



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON.....President and Publisher
BRODIE S. GRIFITH.....General Manager
ROBERT H. LAMPERT.....Advertising Director
Cecil P. HARRIS.....Editor
PERRY MORGAN.....Associate Editor
R. L. YOUNG JR.....Managing Editor
JAMES McDOWELL.....Circulation Manager

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1958

How Do You Get To Mr. Nixon's Goal?

THE U.S. could benefit greatly, as Vice President Nixon suggests, from cultivation of grass roots opinion in South American countries.

Some Yankee good will salesmen already have found a good market among the rank and file south of the border. On its current tour the New York Philharmonic Symphony is finding Latin "warm and friendly." Its conductor, Leonard Bernstein, was mobbed in Caracas, Venezuela, two days before Mr. Nixon—but by cheering symphony aficionados. In Lima, Peru, a capacity house cheered the Star Spangled Banner lustily a few days after the vice president had been stoned.

The success of American music abroad is an old story, however, and not enough of a story to quiet the forebodings aroused in this country by the reception given Mr. Nixon. It is possible, after all, for nationals of one country to love another nation's music and hate its politics. The warmth U.S. music lovers feel for Prokofiev's compositions doesn't carry over to Khrushchev.

The American image that is so badly distorted abroad has to do with social justice, racial harmony, democratic government, the workings of the capitalist system and peace. The distortions result not only from Communist propaganda and the envy of the underprivileged, but from a lack of contact with Americans capable of or interested in communicating to foreigners the real image of America.

Mr. Nixon suggests the U.S. would be considerably more beloved abroad if our diplomats forsook the white-tie circuit and went out among the people. We think so too, but it is not that simple. The question is what the diplomats would do once they were among the people.

Could they speak the language of these people? Would they know their customs, aspirations and prejudices? Would they, in short, be heard and believed in preference to a Communist who has spread his lies in the native tongue between courses of a native meal?

There is much reason to believe the State Department is equipped neither with the skills nor the personnel to even begin to do properly the job Mr. Nixon says is needed. State's deficiency in language skills and congressional reluctance to help remove it is nothing short of a scandal. The bipartisan practice of treating ambassadorial posts as political pay-offs to diplomatic novices—witness McLeod in Ireland, Gluck in Ceylon and Houghton in Paris—is a staggering mechanism of the times.

The real voice of America needs very much to be heard abroad, but the problems involved in making that voice speak clearly and convincingly are far more difficult than getting diplomats away from the cocktail parties.

Mr. Nixon has outlined a commendable goal but what does he or the President have to say about the steps required to reach it?

In fact, however, this was just the straw that broke the camel's back, as was indicated when Gen. Ely was beheaded most humbly to resume his post. He simply

The Second Coming Of De Gaulle Now Seems Inevitable

By JOSEPH ALSOP

PARIS

SHORT of a miracle in the French Chamber of Deputies, it is hard to see how Gen. de Gaulle's eventual return to power is going to be avoided.

The French parliament is not usually a miraculous body. Under the circumstances in which Gen. de Gaulle will take power probably constitute the key problem of the French future. If he is again elevated to the leadership of France by unconstitutional or anti-constitutional means, the consequences are likely to be fairly lurid. But one can at least hope for much better results if de Gaulle attains power by better means.

The foregoing conclusions flow quite directly from the logic of the present situation here in France. The surface is deceptive. Paris is calm. Paris is in full springtime glory. Paris even has a government, headed by Pierre Pflimlin, which commands a large and seemingly solid majority in the Chamber.

TWO FACTS

But this smiling, tranquil surface is relatively meaningless when it is viewed against two central facts. The government of Pierre Pflimlin no longer has any real authority in Algeria. And there is no visible, practical way to reestablish the supremacy of Paris over Algiers, except by de Gaulle alone.

In the feverish days since the French Army in Algeria in effect proclaimed a second French government there, the key event here in Paris has been the resignation of the moderate and high-minded French Chief of Staff, Gen. Paul Ely. Gen. Ely, who had resigned because of the new minister of defense, Pierre de Chevigne, abruptly arrested a couple of members of the General Staff without giving Gen. Ely any warning.

THE STRAW

In fact, however, this was just the straw that broke the camel's back, as was indicated when Gen. Ely was beheaded most humbly to resume his post. He simply



Beneath Paris' Glory, Trouble Is Thickening

answered that he did not agree with the government on much larger issues than the arrest of his subordinates. Three other senior officers, beginning with Adm. Henry Nory, then offered the post and gave the same answer as Gen. Ely. Gen. Henri Lorillot, who finally agreed to take over, is an intimate collaborator of Gen. Ely's, who accepted the office with the full approval of his former chief, and

only because the French armed forces could not be left headless. All this implies (as it was intended to imply) the virtually absolute solidarity of the French Army here in Europe behind the French Army in Algeria. What the army wants is a status quo. It wants to solve the Algerian problem once and for all, without undue further delay. The apparently enthusiastic response of the Muslim population to the Com-

mittee of Public Safety in Algeria has convinced the army that such a solution is now feasible.

ONLY ONE MAN

But Gen. Raoul Salan has also revealed the army's conviction that only one man can impose this Algerian solution. In his recent address in Algiers, Salan spoke volumes, both by his explicit praise of Gen. de Gaulle and by his significant silence con-

cerning the Pflimlin government — the same government which was obviously voting full powers to Gen. Salan almost as the general delivered his address.

In these circumstances, how else can the authority of Paris be restored in Algiers, except by an eventual resort to Gen. de Gaulle? No easily imaginable combination of French parliamentarians can accomplish this without, as a minimum, the support of the army in Europe against the army in Algeria.

CRY OF TREASON

That support will hardly be forthcoming, because the French Army in Europe shares the conviction of the French Army in Algeria that no imaginable combination of civilian politicians can impose an Algerian solution. This conviction, furthermore, is almost certainly correct. For Gen. de Gaulle will be able to sponsor a solution that would cause cries of "treason" if it emanated from the Chamber of Deputies.

There is, therefore, only one peaceable way out that seems to have much chance of success. This is for the civilian politicians to offer power to Gen. de Gaulle for a limited term, and for two avowedly specified purposes — to seek a solution in Algeria and to carry through a constitutional reform. No one can tell whether the general would accept such an offer, but it is certain that if he refused, he would then lose much of the support he now enjoys, and this would transform the situation once again.

OPEN RUPTURE

The Leftwing parties want nothing of the sort, the Communists are threatening a general strike. All the parliamentarians are looking for still another combination, which will somehow overcome the harsh reality of two quite separate governments in Paris and Algiers. Maybe a miracle will happen, along this unlikely line. But it is much more likely that the situation will drag on to the point of open rupture between Algiers and Paris. Then there can be very bad trouble indeed in this unhappy country.

A Tar Heel's 'Ounce Of Prevention'

IT remained for an ex-pharmacist from Chapel Hill to compound some sense out of the conflicting and highly combustible arguments over nuclear testing.

Rep. Carl T. Durham of North Carolina has suggested international negotiations to limit the amount of radioactive material sent aloft in the testing of nuclear weapons. Such an agreement, said he, "would be an important first step toward the ultimate cessation of tests and would serve the vital purpose of cutting down on the amount of radioactive contamination of the atmosphere."

Mr. Durham put away his argument and people long ago to deal with more dangerous implements. As chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, he occupies a position of grave responsibility in the nation's endless quest for a safe and sane nuclear policy.

His latest declaration on the subject admittedly does not represent a definitive proposal of his committee. But it does represent a welcome attempt to find a middle ground upon which agreement can be reached.

The argument over nuclear testing is an angry one. Able and sincere scientists are on both sides. They have discussed the long-range effects of radiation and fall-out with unusual candor. There is disagreement about the extent of the danger. But the fact that danger

exists, however negligible, is seldom disputed. Geneticists agree, for instance, that any amount of radiation is a genetic risk. The hazards will increase if nuclear weapons testing is not kept within prudent limits.

The difficulty is that the decision to continue testing depends on many considerations—military, political, diplomatic and moral. Furthermore, it is wrapped up in the disarmament issue, a matter which has been on ice for quite awhile. But Mr. Durham believes that negotiation on the question of radioactive fall-out could result in a short of a general disarmament agreement.

Yet here is a matter that must be taken to the international conference table. In that they involve future generations, the stakes are too high to leave the matter to chance or national selfishness.

At least, the United States can offer to sit down with the Soviets and negotiate seriously. To maintain that such a course is hopeless, that effective means of international inspection and detection cannot be established that nobody really knows or cares what will happen to future generations is to carry today's world-wearyness to excessive lengths. Failure to produce this ounce of prevention may well constitute a crime against civilization.

ray, not even cops should be canonized. The House Committee on Un-American Activities has a bad habit of confusing treason and dissent. It ought to break that habit and get back to matters that are pertinent to a legitimate congressional function.

Vital Statistics

WHICH page of Rep. Jack Love's campaign literature did you read?

"Born in Concord on June 20, 1919. Mr. Love — Page 1, SENATE CAMPAIGN."

"Charlotte is the city in which I was born — Page 2, SENATE CAMPAIGN."

How Silly Can You Get, Congressman?

THE House Committee on Un-American Activities is never so silly as when it is engaged in silly business.

Because Cyrus Eaton, chairman of the board of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, was critical of government "snooping" in a television interview he is to be hauled before the committee for questioning.

If it is un-American to criticize the activities of governmental agencies in the United States then there are more "traitors" among us than Chairman Walter has time to grill.

Mr. Eaton singled out the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a verbal spanking and this apparently gave Rep. Walter a bad case of horrors. Nobody, but nobody, criticizes the FBI. Well, Mr. Eaton did and it was about time. In a democ-

Primaries Boost Unity Of Both Parties In Two States

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON

TO SAY that Republicans and Democrats alike are pleased with what they themselves did in the Pennsylvania and Maryland primaries is not the whole story of Tuesday's voting.

Opportunities existed on both sides in both states for disharmonious and controversial candidates. None were realized. This each party in each state must largely depend on its own strength.

The size of the vote cast indicates that Democrats are still doing very well in Pennsylvania, and less well in Maryland. But in Pennsylvania, for example, Rep. Hugh D. Scott Jr., the only Republican in the Philadelphia city delegation, was high man on all tickets in the city voting and in the state as well. He carried all 67 counties.

LOST ONE COUNTY

The state headed by the veteran Pittsburgh mayor, David Lawrence, for governor and Gov. George M. Leader for senator, lost only one county and got 45 per cent of the total Pennsylvania Democratic vote. The lone holdout was the home county of U. S. Gov. Roy Furman, who ran against Lawrence. Furman is threatening to bolt, but it would hardly appear a real menace even if he materializes and Lawrence is an old hand at harmonizing party rivalries.

Under the Democratic trend and the fact that so many Democrats voted cast despite few contests, that party must be credited the edge. Yet state experts regard Scott's showing as outstanding, with his experience and campaigning abilities, they expect him to give Leader trouble.

People's Platform

Carnation Sales To Help Veterans

Editors, The News:

ON BEHALF of the members of the Charlotte chapter of American War Mothers, I want to thank the kind and generous people of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County for their generosity during our annual carnation sale held in the city on May 18th. The proceeds from the

experience and no extremist. Democrats will pretty much have to ride the tremor in Maryland, hitting Beall with his party and with the President's standstill on the recession.

The Baltimore Sun editorially

credits Tawes "twice over" for the "successful marriage of the Democratic and Republican parties." Perhaps more will be heard from him nationally. Another Democratic dividend was the utter defeat of an old party

trouble-maker, George Mahoney, who has managed to keep others from nominating him in five tries now nothing. Mahoney issued a prompt and friendly statement, conceding defeat, which is something new, too.

'You Know, I Think People Are Worrying Less About The Recession'



Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Editors, The News:

REPORTS from Europe on the crisis in France and the crisis in the Near East.

EN ROUTE BEHIND THE SCENES

THE United States is prepared to take drastic action in case of a worsening political crisis in France. Because France is the heart of the NATO alliance for the defense of Europe and because all supply lines, communications lines, and pipeline run across France, vital importance would be to ensure in case a

U. S. Set To Move Fast In France

move its entire atomic stockpile out of France. It can be moved at a moment's notice to previously prepared bases in Spain or Germany.

2. In case of disastrous French civil war, the United States would pull out all military forces to North Africa.

3. If the Communists took over, the United States would intervene militarily — though only as a last resort and only in cooperation with French middle-of-the-road political leaders.

These alternatives may never be used. But in periods of emergency, military plans have to be studied and there have definitely been approved by the highest authorities in Washington.

U. S. Friend

It was just six months ago that I drove over a winding road, climbing the Lebanese mountains from the Mediterranean

like an amusement park roller-coaster, to call on President Gamal Abdel Nasser. I was asked President Gamal Nasser's question which John Foster Dulles has been asking himself for a long time: "Can the United States trust Nasser?"

"Not for 24 hours," was Chamoun's categorical reply. He had reason since to recall the correctness of this state-

"Your greatest mistake," he went on, "was not to let the Israeli Army continue in Suez for another 14 days."

Why U. S. Fails

President Chamoun, faced with revolt by Nasser agents, now has reason to realize more than ever the effects of American vacillation in the Near East. Like the indignities suffered by Vice President Nixon in South America, the explosions of the Near East did not burst suddenly. They "eroded."

American prestige in the Near East eroded because we have had no policy. It has shivered with the changing winds of the U. S. in Washington. And when shrewd, tough Arab leaders know Washington can't make up its mind, they react like children before a vacillating schoolteacher.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THERE ARE GIANTS IN THESE DAYS

MANY years ago an American boxing champion tried on a suit of armor supposedly worn by Richard Coeur de Lion and found it too small. Since then Americans have continued to grow taller and broader, though there's nothing to show that the qualitative improvement has been commensurate. This tendency toward gigantism has forced the architects of a new symphony hall in New York to redraw their plans and reduce the seating capacity from 2,700 to 2,400 in order to accommodate a long-legged community of music lovers.

It is too early, perhaps, to fear that human beings are getting too big for their britches and may presently find themselves outmoded, like the dinosaur. Nevertheless it is a disturbing trend if only because it may have no limit so we favor Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's suggestion that its causes should be investigated. Should the process get out of hand, it is reasonable to presume that the ratio of neckwear will also be speeded up with embarrassing consequences all around. Infants will be dangling their mothers on their knees. Fathers will look up, instead of down while

reminding their sons that money doesn't grow on trees, the family station wagon will be in use most of the time as a coxswain and the famous exclamation, "My young' getting to be a big boy" will be only too true.

It should be evident by now that the expression "bigger and better" implies a fallacy. Maybe it's time to cut down on the cod liver oil, the vitamins or whatever it is that's turning us into a race of Paul Bunyans.

The great need for the teenager of today, says an expert, "is to find himself." All he has to do is look in front of the TV set—and there he is! — COLUMBIA STATE

Experience demonstrates that even the least mechanical of us learn eventually to get along in a world of gadgets. It's been years since anyone lit a cigarette in an auto and threw this lighter out the window. — FLORIAN TRUMPS-USA

The real loss in the family is whoever can spend \$10 without having to account for it. — J. B. J. (GA.) JOURNAL