

The President Must Exert His Powers

RELATIONS between the U. S. and its principal ally, Great Britain, have hit a new low. Germany, usually a sturdy friend, is miffed at the U. S. The French appear more likely than ever to retreat in Indochina and to reject the European Defense Community upon which U. S. foreign policy in Europe is based. The Reds continue to advance in Southeast Asia. The U. S., in sum, is in a dangerous predicament. How did it get there, and how can it get out of this jam?

One reason for the concern and the Communist successes is that U. S. leaders violated a basic rule of diplomacy. They reversed Teddy Roosevelt's rule, and spoke loudly while whittling down the size of their sticks. They talked of liberation of massive retaliation. No one was liberated. The U. S. backedtracked, instead of retaliating, when the Reds crushed toward and beyond Dien Bien Phu. U. S. military forces were given a "new look" for reduced foreign aid, particularly economic aid, was cut.

Too, the administration bent too far backwards to appease critics at home. Capable Foreign Service officers were booted out at the instigation of Sen. McCarthy. Secretary of State Dulles completely ruled out discussion of recognition, or admission into the U. N., of Red China, thus reducing the number of bargaining points available to him. Strident voices of the congressmen often drowned out the quiet voice of the President, thus creating confusion at home and abroad about U. S. aims.

The results of these shifting actions are now manifested in the increasing evidence of irritation among the allies and the boldness of the Reds, who may yet be able to negotiate hegemony in Indochina at the Geneva Conference.

It is far simpler to state than to put into effect the remedies for this deplorable trend in foreign affairs. But the answer, we think, is along these lines:

The United States must associate itself with the legitimate aspirations of colonial peoples, must replace the Commu-

nists as chief advocates of the inevitable world-wide social and economic revolution, and thus help to direct it. Once in a great while some person or program captures this concept. Gen. MacArthur did this in his speech to Congress. The Point IV program was a means of implementing it. Former Ambassador to India Chester Bowles practiced it. Secretary of State Dulles is scolding the allies for clinging to the last vestiges of colonialism. But there is precious little on the record to indicate that the United States is awakening to the necessity of accompanying words with actions.

Secondly, the U. S. has refused to practice what it preaches to its allies about unity. It predicated European policy upon the Europeans' agreement to merge their sovereignties, to replace their national armies with a European Army. In view of the threat to the free world, this kind of compromise is an ultimate authority appears vital. National rights, like states rights, must be abridged if the allies are to be united on important foreign policy moves. Yet no logical instrument for achieving that unity, NATO, is bypassed as France, the U. S. and Great Britain go their separate ways.

Within those broad principles, the Eisenhower administration must hammer out the details of a foreign policy that is both attainable and salable. Whatever else might be said of President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson, they at least had a foreign policy, one that had definite outlines. But the American people were never fully sold on the policy.

It may be said just as fairly of the Eisenhower administration not only that it is doing a poor job of selling its foreign policy to the American people, but also that the policy itself lacks form and direction. The President fought a magnificent battle to defend his constitutional powers in the field of foreign policy against the limitations of the Bricker amendment. It is time for him to begin exercising those powers.

Vote Your Choice — But Vote!

FOUR major public positions are at stake in tomorrow's Democratic primary runoff.

A state senator will be nominated, either former Sen. F. J. (Jack) Blythe or the incumbent, Sen. Fred H. McIntyre.

A district solicitor will be selected, either the present holder of the office, Basil L. Whitener of Gastonia, or Thomas G. Lane Jr. of Charlotte.

Two members of the Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners will be named from a field of four: Incumbent Sam S. McNinch Jr., Ernest L. Brown, Herbert Garrison and Arthur Auten.

By now the voters of Mecklenburg County have made their choices in these three important races. But will they get out and vote?

A Victory Over Demagoguery

BECAUSE Sen. Joe McCarthy did not take the stump against Sen. Margaret Chase Smith in the recent Maine primary, he has been dismissed as a primary factor in her smashing defeat of a strong McCarthy backer, Robert L. Jones.

That is too easy an answer. Mrs. Smith and Sen. McCarthy had been at political odds since the spring of 1950 when she signed a stirring "Declaration of Conscience" protesting his methods. In February, 1951, McCarthy retaliated by ousting her from the Senate investigating subcommittee. He encouraged Jones to enter the campaign against Mrs. Smith, introduced her to Maine audiences prior to the primary campaign as a young man of promise and ability. And Jones, in his campaign, followed the McCarthy line so closely that he was described by wire services as McCarthy's "apostle".

McCarthy not a factor? Had Jones

Run-off primaries seldom generate as much public enthusiasm as first primaries. The vote is correspondingly lighter, and the way is opened for ward heeled and bloc voters and single-shotners to exercise a disproportionate influence on the electoral process.

The four offices at stake tomorrow are too important to the welfare of Mecklenburg County to let them go by default to the candidates who can deliver a certain number of votes. A big turnout of informed voters is the only way to beat the ward heeled and let the majority rule.

So whatever else you do tomorrow, cast your ballot for the men of your choice. If enough of you do that, the people will win no matter which candidates win.

defeated Mrs. Smith, it would have been universally interpreted as a tremendous victory for McCarthy over the high principles that Mrs. Smith has followed in public office. It can just as fairly be interpreted as a rejection of McCarthy that his "apostle" lost by more than five to one, carrying only four of the state's 625 precincts, especially since the senator from Wisconsin was on television day after day prior to the balloting on Monday.

The whole nation can take comfort from Mrs. Smith's resounding victory. She is a woman of intelligence, integrity, courage, and she typifies the traditional New England virtues of tolerance, fair play, and rugged individuality. That those qualities should be recognized by the voters of Maine, and endorsed in so convincing a fashion, is reassuring evidence that demagoguery is losing its appeal in the land.

From The Democratic Digest

DREAMERS AND THEORISTS IN GOVERNMENT

AS TROUBLES pile up for The New Team in Washington, it's pretty keen that much of it comes from Ike's having hired a lot of starry-eyed businessmen to run the practical affairs of government.

We're referring, of course, to such dreamy visionaries as Army Secretary Robert Stevens, Treasury Secretary George Humphrey and Defense Secretary Charles Wilson. Now there you have three of the Biggest Businessmen in America. But when they got to Washington what happened? They turned out to be a bunch of theorists and impractical dogooders.

Stevens, for instance, had the dew-eyed notion that he could do business with McCarthy and still keep his own and the Army's honor. George Humphrey also had a nice but rather foolish theory that he could introduce a tight money policy without the U. S. economy doing a nose dive. But General Motors' Charlie was the most naive of all. He anticipated

the Indochinese crisis by cutting the Air Force, reducing the Army, and bringing two divisions home. This New Look, he reassured us, would scare the pants off the Reds and stop them in their tracks. Save a lot of money at the same time, too.

Well, Ike and the National Security Council are now holding special sessions to see what can be done to retrieve the situation. Looks like the administration will be taking a spending a lot for defense, for one thing, but our advice to Ike is: Take those idealistic business executives out of the line-up and bring in some tough, hard-headed college professors and bureaucrats.

No doubt Dean Acheson and Harold Ickes, for instance, had their drawbacks, but right now a few leathery, down-to-earth old pros would look awfully good on the Team. Especially in the clean-up spots. Enough of this romance, Ike—send the dreamers home.

U. S., British Policies Conflict In Several Regions

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON
THE imminent visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Minister Anthony Eden indicates a realization that major differences threaten the close relationship between Britain and the United States. Not alone the misunderstanding over the proposed Southeast Asia defense alliance but friction in a half-dozen critical areas has impaired the working partnership considered essential to the policy of western containment of Communist power.

British unhappiness over certain aspects of American policy has been widely advertised. Wide spread in the Labor Party and even among many Conservatives is a suspicion that America wanted to use the Southeast Asia alliance as a respectable cover for initiating a war against Communist China. Secretary of State



WINSTON CHURCHILL

Dulles' thesis of instant and massive retaliation has caused many Britishers to feel that their little island, used as an American base for atomic bombing of Russia, will be obliterated by Russian retaliation.

Less generally known is the

acute unhappiness in Washington over many aspects of British policy. The time has come, it is felt here, to try to evolve in the discussion with Churchill and Eden a more nearly united approach to those trouble spots where the non-Communist world is either lagging or is about to lose the initiative, with the immediate prospect that millions of people and vast resources will be added to the lost side of the Communist delay.

Such losses threaten the security of the West and if they are not stopped they will eventually force the West into what would be a war for survival.

Confronting the British prime minister and his foreign secretary, President Eisenhower and his secretary of state intend to talk frankly about certain situations where in the American view British temporizing can hardly be tolerated longer. Further delay will almost certainly cause the kind of explosive reaction which in the Middle East and Far East, and in the whole of Europe, has already been witnessed.

High on the American list is Egypt. For more than a year, at the insistence of the British, has been disputed the status of British technicians to be retained in the Suez Canal Zone after British

troops have evacuated. Iran also has priority on the American list. There are the properties and vast holdings of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. which were nearly lost when fervid nationalism threatened violent revolution. Lengthy dickering has been going on over the joint Iranian-British exploitation of the fields. The British insist that the new company be incorporated in London while Premier Zehedi and his government hold out for Teheran.

In Saudi Arabia, too, a dispute over oil with the British is growing acute, although it has not yet got into the world press. In all this American policy-makers see an imminent peril to the flow of oil from the Middle East and that fate is vital to Western Europe for peace or war.

TOO LATE IN VIET NAM

Although Dulles feels that the chances for an effective Southeast Asia alliance have been greatly reduced in the six weeks since he first proposed it, the prospects for that alliance will be canvassed during the talks. The American hope is still for a collective defense in that area, with a line drawn which might save Laos and Cambodia despite the rapidly deteriorating military situation in Indochina. In the American view it is very late to try to rescue any part of Viet Nam, the third of the three Associated States.

As they meet in the White House, the troubled senior members of the Anglo-American partnership will take up the European Defense Community treaty. The British believe the EDC is dead. Although in Washington it is still considered a probability, other ways to bring Germany and German divisions into the western community will be canvassed. An alternative has, however, a pretty dismal look.

In many respects the meeting is long overdue. Many of the differences to be confronted have been dragging on for months, the delay being due in part to Churchill's slow recovery from his second stroke and his insistence on keeping the power of decision in his own hands. To call the coming meeting a showdown would be an exaggeration.

Secretary Dulles with his far-ranging knowledge recalls a series of lectures given by Joseph Stalin in the early 20s. In those lectures Stalin outlined the way in which the Communist conspiracy meant to undermine the so-called colonial powers in one area after another and thereby convert to Communist use peoples and resources that, in the Communist view, the West had been exploiting. This is no longer a distant threat but an imminent reality which can be ignored at the mortal peril of the West.

People's Platform

Two County Mayors Plug For Auten

Huntersville

Editors, The News: WE hereby endorse the candidacy of Arthur W. Auten for county commissioner of Mecklenburg County.

In view of the fact that three of the small towns of Mecklenburg County are located in the north end of said county we feel that we should have one member of the county commissioners.

—LEE MULLEN
Mayor of Huntersville
—KEITH R. HOWARD
Mayor of Cornelius

Wants Jack Blythe In State Senate

Charlotte

Editors, The News: WE don't want to be represented in the state senate by a man whose interests are in Texas or Louisiana. We want F. J. (Jack) Blythe for our state senator.

—E. W. BUCHANAN

Ernest L. Brown Deserves Support

Charlotte

Editors, The News: THE time of election for county commissioners is almost at hand. I believe that Ernest L. Brown, who is a candidate for commissioner, is standing for the right things in the right way. He has a great burden on his heart for our youth and he wants to do something about it. He is not using up with any machine which will guarantee him a win, but he is fighting alone. I think he deserves our support.

I like your honesty and fairness. Your paper is doing much to increase good government.

—STANLEY L. BENNETT

Huntersville Folks Endorse Art Auten

Huntersville

Editors, The News: THE Mecklenburg County wish to endorse the candidacy of Arthur W. Auten for nomination for the Democratic Party ticket for county commissioner.

Mr. Auten is a man of proven business ability. He is one of most public spirited citizens.

He has been active in every movement for improvement of the community. He is an energetic member of the Board of Deacons of the Huntersville Presbyterian Church and was the first president of the Huntersville Lions Club.

Mr. Auten is careful in the use of his own money, but has those qualities of mind that enable him to look ahead and plan for the future. He combines business ability and interest in public affairs with a reasonable attitude that we, who have known him for years, feel make him a good public servant.

We feel that the qualities of mind and spirit Mr. Auten has

Don't Say Court Ruling Isn't Christian

Charlotte

Editors, The News: AFTER carefully reading all the recordings and writings of the public life of Our Lord in the New Testament, I personally cannot find one line in support of segregation.

To the people who use the Bible to support their views for segregation, I ask that they quote where in the New Testament such support is expounded. In the Old Testament I find the son of Noah being banished, also the prophet that he would, and his children also, be a very of peoples. Even in this reference there is no remark of the color of their skins.

If the people do not want segregation, let them admit such without using the Holy Scripture to perpetrate and support such intolerance. The colored man and the white man are both creatures of God. They are, in this world, equal. They have suffered more than we. They also die as we do. Colored boys have died with white boys, and in the ranks of war, or in the eyes of God, there were no color lines. Nor were the bombs or bullets so much as they do not like what is right. Let us then admit we are stubborn children rebelling against the wise laws of our superiors. Let us not use the words of the greatest democrat who in His heaven weeps at our slight of group of His children, and then profess to be Christians.

Let us just admit that this new law is new to us, revolutionary in our minds, and that, if we are to change our minds, anything you wish, but please let us not say it is wrong or un-Christian. In short, let us not say it is wrong or un-Christian. Jesus Christ did not heal the sick and suffering with one hand marked "white" and the other hand marked "black" or "colored". And to those fortunates who have lived or do live their lives in such manner as to render the holy place in heaven, it is ridiculous to assume that they will be segregated by separate gates, one marked "white" and one marked "colored".

And, in closing, my deep respect to the man who asked, "What would Jesus do?"

—JOHN MCINTOSH

It's Just Not Right To Mix In Schools

Ellerbe

Editors, The News: I HAVE been reading the kind of news you have been printing in the People's Platform. I will never let my children go to school with a Negro. I have four—three in school now. It's not that I think I am so much better than a Negro. It's just not right. For God didn't intend for the races to mix.

—DOLORES LOUIN

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

THINGS you may not know about Winston Churchill: After Winnie suffered a stroke last year, he weighed his toes desperately and persistently every morning to try to bring back his circulation: as a good old fellow Eden yet, he fumed. Eden is slated to become prime minister if Churchill dies. Two years ago Churchill was almost killed by a Russian plane that had passed on the way Roosevelt died during the peak of the war. He said he felt like a fool when he was told that he had pulled himself back to life by sheer will power.

Temporarily life—Churchill has come home to rest more times than any other British statesman. In the Malakand campaign near the Afghanistan border he was almost killed by a Russian plane. In the Boer War he was captured when an armored train was wrecked. The Boer who captured him turned out to be a German, who later became first prime minister of the Transvaal. Arriving by boat in India he fell off the dock and saved himself by grabbing a mooring rope. In World War I he was serving as a lieutenant colonel and left his under-

Winnie Lasts Like A Nine-Lived Cat

general trench to meet a general. The general never kept the appointment.

When Churchill got back to his trench it had been blown to smithereens. When 18, while being chased by his brother and cousin in a game at Lady Winborne's home, Churchill jumped from a bridge to the tops of some young pine trees and sat down. The tree was 30 feet, and he ended up in bed for three months. In New York 40 years later, Churchill stepped into the White House and was hit by a bullet from a newspaperman—since the British Army wouldn't take him as an officer; also covered the Nile war and the Boer War. Much later he became secretary of war during World War I and was responsible for the tragic decision

to attack Gallipoli in the Dardanelles. It brought one of the worst British defeats in history; though if the British had remained a few more days the Turks would have surrendered. Reaction against Churchill was so bitter after Gallipoli that he resigned from the Cabinet and joined his old regiment in France.

Churchill's decisions — Winnie and FDR shared some of the most important strategy in the last war, and at times American generals and admirals resented it. When visiting in the White House, Churchill stayed up until 3 a.m. every night talking to Harry Hopkins. Worn out, FDR always retired earlier. U. S. military men, however, felt that Churchill put his views across late, when they had departed and he was left alone with Hopkins. He was a man of a rimmed and gold kimono, loose bedroom slippers, used to flap down the White House hall to FDR's room. He got up just before noon, drank champagne at lunch, slept in the afternoon, and polished off a bottle of brandy during the evening. Mrs. Roosevelt was never too happy about Winnie's visits, usually left town when he arrived.

Upturn In Washington



Congress Is Uneasy

U. S. Foreign Policy Stagnant

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON
AN extended White House conference on foreign policy with congressional leaders of both parties failed to develop either concrete suggestions or a sense of direction.

President Eisenhower presided over the meeting but said little. The initiative was taken immediately by Undersecretary of State Robert South, who bore the brunt of the fruitless General Conference on Korea and Indochina.

He has just returned here, and already there were signs of trouble and gloom. But senators said that they already knew of the difficulties this country is encountering all over the world and in its own backyard of Guatemala. There were some "tidbits," they said, of personal information and reaction; otherwise there was little to suggest that the Army would be able to distinguish Smith's account from the press dispatches they have been receiving.

The listeners kept expecting to receive some hints or suggestions about actions the White House was considering or might take. They never came. It was, said a participant, only a briefing without affirmative significance.

What didn't happen is, of course, the real news. So far as the 30 influential men who sat in the White House are concerned, the administration has no plans for action nor any notion of altering the shape of its faltering foreign policy.

The story, therefore, appears to be stalemate. Its negative aspects are being out by the legislative picture. Senate Majority Leader Knowland continues to say that Congress will adjourn July 31, and he has scheduled longer sessions to insure it. While appropriations are in good shape, there are controversial issues still to come. Apparently they are not to be allowed to delay matters which means they must be laid aside.

The administration is not only content with its diminishing military establishment. It found to keep it down only last week. This

is perhaps the best clue to the conclusion that, whatever form the Eisenhower foreign policy finally takes, it does not include any military adventures.

Thus, in turn, indicates a defeat for adm. Radford's insistence upon such affirmative moves as a naval blockade of China and the building up of native divisions to do ground fighting in Asia.

The mood of Congress is best described as uneasy. They don't want military action. They are aware that any such moves might cut across party lines in unexpected ways during the fall campaign. But they are unhappy over the foreign situation, which they don't expect to improve.

There is a feeling that the White House has not fully grasped the fact that it must make policy in this field. The politician on Capitol Hill sees clearly that the choices are not pleasant and they know much more about what their constituents don't like than what they do like. Neither Congress nor the people, however, can supply the creative imagination that is necessary to make it work.

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