

THOMAS L. ROBINSON, Publisher
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Mes Amis, It's A Nouveau Deal

FRANCE'S National League Against Alcoholism is located in the Latin Quarter within ten seconds of nine bars. The League isn't doing so well. It never has done well. Not long ago it had only 2,000 members out of France's more than 40 million population. Its secretary admitted that most Frenchmen are not at all concerned over the per capita consumption of 2 1/2 quarts of pure spirits each year. He himself always put a little tin rouge in his water, because water "tastes so bad."

In a shaken government, Mendes-France did get an Indochina settlement. He did get a decision on EDC. He did inaugurate a domestic recovery program. He did calm the explosive North African colonial situation. These were the things he said he would do. Yesterday he made a great bid for recognition of the new France—and increased the likelihood of his continued tenure in office—by suggesting a Big Four meeting in Paris next May, after ratification of the London and Paris agreements. This time there won't be any question of whether or not France should come along as a junior partner to the "Big Two" or "Big Three." France has taken the initiative for the free world in a major foreign policy move. Frenchmen are not likely to reject soon the man who proposes the conference and also proposes to be the host.



1954, The Register and Tribune Syndicate. 'I figure, what the hell, who's gonna care a thousand years from now...?'

No Arms For Germany 'Heaven Grant Us Time!'

By THOMAS MANN In L'Express, Paris

(Editors' Note: Thomas Mann, German-born American author and a 1952 Nobel Prize winner, is best known for such novels as 'The Magic Mountain' and 'Buddenbrooks.' His pessimistic view of Europe's destiny is reprinted here because it is a sample of a fairly widespread body of opinion in Germany, of which Americans are not fully aware.)

THE TREND of world affairs is menacing, pregnant, and disastrous. Mankind—in its moral standards and equilibrium shattered by two world wars—is divided today into two camps whose terribly strained relations threaten a catastrophe of such dimensions that a death blow to civilization would be dealt. Let me be clear. I am by birth a German; consequently I am a European and a Westerner. Finally, by nationality I am an American. I am writing in no spirit of hostility. On the contrary, I am certain that I am serving equally the definite interests of America if, in defiance of the common knowledge that, in the United States, I dissociate myself fairly and squarely from present opinion here.

It's A Long, Long Way To Pigalle

THE ministers of Charlotte and Mecklenburg are properly concerned with sin. But they have become unduly alarmed over a lurid and inaccurate account of "Sin With a Southern Accent" in this "Paris of the Piedmont," as appearing recently in a pulp magazine. So has Police Chief Frank Traub, who considers the article another attempt by "a syndicate with criminal and illegal support" to smear him and the Police Department.

Insofar as we are able to determine, the information in the article is pure fabrication, including the suggestion that the author's informant was an employe of this newspaper. Woven into the article is enough truthful information, which has already appeared in the "New Deal" into French, which authentic flavor, and thus confuse the gullible. Charlotte is a fairly "clean" city. If responsible parties which know conditions in the city ever come up with evidence of rampant vice, an investigation will be in order. However, we do not believe that the irresponsible charges made by the unknown magazine author require investigation, as suggested by the ministerial association. If any official action is taken, it should be directed to the magazine.

After A Choleric Roar: Silence

ON THE cluttered stage of international diplomacy, Andrei Yanuarievich Vishinsky was the most gifted actor of them all. Now, however, he is the United Nations knew him as "a white-maned old faker" and "The Squawk." He was the star of a troupe of wooden actors—Molotov, Malik, Gromyko—who interpreted Soviet policy to the world. Actually, Andrei Vishinsky was nothing more or less than a mouthpiece of a kind of human sound-track whose propaganda assaults were longer and louder than those of any other diplomat. In this sense, Vishinsky fitted perfectly into the old Bolshevik pattern. It has usually been the Kremlin's practice to have mouthpieces rather than policy-makers handle Soviet relations with the outside world. Litvinov was a mouthpiece. So was his successor, Chicherin. Molotov is the exception.

The target for his abuse was usually the United States. In a famous speech in the General Assembly in October, 1952, Vishinsky accused America of "blister, blackmail and pressure" in Korea, trotted out his "germ warfare" tale, and finally charged that U. S. "billionaires" were bent on more and more bloodshed in the world to swell their billions. Even back home in Russia, Vishinsky was something of a curiosity. He was a remarkable survivor of 37 years of power struggle in the Kremlin. Despite the fact that he was once a Menshevik, he came out unscathed when the Bolsheviks put the Mensheviks out of business in 1921. His record in the law—including service as professor of law at Moscow University—led to his appointment as commissar of justice. He not only rode out the great blood purges that swept the U. S. S. R. in the 1930's but became a highly effective state prosecutor in the trials of hundreds of revolutionary heroes.

People's Platform

Columnist 'Confuses' P'blion 'On McCarthy'
Editors' Note: James Marlow's column of Nov. 19 contributes to the confusion of the public and degradation of the press by making a false parallel between average citizen and Sen. McCarthy's refusal to appear before congressional committees.

What would happen if yesterday's enemy proceeded—the power once given him—to put his forces at the disposal of the ally which could assure the recovery of lost territories? What if that old enemy chose recourse to violence? There is, however, another development in the early thirties, foreign influences have acted, and continued to act in Germany in such a way as to produce this "underground current" of political life—resulting in a detour within their limits, they had been accomplished. There is a grave phenomenon if there were no hopeful trend in the other direction. Eisenhower, brother of the president, Germany has been called "miraculous"; the epithet is deserved only with qualifications. There is, however, another development in Western Germany so rare in its history that there is something indeed a little "miraculous" in it—the resurgence of German Social Democracy. The Socialists have learned the lesson of history.

OTHER LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

HOW lucky can North Carolina count itself that Luther Hodges was in office when the first time in 60 years its lieutenant governor was called upon to take over the governorship? How would it have fared had the head of an earlier administration died and the lieutenant governor assumed office? A perusal of the list of lieutenant governors of the past quarter-century suggests that the state would have got along quite well. It is not impossible, indeed, that one or even two of the bold-faced persons on it yet will occupy the executive mansion. Dick Fountain was lieutenant governor in the O. Max Gardner years of 1929-33. He ran for governor at the expiration of his term and was barely defeated by J. C. B. Ehringhaus. Later he tried for the Senate against Josiah W. Bailey, but with poor success. In his heyday, when the sales tax was a principal issue, he had a powerful following among anti-administration Tar Heels. A. H. Graham, who now is serving his second term as chairman of the State Highway and Public Works Commission, has lieutenant governor under Gov. Ehringhaus. Like Fountain, he campaigned to move up into the executive mansion and every other lieutenant governor who has tried to make the step, he was defeated. Succeeding Mr. Graham to the Senate

dais was W. P. Horton, a legislative veteran, who served in the Hoyt years. He too sought the governorship, along with A. J. Maxwell, he was moved under by J. Melville Broughton. Gov. Broughton's lieutenant governor was R. L. Harris, a textile executive who previously had been Speaker of the House. The informant was a member of agriculture, L. R. Ballentine, held the No. 2 position when Gregg Cherry was governor. Mr. Hodges' immediate predecessor was Pat Taylor. Of the six, Messrs. Fountain and Horton now are dead. Although close to 20 years have passed since Mr. Graham trailed Clyde R. Hoey and Dr. Ralph McDonald as a gubernatorial candidate, it is not inconceivable that he will try again for chief executive in 1956. A quadrennial prospective candidate is Mr. Ballentine. Mr. Harris apparently has lost political prestige in his home county of Person, having been defeated twice in succession for the General Assembly, but he nevertheless is no lightweight. Mr. Taylor seems to have withdrawn from public life, although he is of gubernatorial quality. History might be different had Mr. Fountain taken over the state's executive offices from Gov. Gardner, but none of the other lieutenant governors would have much upset the order of things.

Drew Pearson's Ike's Brother Against No-Loan Policy

HERE is the inside reason why Milton Eisenhower, brother of the president, refused to go to South America as a member of the American delegation to the big Pan American Economic Conference which opened in Rio de Janeiro yesterday. Milton, it can be revealed, vigorously objects to Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey's tight-money policy toward Latin American governments. And rather than alibi for a shortsighted policy which he believes imperils the Good-Neighbor Policy, Milton just announced he would stay home. He had previously disagreed with Humphrey when the secretary of the Treasury wanted to combine the Export-Import Bank with the World Bank. Milton, just returned from a trip through Latin America, argued to the contrary and won. However, Secretary Humphrey is the chief delegate at the Rio conference and the President's brother just didn't want to be in the position of bucking him. This makes the third important change in the American delegation to the Pan American Economic Conference. First, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles dropped out, though he had previously been present and that he considered this conference one of the most important of his life. Second, Merwin Bohan, special U. S. ambassador in charge of preparing for the Rio conference, resigned. He, too, opposed

the no-government-loan policy of Secretary Humphrey, argued that the best way to stop communism in Latin America was to help in the economic development of that area. On top of this, Milton Eisenhower dropped out. No wonder Latin-American delegates are skeptical, and that Chile has proposed a special 'Inter-Latin American Bank' which would raise all its money in Latin America with not a single dollar from the U.S.A. Nothing could please the Kremlin more. Co-Existence Here is one of many reasons why Eisenhower sticks to a "co-existence" policy with Russia, despite pressure from Sen. Knowland and some from the Pentagon. The American embassy has reported that a major split appears to be developing between Premier Malenkov and Foreign Minister Molotov. Malenkov apparently wants to follow a softer line in dealing with the United States. But Molotov, the fiery old Bolshevik, violently disagrees, even wants to step up the pace of the cold war. At the October Revolution reception, for instance, when Malenkov talked so reasonably with U. S. ambassador Bohlen, Molotov stood by glowering and making his head, obviously burned up about the whole business. Despite this, Malenkov went right ahead talking with Bohlen, gave his personal promise that the door to the Kremlin would always be open to

Are 'Super-Super' H-Bombs Too Dangerous To Test?

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSEP

A GRAVE debate—the gravest since the debate on whether to make the hydrogen bomb—is now going on behind closed doors in the highest government circles. Primarily, this debate is concerned with whether the "Super-Super"—a hydrogen bomb expected to develop several times the monstrous power of the great bomb exploded at Eniwetok last spring—should be tested. In more general sense, the debate is also concerned with whether this country is right to rely on the hydrogen bomb as its principal offensive weapon. Both issues are related directly to the danger to human life in the future from the radiological side-effects of the new type of hydrogen bomb. There is nothing properly secret about this radiological danger. Anything known in this country on the subject is certainly known in Russia, where the new type of hydrogen bomb, with its heavy, fissionable radiological side-effects, was first tested.

Some experts, to be sure, hold that there is any danger of increased incidence of cancer or silibirths from distant fall-out. But there does seem to be general agreement that a long-term "leak" of strontium from the bomb, at some point, increased levels of radioactivity will damage the genes. This in turn will increase the production of human mutations, or monsters, to use the word to which some geneticists object. The danger here is not to living persons, but to future generations. NO ESCAPE? Finally, there is the universal hazard—the danger that "repeated atomic explosions will lead to a degree of general radioactivity which no one can tolerate or escape," use the words of the British Nobel Prize winner, Dr. Edgar Adrian. It is this danger, which will be examined further in another report, which has particularly obsessed British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, since he learned the facts about the atomic bomb, however, late. Dr. A. H. Sturtevant of California, de believe that local increases in the radiation levels may lead to "an increase in the probability of malignant growths."

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A 'Sensitive Study' Of A Famous Clown

LITTLE CHARLIE Chaplin has affected me in odd ways. He used to be a favorite of my mother and tears. Now he makes me mad. But I have never really understood why I was so tick and just exactly why he affected me that way. At least, I never understood those things until I read Saturday's News. The editorial page article about Charlie was the most sensitive, sensible and thoughtful ever published in the News. I have read it with the one that I have ever read. Let's have more articles like this. Warsaw's article was certainly a good read. The usual material you read in daily newspapers nowadays. —REX SMITH