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The Saar: A Final Stumbling Block

THE SAAR, 900 square miles of disputed real estate in Europe's heartland was the biggest stumbling block on the road to Western unity.



The Saar, France could account for only 27 per cent.

Pierre Mendès-France's refusal to sign the historic agreement on German rearmament until the Saar Question was settled cannot be minimized or casually brushed off as a display of Gallic temperament.

Certainly, deep feelings are involved—apprehension and suspicion accumulated over many decades. Yet more important are economic considerations so weighty that they affect the industrial equilibrium of both France and Germany.

The people who live in this mineral-rich border territory—they number 976,000 today—are German in culture and language but they have close economic links with France. This is one of the complicating factors behind the strange tug of war in Paris.

The Saar has tremendous deposits of coal. About a quarter of the region's population is involved in mining. French Lorraine, just next door, is rich in iron ore. These two vital products together give the Saar a huge iron and steel industry which puts another quarter of the population to work.

France is the Saar's biggest single customer for both steel and coal. But large quantities of these two products also go to Germany.

Since the war, France has gone to great lengths to get the Saar included in her economic orbit. She has renounced part of her share of reparations from Germany, liberalized the 1950 conventions regulating French-Saar relations and given Saarlanders a greater voice in management of the mines.

France feels that the Saar's economy complements her own. Economy more than it does Germany's. Experts point out that the region's coal and steel production helps maintain for France an equilibrium of economic power within the Coal and Steel Community. For instance, the Saar's production added to that of France makes up 34 per cent of the total production of the six-nation community—against Germany's 35 per cent. Without

New Working Unity Needed In U.S. Foreign Policy

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON In the current congressional campaign, as in every political contest in recent years, the conduct of foreign policy is being hotly disputed.

A favorite theme of most Republican speakers is that the GOP is the party of peace and the Democratic Party the party of war. Speaking in Missouri the other day, Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall put it as bluntly as it could be put.

The Truman-Acheson foreign policy got us into war, the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy got us out of war.

Adlai Stevenson and many Democratic orators have charged the Eisenhower Administration with bungling in foreign policy and alienating the friends around the world that had been won under the Democrats. Particularly in areas where employment remains high and prosperity has held up. Democrats' candidates, perhaps for lack of other issues, lace into the present administration on foreign policy.

DULLES KEEPS MEM In the lead of battle the realities of America's world position—how we got where we are and where we go from here—are conveniently ignored. An objective look at the foreign side of the political ledger shows the picture to be so dark as to make Republican claims sound like just what they are—a campaign oratory of the most hollow kind. Whatever the validity of the Democratic attack, it is a political liability in the face of the continuing threat of Communist aggression that even the most powerful nation in the world can ill afford.

On November 3 when the shouting and the tumbrel are over, the whole grim business will be in America's doorstep. Then in the wake of the political brawl the question will be whether an effective bipartisanship can be revived.

HOPEFUL PORTENTS There are hopeful portents. Even in the heat of the campaign some Democrats have continued to work on the bipartisan line. Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was designated by the ranking Democrat



JOHN FOSTER DULLES Sitting It Out

on that committee, Sen. Walter George of Georgia, to accompany Dulles to the Manila conference. Mansfield praised the job Dulles did. On his return he issued a report on Indochina giving a more realistic appraisal of past and present errors there than I.

bipartisanship, since only with a stern knowledge of the realities it is possible to formulate a workable foreign policy.

But the strain after the election is bound to be great particularly as partisanship in the late days of the campaign goes beyond all bounds of fair play and decency. If there is a Republican defeat of the proportions indicated by such barometers as Maine and Alaska, the right wing of the par-

ty will denounce the Eisenhower wing, thereby widening the dissonance within his own party that has been one of the President's problems. This is certain to erupt in the fierce Senate debate over the Senate Joseph R. McCarran's recommended by the non-Communist that sat in judgment on his conduct.

CLOSED SHOP In the matter of a bipartisan foreign policy, the Eisenhower administration has never taken the steps that the Truman administration took to insure that, in part at least, the carrying out of foreign policy was nonpolitical.

The danger is not only of dissonance but of drift in the face of the divisions here at home. To follow a line of least resistance for two years could be fatal to America's position in the Far East. The damage done must be repaired. But a return to things as they were before the political artillery was turned up is not enough.

Marginal Races In 18 States Will Tell The Senate Story

By CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

WASHINGTON CONTROL of the Senate and perhaps of the 1966 national election will be decided by Nov. 2 voting for 18 senators and 17 governors, according to a Congressional Quarterly check of popular opinion in Washington and in the field.

With a record of 37 Senate seats up in November, 14 are considered safe—14 Democratic and five Republican. Of the 18 seats which are the center of the battle, the GOP now has 10 and is given the edge in three, Democrats lead at present in five of their eight key contests. The QJ survey lists 19 Senate races as doubtful. Seven of the seats at stake in these "toss-up" races are now Republican, three Democratic.

The 19th Senate seat remained in Republican control as a result of Maine's September election in which the Democrats took over a governorship.

Democrats are making their most serious bid in several years for California governorships. Oregon and New Jersey—all states that tend to elect Republicans. And since QJ made its last Senate Survey in July, Democrats have picked up steam in contests in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, Colorado and Wyoming.

They are even making a vigorous race for one GOP seat in normally Republican Nebraska. BREAKDOWN Here is how Senate contests rate in the QJ survey:

- Safe Democratic (9): Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. Safe Republican (7): Iowa, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont. Lean Democratic (2): Michigan, Ohio. Lean Republican (5): California, Idaho, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin. Doubtful Republican (10): Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Wyoming.

- Safe Democratic (14): Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina (two), Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia. Safe Republican (5): Kansas, Nebraska (one of two), New Hampshire, New Mexico. Lean Democratic (5): Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico. Lean Republican (3): California, Massachusetts, Nebraska (a one of two). Doubtful Republican (7): Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Wyoming.

New York Pulsebeat The GOP's Desperate Bid

By DORIS FISLER

THE WAY New York State Republicans look out it, they are the victims of a political ground swell that is appearing all over the state. They feel it is not directed at their candidates—personally or at the Dewey administration.

They will argue vehemently that the polls now running so surprisingly strongly against them are highly exaggerated. But the swell is admitted and they have found it difficult to combat, more difficult actually, they think, than they have to counter the present personal attacks against Averell Harriman, Democratic nominee for governor, are in their answer.

SLOW START These attacks are off to a slow start and go back 24 years—a distance which seems even lonelier to a generation which has known a major depression and world war.

It is said at GOP headquarters that they will build to a smashing climax and a final summation that will have massive impact on the state. "Don't judge our strategy by the first few chapters," a responsible source urged. "In the end we will have 'I can pay for it' Avenue called to the rescue. The attack represents a baptism of fire for the Harriman, who has not before run for elective office. They feel it is not so far. Perhaps he can influence the effect of the lives charged by the way he handles himself and his answer."

The amateurs are much in evidence around him but Judge Sam Rosenbaum is the star. Rosenbaum's expert ghostwriter, is there. There are also shrewd men available to Harrigan like David Dubinsky, New York's leader in the fight for Rose Goldwater, Law partner of the late Boss Flynn of the Bronx. President Eisenhower has been in their answer. It is a case of non-political speeches and a good deal of politicking on the side. It was hoped that he would help put some stamina and speed into the organization. His congressional fortunes are not directly involved. If it is beaten for governor he will return to the Senate; if he wins he will appoint an Eisenhower Republican as his successor. But New York is the pivot on which national conventions swing. The Dewey people will do much to hold control of it.

The Man They Turned Loose

SPREADING like a brush fire through North Carolina's conscience today is the realization that something should have been done about Paul Fulton. But it is too late.

It all began when an 18-year-old State College freshman named Donald Johnson was shot nine times at point-blank range by a bandit who held him up at a motor court near Raleigh.

The gunman was later identified by officers as an ex-convict and former mental patient named Paul Fulton.

No matter what the law decides to do with Fulton now, society must share a part of the blame for the terrible act that put him behind bars.

What occurred on the night of the crime was no surprise to anyone familiar with the neatly typed entries on Fulton's records at the State Board of Paroles. Simmons Fentress of the Raleigh News & Observer took the trouble to examine those files and found in black and white the tragic background for Monday night's savage burst of violence.

Fulton was called a problem child back in his home town of Sanford. But his real troubles date to World War II when he was serving in the Pacific with the Marines. He became emotionally unstable, "shell-shocked," someone said. He turned and ran when his outfit went into action on Bougainville. He went to a hospital. There he began to show other symptoms of extreme tension—perspiring, flushing, tremors, a rapid heartbeat.

Things got no better when he returned home. He drew five to 10 years in 1946 for stealing \$800 from a bootlegger during a drinking spree. While an appeal in the case was pending, he got into more trouble. With an accomplice, he stole \$300 worth of meat from a farmer. He finally went to prison in 1947 with two sentences—five to 10 years and four to five years, concurrent. Even then, his record showed nine other cases.

When Fulton reached prison, psychiatrists were waiting for him. Their verdict: "Severe anxiety neurosis." He won a parole in 1948 but was back behind bars three months later.

after being charmed with robbins a soldier at gunpoint. The victim told him Fulton pointed the revolver at him and snapped it twice.

Psychiatrists were waiting for him again. This time the treatment was different. But the anxiety continued "with a mixture of hysterical symptoms."

Parole records also showed that the spells "render him semi-conscious or at least mentally dull, with evidence of terror." His condition is not considered as psychotic. State hospitals do not accept this type of case, or at least do not retain them.

But to parole experts, if not to psychiatrists, Fulton was considered dangerous—especially when he was drinking. "The future conduct of this prisoner is unindictable," wrote parole investigator W. H. Rhodes. "I feel that treatment in a veterans hospital might help him."

He completed his term and was released. His condition is not considered a law but no record of further psychiatric treatment.

Society thought little about Paul Fulton—until a young State College student was killed with bullets Monday night. Psychiatrists said that it would be advisable to keep him under supervision."

But it was apparently nobody's job under the law to be nobody's job to see that he was transferred from prison to a mental hospital where he could receive proper treatment either.

Instead, he was turned loose on society.

It is a sad commentary on 20th century America that such a thing could occur. No more time should be wasted in re-venomating North Carolina's ancient penal system to provide for the care of mentally deranged prisoners and the protection of society. Many of these unfortunate people might be cured and saved from a life of crime. A whole chain of tragedy might be prevented. Clearly, here is a major responsibility for the 1955 General Assembly.



"We need them to rearm Germany..."

People's Platform

Labor Organizations Back United Appeal Charlotte Editors: The News: MEMBERS of organized labor applied a n.d. support to the United Appeal for the possible ways to support the highly valuable voluntary services that mean so much to our communities.

The growth of the idea of such an intelligent form of giving has been long an objective of the National CIO Community Services Commission.

It is felt that much good was accomplished by this program and we are grateful for your generous assistance in presenting it to the citizens of our community.

FIRE SAFETY PROGRAM Accomplished Much Charlotte Editors: The News: I SHOULD like to take this opportunity of thanking you and the members of your staff for the fire cooperation extended by the department and the Junior Chamber of Commerce, our co-sponsor, in an effectively publicizing our Fire Prevention Week program, Oct. 29.

It is felt that much good was accomplished by this program and we are grateful for your generous assistance in presenting it to the citizens of our community.

While the rush to welcome and be photographed with the coal-black President of Liberia has been such that the entourage of Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan, are not at all happy.

Mohammed Ali, arriving in Washington a few days ahead of President Tubman, was not greeted by Eisenhower and Dulles there nor the same enthusiastic attention.

This does not go down particularly well with our strongest ally in the Middle East, the U.S.A. is spending to the tune of one hundred million dollars on arms, food and other aid to Pakistan in order to insure the Russian-Indo-Pakistan border against Communist penetration.

A strong Pakistan, we hope, will offset the neutral Nehru and the uncertain politics of Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia.

That's why the Prime Minister of Pakistan can't quite understand the attention showered on a relatively obscure president from a relatively obscure country in Africa.

From The Sanford Herald BUCK DUKE, A COUNTRY BOY

AS LONG as he lived, writes Bennett As in The CROWBAR, James Buchanan Duke employed only apprentices who had been born in the country or a village. Having himself come from the red clay of North Carolina's Durham County, revolutionized the tobacco industry and then gained control of it, he maintained that a country boy could earn his six months everything a city boy knows, whereas a city boy could learn in 10 years what a country lad knows automatically. Upon giving many of his millions to Duke University, Buck Duke hoped the institution would guarantee a business education for all North Carolina country boys. But not all Mr. Duke's thoughts about

country-city rivalry were so idealistic. Mr. Cerr's writes:

One of Duke's favorite stories concerned the first time they saw a farmer buy a cow. The farmer gave his prospective purchaser a going-over from head to foot, looking and pinching the animal very thoroughly. "You see, son," he explained, "when you buy a cow you want to be sure it's a sound one."

A week later, the boy ran breathlessly up to the farmer and reported, "Burr come quick. Mr. Abernathy. A traveling salesman pulled up behind the barn, and he looks like he's going to buy your daughter."

If at first you don't succeed—well, that's about par for the course—SAVANNAH NEWS.