

Ridgway's Opposition To Intervention Influenced Ke

By MARQUIS CHILDS
WASHINGTON
Behind a curtain of secrecy, carefully guarded, a prolonged dispute has been going on among the top policy-makers of the Eisenhower Administration over intervention in Indochina. The opposition to direct action by American forces has been led by Gen. Matthew Ridgway, chief of staff of the Army, who as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has taken a line directly contrary to that of the JCS chairman, Adm. Arthur W. Radford.

What is more, it has been learned from a source close to the National Security Council that Ridgway was recently given an opportunity to present his own views directly to President Eisenhower and the council. This occurred when the President in an NSC meeting called on Radford to discuss reported differences of opinion among the joint chiefs. APPEARED BEFORE NSC
Mr. Eisenhower then asked Ridgway for a memorandum presenting his views. A little later he had the Army chief appear before a session of the National Security Council. The top policy-making group, in the last analysis, can swing the balance for war or peace. Ridgway made such a for-

midable case against intervention that, according to sources close to the White House, this is the reason the President and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles have been taking a far more cautious line on Indochina. Some familiar with the fierce dispute over the critical Indochina situation believe that the reputation of Radford's interventionist policy has so weakened his authority that a pretext may be found for his resignation as chairman of the JCS. But, according to these same reports, Ridgway himself feels the issue is still in the balance, with the likelihood that the United States is being inevitably drawn into an Asian war, a prospect which he considers little less than disastrous.

In presenting his arguments to the NSC Ridgway used a large-scale wall map to explain what he considers the virtually insurmountable problems of transportation and supply that would arise if American intervention occurred. To begin with, of course, he sought to refute the thesis advanced on several occasions by Radford and others that sea and air power would be sufficient to enable French and Vietnamese forces to halt Communist guerrilla expansion.

He developed at considerable length his view that the problem of transport and supply would be at least five or six times more difficult than it was in Korea. In Korea there were ample port facilities, with the American Navy patrolling three sides of the peninsula. Air bases and a supply base were only 150 miles away in Japan. In Indochina the nearest base of operations would be in the Philippines, more than 1,000 miles distant, with Japan, as a principal supply source, separated by at least 2,000 miles of ocean. Thus, in the Ridgway case against intervention, it would be extremely difficult to maintain an air cover. In this connection Ridgway developed, with impressive cogency for at least some of his listeners, as they reported it later, the peril of involving any considerable proportion of America's armed strength in the jungle war on the Asian mainland.

From across the Chinese border along supply routes already well developed, it was proved, of course, the Communist victory at Dien Bien Phu, China could send in not only supplies but troops. This would lead to American atomic attacks on China and, in the Ridgway view, to a full-scale Asian war. China would be next door and the U. S. would be compelled to operate across and protect sea lanes extending thousands of miles.

Where Shall The Line Be Drawn?

IN LOS ANGELES last week, Secretary of State Dulles listed five conditions that would have to be met before the U. S. would intervene directly in the Indochinese War.

1. An invitation from the present lawful authorities.
2. Clear assurance of complete independence for Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam.
3. Evidence of concern by the United Nations.
4. A joining in the collective effort of some of the other nations of the area.
5. Assurance that France will not itself withdraw from the battle until it is won.

The very next day, the Laniel government failed to win a vote of confidence, and Premier Laniel handed his resignation to President Rene Coty. Thus the Dulles pronouncement, for all practical purposes, was relegated to the wastebasket. For if there is anything certain in the confused French political picture, it is that the successor to the Laniel government will make every effort to bring the unpopular Indochinese War to an end on honorable terms if possible, but without honor if there is no other way.

The failure of the Geneva conference, coupled with the fall of the Laniel government and the growing Red military threat in Hanoi and the Red River delta, plus the political possibilities of the Dulles conditions, make further debate over U. S. armed intervention at this time purely academic.

And yet there remains the problem of drawing a line somewhere beyond which Communist penetration would justify a free world taking the calculated risk of a third World War. That problem was posed by Adm. Robert J. Carney, chief of naval operations, in an interview with the U. S. News & World Report this week. He said that every gain scored by the Soviets "is not only an addition to their potential, but it's a double addition, because something comes out of our hide... If these accretions of power continue, each one at our expense, the time will come when we are in a position so inferior that our very existence, and certainly our existence as a major influence in the world, will be in the gravest jeopardy."

If the United States is unable or unwilling to draw such a line with the support of the other free nations, then it may well become imperative to subject the nation's total foreign policy to an "agonizing reappraisal," a dispassionate consideration of the prospect of coexistence with the Soviet orbit in a steadily shrinking free world. That is not a pleasant prospect, but there seems to be no other alternative to the prospect of internal collapse within the Soviet orbit.

As a result, a regular many vacationers shunned North Carolina entirely, although parts of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia were closer to the affected area than was eastern North Carolina.

The Other Side Of The Polio Story

A recent story in The News gave some interesting facts about the incidence of polio in North Carolina, facts which are all the more reassuring because they come at the beginning of the polio season. Here are some of them:

1. In 1952, 41 states had a higher polio incidence than North Carolina. Our state average was one-third the national rate, and Mecklenburg's rate was one-third that of the state.
2. In 1953, polio reached serious proportions in only five North Carolina counties.
3. Over a five-year period, including the epidemic year of 1948, 26 states had a higher incidence than North Carolina. That side of the story is sometimes overshadowed in news stories about polio. For instance, in 1953, the polio rate was fairly high in only one section of the state, yet national roundups by wire services regularly listed state totals.

Much more, it has been learned from a source close to the National Security Council that Ridgway was recently given an opportunity to present his own views directly to President Eisenhower and the council. This occurred when the President in an NSC meeting called on Radford to discuss reported differences of opinion among the joint chiefs. APPEARED BEFORE NSC
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ward the end of the polio season last year, the U. S. Board of Conservative Development adopted a resolution protesting the "exaggerated reports" about polio in North Carolina. The board was mainly concerned with the serious damage suffered by the state's huge tourist industry. But the objective sought by the board—to keep polio news in balance and perspective—will also give North Carolina parents greater peace of mind.

There are many organizations and persons who helped make construction of the new terminal possible. The federal government and city taxpayers divided the project cost. But worthy of a special note certainly are the Chamber of Commerce and the City Council. Both spent long hours developing the project. City Manager Yancey saved up money from here and there to assure the ultimate completion of this most appropriate gateway to the "Spearhead of the New South."

An Appropriate Gateway To Charlotte

WHEN Columnist Robert C. Ruark came back home to North Carolina a couple years ago he stood outside Charlotte's untidy airport terminal building and labeled it a "pigsty." Figurative overstatement that it was, the term is probably not the most opprobrious one that has been applied to the structure. Like the Army-Auditorium, it was an inadequate, hastily-constructed building designed for another purpose than for which it was used.

new industries — perhaps including more airlines — and residents. Its lobby will accommodate more than 300 persons. The dining room will seat more than 200. There'll be a coffee shop, spacious offices, complete air conditioning.

A Way To Reduce Racial Tensions

SINCE last August a Chicago public housing project, Tumbull Park Homes, has been beset by racial strife. Some \$200,000 worth of property has been destroyed. Hundreds of policemen maintain a round-the-clock vigil at the project.

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Then step right up and try a pill, or a shot, of alpha (2-piperidyl) benzylidene hydrochloride. It's a "mood-lifter," three Cincinnati physicians tell the American Psychiatric Association, and good for mild depressions.

Next time McCarthy launches forth on a talk of this kind, which has nothing to do with Pat. Schine and the reason the Tennessee rascals voted, he should be turned to honey as he prompted Joe to step up to the map and give the lecture for which he usually charges \$1,000 to \$2,000.



"Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of a Senate investigating Committee, Senator . . . ?"

McCarthyism Breeds Intolerance

By ROBERT C. RUARK
THE MAIL has dripped more than its usual share of corrosive lately, which falls to disturb the me overmuch since, as usual, most of it's unsigned or illiterate or a shogun wedding of both. It seems that, in another piece, I had a little "scupper" in my manna, McCarthy, in which I referred to him as what he is, a blabbermouth who thrives on all the unwelcome attention he's had. So many people have chosen up Joe for a heavy-artillery frontal attack that I haven't bothered to bother, deeming it a waste of time and of the ammunition I use on mice. But even a faint criticism of this great man has achieved magnificent correspondence.

internationalism and communism. Its founding fathers are fragment names from the past — ex-Senators K. Wiley, Robert McCormick, and ex-Congressman Ham Fish. There are some other "I" don't know. Yet the nasty insinuation is lurking there: if you aren't for you're ag'in us, and is damned to you as a traitor. It looks like I'm going to be hated higher than Haman, no matter who wins, because I am against the Communists, McCarthy, Burton Wheeler, Robert McCormick, and Ham Fish. I don't like Whitey Chambers any better than Alger Hiss. I'm a Republican and I love my country.

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What's The Answer?
Can You Get it of the ??
1. President Eisenhower has said he will or he won't ask Congress for authority to send U. S. troops to Indochina, or hasn't made up his mind?
2. Do more U. S. families have cash incomes of (a) \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year; (b) \$3,000 to \$4,000; or (c) \$4,000 to \$5,000?
3. The Government, which has supported wheat at over \$2.50 a bushel, is now selling it abroad at about that price, or at about \$2.25, or less than \$2.00?
4. Former President Truman is or isn't a septuagenarian?
5. Most of Morocco is an independent state, or a French protectorate, or a U.N. trust territory, or a Spanish possession?

THE ANSWERS
1. Hasn't made up his mind (as yet) on either the (a) or (b) branch of the Masonic order, (c) fraternal welfare order, or (d) veterans body?
2. A polygraph is used to check water channels, detect lies, chart carborator mixtures, treat insect pests, or measure pollen in the air?
3. Of \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year.
4. At less than \$2.00 a bu.
5. He recedes from fame only by reaching his 70th birthday.
6. Jewish fraternal welfare order.
7. To detect lies.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
It was no accident that Sen. McCarthy began his testimony in front of a committee with a carefully prepared lecture on communism going all around the world. He and Committee Counsel Ray Jenkins had carefully cooked up this program in advance. The Tennessee rascals voted to step up to the map and give the lecture for which he usually charges \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Questions McCarthy Might Be Asked

to aid underdeveloped countries. Why did you side with the Communists on this issue?
4. Russia has spent billions of rubles in the last few years to buy up the Voice of America. Yet you not only voted to strip the Voice's funds, but deliberately set out to sabotage our overseas information program. Why have you done what the Soviet has spent money to do?
5. The Communist Daily Worker campaigned against foreign military aid. Why did you follow the Daily Worker line and vote to cut foreign military aid, including arms for Korea?
6. The Communists booted Gen. George Marshall when he was awarded the Nobel peace prize for strengthening the bulwarks against communism. Why did you support Marshall in a Senate speech, just as vicious as any Communist diatribe against him? Why have you mailed thousands of copies of this speech around the world?
7. Russian diplomats are doing their utmost to discredit our State Department and undercut our Foreign Service. Why have you done this?
8. Another major Soviet goal is to disrupt the U. S. Army and shake GI confidence in their leadership. Why have you

Maimed Massacre

9. In 1949, a German Communist agent named Rudolph Aschenauer, was assigned to whip up anti-American feeling in Germany. He accomplished this by sending you charges that the U. S. had tortured German war criminals. You aired these charges on the Senate floor. Then the Communists spread your charges. Why did you lend your position as a U. S. senator to help smear the United States in Germany?
10. You have accepted thousands of dollars from little people, who entrusted you with their money, right to fight communism. Why did you use part of the money, according to the Senate report, to buy up the stocks of the Communist commodity and stock markets?
11. Stalin predicted that after the war the allies would fall apart at which time Russia's great opportunity would come to be the balance of power and dominate the world. That prediction did not come

committed up to seven or eight divisions, the Soviet Union would seize a moment when American strength was badly off of balance to enter the conflict and perhaps at the same time extend the war to Western Europe.
With forces already limited in a program to cut back to peace-time levels, Ridgway argued that American troops would be drawn dangerously out of balance. At his last press conference, President Eisenhower said he had agreed in the first stages of such a war. But after America had

People's Platform

Letters should be brief. The writer's name and address must be given, but may be withheld from publication at the discretion of the editors. The News reserves the right to condense.
Finally we whites want to love and respect the Negroes. We want to live along side of them in peace as we have in the past. We don't want them to live to the Communist stores of individuals or worse so far as they are concerned because they will destroy all the harmonious feelings and good will which has existed in the past between us or all these years. The sensible and respectable Negroes ought to express themselves. It will help all of us.
—F. V. HINSON

Umstead Followed An Old N. C. Custom

Editors, The News:
YOUR editorial entitled "Politics And The Judiciary," is interesting, but it has been the custom for a number of years for the governor to appoint the manager of his primary campaign to any vacancy on the Supreme Court which might occur during his term.
Gov. Kitchin appointed Judge Manning, who was defeated at the next general election by Superior Court Judge W. R. Allen, who remained on the Court until his death.
Gov. Morrison appointed Heriot Clarkson, who managed his primary campaign, and he remained on the Court until his death.
Gov. McLean appointed W. J. Brogden of Durham, who was his campaign manager.
Gov. Gardner, who recalled, did not have an opportunity to fill a vacancy on the Court, but J. F. Broughton, manager of the present Court, managed his campaign, and when a few years later the membership of the Court was increased from five to seven, Judge Winborne and the present Chief Justice M. V. Barnhill, were appointed.
Gov. Hoke appointed Gov. Hoke did not have an opportunity to appoint his campaign manager to the Court, but his successor, Gov. Broughton, appointed his manager, E. B. Denny, and Judge Denny is now a member of the Court.
Gov. Cherry, having appointed his manager, W. B. Umstead, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Bailey, had no opportunity to appoint his manager to the Court and elected Sam J. Ervin.
These facts, I think, make a pretty good story, and as some of you are members of the bar, you were not old enough to remember them, so I am taking the liberty of calling them to you.
—J. F. FLOWERS