Western Germany which provides highly remunerative jobs for all its citizens, the reluctance of the German people to dig into their pockets to support an army principally intended to protect its Western neighbors, the risks of Soviet retaliation and the "spirit of Geneva" have had much to do with this lukewarmness.

The man in the street in Western Germany asks: "What good would an army do us?" And he continues: "The Western powers can bring about reunification only if the Russians are willing. And they will be willing only on their own terms, as was the case in Austria."

Newspapers and magazines avidly read by all Germans point out that France and Britain, the political pillars of the NATO in Europe, are anxious to come to terms with the Communist world at almost any price. Why, they want to know, should Hans become the fall guy in the race for the Soviets' friendship?

The fact that the Big Three will offer a common front at the forthcoming Geneva conference leaves the average German very cold. He has heard that often before and has become very skeptical about a united front of Western powers when there is no shooting war in progress.

DORIS FLEESON

# Harriman Comes Out in the Open

## Illness of Eisenhower Changed New Yorker's Campaign Strategy

One of the casualties of President Eisenhower's illness is the prudent strategy of Gov. Harriman's presidential boom.

The original plan was that the Governor of New York should remain available and let the front runner, Adlai Stevenson, absorb the inevitable liabilities of that position. It was believed that Stevenson would be reluctant to enter the State presidential nominating primaries and that even if he did, Senator Kefauver, widely accepted as a popular favorite, would defeat him often enough to tarnish the Stevenson legend.

This plan had the further merit that the Stevenson supporters—many of whom suffer from the same touch-me-not emotion regarding him that the dedicated Eisenhower advocates have for the President—would resent Kefauver, not Harriman, if things turned out badly for their hero.

Now that the Democratic nomination appears extremely valuable, Harriman himself, his loyal former boss, Harry Truman, and his political manager, Carmine DeSapio,

have not been able to stand the strain. The Harriman candidacy, for better or for worse, is out in the open.

It is a free country and it is probably better for the people who inhabit it that candidates make an open campaign for the national ticket rather than attempting to manipulate their nominations.

The Kefauver people are all smiles. They had never counted on New York. They welcome DeSapio's present visit to California, confident he cannot make inroads into Kefauver strength but expecting that he will make it harder to elect a slate committed to Stevenson.

It is increasingly evident that Stevenson will have to fight for the nomination. This may be a blessing in disguise. There has never been any doubt that the former Governor of Illinois, whether his ideas were right or wrong, thought in the general interest. But there has been a good deal of question whether he was persuading people that he felt their problems.

It is admittedly a hard task for an intellectual to achieve such communication. Truman

achieved it effortlessly because he was of the people. What made them mad, made him mad; what pleased them, pleased him. To a degree, President Eisenhower, whose simplicities—Western stories and popular tunes—are smiled at by sophisticates, has the same advantage.

Stevenson is aware that this is one of his problems. He has a horror of hypocrisy; he is also sure that if he tried to behave in any manner not natural to him, he would do it badly.

When Stevenson advisers discuss the situation, the question of the Stevenson jokes comes up. It is the firm opinion of some, including the former national chairman, Stephen Mitchell, that the Stevenson humor is his best claim to earthliness. Mitchell believes Stevenson should be encouraged to "be funny," which he does so well, and that the Republicans scoff at it because they are afraid it goes over.

One politician of proved astuteness has cautioned Stevenson to leave all his sophisticated, intellectual friends behind when he starts on the mashed-potato-and-green-peas circuit of the State primaries. His advice: Use your own ear and your own wits and you will do well.

# Army and Marine Boosts Win Tentative Okay

By JOHN A. GILES

The Defense Department has approved "in principle" a request by the Army and Marine Corps for boosts in their strength to handle the six-month reserve training program, it was learned today.

The Army asked for a 16,000-man boost and a 3,000-man increase in draft calls beginning in January. The Marine Corps asked for an additional 1,000 officers and men to handle its part.

However, because of the uncertainty over how many youths will volunteer, no firm figures have been decided on. The Joint Chiefs of Staff approved the request for the additional men to drill the volunteers only "in principle" as a result.

**Disappointing Figure**  
The number volunteering for the first Army class was disappointing. Only 1,038 signed up and began training October 3. The Army had said it should handle 5,000 per month for the first three months and then step the numbers up 8,000 to 10,000 per month. A quota of 90,000 for enlistments of this type has been

set by the Army for the period ending next June 30.

The Marine Corps will accept a total of 5,500 six-month trainees between now and June 30. Recruits are now being taken in by its organized Reserve units.

Officials are watching the program closely. Some of the more optimistic feel that word of the plan—which calls for seven and a half years active reserve participation after the training period—did not get around and that the second month's recruitment will be more encouraging.

The more skeptical suspect that with the draft bringing in only 10,000 each for the Army and Navy and dropping to 8,000 for the Army and 10,000 for the Navy beginning in December, the untapped youths will continue to show a tendency to gamble on missing both training and service all together.

**Major Feature**  
Congress authorized a 250,000-a-year training program for the youths and it was billed a major feature of President Eisenhower's new reserve plan.

But in making their plans the Army and Marine Corps are in

the dark. There is no possible way of telling how many will volunteer. That is the reason Congress was urged, in vain, to make the program as compulsory as the service draft. Under compulsion the armed forces could plan methodically. Under present circumstances, the plans must be made on a month-to-month basis.

To be eligible, a youth must be between the ages of 17 and 18 and a half, single, have no dependents and not have received a notice to report to his draft board for induction.

## Billy Graham Sets Far East Crusade

TORONTO, Oct. 14 (AP).—Evangelist Billy Graham said last night he will tour the Far East with his Crusade for Christ early next year.

The United States evangelist, concluding a three-week crusade in Toronto this week, said he will leave in mid-January and spend three months in India, Korea, Japan and Hong Kong.

Mr. Graham will go to Cambridge and Oxford in Britain after his Toronto crusade. He will return to the United States in December and remain for several weeks before starting for Asia. He will return to the United States in April.

# Tender Care in Japan Pays Off in Its Steaks

TOKYO, Oct. 14 (AP).—Japanese cattle, smaller than their American counterparts, lead a life that would make a Texas steer blush.

But you should taste the steaks they produce!

Dubbed affectionately with such girls' names as "Hanako" and "Michiko," the cattle are a part of the Japanese farm family. They live right in the house. Rooms are built around their stall to take advantage of their bodily warmth in winter.

During the day there's not much to do but loaf in small pens, gaze contentedly at the landscape, or graze in tiny pastures.

The food's good, too—occasionally rice and plenty of barley, wheat and bran.

With only one or two animals to care for, the farmer lavishes great attention on them. They get a gentle but brisk rubdown every day with handfuls of straw. Farmers say this rubs the outer layer of fat right into the meat, where it belongs.

This goes on for six years—that's right, six years—and then comes the payoff. If the farmer did his job right the meat will come out a deep, glossy red—deeper than American beef—rimmed with a thin

layer of fat. Throughout there will be flecks of "fallen frost," or fat.

Now you're in for a treat. In a top Tokyo meat market you pay 70 cents to \$2 a pound, depending on grade, and carry your haul home, making certain not to bruise it en route.

Soak it for two hours in soy sauce, sprinkle well with garlic salt and then slap it on a grill, glowing with a deep mass of cherry-red charcoal.

The result is one of the greatest treats of the Orient. Some say your life will never be the same.

## Truman Pays Visit To Herbert Hoover

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP).—The Nation's two living ex-presidents—Herbert Hoover and Harry S. Truman—met yesterday for a chat.

Mr. Truman, who is visiting here, called on Mr. Hoover, who makes his home at the Waldorf Towers. What the two men talked about was not disclosed.

A Truman spokesman said the visit was arranged after Mr. Truman put in a telephone call to Mr. Hoover.

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