THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

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Spain: The Multimillion Dollar Gamble

WHILE hammers are ringing throughout Western Europe on new devices to meet the Moscow menace, the United States is at work on its own private defense mechanism in Fascist Spain. The results of this diplomatic tinkering will bear close scrutiny in 1955 when a Democratic Congress examines the administration's foreign aid program from stem to stern.

The defense pact signed last year between Spain and America—permitting the use and development by U. S. forces of certain Spanish air and naval bases in return for military and economic aid—will run for nine more years. But the financial arrangement stipulated that, in addition to 226 million dollars already earmarked for Spain, other sums would be available subject to the approval of Congress in 1955-56.

The breakdown of a vast 85 million dollar program of U. S. economic assistance to the Franco regime was released just this fall. It is obviously aimed at bolstering Spain as an ally or, in the words of the joint report issued by U. S. and Spanish spokesmen, "to strengthen the Spanish economy and thus assist Spain in its own effort to raise the standard of living of the great mass of people."

The program is an ambitious one and is designed to reach all segments of the economy. For instance:

1—About 8.5 million dollars in U. S. economic aid has been programmed for imports of farm machinery.

2—Another two million dollars is being spent for heavy earth-moving and construction equipment.

3—Approximately $14,700,000 is being funneled into Spain's rickety transportation system—for rehabilitation, modernization and expansion.

4—About $12,500,000 has been allotted for the expansion of electric power facilities.

5—Two million dollars worth of machinery is being provided for the rehabilitation and modernization of Spanish coal mines.

6—Spain's vital steel-making industry is receiving eight million dollars for improvements.

7—Two million dollars is going to the nation's cement industry.

8—Other industries—including munitions—are receiving $3,400,000.

9—A whopping $31,300,000 is being utilized for the purchase of raw materials needed to meet "minimum national requirements."

10—A final $600,000 has been earmarked for 10 major groups of technical projects.

Even ignoring the arguments of those who are opposed to Franco Spain on principle, the Spanish aid program is something of a gamble. Admittedly, the use of military bases form an important part of the U. S. strategic picture in Europe. But whether Spain will ever become an active ally of the West is doubtful. (The present U. S.-Spanish pact does not constitute an alliance for neither signatory undertook to go to the other's assistance in case of aggression.)

Some experts take an extremely pessimistic view of the role Spain will play in any future conflict. James Cleugh had this to say last year in his book, SPAIN IN THE MODERN WORLD:

As things stand today, it (Spain) has little more reason to be grateful to the west of Europe, where its real interests are concentrated, than to the east, which is utterly alien from it. . . . If war should come tomorrow, Spain would mobilize, but only for her own defense. She would become a nation of vigilant guerrilleros, nothing more. A request from the Atlantic powers for the strategic use of her territory, even if only the Christian argument were employed, would probably meet with a retrial. The Pyrenees are high. Spanish soil is not rich. Russia, in the Spanish view, would be more interested in facing west than south. Only if the West were immobilized would Spain be attacked.

These are factors U. S. strategists must keep in mind in evaluating future alignments against the challenge from the East.

Tar Heel Baptists On The March

CHARLOTTE is host to many conventions each year, but few if any will be larger than the 124th annual session of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina which officially gets underway Tuesday morning at 9:30 a.m. at the First Baptist Church. Between 2,500 and 3,000 are expected, this estimate being based on the record-breaking registration of 2,675 last November at Greensboro. That well-groomed man in the conservative suit whom you'll see on the street this week will probably be a messenger to the convention and more than likely a Baptist pastor.

The late Dr. William Poteat of Wake Forest is credited with the remark that only the sparrows outnumber Baptists in North Carolina and with each passing year, the beloved professor is proving to be more and more of a prophet. We don't know the latest sparrow census, but at last count (December 31, 1953) there were 758,482 Baptists worshipping in 3,107 churches. One out of two church members in this state is a Baptist. Their impact on the religious life of North Carolina is mighty.

In the last 10 years, they have established more than 400 new churches. Their total gifts this year will exceed 30 million dollars. Referred to as conservatives by some folks, nevertheless they have been diligently about their Master's business. With strong emphasis on evangelism, stewardship, and missions, they have had a significant growth in the last decade or two. The Southern Baptist Convention with which the state convention is affiliated is the fastest-growing major denomination in America, with membership gains totaling a million every three years. When this year's reports are in, Southern Baptists will go well beyond eight million in membership and 275 million dollars in total gifts.

It's a distinct pleasure to welcome the state convention to Charlotte for this important session and we trust their gathering here will prove profitable and inspiring.

File 13

LETTERS We Never Finished Reading Department: "The names of the individuals and firms recommended for Executive Membership in the Research Institute were released this morning. I am honored to advise you that both you and your firm are among those listed. I have not checked whether you are already a member, but. . ."

Buddy, if you ain't got time to check, we ain't got time to join.

From The Plainview (Tex.) Evening Herald

FIT AND CHOSEN

SEVERAL years ago there was a young telegrapher working at Lubbock for a railroad company. He was alert. He was energetic, he was inquisitive and observant.

Today he is manager of the mail, baggage and express traffic of a great railroad system.

He could be bumped off his telegrapher's job.

He can't be bumped off his manager's job, because he has made himself indispensable.

Fervently and with all the ardor in his soul this scribe thanks the Almighty that we do live in a land where there is opportunity for a person to go to the top in any line of endeavor.

This man works on a salary. Yet he's the most ardent exponent of the value of the "profit system" this scribe has heard in a long time.

He mentioned it eight times between Plainview, Dimmitt and Hereford on an auto ride.

There is a young man in Amarillo, who is doing rather menial tasks about the freight house. He's being watched.

Some people are saying things about him like they did about the youth who was a telegrapher at Lubbock.

The odd thing is that there are jobs, lots of them, simply crying out "Here's opportunity for somebody!" But somehow youth doesn't heed the cry.

It doesn't take boot-licking, it doesn't take an attitude of subserviency for a youth to become the focal center of his superiors.

Many a youth has been scratched off the list because he dresses slovenly, doesn't shave, mopes around like he might be covered with lice, pays little attention to detail, comes on the job a few minutes after opening time and leaves it a few minutes before quitting time, leaving undone tasks that should be accomplished for the proper ongoing of the firm.

There are smart Alecs who'll never get to first base. There are nosy, prying individuals whose curiosity takes them into phases of a business where they are not welcome, while another youth's thirst for knowledge leads him along the same paths and he's welcome.

What is it that places these individuals among the fit and chosen?

In this instance interest beyond his immediate task, which itself was well done, marked the youth who went from Lubbuck to Chicago and isn't through going places.

What makes one baseball player a heads-up player?

Why does one football player nearly always throw the block for the ball carrier, or make the tackle? He'd do it regardless of the defensive position assigned him.

Maybe it wouldn't be so bad if we had recitations again Friday afternoon at school and the boys recited "Excelsior!"

Any boy who doesn't know what we mean by "Excelsior" wouldn't be too dumb if he found out.

'Something In The Wind?'

The Lattimore Case—I

The Danger In Dissent

By MAROUIS CHILDS

(Editors' Note: This is the first of several articles on Owen Lattimore in which Mr. Childs will trace the history and appraise the significance of what may well become the most-celebrated cause in Americal legal history.)

WASHINGTON

FOR NEARLY five years the name of Owen Lattimore has been before the public accused of being a top Communist agent, a promoter of communism, a subversive. Nothing like the Lattimore case, which has figured in lengthy and sensational Senate investigations, major political campaigns, and now with a charge involving the integrity of a federal judge, has occurred in America before.

Under a second indictment, after the key counts of the original charge of perjury were thrown out, Lattimore is due to go to trial Jan. 10. It promises to be a lengthy trial, ranging over the whole field of Lattimore's writings and statements measured against the government charge that he "promoted" Communist interests and "followed" the Communist line. His denial of the charge under oath before a Senate committee is the basis of the indictment. A postponement is likely on a government appeal from Federal Judge Luther Youngdahl's ruling that he was not disqualified by reason of prejudice to preside over the trial.

BACKFIRE

In February 1950, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) made his series of charges about Communists in the State Department—ranging from 205 down to 57. There was an almost-immediate backfire when it was shown that the names were taken from a list prepared by a House committee and put aside after testimony by State Department officials showing the insubstantiality of the shotgun charge.

McCarthy went on to accuse Lattimore of being "the top Soviet agent" in this country, and thereby made new sensational headlines. Lattimore was in remote Afghanistan on a mission for the United Nations. He flew back to Washington demanding to be heard in his own defense. In the first of the crowded, tensely emotional hearings that have churned up public opinion on the issue of loyalty and Communists in government, Lattimore presented his refutation, including his record as head of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University and as a scholar who had written widely on the controversial subject of Chinese-American relations.

'A FRAUD AND A HOAX'

The chairman of that first committee was Sen. Millard E. Tydings of Maryland. Tydings and the other Democrats, of whom the late Sen. Brien McMahon of Connecticut was one, found that McCarthy had perpetrated "a fraud and a hoax" on

OWEN LATTIMORE
Menace Or Martyr?

the American people and the Senate of the United States. Although the Republican minority was divided, they inclined to give their fellow Republican, McCarthy, the benefit of the doubts raised.

McCarthy in a sensational speech accused Tydings of a "whitewash". The Wisconsin senator took an active part in the Maryland campaign that fall which ended with Tydings' defeat. McCarthy was condemned later by a Senate investigating committee for "back-street" tactics and the chain of consequences led more or less directly to his present plight, with a charge of censure to be voted on by the Senate.

RED LEANINGS?

The late Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada took up where McCarthy left off and summoned Lattimore to lengthy hearings, first in closed session with an interrogation which laid the groundwork for public hearings. The public session was preceded by the testimony of a number of witnesses, many of them ex-Communists, who charged Lattimore with sympathy for communism or reported secondhand evidence linking him with Communist-dominated groups. Others were experts in the troubled Asian field who had sharply differed with Lattimore's view of events in China under the Nationalists and the Communists.

Yet, never at any time was any firsthand testimony developed to show that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, or connected with it in any way, or in any sense a "Soviet espionage agent." And it was certainly not for lack of trying, since Lattimore's whole life has been combed over by investigators for Senate committees and the FBI in countless hours of studying records, interviewing associates and keeping Lattimore and members of his family for long periods under direct surveillance.

GROWING CONCERN

Nor is the accusation of any Communist connection involved in the charge of perjury brought under a second indictment. It is because this promises to be a trial of Lattimore's opinions versus the opinions of witnesses presented by the government that there is growing concern that the right of free speech and free opinion is being encroached upon.

The second indictment of Lattimore was brought on the eve of the recent congressional election campaign. Particularly since the case figured so heavily in the effort to defeat Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney in Wyoming, one of Lattimore's attorneys, it brought the charge that the Department of Justice under Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. is increasingly being used as an instrument of partisan politics.

In this lies the peril of the precedent that would be established by the conviction of Lattimore technically for perjury but in reality for having expressed opinions considered unpopular or dangerous in their influence on policy decisions. Under another administration the Department of Justice could be used to prosecute others whose views failed to conform with the prevailing line. Thus does all dissenting thought become suspect and the balance of forces—intellectual, moral, political—that gives self-government its strength is destroyed.

A Lesson In Heroism

The One Who Jumped First

By ERIC SEVEREID
CBS Radio News Analyst

SOMETIMES, to add to the meaning of the headlines, a reporter must be personal. Eleven years ago I was a war correspondent, flying toward China over the infamous "Hump." There came a terrifying moment when the passengers, mostly GI's, stood near the door, trying to summon the courage to bail out of the crippled plane. Precious moments passed. Then one of the three civilians aboard, the diplomat who clutched a dispatch case to his chest, gave us a wry smile and leaped out. His action broke the paralysis; we all followed; and all of us, but one, survived.

In the weeks that followed, we were never entirely sure we would get out of those jungle mountains; in such circumstances men learn truly to know one another; who is weak; who is afraid; who is impetuous, and who is strong, and calm and prudent.

NATURAL COURAGE

As the time passed, the GI's and I began to recognize the civilian with the carefully guarded dispatch case as one among us with a calm and natural courage, as one who would never panic, who never complained. He was the one we chose, for common sense and discretion, to deal with the touchy and dangerous Naga head hunters, our undecided hosts.

Mostly we feared Japanese patrols, and a day came when we heard there was a Jap patrol not far away. The colonel in charge gave orders that we three civilians, in case of attack, were to take our guns and try to escape, while the soldiers remained to fight. It was the diplomat who said, "In the first place this would be dishonorable. In the second place, we'd never get out." Fortunately, there was no attack.

There was, however, a long and painful hike in rain and heat for all of us. There were moments when another step seemed quite impossible. In such moments, it was generally the diplomat who would sing out with something like, "Onward and upward with the arts," and we would laugh and gasp and keep on climbing.

I began to faint with heat and thirst on one suffocating slope; the man who left his half pint of water with me—all he had—was, of course, the diplomat.

After we emerged into India and the military reports were in, there was a move in the Air Force to decorate our diplomat for his outstanding personal conduct. I do not know if he ever received the decoration. But none of us in that strange party, I think, would have disputed the choice. For I thought then, as I think now, that if ever again I were in deep trouble, the man I would want to be with would be this particular man.

THE WHOLE MAN

I have known a great number of men around the world, under all manner of circumstance. I have known none who seemed more the whole man; none more finished a civilized product, in all that a man should be — in modesty and thoughtfulness, in resourcefulness and steady strength of character.

The name of this man is John Paton Davies. He is the man Secretary of State Dulles, on the recommendation of a five-man board, has just broken on the wheel of official disgrace.

The Foreign Service officer dismissed, three years short of retirement and pension, after giving 23 years of his life—and almost life itself—in the arduous service of this government.

EIGHT FOR EIGHT

Eight times he was investigated; eight times he was cleared.

One by one the politically inspired charges of communism or disloyalty or perjury were dropped; the ninth board came up with something new, called defects of character. Mr. Davies is not, concluded the board and Mr. Dulles, of sufficient judgment, discretion and reliability.

Sufficient, one may ask, unto what? Their test can only have been of supernatural design. I saw their victim measured against the most severe tests that mortal man can design. Those, he passed. At the head of the class.

People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication in the discretion of the editors. The News reserves the right to condense.

Editorial On Plane Incident Shocking

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

I WAS greatly shocked to read in an American newspaper such as yours, an editorial like the one I read tonight excusing the Soviet Union for shooting down American fliers.

—FRANK J. WILLIAMS

(Editors' Note: The editorial did not excuse the Soviet Union for its action.)

It Was High Time For Davies To Go

Charlotte

Editors, The News:

WHEN I read that John Paton Davies had been kicked out of the U. S. State Department I figured the left wing press, including you, would holler. You did not let me down. Neither did your "real gone" leftist cartoonist — the hollow Herblock. I've never known Herblock to depict in his stuff a positive approval or defense of anyone or anything related to the enhancement of American security. His cartoons invariably emphasize the negative.

In considering the Davies case (and other similar ones), let's face an elementary but salient fact. The whole world has known the paramount aim of communism much longer than the 23 years Davies served in the State Department. This aim, world subjugation by force and violence, was inscribed in black and white by high officials of the Communist hierarchy for all to read and beware of. It was not mere rumor and hearsay. It would be folly to assume that this country's diplomats were unaware of this aim. Even inconspicuous I knew it 12 years ago as a lad in my late teens — and I wasn't even gettin' paid to know it like the "learned" diplomats!

Why then, did egheads like Acheson, Marshall, Lattimore, Service, Clubb, Vincent and Davies promulgate and encourage policy in China which was compatible with the fulfillment of the long known aim of communism? There are but two plausible answers as I see it — treason or palpable naivete and incompetence.

Davies' exit was long overdue and certainly Mr. Dulles was acting within his rights in telling him to "git". The secretary cannot be expected to retain anomals in whose ability and judgement he has no confidence. Hats off once again to the irrepressible McCarthy for putting an effective spotlight on Davies. Had not Joe hammered home the Davies story, it is highly probable that ka'd still be diplomatin' around in the State Department—all to the detriment of the American people, as well as other non-Communist peoples over the globe.

—BOB CHERRY JR.

No Help Wanted From Ex-Tar Heel

Charlotte

Editor's The News:

IN a syndicated column published in The Charlotte News on Nov. 3, Robert C. Ruark expressed shame for the actions of the South for not wanting to accept Negroes in our schools, churches and finally in our families. We are as much ashamed of a man who claims the South as his birthplace and then agrees with the Communists and hired propagandists of mixed races of the North and condemns us for our loyalty to the traditions and customs of our Southland. So we respectfully request that if Mr. Ruark likes the mixed and Negro races of the place of his habitation that he just love them and leave us alone. . . We have our problems and will solve them without his help.

—F. V. HINSON

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Box Score On Dulles Bad Judgment

WASHINGTON

LAST week, John Foster Dulles called in John Paton Davies, long-time career diplomat, and fired him for bad judgment. Davies' loyalty was not questioned, only his judgment regarding the advice he gave 10 years ago that Chiang Kai-shek should form a coalition government with the Chinese Communists.

In contrast, here are some statements made by the man who fired Davies, also dating back some years:

Dulles On World War II—Speaking in Detroit in 1939, Dulles said: "Only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy, or Japan contemplates war upon us." (This was after Germany had already taken Austria and Czechoslovakia and just four months before Hitler precipitated World War II.)

Dulles On Hiss: On Dec. 23, 1946, Lawrence Davidson, Detroit attorney wrote Dulles, then chairman of the Carnegie Institute that Alger Hiss has a provable Communist record. Dulles hired Hiss as president of the Carnegie Institute anyway.

Arms To Germany—Dulles in 1926 advocated "unrestricted trade in arms and military supplies and the right of American bankers to make loans for military purposes." (This was when the State Department was trying to curtail loans to Germany and other countries for military purposes.)

German Bonds—In 1930 Dulles stated: "Germany made great progress under the Dawes plan. Her national income and government income have grown to a point where the reparations charge constitutes a readily bearable percentage." (This was when Dulles was the attorney for American bankers floating German loans to the American public. One year later these loans collapsed completely. American bondholders have not yet collected.)

Foreign Aid—In January, 1953, Dulles warned France to sign EDC by April 1 or the United States would cut off aid. "The hand-out era is over," Dulles warned publicly. France has not yet ratified EDC, and aid to France is still continuing.

Massive Retaliation—On Jan. 12, 1954, Dulles announced that the United States was prepared to meet aggression with instant retaliation "by means and places of our own choosing." We would "depend primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate instantly," he said. Since then Communist China has taken over the main portions of Indochina and poured more arms into North Korea.

Unrest Behind Curtain—On Aug. 27, 1952, speaking at Buffalo, Dulles promised that Eisenhower would "encourage quiet revolution in Red-dominated countries." In January 1953 he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the U.S.A. must use "moral pressure and the weight of propaganda" to weaken Soviet satellites. But on Sept. 18, 1953, he told the UN General Assembly: "Our creed does not call for exporting revolution and exciting others to violence."

Geneva Conference—At the conclusion of the Berlin conference last winter, Dulles announced that the problems unsolved at Berlin would be taken up at the Geneva conference which he called "the best hope of the world." The Geneva conference ended in complete failure and complete capitulation to Russia re Indochina.

American Legion Promises — Addressing the Legion in St. Louis, Sept. 2, 1953, Dulles said: "There is a risk that as in Korea, Red China might send its own army into Indochina. The Chinese regime should realize that such a second aggression could not be confined to Indochina." This threat of U. S. intervention apparently meant little. At least the Red Chinese sized it up that way and went right ahead in Indochina.

Trusteeship For Formosa — In April 1953 Dulles told newsmen that the United States would accept a UN trusteeship for Formosa and would accept a truce in Korea at a line drawn across Korea's narrow waist, about 80 miles north of the fighting line. Two days later the White House issued a flat denial. In the end, the White House was right. The United States accepted a Korean truce line far below the narrow waist and has never accepted a UN trusteeship for Formosa.

Neutrals In Korea—During the early talks preparing for a Korean truce in the sprinr of 1953, Dulles promised President Syngman Rhee that India would not be permitted to sit on the neutral truce commission. In the end, Dulles had to backtrack. India became the most important neutral on the truce commission.

These are some of the mistakes of judgment made by the secretary of state who fired a fellow diplomat for his one error of judgment in regard to a coalition government between Chiang Kai-shek and Communist China.