



THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

THOMAS L. ROBINSON... President and Publisher
BRODIE S. GRUFFITT... General Manager
ROBERT H. LAMPE... Advertising Director
CECIL PRINCE... Editor
TERRY JOHNSON... Associate Editor
R. Young Jr... Managing Editor
JAMES McDOWELL... Circulation Manager

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1958

Everybody Needs Some Of Ike's Luck

SELDOM has a summer brought hotter political and diplomatic weather to Washington than that now besetting the Eisenhower administration.

On every hand President Eisenhower is confronted by portentous problems, not the least of which is represented by the man who sits at his right hand, Sherman Adams. Moreover, the dilemmas seem at their thickest at a moment when the President's prestige is at one of its lowest points, and when the ranks of his supporters are at their thinnest. The famed Eisenhower luck is absent without leave.

The heart of the political problem lies in the fact that a large number of important Republicans are in open revolt against his decision to keep Adams. The revolt involves all wings of the party, and such well known party stalwarts as Knowland of California, Potter of Michigan and Goldwater of Arizona. To the normal downward trend of presidential power in a lame-duck term, the Adams case has given a sharp and steady shove. Whatever he may decide in the future about Adams, Eisenhower prestige is bound to take a beating.

There was a certain inevitability in all this. All political halos tarnish, even in the best of times, and a certain amount of partisan chock-clicking can be

expected. But it seems likely the President will spare the circling-wolves tactic that many of his predecessors have had to undergo in periods of similar disenchantment.

For in the outside world, the peril of events has grown steadily as the nation was occupied with the dismantling of administration claims to special moral virtue and political piety without parallel.

For the U.S. there is no easy or profitable way out of the Lebanese crisis. There may not be a safe way out if the choice comes down to intervening on behalf of the most pro-American government in the Middle East or of letting that government be gobbled up by the henchmen of Col. Nasser.

Adding heavily to dark portents of international relations is the new truculence of the Soviet as it reverts bloodily to the policies of Stalin.

Almost without notice the world has gone back to the brink, as Mr. Dulles quietly used to phrase it.

And in these circumstances, Americans wish all the more for strong presidential leadership and direction, even if that can be had now only by a return of Eisenhower luck to the White House.

At the moment, the people need it as much as the President.

Odds Favor Red Drive To Bust West's Trade Barriers

By MARQUIS CHILDS

ASIDE from the orbit of politics where just now the differences seem to be accentuated, two other approaches are being explored in an effort to bring the East and the West closer together. One is current, which is very much in the news, and the other is trade, which promises to become increasingly important.

Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev

begin between the representatives of half a dozen western powers to get those orders.

The firm of Alfred Krupp in West Germany, which has expanded so aggressively since 1949 in almost every corner of the world, has sent a strong team to Moscow to negotiate for contracts.

Krupp, with the prestige of the West German government behind it, has 20 countries, is believed to have the inside track.

TOUGH TRADERS

But the British firm of Court, specializing in textiles and textile machinery, has also had a team negotiating for contracts. Because of the size of the proposition put up by the Russians, the British have joined forces with American textile machinery interests headed by Van Kester. The French and Italians, too, have had representatives here and there.

The Russians are doing some tough horse trading. The British were told that if they could not meet the price estimates set by the Russians, then Krupp would meet them. And despite the cartel agreements between Krupp and the British interests concerning prices in the international field, the strong suspicion is that this is true.

DRIVER'S SEAT

The shrewd bargainer directing these negotiations is Anastas I. Mikoyan, who is No. 2 in the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Of Armenian origin, Mikoyan has had a long career in the hierarchy that governs this vast country. With a naive instinct for bargaining, Mikoyan has carried through many successful negotiations.

A dark, intense man with a quick, challenging smile, in talking with him he scarcely conceals his belief that Russia is at this point in the driver's seat. He said the other day that if the United States did not want to participate in the deals being negotiated, then he was confident that Brit-

ish and other sources would be able and eager to meet Russia's desires.

UP TO AMERICA

Mikoyan's attitude on trade with the United States is similar to that of Khrushchev on a summit meeting—it's all up to America now.

A fairly fundamental difference on policy exists on this matter. The British would like to abolish virtually the entire embargo leaving on it only goods directly useful in war. The United States continues to favor maintaining the present list.

But so matter what the official attitude in the West, it seems certain that in one way or another there will be considerable expansion of trade between the East and the West, with Western specialists and technicians coming in to help construct large-scale plants for consumer goods. The forces making for a broad new

trade development seem sufficiently strong.

Whether this is also true in the cultural department, where a sizable start has already been made, is a question that gets down to the difference between the two systems. Americans, including some ordinary tourists, are beginning to come here in increasing numbers as a result of Russia's new relaxed policy on visas.

Alexander Nikolaevich Kuznetsov, who negotiated the cultural agreement in Washington and who is now acting head of the committee on cultural relations with foreign countries, says that a tour of the United States by Soviet citizens is being organized.

But it is when the cultural exchanges mean equating American institutions and Soviet institutions that difficulties arise. Says Kuznetsov, speaking of how, from the Russian side, the desire is still strong to exchange delegations

from the Congress and from the Supreme Soviet. Yet this has not seemed possible since, according to Kuznetsov, the leaders of Congress have not been able to come together directly with spokesmen for the Supreme Soviet, which is the Russian parliament elected by the one-party, one-candidate system.

Certainly from this side the effort to broaden the channels, and particularly for trade, will continue despite official rebuffs. In the view of this observer, it would be an error to interpret this effort as evidence of the urgency of Russia's need for help from the outside world—an evidence of weakness.

The political climate is rapidly becoming as chilly as the recent weather in Moscow. But this is irrelevant to underlying forces that seem certain to bring about a gradual alteration in the relationship between the two centers of power.



ANASTAS MIKOYAN
A Shrewd Trader

is too much of a realist to have expected a favorable reply to his letter. President Eisenhower on trade suggesting that, if a deal might be made available to facilitate Moscow's purchases of American machinery. This was an advertisement to the West that Russia was ready to do business.

It showed also a shrewd awareness of the recession that has slowed down the current of industry in America and is beginning to retard the flow of trade in Europe.

COMPETITION BEGINS

Khrushchev was bidding for mobility to build up Russia's consumer-goods industry, with emphasis on artificial fibers for more clothing. A competition has

People's Platform

An Old Question Answered Kindly

Valley Falls, R. I.
Editors, The News

ON JUNE 16 I had some unfinished business in your fair city at Elmwood Cemetery, in regard to a son of mine who died while I was a resident of Charlotte some 38 years ago.

The superintendent, Mr. F. W. Haas, is certainly a credit to your city. He gave me and the detailed explanations were a credit to this man. This to me was really appreciated, as Mr. Haas cleared up something that has been on my mind 38 years.

Mr. Haas, in my way of thinking, is the right man in the right place, doing a job.

—RICHARD A. AVISON

'Mr. Indispensable' Should Be Dismissed

Editors, The News

BRACE for a shock. I agree with your editorial of June 1 that the should fire "Mr. Indispensable" Sherman Adams.

It will be recalled that it was himself who displayed the contemporary classic example of the "double standard," when, during the Suez Crisis, he insisted that Israel adhere to high standards of conduct which were not necessarily incumbent upon the thugs of Russia to adhere to in connection with the Hungarian matter.

In attempting to justify this tortuous line of reasoning, he stated in effect, that Israel was "good" and the thugs of Russia were "bad," but he would insist that the "good" do what the "bad" do—do as they would be done to—and to heck with the consequences. Can you just imagine the ensuing anarchy if we permitted criminals to violate the law, yet insist that the good people obey the law?

Although liberal like himself set the high standards of ethics of his administration, surely most people aren't too shocked at his decision to retain his boy Adams, who didn't adhere to the standard, like, of course, in the past. A man who can laugh, if only at himself, is never really miserable. —R. L. MENCKEN.

'Token' Integration Does Negro Injustice

Editors, The News

IN YOUR editorial captioned, "The Sideshow Is Not The Main Event," in your last paragraph you state: "An orderly and rational solution can yet be found to Little Rock's problem."

What is your definition of an orderly and rational solution? Do like you in Charlotte, Winston and Greensboro have done—let in one of the worst kind of "token" integration? We have solved the "integration problem?"

Your state, that is, these cities, have done the Negro more harm than the states have that have not let the first one in the schools. When you let in a token few you are snubbing the others who have just as much right there as the ones that were let in.

You also state, "Fausch and the mob have won a minor skirmish, human decency will triumph in the end." In your statement you are calling the majority of the people of Arkansas mobs with their determined governor as a mob leader.

The only solution to this illegal Supreme Court decision is for all the states of the nation to demand that the 14th Amendment be recognized as it was originally written and intended and let the individual states decide whether or not they want integrated schools. This is the solution assured the people by the Constitution of the U. S.

—G. L. IVEY

Quote, Unquote

"Human life is basically a comedy. Even its tragedies often seem comic to the spectator, and the street scene they have comic touches to the victim. Happiness probably consists in the capacity to wait and watch. A man who can laugh, if only at himself, is never really miserable." —R. L. MENCKEN.

'Now, That Clears Things Up, Doesn't It?'



Dirksen Helps Out

'Will Bill' Does It Again

By DORIS FLEESON

SEN. WILLIAM LANGER Favors Ad Friends

WILLIAM LANGER has done it again in North Dakota. Despite age, illness, denial of the Republican endorsement and a resurgent liberal Democratic party in the state, he has been re-nominated for the Republican ticket and is expected to ride back into the Senate.

They are still looking for some of the rural ballot boxes, but when they are all in, it seems certain that he will have carried every county. It is a personal triumph for him, but it means politically, but in this age of conformity many people here who deplore the Langer record are smiling.

THE METHOD

In the years when Democrats were really scratching for the extra margin of control of the Senate, their wooing of the unpredictable Langer was warm and impassioned. They would be glad to have him, but the pressure of need has relaxed.

The Langer method of campaigning never varies. He never forgets a friend or a favor. He is more isolationist than pro-America. But on domestic issues he is a red-hot New Dealer.

DIRKSEN'S GAMBLE

One man who understands Langer is Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, the most probable heir-



SEN. WILLIAM LANGER
Favors Ad Friends

apparent to the Republican leadership also to be championed by Sen. William F. Knowland of California.

Dirksen quietly slipped away from Washington recently and was in North Dakota to see his North Dakota colleague. He can positively count on Will Bill now, while the Republican liberals who deplore the prospect of his North Dakota colleague. He can positively count on Will Bill now, while the Republican liberals who deplore the prospect of his North Dakota colleague.

Dirksen says when a man is deep in a swamp he has to turn to the left. Langer has swam for various "regularities" was on a fast track, the late Sen. Robert A. Taft threw

a roadblock before it. Ever after, when Taft really needed an extra vote, he could always get Langer's. Some of those votes contributed heavily to the bizarre flavor of the Langer voting record, but to Langer that consideration was irrelevant compared to the fact that Taft was there when a filler needed a friend.

North Dakota politics have long been confused by the existence of the Non-Partisan League, bulwark of Langer strength. After 20 years of struggling along with the Republicans, the League in 1966 voted to become Democrats. Not all went along.

There have been earlier signs that Dirksen is more intent now on his own fence-mending than on the Eisenhower business to which he devoted himself assiduously and quite successfully during the first five years. He has joined lately with Sens. Knowland and Styles Bridges in demanding major alteration of the "must" items of the Eisenhower program.

NOMINATION EYES

An informed guess is that Dirksen, after tucking the leadership under his belt, has his eye on the Republican nomination for vice-president in 1960. As matters stand, it is a shot quite likely to constitute a near offering to the Republican right wing, since Vice President Richard M. Nixon is clearly turning to the left. This would help explain why Dirksen has again turned away from the right wing.

Rep. Fountain: A Responsible Watchdog

NOTHING has distinguished Democratic control of Congress more than the restrained but productive use of the power of investigation.

Excesses continue, to be sure, and always will as long as ambition combines with poor judgment in political breasts. The airing of scurrilous charges against Sherman Adams by Boston publicist John Fox is a regrettable example. But on the whole the heyday of the congressional "Hey-Look-At-Me!" probe has been passed, with a consequent increase in responsible and probing.

The very model of the post-McCarthy school of investigators is Tar Heel Rep. L. H. Fountain, a fair but persistent watchdog over the activities of four federal departments. Rep. Fountain has been in Congress only six years, but he has opened doors on an amazing number of carefully cached skeletons.

There was the case scandal, for one

thing it was Fountain's House Government Operations subcommittee which spotlighted the deal between the Department of Agriculture and a number of food firms, by which the department bought millions of pounds of cheese and butter from the firms and sold it back to them at lower prices—thus netting the firms a whopping windfall, and never even moving the cheese and butter. Three of the firms have been ordered to repay the taxpayers more than \$252,000 and suits seeking recovery of an additional \$2 million are pending.

Fountain has got results in a considerable number of cases involving wrongdoing as well as administration misuse of authority. He has done the job with a minimum of hurrah and headline-hunting, and he is still at it.

He does his party and his state great credit.

The Little Sports Car That Couldn't

WE HAVE always been frustrated by uphill stop lights, as at 4th and McDowell, heading in That and sports cars.

Now we feel somewhat better about it.

It has been a galling experience to the approach of one of city's mechanized leaf-crawlers. For despite all choking efforts of our family car to pull away evenly, it is always less than 20 yards uphill before the sportsman (paid cap optional) will offer anything but a rear view and his razzberry exhaustion.

A downhill grade helps, as at 4th and McDowell, heading out, but gravity is impartial.

Now it can be told that a certain jazz-band friend of ours (paid cap optional), has been stopped short.

Not by an opponent, for his machine can scratch off like the world's last frantic chicken digging up a final worm before the Great Fallout. And he has not been collared by the law.

His fan belt broke.

Let it be understood that his car is one of the more popular models. It is manufactured in this country and even carries an outcropping of chrome along with the optional paid letters and reports actually "hinder communication."

Furthermore—

"I call these faults pretentiousness, artificiality, weakness, indirection, hypocrisy, inaccuracy, ambiguity, vagueness, inconsequence, disorganization and wordiness. By far the worst is wordiness."

You said it, Mr. Burger.

perature of his chariot. This paid cap sagged like a flag on a breezy day. There was not a fan belt in sight.

Then, like a coliseum-roof-covering-lifting-wind, an idea dawned.

There on its showroom throne sat a twin to our friend's machine. Fresh from the line it was yet unsparked, with crisp optional paid cap.

A quick question, a hesitant okay.

The as yet unsparked-off beetle was stripped of its belt, with only its pride to hold up generator and water pump.

Another belt was ordered, but you know those things are.

And now, by George, we can challenge that unsold sports car at any stop light in Charlotte—with both tail lights tied behind the trunk.

Wordiness

BUSINESS writing in the U. S. is a mess, says Robert S. Burger, assistant professor of the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration at Dartmouth College.

For a number of reasons, he declares firmly, most business letters and reports actually "hinder communication."

Furthermore—

"I call these faults pretentiousness, artificiality, weakness, indirection, hypocrisy, inaccuracy, ambiguity, vagueness, inconsequence, disorganization and wordiness. By far the worst is wordiness."

You said it, Mr. Burger.

From The Wall Street Journal

THE FIREPLUG AND THE GERANIUMS

BECAUSE New York City has 272,000 licensed dogs and the Lord only knows how many unlicensed ones, the local American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Sanitation Commission and the Mayor's Committee to Keep New York City Clean have decided to have a public rest room for dogs would solve some of their problems.

So the other day a canine comfort station was opened in front of the A.S.P.C.A. Building. The pictures in the local newspapers showed it to be a rectangular enclosure twelve feet long four feet wide and divided to provide two runways, maybe for ladies and gents, by an elevation about four feet high topped with a box of blooming geraniums.

Well, the dogs only sniffed around the place and the committee fear the experiment is a total failure.

Having had dogs all our, we think

we can tell the committee just what's wrong. It's been our experience that while dogs appreciate geraniums very much, they appreciate fireplugs much more. And there's a fireplug just down the street from the comfort station.

But while moving the fireplug is obviously the committee's first problem, they also have a problem in the geraniums. The average dog can hardly show its appreciation properly when the geraniums are four feet off the ground.

Two little boys came into the dentist's office. One said to the dentist, "I want a tooth out and I don't want no gas because I'm in a hurry." "Well," said the dentist, "you're a brave boy. Which tooth is it?" The little boy turned to his silent friend and said, "Show him your tooth, Raymond." —CARLISLE CURRANT-ANGUS.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

IN more ways than one, history regarding the Near East is repeating.

About three weeks ago, when Prime Minister Macmillan of England was in the White House, Eisenhower approached him about cooperating with the United States in armed intervention in Lebanon, if necessary.

Macmillan was something less than lukewarm. He did not get up and wave the Union Jack over marching into Lebanon with any degree of enthusiasm. In fact he couldn't help but remind Eisenhower that it was almost 20 years ago that Britain intervened in Suez when Eisenhower stopped that intervention.

Ready For Blow

If British-French-Israeli operations against Nasser had been permitted to continue, the British Prime Minister in-

timated, it would not now be necessary for the United States to be talking about new intervention against Nasser.

But the Chiefs of Staff and Secretary Dulles all agreed on intervention. Macmillan reluctantly consented to go along. To that end, 27,000 British troops are concentrated on Cyprus, just a few miles from Lebanon, ready for intervention. This is exactly what happened before the Suez landing in October, 1956.

Threat Given Reds

Meanwhile, Lebanese Prime Minister Chamoun was offered aid, and U.S. Ambassador Thompson in Moscow was instructed to call on Foreign Minister Gromyko and inform him that the United States was determined to use force if necessary to protect Lebanon's independence. Eisenhower feared the threat of American intervention would discourage both the Russians and the Arab rebels in Lebanon.

Ike Now Stands Where Eden Stood

But it hasn't worked out this way. The United States, thanks to our slump in military prestige, can no longer negotiate from strength. Russian and Syrian arms continued to cross the Lebanese border to aid the rebels, while Nasser issued a gruff warning that "interventions might intervene in Lebanon if the United States and Britain intervened."

At this point Eisenhower and Dulles began to get cold feet. Last week U.S. Ambassador McMillen in Beirut was instructed to urge President Chamoun not to call on the United States for aid under the Eisenhower Doctrine—except in case of "dire emergency." Even then, American Marines and British paratroopers would be used only to evacuate American British civilians. Turkish-Israeli troops would be flown in to battle the Arab rebels.

Meanwhile, hesitation in Washington similar to the British delays just before the Suez landing, has given the Russians

time to prepare "volunteers."

Once again history repeats.

Adams Went Fishing

During the height of the Washington furor over Sherman Adams, the man who had caused the furor, Mr. Adams went out in a Washington cocktail party where he got into a conversation over fishing.

"The best fishing I ever had was in Turkey. I was in Germany visiting with Laura Norstad. He was a great fisherman. I was there fishing. I was quite experienced."

The assistant to the President was quite nonchalant about the idea of taking an American Air Force plane and flying from Germany all the way to Turkey just to fish. It didn't seem to worry him that he was spending the American taxpayer's money any more than it was that he was worried about spending Mr. Goldfine's money.