

Thomas L. Robinson.....President and Publisher
 Brodie S. Griffith.....General Manager
 R. J. Alander.....Assistant Director
 Cecil Prince.....Associate Editor
 Thomas G. Fesperman.....Managing Editor
 W. W. Sirmion.....Circulation Manager

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1955

New Try To Fathom Geneva Spirit

THERE have been many definitions of the Geneva spirit. But until it assumes a more concrete reality, any explanation will do. If it is one placid pool in a troubled international sea, it also is the harbor for a dangerous iceberg in the shape of Germany.

As the foreign ministers make ready to fathom the Geneva spirit, Germany remains a glittering prize and a grim problem. The West has offered no answer, the Russians another. There can be only one sane answer for the West, and that is to keep Germany within the NATO alliance at all costs and to reunify her if possible. The Russian answer is the reverse—to get Germany out of NATO and to keep her divided until time and diplomatic will reunify the German powerhouse on Russian terms.

While Secretary Dulles has forecast the beginnings of a thaw on reunification and President Eisenhower has spoken of "measured hope" for the ministers' meeting opening Thursday, Russian moves since the summit meeting have generated little real hope that two stubbornly opposite views can be whittled into an agreed solution.

Moscow obviously believes that time is on her side, that Konrad Adenauer's affection for the West can be shaken by a resurgent German nationalism or that his successors will agree to forsake NATO to satisfy the longings of West Germans for reunification of the fatherland.

The outpouring of pro-German spirit in the Saar Sunday must have strengthened Moscow's belief in the waiting game. Separated from Germany by the French after World War II, the Saarlanders vigorously rejected a plan, although endorsed by Adenauer, to bring the region under political control of the Western European Union. There are many reasons why this plan may have been rejected, including the fact that the WEU primarily is a military alliance unequipped to provide a responsive civil government, but the spirit that overwhelmed the proposal was the Saarlanders' desire to be reabsorbed.

Such international homesickness feeds and grows sharp on time, and Moscow doubtless sees the same longing in West Germany as a weapon to wean Bonn away from NATO.

Unless the Geneva spirit is an unrevealed miracle instead of a rickety way-stop on a long road to peace, foreign ministers are apt to founder on the German problem as soon as their conferees agree on terms. They may make some progress further down the agenda—broadening of East-West contacts is the most maneuverable item—but real progress must be measured by action on the future of Germany, which is the same as saying the future of NATO and the defense machinery so painstakingly erected this side of the Iron Curtain.

Travel Is Broadening—Within Limits

UNITED STATES senators are at their handshaking, backslapping best when touring hometown precincts and mending political fences in their own backyards. The farther they get from home, the more likely they are to fall from virtue.

The Washington antics of some of our riskier legislators are bad enough. The difficulties they get themselves into while on glib-tongued junkets are infinitely worse. The trouble is that when a U.S. politician stubs his toe abroad the whole world is watching.

Take the case of the senators passing through Cairo on a trip to inspect America's military bases. Four of them—Sens. Saltonstall (R-Mass.), Kilgore (D-Miss.), McClellan (D-Ark.) and Stennis (D-Miss.)—passed a solicitor for the Egyptian arms drive. Smilingly, they tossed him some coins. Informed of backhome repercussions when the news of their contributions reached the United States, Sen. Saltonstall said lamely, "We thought it was an Egyptian charity."

Before the echoes of that incident had died down, Sens. Stennis, McClellan and Chavez (D-NM) found themselves smack in the middle of another ruckus. The Defense Department announced, rather pointedly, that it had been asked to patch two Air Force planes to return the senators and their wives home at a cost to taxpayers of \$20,000.

Of course, the result was an even bigger row. Indignant senators promptly denied the Defense Department report. Sens. McClellan and Stennis came home yesterday on regularly scheduled Military Air Transport Service planes. Stennis was

accompanied by his wife. McClellan's wife was due on another plane. Finally, the Defense Department admitted that it was all a mistake, that the senators hadn't requested any special planes.

Global junkets are necessary. They permit members of Congress to get firsthand look at vital U.S. interests abroad. Congress is spending quite a bit of money overseas today and ought to know what it is buying.

But glib-tongued lawmakers are not ordinary sightseers. They have an obligation to keep their wits about them, to maintain a certain dignity and, for good-natured sakes, avoid getting involved in Egyptian arms drives. All this takes a little presence of mind, taste and common sense.

As for the plane trips, the United States naturally owes transportation to members of Congress on government business. It should not, however, provide expensive, special service when regular schedules are available. This should be a standing rule.

However, Uncle Sam owes no free transportation to the wives of junketing senators or representatives.

Mrs. Stennis, Mrs. McClellan and Mrs. Chavez have no business whatever accepting free rides. That goes for the regular MATS flights as well as special Air Force planes. If it is necessary that they accompany their husbands on these business trips, then they should pay their own fares. This, too, should be a standing rule.

Travel is broadening but enough is enough.

Cultural Diplomacy At Home & Abroad

THE struggle for men's loyalties and allegiances is fought on many fronts. To win friends and influence allies, the United States must prepare some cultural weapons as well as ready political, economic and military armaments.

Uncle Sam has been exporting culture by the shipload for months. So has Soviet Russia. Now, the Metropolitan Opera's board of directors has approved "in principle" a European tour of the famous Met. It will possibly take place in 1957.

If the plan materializes it may indeed help convince European audiences we are not the artless barbarians Red propagandists make us out to be.

But the Met's greatness should be shared with the rest of the United States

as well as Europe. Why couldn't the opera company—or at least small touring units—make more visits to major American cities?

The Met makes an annual trip to Atlanta and receives a tremendous response. Charlotte, with its fine new auditorium and a decided taste for good music, would give the company a similarly enthusiastic welcome. Its appearance would undoubtedly stimulate an appetite for more dramatics that is already developing under the influence of Charlotte's own opera association—opening its 1955-56 season tonight with MADAME BUTTERFLY.

The Met is an excellent cultural ambassador. Its talents are needed at home and abroad.

A Tired Nose Can Stop Running

PUMPKINS, pigskins and leaf piles are very necessary ingredients of an autumn worthy of remembrance. So, too, is afternoon air mixed from draughts of warm and cool, and tart apples and the last tough-skinned tomato from a brown vine.

But a distant wail the other night (had it been closer it wouldn't have registered) made us remember with Stephen Vincent Benet that fall also is the "possum in the moon and the top-oreared hound-dog baying the moon."

The top-oreared intruder on our porches was a beagle, or at least he sounded just like one of the friendly but independent breed that once took bed and board with us. Our beagle found autumn an ambrosia of delights which he pursued while parked, idling or speeding. This was the kind of weather for the long eared, pell mell chase he liked when he tired of lying in the sunshine, watching people, small beetles and visions he saw in his daydreams. In fall with its plentiful scents the possibility was strong that he was running something other than nose which was game enough when nothing else stirred. Only in autumn did he know where he was going, why, or

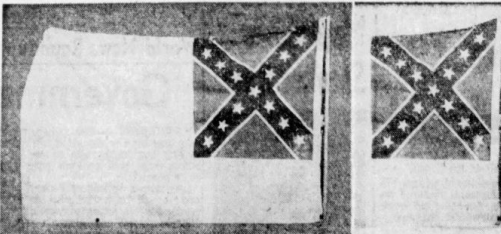
when he was coming back. And only he knew then.

It was because of his nose that he was lost. He never found out he couldn't catch it and when he lit out after a big breakfast one spring morning he never came back. But in this weather, he has easier quarry. Rabbits can be caught. The nose can rest, at least until spring.

Young people of the flapper era of the "roaring 20's" were pretty wild, but most of them kept so busy dancing the Charleston they didn't have time to get into mischief or serious devilement. — CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

Southern college offers a course in humor. With so much funny business going on, in and out of Washington, this should be a snap course. — MATTOON (ILL.) JOURNAL GAZETTE.

So you pays your money and you takes your choice. Or as one inveterate imbibitor told the lady who quoted statistics to prove that people who do indulge in alcoholic beverages live longer than those who do, "Madam, would you have me sell my birthright for a mess of cologne?" — LAMAR (MO.) DEMOCRAT.



How Many Soldiers Followed These Flags?

The War: Did N. C. Get There With The 'Mostest'?

By BILL SHARPE
 In The State

ALL WE said was that North Carolina had more soldiers fighting in the Civil War in proportion to its population than any other state had.

Then a note came from Frank Cove of Asheville saying that should it be more soldiers regardless of population.

A check-back on the item indicates North Carolina's long-expected claim might be hard to prove. In fact, it's hard to prove anything about the number of men serving in the Confederate Army.

TENNESSEE TOPS
 In time seems fairly certain. Tennessee had more men in the Confederacy than any other state. North Carolina probably was second and possibly was first in proportion to its population.

According to Zeb Vance, a total of 125,000 North Carolinians saw service, including the Junior Guards, and this figure seems to check out with other estimates. The records kept by this state were in better shape than the records of others.

But to illustrate the confusion: Estimates of the total strength of the Confederacy range from around 600,000 men to 1,250,000—or a possible margin of error of 100 per cent. And the extreme estimates are from reputable authorities, too.

TOO LOW
 A version of North Carolina participation was given by Chief Justice Walter Clark in 1918. His estimate of the total Confederate forces is generally considered too low, but it is quoted because Clark was a good authority on state history.

"As against 2,550,000 men in the Union line, the South, first and last, was able to send to the front about 650,000. Of these, North Carolina sent 125,000, or nearly one-fifth of the whole number. Of these, 43,000 of our best and bravest, about one-third, came not home again."

The most recent book touching on the subject, Clement Eaton's "A History of the Southern Confederacy," offers no exact figure, but the author seems to favor a figure of around 850,000 to 900,000. Pension rolls of both North and South in 1880 indicate that whatever the original strength, the North had about twice as many armed men as the South had.

Eaton says the Confederate Army reached its peak for any one time in June, 1863, with 281,000 men. After that, the Army "went away" steadily, but the Union Army steadily gained until April, 1865, when it had 622,000 men on duty. He figures the Union had 3 to 1 when the war ended.

The most exhaustive study was made by a northern officer, Thomas J. Livermore. His book published in 1900, figures the Confederate total (accumulated) strength at over 800,000.

COMPLETE WAR
 Rarely did a people so completely go to war. The military population of the Confederate States in 1860 (white males between 18 and 45) was 984,475, and Livermore estimates that 116 per cent of this group at one time or another served in the Confederate armies or home guards. The excess, of course, was made up of white males under 18 and those over 45, as well as a few Negroes recruited at the last.

Near the end of the war, boys down to 13 were being used, as well as men up to 60 and over. In the census of 1860, Tennessee had the largest military population—138,332—and Livermore says 21,992 joined the Union Army, and around 134,800 joined the Confederacy.

MISSING NAMES
 North Carolina was the third most populous Southern state, with a military population of 113,388. The names of 104,498 men appear on a roster made up after

the war, and it is estimated that missing names would bring the total to 120,000. The Junior Reserve numbered 4,077, making Livermore's total pretty close to Vance's claim.

South Carolina had a military population of 53,048 and sent about 60,000 into service. Mississippi had a military population of 70,250 and claims to have put between 70,000 and 80,000 into service. Florida, with a military population of 15,739 in 1860, reported about 15,000 in the army. The Governor of Georgia wrote in 1865 that out of a population of 1,110,015 his

and adding, "I wish I could be of more assistance to you, but I am afraid it's a lost cause, as we probably shall never know the exact number."

TABLES
 North Carolinians in the regular army—not counting reserves and home guards—constituted 38 infantry regiments, 2 infantry legions and 3 infantry battalions; 4 cavalry regiments and 2 cavalry battalions; 4 artillery regiments and 3 artillery battalions. These are Livermore's figures, too.

Where does all this leave North Carolina? Livermore, in using

North Carolina's record as a sort of yardstick on the other states, remarks:

"North Carolina was not conspicuous above the other Southern States for a martial spirit before the War of the Rebellion (sic), and her people were not as a whole fervid in the cause of secession, and there is no reason to suppose that more men were originally enrolled in, or recruited for, the average regiment from that State than in the other Confederate States."

We hate to admit it, but that makes right much sense.



Company B Of Tennessee Part Of The Longest Ranks

state furnished "over 100,000" men. Louisiana, in 1860, reported "original enrollment" of 55,329 men, which excludes irregulars and home guards. Livermore thinks the state, out of a population of 83,458 contributed around 56,000 men.

Efforts to get more concrete figures produced one surprise. Livermore presented no roll call for Virginia, and our letter to the Virginia Historical Society brought out a note of referring us back to Livermore's dilemma.

The King Had No Clothes On And U. S. Has No Arms Plan

By JOSEPH & STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON
 HYPOCRISY is an ugly word.

Yet it is really the only word that properly describes the Western governments' approach to the Geneva meeting of foreign ministers, for which Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has just departed. At no time since the Second World War has the gap been so startling between what the statesmen have been saying in public and what they have been saying among themselves. The public line, of course, is to be sweetly optimistic and so to encourage "the spirit of Geneva."

GAGGLES LABOR
 But in these last weeks, large gaggles of British, French and American policy-makers have been laboring to prepare for this meeting of foreign ministers, which is supposed to translate the "spirit of Geneva" into practical action. Secretary Dulles, British Foreign Minister MacMillan and France's Antoine Pinay have met at length in New York. Their staffs have worked still longer and harder.

And what has been the theme of all these busy, almost fevered conferences? As one highly placed but somewhat cynical conferee is reported to have remarked, the theme has been "how to put the best face we can on the setbacks we have to expect."

THREE POINTS
 There are three main points on the agenda of the forthcoming Anglo-French-American negotiation with the Soviets: cultural exchanges between the East and West blocs; reunification of Germany and disarmament. Cultural exchanges, no doubt, will afford a golden opportunity to show "the spirit of Geneva" at its best.

No. 1—The two really significant points, the outlook is a bit different. On Germany, for instance, Secretary Dulles recently predicted that the Soviets would be "forced" to let the two parts of the country come together again. At Geneva, the three Western foreign ministers will refer the Soviets a European security pact, guaranteed by all, if they will consent to German reunification with no strings attached.

In reality, however, the Soviets have already made it brutally clear that they have no intention whatever of permitting German reunification, except with the very big attached string of German abandonment of NATO. There is no known way to "force" the Soviets to alter this position. And a large and increasing group of American, British and French policy-makers are now haunted by the nightmare-fear that at some future time, probably after the death of Chancellor Adenauer, the Germans will decide to buy reunification by abandoning the Western alliance.

On the disarmament question, meanwhile, the American policy-makers have carried the new Madison Avenue diplomacy to what could prove to be a most dangerous extreme. The country and the world have been led to believe that the American government thinks disarmament will be easy, if only a sound inspection system can be worked out first. This impression was enormously strengthened when the President captured everyone's imagination and raised everyone's hopes with his aerial inspection proposal at the Summit Meeting.

NO PLAN
 But in fact, disarmament will not be easy, even if the Soviets accept a copper riveted inspection system. There is no agreed Anglo-Franco-American disarmament plan. There is not even an agreed American plan.

What happens when in fact lack an agreed disarmament plan? The fact remains that this whole Geneva business—the summit meeting and its present sequel—begins to resemble nothing so much as a allegedly magical, clothes ordered by the silly old king in the nursery story.

There were really no clothes at all. But because the clothes were supposed to be magical, neither the king nor his courtiers deigned to say they did not see these glorious garments. So His Majesty went naked and boasted of the beauty of his imaginary wardrobe. What the Defense Department got into the way of this hobbyist on Capitol Hill and since the senators rule on Pentagon appropriations, he was nurse-maiding them through every airport, every hotel, every night club in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

'Let's See If We Can Get An Echo'



Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WHEN you find silver trays worth \$1,000 handed out to businessmen and Cabinet members by business advisers around you, it's not difficult to understand why Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, the Boston blue-blood, has been ducking testimony before Congress under administration. Both are council members.

Hot Hands
 Celler has finally laid his hot hands on the financial records of the Business Advisory Council, the group which advises the Commerce Department. This is the group whose minutes "Sinny" Weeks would not give to Celler's Monopoly Committee last summer, regarding which also Weeks was "too busy" to testify last summer.

However, Manny has received the financial records from Sinny and they are interesting. They show:

'Sinny' Weeks And The Silver Trays

Two Trays
 Two silver trays costing over \$1,000 each were presented to former Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer of the Truman administration and former Army Secretary Robert Stevens of the Eisenhower administration. Both are council members.

A \$1,102 silver service was given to John Biggers, chairman of Liberty-Owens Ford Glass Co., also a council member. \$550 was spent for a diamond rooster brooch, recipient unknown.

\$557 spent on beverages for the council's 1954 confab at Hot Springs, Va. \$2,339 paid to the law firm of John C. Gall in the fall of 1953 and \$3,600 a year later.

Congressman Celler wants to find out just why these gifts were presented, also what influence the council wields over the government. He claims its members have the inside track on important exclusive information of importance to business and that it has had a great deal to do with recommendations on appointments in the Eisenhower administration.

Phone Deal
 There was more than met the eye behind the two elite pressurized planes which the Defense Department sent across the Atlantic to junket three senators and their wives home from Madrid and Paris.

No. 1—The Defense Department got plenty from the senators in return—much more than the other 93 senators now know about. What the Defense Department got was a secret telegram sent by the junketing

senators okaying the much-criticized multi-billion-dollar American Telephone & Telegraph deal with the Air Force which Ike's comptroller general has ruled illegal. Despite that ruling of illegality, four junketing senators telegraphed back to Sen. Hayden that they would introduce legislation making the telephone deal legal.

Ruins Issue
 This cuts the ground right out from under one of the Democrats' biggest and best campaign issues. So no wonder a senator to say they did not see these glorious garments. So His Majesty went naked and boasted of the beauty of his imaginary wardrobe. What the Defense Department got into the way of this hobbyist on Capitol Hill and since the senators rule on Pentagon appropriations, he was nurse-maiding them through every airport, every hotel, every night club in Europe, Asia, and Africa.