

Creeping Localism

Big 4 Will Try Once Again To Agree On Atomic Control

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Big Four will meet again in the United States to talk about limiting atom bombs and re-creating armaments.

Since they've been unable to get to first base with this problem in eight weeks, it would be astonishing if they could suddenly do so now. The United States, Russia, Britain and France have been considering it in the U.S. since 1946.

They have even more reason now for finding a solution than they did in 1946: they've better able to destroy one another, and civilization too. But by the same token agreeing now is likely to be harder than ever: they have far more men, money, time and materials invested in preparing for war if it comes.

In 1946 the United States had the atom bomb. Russia didn't. She was working on it. At the same time, while the United States and its European allies had stripped their armed forces to the bone, Russia retained a huge army capable of overrunning Europe.

Fear of the American bomb was probably the main reason Russia refused to agree to a treaty in the intervening years, while the big powers and the U.N. General Assembly considered atomic control plans that got nowhere, these things happened:

1. Russia developed not only the atom bomb but the hydrogen bomb as well. The United States, while outstripping Russia in the number of atom bombs it could produce, made such awesome progress in hydrogen development that its two explosions in March sent a shudder around the earth.

2. Fear of the atom of almost tragic weakness eight years ago, the United States and its Western friends have rearmed, set up their



More Deficit Spending In Prospect

ONE OF THE stoutest planks in President Eisenhower's campaign platform was the promise of a balanced budget. His pledge to end the deficit financing that had characterized 17 of 20 years under Democratic rule struck a responsive note with millions of Americans. Others, more cynical about politics and aware of the urgent need for large scale defense spending, were dubious that the new administration could turn the trick.

The President must be given credit for trying. He took office half-way through the 1953-54 fiscal year that was budgeted on expected revenue of 64.6 billion dollars and expenditures of 74 billion dollars—a deficit of almost 10 billion dollars.

For the 1953-54 fiscal year, the first completely Republican budget, spending was trimmed to 70.9 billion dollars against anticipated revenues of 67.6 billion dollars, a 3.3 billion dollar deficit.

For the next fiscal year, the President projected spending of 65.6 billion dollars and revenue of 62.7 billion dollars, leaving a 2.9 billion dollar deficit. Unhappily, several things have happened to upset this estimate:

1. Tax cuts already assured will reduce revenue 1.1 billion dollars more, down to 61.6 billion dollars.
2. The business slump is expected to cause a still further drop in revenue—perhaps as much as 3 or 4 billion dollars.
3. And there is still the threat that the Democrats in the Senate may force some increase in the income tax personal

Why Immigration Policy Is A Mess

HUNDREDS of thousands of illegal immigrants surge into the U. S. from Mexico each year. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually on a program which excludes legal immigrants. That sounds ludicrous and it is, because this nation's immigration policy is a fumbled-up mess. Here's why:

Mexicans want jobs and U. S. ranchers want cheap labor. Those two desires have created along the Rio Grande a huge illicit traffic in cheap labor, with all its attendant social and economic problems. The difficulty of patrolling the border makes total exclusion of undesirable impossible.

On the other hand, cumbersome bureaucracy has reduced legal immigration to a mere trickle. For example, the government has spent \$62,000 on the new refugee program. A State Department spokesman recently said almost a thousand new employees will be needed to handle the refugee program can really get underway. So far, despite many months of negotiation and investigation, only six refugees have been admitted.

What New Industries Are Looking For

SECRET AGENTS are roaming the streets of southern cities. They aren't subversives. They are capitalists, and they are quiet, seeking out new plant locations for their companies.

North Carolina is interested in these new plants. It has been successful in getting many of them to the state. It may be even more successful if Tar Heels know what the tight-lipped investigators are looking for, as reported by the WALL STREET JOURNAL.

For one thing, the JOURNAL was told, industrial companies aren't seeking tax concessions, free plant sites or other artificial inducements. They want to "pay their own way."

A big labor pool isn't as vital to new plants as it once was. That's because

Joseph & Stewart Alsop Indochina Decision Nears

By ROBERT C. RUARK

THE NEWS from Indochina only increases the importance of the commitment the President and Secretary Dulles publicly made to the French government last week. The answer to the riddle is rather simple. Public men rarely do immediately disagreeable things until they have to. When Gen. Navarre took command in Indochina, he produced the Navarre plan, which was "a plan for peace and stability." The evidence was to the contrary, the State and Defense Departments kept their noses to the ground. The Navarre plan might work after all. That phase only ended when Gen. Paul Ely came to Washington for his recent talks with the leaders of his government. He brought the word to our government that there was no hope of victory in Indochina, at least with the means now at the disposal of the French command there.

An American ally in the British prime minister has urged that French policy must be to secure a negotiated settlement at any price.

There is no fighting line in Indochina as there was in Korea. The enemy is everywhere, and if the French withdraw, the Communist forces will enjoy absolute predominance. Thus any local "negotiated settlement" must surely lead to a final, total Communist victory in Indochina, with all its catastrophic consequences throughout Asia.

UNWELCOME MESSAGE

The message of Gen. Ely was certainly highly unwelcome to an administration that had been hoping to last through in Indochina, at least until the fall elections. But the facts now had to be faced.

Those who deserve the very high credit for seeing that the facts were squarely faced are Secretary Dulles and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. Arthur Radford. They were the team who've risked like insistence on action to save Indochina finally won the day in a difficult and agonizing debate among our

People's Platform School Articles A Real Service

Davidson Editors, The News: I WANT to express my appreciation for the series of articles on education in North Carolina which appeared in The News recently. It was a straightforward attempt to bring to light and to study some of the more perplexing aspects of our school problem. It was done in the interest of school patrons and of the public in general in school matters, and in so doing rendered a real service to our country and to our state.

Those of us who are interested in the public schools must face the fact that while much that is good in the way of educational philosophy comes from the teacher training institutions, there are also many ideas which are questionable to say the least. It is our responsibility as parents and as taxpayers to help to bring that to our school officials are doing for and with our children and with our communities and then to appraise it in the light of common sense. If we find things which we believe are amiss, then it is not only our privilege but our obligation to let ourselves be heard in protest.

Mr. Agnel's articles certainly should help awaken us to our lethargy.

—J. W. REID

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round Churchill Wants Conference On H-Bomb

WASHINGTON (AP)—Significant conversations have been held between Prime Minister Churchill, Harold Stassen and Lord Charleswell, Britain's atom-bomb expert.

Churchill's British prime minister has urged high-level talks with the Russians to discuss the hydrogen threat, and also pleaded for closer cooperation between the United States and Great Britain in the entire field of hydrogen and atomic energy.

Stassen said that he is now in London, that Britain was working on its own hydrogen bomb, thereby duplicating the costly research already completed by American scientists.

It would be much better, he argued, if both moves and British brains were used to make more progress rather than to keep up with the United States. However, he promised to make a statement supporting the American H-bomb test to show his good faith, and despite a growing hue and cry in England against the hydrogen test in the Pacific. This has now done.

Stassen made no definite commitments, beyond promising to take the entire matter up with President Eisenhower.

Undermost Bomb

Most important problem the scientists have to worry about as far as the hydrogen bomb is concerned is the underwater test. This worry is true of the atom bomb as well as the hydrogen bomb and is the reason why the underwater atomic test at Bikini was called off three years ago.

For the gruesome fact is that either an atom bomb or a hydrogen bomb exploded under water could create a tidal wave causing serious damage to cities along the Pacific Coast. In addition, the water would create a radioactive cloud formation which could be carried for miles inland, perhaps hitting much of the western United States.

All of which indicates that the repercussions of hydrogen war are just begun to be known. They are so ominous

Men—'Poor, Dear Fools'— Still Wear Silly Clothing

IF I DO NOT know how the bill will fare, but the man who introduced a motion to make it illegal for restaurant owners in New York to deny entrance to men not wearing coats and jackets has certainly got my loud huzzas.

It seems to me that we have suffered from oldie wodie clothing regulations long enough and the time has come to move with some of the direct action that the women used long ago to stay comfortable. There was a rash of shorts-wearing for men this last summer, and it seemed to take hold.

In past year I have been in most of the hot spots from Africa to India to the Malay States, from Egypt to the Persian Gulf. I promise you that none of them is hot, muggy and miserable as any city on the Western seaboard or the Middle West of the United States and that New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Dallas make Singapore before the monsoons a delightful, breezy dream.

The only difference is that in our tropical sweat boxes the men still must wear coats and neckties and long pants. In Calcutta or Aden they go cooly about in short and open-necked shirts and nobody thinks anything of it.

In the latter spots you'll see white-shirted, short-trousered, tie-buck wearing men in the best hotel dining rooms and in the best night clubs. A man choking himself to death in a necktie is considered as silly as the character who works in the heat of the day. Yet the dearest restaurant in the average American big city will say: "Out, Bud," and give you the jerked thumb if you dare to walk into the joint comfortably clad.

The times long since discarded

Congressional Quiz

Q—Has anything like the March 11 shooting affair in the House occurred before?

A—When five Representatives were wounded in the House March 11, it was the first time that members had been fired upon while on the floor, according to Library of Congress authorities. However, members have been shot at elsewhere in 1933. Sen. Huey P. Long (La.) was assassinated at Baton Rouge, La. in 1932. Then Rep. James M. Hays (R. Minn.), now vice chairman of the President's Committee for the Physically Handicapped, persuaded a Philadelphia man standing in the House gallery to drop his weapon on March 11, 1933. Charles B. Henderson (D. Nev.) was shot through the arm in the Senate Oct. 19, 1933. Sen. John W. Bricker (R. Ohio) was shot at on July 12, 1947, while boarding a plane at Miami. Sen. James H. Doolittle (R. Cal.) was shot at on a former Capitol policeman, missed.

If, therefore, the burst from an under-ice explosion hit the upper air stream, it would mean a serious test of the United States might be subjected to radioactive rain.

This is just a small part of the hydrogen problem the American public now faces and has a right to know about.

Jim Hagerdorn, a long-headed press-relations aide to President Eisenhower, and one of the best in the business, let him know that the premature release of the hydrogen-bomb film because this column had described the gist of the film in a column written several days in the late July or early April. Some newspapermen also claimed that this column had breached an official release for the April 7 showing of the film.

However, this writer has been ground down by a test to see if it is necessary to gather news that way.

NEATNESS IS AS NEATNESS DOES

THE U. S. Marine Corp. which has to live by the power of the budget as well as the sword, has conceded something to the power of the pen. A Corps memorandum released for publication in typescript, says:

4. As an additional measure commanding officers will both submit and accept papers intended for internal Marine Corps use which contain a small number of pen corrections.

We have italicized the additional and the c because they were penned into the official memorandum. Semper fidelis us, but the Marines mean business.

Perhaps this will start a trend away from the meticulous type and typed letter, which eats up many woman-hours of work, and toward the neatly penned in correction. How many secretaries waste how much paper retyping letters to catch a typographical bobble?

Neatly-typed material (those editorials are always typed neatly, which is the only claim we make for them) does not always connote good writing or the proper expression. The late Josephus Daniels used to squiggle his writings in a hand only one limotype genius in the whole shop could decipher. A statesman we know writes all over the margins of his speech scripts yet somehow sounds eloquent & consecutive. On the other

hand, they gave Representative Rayburn a beautifully typed anti-tax speech to read in the House the other day and Mr. Sam stumbled all over it—mainly because he'd never seen it before.

Well, we'll stick to neat typing & hone for the best in the bed of all possible words.

The near-mobbing of Mrs. Joe DiMaggio, better known as Marilyn Monroe, following her last appearance before American troops in Korea, indicates to us one thing: The boys over there haven't lost interest in baseball.—GASTON (N. C.) GAZETTE.

One thing about moving frequently—you may not have many good friends, but you end up with curtains that will fit almost any kind of window.—RICHARD TRENDS DISPATCH.

It must be a very Christian man who can go to Florida in the winter, and be glad to hear the weather at home which is pouring through the nose to avoid, "hot, muggy and balmy."—KINGSFORD (TEXAS) TIMES-NEWS.

You can't help row the other fellow across the stream without getting there yourself.—MCKENNY (IOWA) TIMES.