

Homeowners Have A Stake In This

ON WEDNESDAY, the City Council will hold a public hearing on a major change in the city's zoning ordinance. The proposed amendment would authorize the construction of "carports" up to the side property line in R1 and R2 districts, thus effectively wiping out the side yard requirements of the ordinance for this type of construction.

This is the present law on side yard requirements:

In R1 districts: "There shall be a side yard on each side of every main building. The minimum width of any part of any side yard shall be six feet. The aggregate width of the two side yards shall not be less than 20 per cent of the average width of the lot."

In R2 districts: "There shall be a side yard on each side of every main building. The minimum width of any part of any side yard shall be six feet. The aggregate width of the two side yards shall not be less than 14 per cent of the average width of the lot."

These two provisions give every homeowner reasonable protection against construction of a house right up to the property line on an adjacent lot.

New Orleans Solves Its Railroad Problem

OVER the weekend, a brand new union terminal for rail passengers was opened in New Orleans. It replaced five scattered stations that served nine different railroads, and did more than three decades of public discussion of the need for a modern, union terminal.

In the story behind the 18 million dollar project, there may be a lesson for Charlotte, which has the same basic problem, though on a smaller scale.

Working closely with the railroads, the City of New Orleans was able to put through an amendment to the Louisiana State Constitution that permitted a new plan of financing the terminal. Under this plan, the City of New Orleans issued 15 million dollars in revenue-producing bonds, which combined the tax-free advantages of municipal bonds with annual rentals guaranteed by the railroads adequate to pay not only operating expenses of the station but also to retire both principal and interest. This made

A Truth Never To Be Forgotten

THIS is a tale of a republic, a kingdom and a beleaguered state, and its telling points up a great truth.

The countries are the Philippines and two of the three states which constitute French Indochina—Cambodia, Viet Nam, all threatened by the Communists.

The threat has diminished substantially in the Philippines. A few years ago the Hukbun had 40,000 first-class fighting men. Now their number is, at best, one-tenth of that. Philippine President Maguysay has launched an all-out attack on the hunger, exploitation and bad government which, he found, nurtured communism in his country.

A year ago thousands of "freedom fighters," supplied by the Communists, roamed Cambodia, fomenting rebellion and gathering supporters from the villages. Some 8,000 Communist troops still operate in Cambodia. But during the last six months, more than 9,000 soldiers have switched sides, joined the Cambodian Army under young King Norodom.

In Viet Nam the Communists' power has steadily increased. There they now have an estimated several hundred thou-

Sen. Fulbright's Interesting Habit

SEN. J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT is a quiet, bespectacled southerner. He has been a Rhodes scholar, teacher of law, the president of a college, investment company and lumber company. He has an interesting habit, which *Larz* magazine noted in some brief comments on him a week or so ago. Said *Larz*:

"He is likely to sit in his office for hours on end, just thinking."

To back up the statement, it carried a picture of him, looking downward, spectacles on his nose, looking thoughtful indeed.

What he thinks about was not reported. One would suppose, though, that on these sessions with himself came the idea for the international exchange of students under the scholarship program which bears his name. It is likely too that he pondered for some time before deciding to cast his vote—and it was the only "No"—against the measure

KIND OF TRANSLATION WE NEED

SCIENTISTS at the International Business Machines Corp. have come up with a huge electronic "brain" that can translate Russian into English in seconds.

To test the other day one of the scientists fed the machine a Russian sentence which we put in our letters as best we can—"Meyzhdanodnoye ponyamnyye yavlyatsya vazhnyim faktorom v razvityiyi politicheskoyk voprosov."

And the machine came up with "International understanding constitutes an important factor in decision of political questions."

We wonder if this is a step forward. The Russians themselves have been sending human machines to international meetings and the United Nations to rattle off what amounts to tape recordings of Russian speeches. Now we have machines to translate what they say. This solves nothing. What we really need is a machine that translates what they say into what they really mean.



"It always happens when he thinks for himself."

Appeared McCarthy Too Long Administration's 'Real Weakness'

BY THE ALPSOS
WASHINGTON

THE ignoble drama of Joseph P. McCarthy versus the U. S. Army must be mystifying the great majority of the American audience, who do not have the hidden clues of the plot of these wounding hearings.

For once in a way, Sen. Everett Dirksen was right when he remarked that the "real weakness" of the Army case was Secretary Stevens' long record of extraordinary attempts to appease Sen. McCarthy at almost any cost. But the secretary of the Army was not alone in trying to mollify the Wisconsin senator. In fact he was following the approved administration line at the time.

The Eisenhower high command took long time learning that you could not appease McCarthy. They needed 14 months to make the inevitable choice between abjectly surrendering to him or fighting him vigorously. As late as the beginning of the present session of Congress, the President and vice president were still trying, in their own ways, to do just the sort of thing that poor Stevens also tried to do.

JOE TO BE GOOD

Alert newspaper readers may remember how Vice President Nixon sought a meeting with McCarthy at the opening of the congressional session, and later expressed the hope that "going to be good." The story Nixon gave the Capitol Hill reporters had hardly hit the front pages before McCarthy responded in characteristic fashion.

McCarthy's theme had been that McCarthy was going to give and would concentrate instead on investigating corruption in the Truman administration. "Whoever said that is a liar," was the amiable comment. "I know Nixon knew quite well that Nixon was the direct source of the original report."

Even after the vice president had been publicly charged with untruth, the President himself also had a try. McCarthy was asked to come to the White House for a long, private talk with Eisenhower. Like Nixon, Eisenhower thought his friendly persuasions had made the desired impression. The White House staff was jubilant, until McCarthy showed his contempt for Eisenhower's overture by telling all and sundry at the Capitol, "he's really learning, now he's asking my advice."

'INNOENTS-AT-LARGE'

To this kind of thing, add the many refusals of the White House to stand squarely behind administration officials attacked by McCarthy, as in the Stassen case. Add further that the secretary of the Army seems to be one of the administration's leading innocents-at-large. It then becomes

People's Platform

We Were Wrong On Price Of Pedigree
The News: Pinville

JUST for the record, in reference to your April 28 editorial "Bulls, Dogs and People," the price of a certified four-generation pedigree dog is \$80, not \$1.

—MRS. RUTH L. BEAM

Let McCarthy Alone—He May Do Good Job
Editors, The News: Campobello, S. C.

I AM writing you to tell you just what I think of Sen. McCarthy and of his conduct. Now, I could tell you what we mean by "McCarthyism," I would go down in history as one of the leading lights of the "McCarthyism" movement.

Anyway, as I see it, his business was, to start with, to tell all the bad things that had been done during the Truman administration, and there had been quite a great deal during that time, one of which was, there had been too

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

BEHIND the Indochina hammer and anvil at Geneva is a conversation with Adm. Arthur Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which has made French Premier Laniel furious.

It wasn't publicized, but Laniel had formally asked for the intervention of the U. S. Air Force a little over a month ago. He did this, however, only after Adm. Radford had told him in advance that President Eisenhower would immediately agree.

But when the formal French request got to Washington, Eisenhower did just the opposite. He flatly said no—the ground that he did not have authority without the prior consent of Congress.

What actually happened was that Radford had been wanting the United States to intervene directly in the Indochina situation. He had asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff, did not know about this deadlock in Washington. So Eisenhower felt that Congress and the American people would vigorously oppose the use of the American Air Force in Indochina, and he didn't want to take the political consequences.

Therefore, he told Premier Laniel that the United States would intervene only if Great Britain joins us, which of course is just not going to happen. Winston Churchill has already told us that in a telephone conversation that Britain would not cooperate.

Not result of the French surrender had made virtual French surrender much more likely; and with the likely fall of the middle-of-the-road Laniel government it amounts to the biggest giveaway.

Western 'Giveaway'

With just a little fanfare as possible, Secretary of the Interior McKay has given the green light to a reversal of Teddy Roosevelt's 50-year-old Reclamation Act.

In a letter dated April 6 to Congressman Miller of Nebraska, McKay has okayed the same principle for reclamation of water-power as has been applied to the grant-riffed FEA. Western senators who have examined the McKay plan say it amounts to the biggest giveaway since New Deal days and is a complete reversal of Eisenhower policy. They plan a battle to block the bill in the Senate. But its chief provisions will be completely ignored. These provisions, con-

U. S. Backed Off From Its Strong Stand On Indochina

By JAMES MARLOW
WASHINGTON

THE Eisenhower administration talked tough but, it appears now, Chinese never had a prepared plan to help the French if they faced disaster in Indochina at the hands of the Communist-led Vietminh.

The tough talk didn't stop the Communists. Secretary of State Dulles didn't come up with a plan until the French did face disaster. So far his plan hasn't worked.

When the Korean truce was signed last summer, Dulles focused American and world attention on Indochina, where the French had been fighting the Vietminh seven years.

On Sept. 2 he warned the Communist Chinese not to send their troops into Indochina. Such aggression, he said, "could not occur without grave consequences which might not be confined to Indochina."

If this was intended to warn the Chinese they might be bombed in China if they sent an army into Indochina, it overlooked a reality: they didn't have to send in an Army.

The native Indochinese rebels were willing to fight and die. They needed supplies and expert direction. "Being nice to Joe," was the possibility. The Chinese sent in supplies and specialists. A few weeks ago Dulles said they had sent in 2,000 specialists. That would be a big deal. That would be in a case like that.

Yet, that may be the future pattern of Communist aggression anywhere: get the native communists to revolt and then see them through to victory with supplies and trained men who stay in the back.

In another major policy speech Jan. 12 Dulles said aggression would be met with instant and severe retaliation. Later he wavered it down, saying he had meant to emphasize not so much the word "instant" as this country's "capacity" to retaliate instantly, if it wished to.

It was watered down even further by President Eisenhower on March 10. He held a news conference the United States would not get involved in war without a formal vote by Congress. That could hardly be done instantly.

Three days later Dulles explained Eisenhower could order in-

Traveler Missed Sensations, And He Doesn't Mind A Bit

By ROBERT C. RUARK
ing well. The old man had a relapse.

It worries me a little that all the sensations and scandals and charges and countercharges have passed clean over my head. I didn't even hear about the H-bomb explosions until somebody casually mentioned them. I don't care less. Arthur Godfrey's sensational history leaves no scars on my ancient esteem for the redoubt for I wasn't there to see it. You can mention Rita Hayworth and Dick Haymes to me and I'll snap a big, bored yawn. I don't know of any scandal about anybody from Alvin Karp to Alvin Karp. I do not even know "Dragnet" and I don't care if the odd thing I don't feel I've missed anything very special.

THEFTS AND TERRORISTS

I could tell you a little fresh news about tigers in jungles at night and about the trout-fishing in New Zealand. I know the griping of the radio news. Mau Mau oath and can recall a terrorist being shot in the rear in front of a hotel in Nairobi just as the whole bullock of tourists arrived from the airport.

I have seen a peacock do his love dance on a rock by a stream in India and I have heard a tiger roar no more than 50 yards from where I was. The groans I have given the jackals yipping and the stags bellowing at night, and I tended a Hindu religious fire in the forest with the Indian aboriginals got monumentally loaded and pelted each other with pink dusters.

I got all sorts of intimate anecdotes on the royal tour, after having spent the winter in Australia, but none of them is very racy.

About the freshest news I got is that Mrs. Harry Selby of British East Africa finally managed to produce that godson of mine and that mother and son are do-

Quote, Unquote

Said the first atomic scientist to the second atomic scientist as the island disappeared: "Gee, I didn't know it was loaded—that much."—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

Furthermore, not only Secretary McKay personally met the Budget Bureau and the Eisenhower administration made this official policy.

Background of this important byword is that about a year ago the Okladka and South San Joaquin irrigation districts signed a contract with Pacific Gas and Electric to set up three power plants on the Stanislaus River, and using this contract as security, they negotiated a loan of \$40 million. The excess water, they planned, would be used for irrigation.

Just at this time, however, Secretary Humphrey's hard-money policy upset the banks refused to go through with the loan.

Whereupon California promoters called on Undersecretary of the Interior Ralph Tudor for help, and Tudor finally came through with a plan not only to give the Stanislaus River to the private groups, but also had them \$10,370,000 in loans and grants.

Unlike the Reclamation Act, which provided for payment of water-powered loans with interest within 50 years, the new plan of the Interior was to have no interest. The Reclamation Act would be completely and ignored.