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The Riddle Of Mr. Dulles' Third Leg

THE riddle of Secretary of State Dulles, unlike the ancient riddle of the sphinx, probably has several answers. But the riddle itself is clear: Why, regardless of the substance or effect of his particular line of thought, does he so brilliantly succeed in striking anger into our allies — and into uncommitted nations whose sympathy we court? By his own admission, Mr. Dulles does not look on foreign policy as a kind of international Dale Carnegie course in winning friends. Many would agree. But what is the secret of the annoyance?

After Mr. Dulles' speech last week to the National Council of Churches, in Chicago, two incisive pundits have tried to light up his masterful talent in the art of irritating foreign governments.

One is News columnist Walter Lippmann, who writes:

"... The incessant claim that our policies are more than human have about them an aura of divinity, has been having a devastating effect on our prestige in the world."

The other is noted Protestant theologian, Reinhold Niebuhr, who writes in The New Republic of various Dulles pronouncements:

"Mr. Dulles' moral universe makes everything clear, too clear. Yet it does not illuminate any of the problems created by the Russian economic advances both at home and in Asia and Africa. And it does complicate our relations with our allies, who find our self-righteousness very vexatious. For self-righteousness is the inevitable fruit of simple moral judgments, placed in the service of moral complacency."

Perhaps it is no coincidence, but evidence of a deep-living vein of Calvinist granite in the Dulles soul, that both these acute commentators should single out as culprit in the alienation of affection the aura of self-righteousness which often hangs over his edicts. By example, Dr. Niebuhr points to the contradiction in condemning Red use of force as an instrument of policy and using it, or threatening it, ourselves — as in Lebanon.

Perhaps the kinship between Dulles riddle and Spix riddle lies deeper than in the fact that both are riddles. For instead of using the two legs, negotiation and plain talk, common in executing foreign policy, Mr. Dulles seems addicted to a third leg, a crutch — and leans on it as the subject of the sphinx-riddle did in the afternoon. The crutch,

both Lippmann and Niebuhr say, is that of presuming that God, moral order, often both, back our side — while every maneuver of the Kremlin is devil-inspired. There are even overtones, as there were in Dulles' speech to the churchmen, of our being "elect" and their being "damned."

Perhaps this is so. The vexing thing is that our foreign policy predicaments — Quemy, Middle East, Berlin, etc. — call for clear-cut, unembellished plans — not for sermons about right and wrong. They call for more of the horse-trading instinct, for our being able to say: Here are certain things you want; here are certain things we want; let's see if we can swap. There are all kinds of political and economic leverage at our disposal, yet all too poorly exploited. Yet this is the plan, as both Lippmann and Niebuhr observe on which post-Stalin Russia has pitched battle — the plane of economic competition, trade, and political leverage.

It is time to hope, as the Secretary of State seems to do, that if we go on gabling long enough about how right, just, moral and God-fearing we are, Communist power and Kremlin influence will slowly wither before the blast of our own piety?

Adlai Stevenson has observed, after a recent Russian trip, that we are misleading, duping ourselves. Russian Communism is, he writes, a "stable system" with a bright future, whose only big headache is that no way has been developed for transferring power without purge, exile and murder. That, however, is only secondarily our problem; we are primarily concerned about the spread of Communist power which erodes western interests.

If this is accurate, and many have echoed or anticipated Stevenson, the righteous homilies of Sec. Dulles will not only irritate nations whose co-operation and sympathy we need, they will prove ineffective against Russian power and influence.

Mr. Dulles possibly needs less petty duplicity between preachments and late stabs of force, and more tough roughness on the grand scale. Perhaps not quite so grand and roguish as that of Bismarck who was quoted as saying, "If I could not lie, I could not be a foreign policy."

But for the rogues in the Kremlin, something on that order is needed.

They Run So That Others May Walk

TODAY'S Shrine Bowl game at Memorial Stadium was more than just another all-star athletic extravaganza. It was, for a change, a happy symbol of man's humanity to man.

Because scholastic gridiron stars from the two Carolinas did their dullest on the playing field this afternoon, health and happiness will be given scores of crippled youngsters who can neither run, pass nor punt. There are no finer gifts.

This is the 22nd year in this remarkable series. The game has always been a crowd-pleaser. The record book is full of memorable thrills provided by players who later went on to collegiate glory. But the most pleasing thing of all to those who attend and those who cheer beside their radios is its larger significance in terms of the dollars

raised in behalf of crippled children.

Shriners of the two states can be proud of this noble project and the good it has done for so many. Their tireless efforts have been instrumental in bringing strength to many a withered limb and happiness to many a saddened heart.

To all who participate, a sincere salute.

Hold Your Fire

RECENT telephone calls here included an excited message to inform us there was a report of a submarine in the Catawba River. While this could not be verified, we suggest area duck hunters withhold their fire until it ricks on the wing.

It's A Palliative Rather Than A Cure

ONE of the minor idiosyncrasies of this democracy is the manner in which a little group of wifal men in the House Rules Committee can keep deservingly legislation from ever reaching the floor of Congress for a vote. A more exquisite method of smothering progress is difficult to imagine.

This happens usually when the committee's chairman is out of sorts with his own party and is supported in his quarrelsomeness by a bipartisan coalition. Which is precisely the case at the moment with 75-year-old Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) running the show.

But even with the best of personnel, the committee offers itself as a convenient whipping boy for legislators who are content to let it take the blame for blocking measures which are unwilling to oppose publicly.

Rep. Smith has never hesitated to sidetrack measures which offend his own tender sensibilities. Often he has simply absented himself from the Capitol so the committee can't meet.

Because of these and other abuses, there is a move in the House to revise

the old 21-day rule instituted in 1949. This device enables the chairman of legislative committees to bring favorably reported bills to the floor for debate if the Rules Committee has not given them the green light within 21 days. For two years, this system worked tolerably well, saving eight measures from life imprisonment. But when the 82nd Congress arrived on the scene in 1951 the dictatorship of the Rules Committee was reinstated.

Worthy purposes are behind the campaign for another 21-day rule. It is plainly ridiculous to permit a coalition inside one committee to exercise more control over legislation than the majority leadership of Congress. But the 21-day rule is a palliative rather than a cure. A more sensible solution would be the reform of the Rules Committee system itself, supplanting it perhaps by a minority party committee whose members would be elected at the beginning of each Congress by the party caucus. The 21-day rule merely sidesteps the principal issue — namely, majority rule. The issue ought to be faced.

what. They buy it to find out who's been caught it."

The man in a quandary is the one whose take-home pay isn't enough to keep up the payments on the home he takes it to. —CARLESD CURRENT-ARGUS.

Reds Fan The Flames Of Latin America's Discontent

By MARQUIS CHILDS

MEXICO CITY President Nixon was stoned and spat at in capital after capital during his Latin-American tour in the spirit the warning signal was raised for all to see that something was deeply and dangerously wrong south of the border.

UNSETTLING EFFECT Any serious upset in one of the two largest Latin powers would be felt throughout the hemisphere. The tremors of such an upheaval would have an unsettling effect everywhere.

This is the opportunity for which communism is playing against a background of uncertainty over the leadership or lack of it — exercised from Washington. The achievements of Soviet Russia, when written large as with the Sputniks, have made a deep impression. The reports of the successful flights of Russian atom-powered planes have been given prominence in the press here.

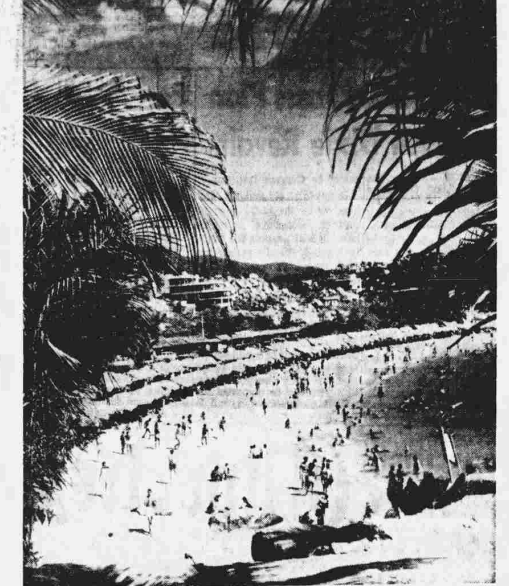
SOVIET SHORTCUT? The Latins have traditionally looked to the United States for that kind of achievement. What they are now beginning to ask is whether the Soviet system does not provide a shortcut to technological superiority and triumph over the plagues of poverty and backwardness in an underdeveloped nation. Part of the current unrest is a mounting impatience with the rate of progress; an impatience spurred on by the siren voice of Communist propaganda.

TOURISTS HELP Mexico is one of the comparatively stable countries of Latin America. Discontent exists, but it has no focus and the regime in power exercises close control at every level. The 400,000 tourists from north of the border, together with the export of more than 400,000 seasonal Mexican farm workers for work on North America's farms, are a big help in steadying the economy.

CENTERS OF DANGER The principal centers of danger are farther south — in Brazil and Argentina.

In the Argentine, President Arturo Frondisi is relying on the military to hold the line against more drastic touches of devaluing prices and an underlying political unrest. The deal negotiated with the American oil companies after long and persistent pressure is another troubling factor.

Argentina is in headlines for the reason that the oil companies and servers believe that the pull of an imminent explosion is even greater in Brazil. Inflation rages like a forest fire with no stabilizing means of checking it. While predictions of what may happen



Tourists Crowd Acapulco's Coleta Beach; Farther South, A Deadly Peril

fore Cardenas left for Russia, Hill urged him on his return to tour America and see such achievements as the Tennessee Valley Authority and the St. Lawrence Seaway. This is an example of the kind of opportunity that the United States has seemed almost deliberately to ignore.

But the real threat in Latin America has little to do with the

more obvious appeals of propaganda, whether from the East or West. In almost every country, particularly in Brazil, the postwar boom brought far too much spending for luxuries and luxury construction. It was a "let-thy-will" psychology and the benefits of a small class were shared scarcely at all with the great underlying mass.

Add to this an explosive birth rate, which will mean the doubling of Latin America's population in little more than two decades, while the resources for life increase at a far slower pace. In view of this situation, it is idle to pretend that any of the familiar panaceas will work a cure and the shocks of the coming year should be no occasion for surprise.

One Man Stands Between Soviets And Arab Victory

By JOSEPH ALSEP

BAGHDAD Iraq THESE are breathless times, but this reporter cannot remember any purely political situation more breathless than the one here in Iraq. It lies in one man's power to insure the victory or defeat of the Arab lands. Communist drive into the Arab lands. Which will he do? Only he can say.

But even if no one else can foretell the choice of Iraq's new revolutionary leader, Brig. Abdel Karim Kassam. It is at least possible to foretell the consequences of his choice.

If Kassam finally accepts the role the Communists have allotted to him — the role of the Kremlin's Nuri Pasha — the consequences will be very serious indeed. The first effects will appear in Syria where the Communists are already growing daily bolder and more defiant of Gamal Abdel Nasser. But in the end, the Lebanon and Jordan and Egypt herself and the countries of the Arabian peninsula and the Arab lands in North Africa will also be explosively affected.

TWO CHOICES

At the present stage of Arab development, in short, the trend in all the Arab lands will be deformed and twisted if Kassam makes the Iraqi choice in favor of the Communists. Gamal Abdel Nasser himself is not strong enough to prevent this result. For Nasser is too much the prisoner of his own past dealings with the Kremlin to defend the non-Communist Arab nationalism which he really believes in, against the impact of a wrong choice by Kassam.

But what if Kassam makes the other choice, that this reporter thinks more probable? That is the really exciting question. And the best answer is that the Iraq revolution will then have a good chance of being remembered as the dawn of sanity in Arab affairs.

ESSENTIAL POINT

The reason for this is rather simple. The essential point about the Iraq revolution is that it shattered the foundations of the Western policy in the Arab lands and of Nasser's policy in the old Western policy was deeply inflamed.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Editors' Note: While Drew Pearson is newsgathering in Mexico, his column is written by his assistant, Jack Anderson.

CAUGHT in the new economy squeeze, the Army and Navy ganged up on the Air Force last week and tried to save their own budgets by juggling a \$6 billion slash in air power. This would have left the Air Force with virtually no money to buy new planes.

Stans Sets Ceiling

Meanwhile, budget boss Maurice Stans set a drastic \$38.6 billion limit on what the armed forces should spend next year. They were still \$6 billion over the

limit when the top brass from each service were summoned to McElroy's office last week to present their final figures.

Stubborn Resistance

Taking turns on the carpeted battlefields, fiscal forces from the Army, Navy and Air Force fought to the last decimal point for their budgets. The most stubborn resistance was put up by Gen. Maxwell Taylor, the Army chief, who pleaded eloquently that the Army's wants couldn't be cut.

Airplanes Obsolete?

"Max, you know better than to tell me your budget is so perfect, my boys can't find anything to trim," McElroy chided. "You don't expect me to believe that the other services goofed and only your budget is flawless?"

More, Not Fewer

Speaking later for the Air Force, Secretary James Douglas and Gen. Curtis LeMay warned against weakening our

that airplanes are obsolete; therefore the \$8 billion should be taken out of aircraft procurement. Although he urged more money for missiles, he called for a reversal in priority from total-war to brushfire weapons. He argued that Russia would not risk World War III but might attempt piecemeal aggression.

Pounding Same Theme

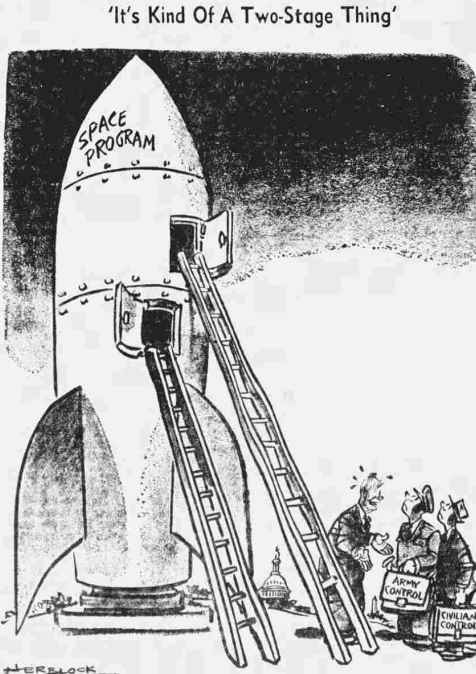
Following the Army behind McElroy's doors, Secretary of the Navy Thomas Gates and Adm. Arleigh Burke pounded the same theme. They stressed the need for naval power to fight limited wars, although they didn't belittle air power.

Triple-Edged Knife

"You aren't being much help," complained McElroy. "I have to cut, and you aren't helping me."

More, Not Fewer

President Eisenhower has ordered these defense cuts despite alarming evidence that Russia is ahead of us in military strength.



From The Irish Digest

CURIOSITY AND CONSCIENCE

A REPORTER on holidays dropped in to see the editor of the local weekly. "How on earth do you manage to sell a newspaper in a town where everyone must know what everyone else is doing?" The editor replied, "They don't buy my paper to find out who did