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Atlantic Resolution Should Be Adopted

DESPISE last week's pleasantries at Geneva, the air is still filled with uncertainty in the free world. In this atmosphere of urgency, a band of distinguished Americans paraded before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington yesterday to plead for positive, practical ways to build a framework of universal peace and security.

The occasion: A hearing on a resolution for an exploratory conference on the Atlantic Union.

The resolution requests President Eisenhower to invite the nations which sponsored the North Atlantic Pact to name delegates to a conference patterned on America's own Constitutional Convention of 1787. They would be joined by representatives of the United States.

The delegates would "explore" and "report to what extent their peoples might further unite within the framework of the United Nations, and to agree to form, federally or otherwise, a defense, economic and political union.

It is the necessary, beginning step toward any real solution to current world problems. These problems stem from insecurity and fear. The free nations want peace but they, so far, have been unwilling to take steps adequate to preserve the peace.

Thoughtful voices were raised in favor of an exploratory conference yesterday. The arguments presented were intended not only for the ears of a few senators but for all Americans.

The chief spokesman was perhaps Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn.), who, with 12 other senators, is sponsoring the resolution. Said he:

We are all delighted with the apparent lessening of tension as a result of the Big Four meeting but the fact remains that the real peace, real security can only come from the free peoples standing together. If the Communists prove to be insincere, only by unity can we preserve the peace.

There were other voices, as well. Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland: It is essential to final stability that the voices of the peoples of the world be heard.

Ike Should Put Talbott To The Test

THERE'S a very simple way to clear up all the fuss and confusion surrounding Talbott's activities in promoting a new business for an engineering firm which pays him \$50,000 a year.

That is for President Eisenhower to submit Talbott to the "clean as a hound's tooth" test and, if he fails it, oust him. If he's pure, the President can stand behind him. The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee will then prove what it can of the implications against the secretary and the voters can handle the situation from here.

Mr. Talbott's offer to quit the firm if the committee thinks it best is silly. His conduct is his own and President Eisenhower's responsibility, not the committee's.

One of the most disturbing sides of the picture presented so far was Talbott's unwanted offer to let the committee decide what he should do. Such equivocation indicates he doesn't know whether his business activities have been right or wrong. The secretary of the Air Force should be right enough on ethical matters to know that he's right and to stand or fall on the strength of his own conscience. Anything less suggests moral weakness.

The Talbott affair hinges on the conflicts of interest law which forbids a government official to transact business with any firm in which he has an interest or from which he draws profits. In confirming Talbott's appointment in 1953 the Senate permitted him to retain a partnership in the engineering firm, provided the firm would not do business with other companies engaged "essentially" in defense work.

It now develops that the engineering firm has worked for one defense contractor after another. The New York Times has printed a series of letters Talbott wrote from his Pentagon office to "prominent industrialists" suggesting they "consider retaining the services" of the engineering firm.

Although Mr. Talbott denies using his official influence to aid the firm, it is hard to see how an Air Force secretary can transact any sort of business without influencing the color of his office to the transaction.

Admittedly, the conflict of interest statute operates harshly against moneyed men. Defense Secretary Wilson, for example, failed to say goodbye to several military departments in order to serve his country. But the law is necessary and the country is blessed in having citizens who are willing to live within its letter and spirit out of a sense of duty to the nation.

Mr. Talbott may be clean of any letter violation of the law but it does not now appear that he is as clean as a hound's tooth and that, as Mr. Eisenhower has said, must be the test.

President Gained Stature At Geneva

NO ASSESSMENT of the Big Four meeting would be complete without emphasis on the emergence of President Eisenhower as a world leader. The President by far was the most commanding figure on the summit. His fresh and dramatic advocacy focused the eyes of world opinion on the true image of an American earnestly striving for peace.

Mr. Eisenhower remembered and his earnest, rather undiplomatic approach so confused the Russians that they barely got a word out of the ground during the conference. They must still be fretting about the mutual exchange and inspection disarmament proposal the President sprung on them. Guilty as it was, the plan was an excellent vehicle for expression of the U.S.'s desire and willingness to work for peace. It had an inescapable impact in the tide of world opinion which was, in essence, the force that washed the leaders up to the summit in the first place.

Operation Status Quo Time Stands Still In Europe

By STEWART ALSOP

THE great men have departed, and this comfortable city has returned to its normal level of calm. Looking back over the past week, it could logically be argued that the great men might just as well have stood in Geneva, just as well as themselves, considering their respective taxpayers' considerable expense. For after all, no formal agreement whatsoever on any disputed issue of real importance has been achieved here. Yet something has been achieved here all the same, and this Geneva conference will live into history.

Now there are plenty of pictures of the President and Secretary Dulles in animated and friendly conversation with Bulganin, Khrushchev and Co. If Secretary Dulles' initial reasoning was correct, this means that we have abandoned the satellites.

THE STATUS QUO As far as Europe is concerned, both sides have recognized the realities of the current situation and tacitly agreed to do nothing violent to alter those realities. Both sides have recognized the status quo.

In official American circles, it is not reasonable or popular to spell out this fact. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles long and bitterly opposed the Churchillian satellite people have needed no photographs to tell them that we were not going to war to liberate them. And they are perfectly aware that they cannot be liberated by radio propaganda or campaign speeches.

SMILING PHOTOS When asked why he opposed the Churchill proposal, Mr. Dulles in those days always pointed out that photographs of the American and Russian leaders smiling

quo has not been a wholly one-sided affair. Until very recently, the Russians were saying, or almost saying, that they would fight rather than permit German rearmament. These threats could not be entirely discounted.

This reporter recalls, for example, a conversation with the great British soldier, Earl Wavell, before Wavell died. Wavell was a most unarmable man but suddenly he smashed his fist in his palm and said with almost passionate earnestness: "If you Americans rearm the Germans, the Russians will fight. If I were the Russian chief of staff, I should advise my government to fight."

TOLERANCE In short, the Russian threats had to be taken seriously, simply because the rearmament of a hostile Germany is a deadly serious matter for the Russians. Yet the Russians have now made it entirely clear, here in Geneva, that they will not fight to prevent the creation of a West German army.

Behind the polite exchanges here, in other words, both sides have been saying: "We think what you have done and are doing is intolerable, but we intend to tolerate it anyway rather than to go to war about it."

IT TAKES TIME It may be of course, that the status quo in Europe will be suddenly and radically altered by political rather than military means.



BULGANIN AND EISENHOWER AT GENEVA Propaganda Photo For The Satellites?

There are knowledgeable persons who believe, for example, that the Russians are getting ready to offer the West Germans rearmament on their own terms, given a simple promise not to join NATO. But when one considers what sacrifices such an offer would involve for the Russians, it seems more likely that Prime Minister Bulganin meant what he said when he remarked that it would take "time" to solve the German problem—presumably a great deal of time.

If so, the freezing-in-position which has been tacitly acknowledged here in Geneva reduces the chance of war breaking out in Europe, in the immediate future, almost to the vanishing point. Surely this is a gain, even though, for the long run, it settles nothing.

People's Platform North Carolina's 'Puzzling' Blood Test Law

Birmingham, Ala. Editors, The News, State, promulgated by the U.S. Public Health Service, puzzles me.

The USPHS states that "North Carolina residents married elsewhere (in another state) must comply with this law (take a blood test for syphilis) within 30 days after their return to North Carolina."

How do you learn when they get back and how long they have been back? Suppose one came back and the other didn't? If they don't comply, what do you do? Do you consider their marriage dissolved or do you put them in jail?

NO ACCURATE TEST? Did you know that there is no accurate blood test for syphilis? A positive blood specimen could mean many other things.

If you doubt what I write and are the least bit interested, read Page 467 of the Journal of the American Medical Assn., Oct. 4, 1952, The Saturday Evening Post, April 30, 1955, Page 27 and Your Health, Summer Quarter 1955, Page 62.

The USPHS and the American Social Hygiene Assn. and their press agent, Walter C. Alvarez, M.D., a super-mind from Mayo Clinic, have been peddling a lot of baloney about blood tests.

SLANDER Man's Magazine for August, contained this quotation in an article by Harry Hurch on "Blood Test": "It is a very interesting letter for a publicist man for USPHS and ASHA, which slandered your state and the U.S. Army."

Only recently, authorities in North Carolina got a stunning demonstration of how fast VD can spread. It happened in two small towns, Greensboro and Chadbourn. In Greensboro, a case of syphilis was traced to a young soldier. In six weeks, 101 persons came down with syphilis infections.

In Chadbourn, 75 persons came down with syphilis and gonorrhea in less than two months.

—JOHN B. ATKINS

Negro Only Pushing To Level Of Equality

Charlotte Editors, The News: SEVERAL days ago there appeared a letter in your paper headed "Negroes Should Not Push Rights Too Far."

It was a very interesting letter for a publicist man for USPHS and ASHA, which slandered your state and the U.S. Army. Only recently, authorities in North Carolina got a stunning demonstration of how fast VD can spread. It happened in two small towns, Greensboro and Chadbourn. In Greensboro, a case of syphilis was traced to a young soldier. In six weeks, 101 persons came down with syphilis infections.

THE PROBLEM that this section of the country faces is a mutual one that needs to be worked out by both races in a human, Christian and dignified way. The problem is too great for name calling and slurring remarks by either side.

'Take A Letter'



It is a social problem that only an attitude of Christian love can solve. Why then can't we get down to the problem at hand and work it out?

NEGRO ADVANCEMENT In the above named letter the anonymous author propounded a very useless view that could only be held by one who has been kept in the backwoods of ignorance by anyone who is a scholar in social and economic problems.

It is in the period from the present to the future that Negro has made advancements unparalleled by any racial group in history. He was taken, unwillingly, from his indigenous home and brought to this country. After having arrived here he was forced to work unskilled plantations of the South. Emancipation freed him from this forced labor and put him partially in a competitive field for his survival. Now, this venture has resulted in a race of people who can stand head and shoulder with any.

MELTING POT All this being true we come to the other side of the ledger. Indians roamed the plains and hills of this country and the arid region was invaded by Caucasians. Following the rules of logic, it would seem that a melting pot of foreigners who then has a right to trace the historical background of any group with an air of superiority. Perhaps if there were fewer dogmatists and more Christians this would not be such a pressing problem.

I will agree with the writer of the letter that there are far too many killings, assaults, and humiliations among the Negro people, may I add that there are too many among the Caucasians also. Then again, these social vices that are prevalent today might be explained economically and psychologically. For example, any white man in Charlotte who has red blood and stamens can secure work in almost any field with an income of \$9 upward per week. He can accept his job with an understanding that as he learns the job his pay will increase. He can stand up like a man and demand a living wage because he knows that there always is a job to be had equally as good.

HANDOUTS On the other hand, the Negro seeking work must accept his wages and handouts and feel unwarily content. His starting salary, for the most part, is closer to \$25 rather than \$80. He is afraid to counter his employer for fear of his job, but unlike his white counterpart, his chances of finding future employment are not as good for they are considerably lessened. As a result of this frustrating situation he harbors malice in his heart. He can't take his vengeance out on his employer so he turns it on his own people. The psychological tendencies are true to people in general.

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INDIAN INFLUENCE I would like to state the influence of a cigarette. I want to congratulate writer-columnist Julian Schiller on his "Charlotte Chronicle" of Wednesday, July 20, about mothers-in-law.

It was a masterpiece and every mother-in-law will long remember him on this earth, what paper will be with or Mars, or is it Jupiter?

—JOE MAXWELL

Man Of Honor

IN EVERYTHING that can be called art there is a quality of redemption. It may be pure tragedy, it may be high tragedy, and it may be the raucous laughter of the strong man. But down the mean streets of this world, a man who is not himself mean, who is neither tarnished nor afraid. The objective in this kind of story must be such a man. He is the hero; he is everything. He must be a complete man and a common man and yet an unusual man. . . . He must be the best man in the world and a good enough man to be in his own people. The psychological tendencies are true to people in general.

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Kudos For Scheer On Mothers-In-Law

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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

GENEVA In any summary of results of the Big Four conference, two important things stand out.

1. Prime Minister Anthony Eden, who was responsible for calling the conference, failed to be its dominant leader. He lost out completely to the charm and the spontaneous, sometimes impetuous, diplomacy of President Eisenhower. More important he lost the balance-of-power position of an honest broker between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. which Winston Churchill so long occupied.

2. Eisenhower, with his dramatic air-raid reconnaissance mission, reverted in principle to the Russian-American alliance which Marshal Stalin proposed toward the end of World War II and which Roosevelt rejected.

Frightened British Though they didn't say so publicly, the proposal secured the British half out of their ears. It also horrified the German chancellors here that they might see Chancellor Konrad Adenauer the night after Ike's air-raid speech

Ike Revives Russian-American Alliance

to warn against Germany's being left out in the cold. By Russo-American friendship and that Adenauer himself had better do some dealing on the side with Russia.

President Eisenhower, in launching his dramatic air-raid mission, had deliberately ignored the French and British, and proposed the Russian and the United States. Boy effect, guarantee the peace of the world.

Blunt Reasoning Toward the end of World War II Stalin proposed to Roosevelt that their two countries form an alliance and literally divide up the world between them. Stalin's blunt reasoning was that there were only two strong powers left in the world—Russia and the United States. Therefore, if they agreed to dominate the world, they could run it their own way and keep the peace.

Around Roosevelt were advisers who leaned toward accepting Stalin's idea, among them Harry Hopkins and Ambassador Joseph Davies. They believed the United States should be realistic, that

the might of the British empire was waning, and if the United States worked out an alliance with Russia the peace of the world would be guaranteed for many years.

Spheres Of Influence Averell Harriman and Jimmy Forrestal were opposed to Stalin's plan, but its most vigorous opponent was Winston Churchill who, during the war, had needed Roosevelt's aid. Roosevelt in the end, vetoed the Stalin plan and adopted the collective security spheres of the United Nations which included all the allies plus the smaller nations.

However, Roosevelt succeeded in convincing Stalin and Churchill might agree on certain areas and a division of the Balkans over Greece and Yugoslavia. Stalin even advised Churchill that the man who really controlled Yugoslavia was Tito and it was the deal at Tehran that caused the United States and Britain

to confront the world by deserting Draza Micalkovich for Tito.

Suspicious Stalin

Growing irritations toward the end of the war finally disrupted this agreement and many diplomatic observers believe it was Stalin's suspicion of Roosevelt's refusal to form an alliance that contributed heavily to the bitterness that erupted around the world. Stalin's suspicious Asiatic reasoning led him to the conclusion that if the United States would form an alliance with the new spheres of influence, then it must automatically seek to disrupt Russian spheres.

President Roosevelt's thought of forming the slighted when he made his air-raid mission a most general. He believed the two most powerful nations which hold the world's peace in the palms of their hands should get together to keep the peace. Nevertheless, his proposal, plus the new personal friendships formed by Ike with the Russians, caused a lot of worry among the allied diplomats who believe in divide and rule.