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TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1958

The South Must Avoid Political Binges

AS racist John Kasper was walking out of jail the other day, racist Bryant Bowles was walking into another to serve a life term for murder.

Bowles could reflect, if he is capable of reflection, that at least the blind violence of his spirit had placed blood on his own hands and not, as in Kasper's case, on the hands of others. No one has been killed at the instance of Kasper, but he has provoked beatings and other violence, and this may be the least of the horror. No man can forecast the ultimate fruit of a violent idea. Once planted in a sick mind, it may grow in time into a large garden of evil.

Kasper apparently has not reflected on this in the cell to which he was sent for contempt of court. The first uses of his new freedom were denunciations of Negroes and Jews as enemies of the nation. But only a raging assortment of crack-pot fanatics now thirst for Kasper's venom and, besides, he has more business in court on another charge.

The chief threat to harmonious race relations in the South may come from the political stump and from respectable men with respectable ambitions. It is almost a year since Little Rock but racial tensions in the region may be higher now than then. Resentments created there have rippled farther and farther out and have been nurtured by unending contention.

In addition, there is a sense of expectancy that still another, perhaps cli-

matic, federal-state encounter on segregation is just around the corner. Major controversy inevitably will attend the appeal court's decision on Judge Lemley's stay on integration at Little Rock; so will the looming test of Virginia's expressed determination to close public schools rather than accept any measure of integration.

Such a period is not ideal for conduct of unsectored political campaigns. The existence of strong feelings in any part of an electorate tends to generate attempts by candidates to magnify, and thus capitalize, on these feelings. There was evidence of this in the Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee primaries. In Georgia, Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver, odds-on favorite for the gubernatorial nomination, is being attacked for "softness" on integration and has been taking out full-page newspaper advertisements to display his segregationist credentials. As a disciple and heir of the Talmadge dynasty, his credentials could hardly be in better shape. Yet he is being driven to join in a voodoo dance in which "race" is the constant refrain of the drums.

Political candidates owe the public contentedness, in any season, on issues rather than raw emotion. The need for a damper on political binges is particularly great in this season. Candidates who do not recognize that need cannot escape responsibility for the Kaspers who make direct appeals to violence. There are allies of a sort, even though the alliance may be unintentional.

The Nautilus Will Escape The Footnotes

SO cyclonic is the advance of science that the historic voyage of the Nautilus already is becoming a footnote in a catalogue of marvels.

The White House, happily, made a special effort to direct attention to the stirring human aspects of the four-day trip under ice that pioneered a new and shorter route from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Granting the extraordinary capabilities of the nuclear craft, the crew nonetheless played its derring-do role under the special strain and suspense that always attends journeys into the unknown. The officers and men of the Nautilus are authentic American heroes, deserving of the pride and elation so obvious in the President's remarks.

History will have a larger place for the exploit than is possible for current events to provide. For the sea—as well as space—is a frontier that is just beginning to be plumbed and conceivably is the more important in the future. At any rate, the significance of the feat

of the Nautilus cannot be obscured for long by the ambitious assaults on space. Although the President wisely emphasized the commercial significance of the accomplishment, its military significance also is great and will not go for naught in the calculations of those cold war strategists who run continuing calculations on the "chance of terror." With the Polaris 1,500-mile missile now being developed for their use, U.S. nuclear submarines will have great weight in that balance by their ability to approach Soviet shores and launch surprise attacks.

No nation can afford to rest on its triumphs, of course. The voyage of the Nautilus in itself is no match for the Soviet lead in missiles and rockets. But amid the pointings with alarm at the defense deficiencies Americans ought to welcome an opportunity to point with pride. The Nautilus, her crew and Admiral Rickover—the naval genius whose dedication led to her construction—have presented the nation with an opportunity in generous measure.

Does AEC Have A Primer Handy?

THE Atomic Energy Commission maintains its "show me" attitude in the face of another grave warning on radiation's danger to mankind.

After a two-year study, a United Nations scientific committee found that "even a slow rise in the environmental radiation levels in the world, whether from weapon tests or any other sources, might eventually cause appreciable damage to large populations before it could be definitely identified as to radiation."

Noting the committee's lack of concrete proof for its fears, the AEC remarked: "As is the case with every technological advance, man must learn to live with new risks even as he accepts new benefits conferred upon him."

Intentional or otherwise, the AEC statement seems alarmingly laconic. If it is possible to live with the threat of radiation, the U. S. has made notably

small efforts to explore the possibility. The nation has no bomb shelter program, a fact a House committee says has placed the country in mortal danger.

And shippers, of course, can protect only against the massive dose of radioactivity that would be loosed on a locality by a nuclear attack. There is no hiding place with respect to the level of environmental radioactivity that has been raised by bomb testing. Everybody is exposed to this every day.

The U.N. report will go a long way toward making everybody opposed to raising the level. And the U.S. will be in a much better position to defend its position on nuclear testing when the AEC modifies its apparent lack of concern with the threat of radioactivity. It should either do that or issue a primer the next time it talks about "learning to live" with the risks.

From The Washington Post & Times Herald

O TEMPORA! O MORONS!

WELL, dear friends, with all this post-education about the inadequacies of the lower learning in these United States—as compared with almost any other place you might care to mention, including the Soviet Union—we thought it wouldn't be very long before our old friend and severe critic, Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, got into the act again. And sure enough there was Dr. Hutchins explaining that there really is no need for any schoolboy to prove, or even test, his intellectual capacities because simply behaving like a moron is enough to assure him, when he grows up, of a good job, a nice house in a good neighborhood with all the most desirable gadgets in it, and membership in the country club.

Dr. Hutchins blamed it all on the technological revolution. Let he said, is already so much a matter of automation that intelligence is an anachronism. The whole economy could be managed by anybody with the intelligence and good suggestibility of a 12-year-old child. Since the laws, however, do not permit the employment of 12-year-old children in industry, the demand is for adults with 12-year-old mentalities who have nevertheless acquired the prescribed academic credits, diplomas and degrees. In short, said Dr. Hutchins, American is now a serious about education, in any real sense of the term, because they know

that education is no longer important to success.

Many of Dr. Hutchins' auditors, hearing him describe the material rewards of morosity, doubtless recalled with supercilious eyes a once well-known fable:

See the happy moron?
He don't give a damn
I wish I was a moron—

And then suddenly realizing that Dr. Hutchins' analysis of the educational situation interview with Mr. Mike Wallace, may have choked in embarrassment and panic over the final line, which goes, if we remember:

My God! Perhaps I am!

Women will never be able to compete successfully with men in business until they are able to put their feet on the desk with nonchalance. — KINGSROPER (TENN.) TIMES.

Tourists are people who travel 2,000 miles to take pictures of themselves standing by the GR—DALLAS MORNING NEWS.

Old Dobbin had his faults, but they didn't tow the buggy away because it was parked in an illegal zone.—GREENSBORO (GA.) HERALD-JOURNAL.

Has Molotov Come Home To Help Oust Khrushchev?

By JOSEPH ALSOP

WASHINGTON—The Kremlinologists—the practitioners of the strange art of reading the signs in the Kremlin—are currently excited by two signs that seem to indicate some sort of trouble for Nikita Khrushchev.

One of those signs is quite simple. In the last two days, Khrushchev's fallen enemy, Vyacheslav Molotov, has been seen in Moscow by Western newspapermen. The return of Molotov from his exile in Ulan Bator is something of an event in itself.

The Middle East crisis into the U. N. General Assembly as Khrushchev's "first serious diplomatic and public setback." It further noted that Western diplomatic observers regarded Khrushchev's abandonment of his scheme for a summit meeting within the U. N. as "a major retreat." Essoyan added that this retreat might be "a blow to the personal fortunes of the Soviet leader."

Two attempts were made, and eight hours passed, before the Soviet censorship permitted Essoyan to send out the full text of his report. This was therefore not a report smuggled past the Soviet censorship, and it is precisely this aspect of the story which has so excited the Kremlinologists. Since Stalin's accession to full power in the '20s, the Soviet censors have never permitted any foreign correspondent to send out speculation about the declining fortunes of any Soviet political leader, unless the leader's decline of fortune was already a solid, accomplished fact.

Speculation centers upon Molotov's for a rather simple reason. In all the great convulsions at the Kremlin since the death of Stalin, only three organs have played a primary role—the President, the Army and the secret police. After the fall of Lavrenti Beria, the secret police have not seemed to figure greatly. Since then, the primary roles have been played by the President and the Army—with the Central Committee of the Communist Party of course called in when there was disagreement within the President, or between the Army and the President, as in June, 1956.

FEW MAJOR FIGURES

In the game of "nine little Indians hanging on the wall" that Khrushchev played with such success, almost all those with the stature to argue with him have been eliminated from the President. The Communist theorist, Mikhail Suslov, and the durable old Anastas Mikoyan have been the only major figures left in the Kremlin. Khrushchev took over the Soviet Premiership from the unhappy Marshal Bulganin.

But that still left the Army, headed by Malinovsky, as an independent center of power. In addition, since Khrushchev did not

SIMPLE REASON

There used to be a link, therefore, between Molotov and Malinovsky. Consequently, the Kremlinologists are asking whether Malinovsky, having served Khrushchev in the demolition of his rival Zhukov, may not now have joined with Molotov to clip Khrushchev's wings.

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JUST SIGNS

All the foregoing is typical Kremlinology, of course, and there is nothing solid in it anywhere except the two signs—the reappearance of Molotov, and the censor's permission to Essoyan to pass a story that must surely have considerable significance. Maybe these odd signs will shortly be explained. Furthermore, Khrushchev has used the method of mobilizing his own supporters by giving indications that he was in danger in Kremlin dramas of the past. No one but a fool would write off Khrushchev on the evidence as yet available. But until some other explanation of the sign is forthcoming it has to be presumed that they mean what they seem to mean—some sort of trouble, big or little, temporary or enduring, for Nikita Khrushchev.



VIACHESLAV MOLOTOV
Something Of A Mystery

If it were not for still another sign, the Kremlinologists would still be inclined to argue that the Soviet Union's ambassador to Outer Mongolia was only back from the capital on normal leave from his diplomatic post. But there is also a second important sign, and that has to be accounted for.

SECOND SIGN

This second sign is simply a story sent from Moscow two days ago by the Associated Press correspondent, Roy Essoyan. The story described the move to put

CERTAIN CLOUD

Logically, this suggests that the decline in Khrushchev's glittering fortune really is an accomplished fact. And this hint of trouble for Khrushchev is virtually linked with the whole of unforeseen return to Moscow of Khrushchev's bitter enemy, Vyacheslav Molotov, whom Khrushchev so resoundingly defeated on his way to the top.

For these reasons, then, questions are being asked about the nature of Khrushchev's present position. There are no outward indications that a major political campaign is going on in Moscow, but at least a certain cloud of doubt has been cast on the formerly undoubted supremacy of Khrushchev, who so recently seemed to have eliminated every possible rival.

CHINA LINK

Whatever has happened (if anything at all has happened) is plainly connected with the Peking meeting between Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung, after which Khrushchev renounced the scheme for a summit meeting within the U. N. Security Council. It is also thought to be significant that Khrushchev went to the meeting in Peking with no politically important companion except the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, two

'How's That For Bold, Imaginative Thinking?'



Free Trade Fight

The Great Reversal

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON

THE fight for liberal trade policy has been won in a rare display of bipartisan cooperation.

Its most interesting political aspect is that for the first time since the 1930s, the House of Representatives and the Senate have agreed on a major trade principle. The House of Representatives and the Senate have agreed on a major trade principle. The House of Representatives and the Senate have agreed on a major trade principle.

REAL REVERSAL

The trade-agreement vote is explicit and a spectacular reversal of the attitude taken by the party when the first trade bill came to Congress from the hands of the late Cordell Hull, the first New Deal secretary of state.

The new extension is for four years. The prospect, therefore, is that the next battles on the issue will come when the party platforms are shaped in 1960. Republicans will be obliged at their convention to remember that

majorities of their senators and representatives stand recorded in favor of reciprocal trade.

SPECIAL LUSTER

Democrats must face the fact that their congressional majorities said "no" on the key votes. Yet Democratic leaders stood fast and saved the bill from its foes within their party, though both had to turn their backs chiefly on fellow-southerners to achieve it.

For this reason, a special luster attaches to Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson. Both are bound to play an important role in a convention argument over the reciprocal trade plank.

The Republicans who won party majorities for the first time in 1946 are not so much their most effective leadership from President Eisenhower, C. Douglas Dillon, deputy under secretary of state for economic affairs, and Henry Kears, assistant secretary of commerce.

The President's withdrawal of pressures from within the party which were heavily and consistently applied in the full knowledge that his is ordinarily a conciliatory temper.

The day-to-day burden fell upon Dillon and Kears, and observers' unhesitatingly pronounced them both magnificent and generous fighters. Kears was the more notable bird, they said, while Dillon came in at critical moments with the Sunday punch.

The new bill still contains much that real free traders deplore as dangerously restrictive, some of it the work of Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks, and some of it wrought by Democratic legislative hands.

Do Democrats Really Control Congress?

Salisbury

THE press continues to refer to the 85th Congress as a Democratic-controlled Congress. Nothing could be further from the truth. The only difference between the majority of the so-called southern Democrats who are elected to the national state offices and the Republican Party, is that the southern Democrats are a hypocritical Republican who runs as a Democrat in order to be elected.

—HARRY WEDDINGTON

Love And Obedience Makes Happy Home

Charlotte

I AM sure all who read Dr. Spaulding's columns enjoy them and especially the one in which he discussed the problem of making a home where there is love and obedience.

It is so true that there are many homes today that are broken—homes where the children are left to roam the streets because their parents would rather drink and live in sin. If parents would live as we do, they should they would have happy homes. It doesn't take money and luxuries. All it takes is pure love and Christian living to make a happy home.

—MRS. MAYME BARGER

'A Guiding Force In A Nation's Life'

Charlotte

PRAYER is a divine force in a person's life and a guiding force in the life of a nation. It can and does open a new way of life for all who seek help through prayer. We can be taught to pray as a child, "Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed by Thy name," and communion with God can become a natural, guiding force.

—NELLIE H. MULLIS

Quote, Unquote

"Americans bored are already in a state of excitement." — F. Scott Fitzgerald.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

HERE are some spectacles which cast their shadows over American foreign and domestic policy today.

As the United States sits down to debate the Near East in the U. N. Assembly, looking over the shoulders of every U. S. negotiator, figure in the modern missiles and weapons which give strength.

Strength Talks

For diplomacy is no longer a matter of polite words or carefully turned phrases. It's a matter of which diplomat has the greatest power behind him to back up his words. This was what John Foster Dulles once said, "The United States is negotiating from a position of strength. That statement, however, was before Sputnik.

Over Their Shoulders

As the House of Representatives debated the science scholarship bill last week the future scientists of America, figuratively, looked over their shoulders.

"The legislation before us today is a hybrid-headed monster," cried Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., who belongs to the same political party as the President of the U.S. who proposed the bill. "It's a crazy bill," opined Congressman John Taber of New York, also a member of Eisenhower's party.

'Must List'

The shadow of waning American scientific power had been looking over the shoulder of Sen. Lyndon Johnson when he announced that the Senate would be kept in session longer if necessary to pass the science scholarship bill. Eisenhower, who had been looking over his shoulder, said, "I don't know."

So ran the debate as speech after speech was made to try to defeat the science scholarship bill on the House floor.

'Must List'

"I am interested in only one thing," declared the Alabama: "Getting a bill that will meet the President's objection. That means we will have to do some compromising."

The Test

Chief compromise was over the so-called "must list" to determine what students would be eligible for scholarships. Eisenhower had insisted that students applicants must show "financial need," but most Democrats opposed this as equivalent to a "pauper's oath." The House Democrats yielded.

People's Platform

Salisbury

Recently a young boy around 9 or 10 years old was out on the street fighting with a knife and cursing. Who was to blame? The parents, of course. Children brought up correctly by their parents will not behave in such a way.

—MRS. MAYME BARGER

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Science Shadows Labors Of Diplomats

WASHINGTON

Russian Sputnik, Oct. 4, 1957, the United States still has not launched a satellite even remotely approaching the one-and-a-half-ton Sputnik of Soviet Russia.

So the specter of scientists looking over the shoulders of U.S. diplomats and Soviet diplomats, together with Arab States and Explorers, ICNTE and IRIM, has become a symbol of lessened American strength.

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