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Colonialism: Moscow's Fake Issue

COLONIALISM is the dirty word in today's diplomacy. Oddly, the oddest sticks tightest to the British and French and, by inference, to the U. S. which is trying mightily to escape the taint by its independent course in the U. N.

The glue for sticking the brand on the West is provided by the huge Soviet propaganda machine, eagerly assisted by the neutralist bloc of nations. The propaganda, further boosted by the Franco-British invasion of Egypt, has been effective enough to thoroughly confuse the explosive issues involved in the present crisis. The struggle is posed as between benevolent communism and greedy colonialism. It is nothing of the sort, of course. The struggle is between freedom and slavery.

But the idea persists that if only the U. S. could completely escape the onus of colonialism, Soviet influence would dramatically and instantaneously melt away. That fallacy has been clearly demonstrated in Egypt's continued conflict with Moscow, even after the U. S. repudiated the invasion of Egypt and the U. N. the only measures that can lead to peace.

Actually, colonialism is a common property of the great powers. The Soviet controls Central Europe. The U. S. remains in control in Okinawa, while Britain and France cling to the remnants of once great colonial empires. Historically, no great power can show clean hands on colonialism. But there is a difference in Western and Eastern colonialism—a difference striking enough to explode Soviet propaganda if colonialism were the real issue. The difference is that the West has

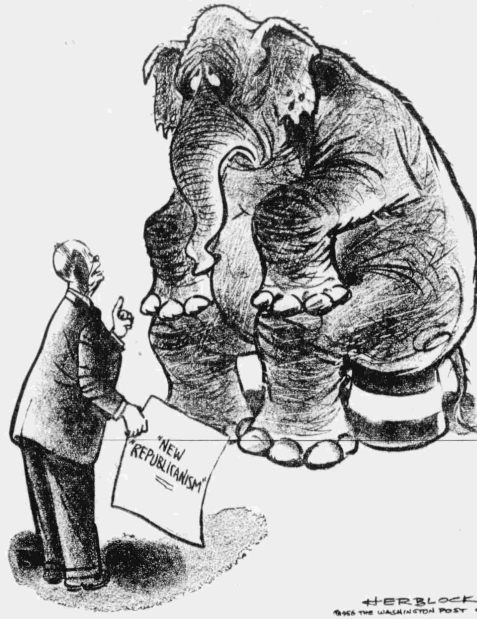
extracted only materials from its possessions. Russia seeks that, but something more: To crush the spirit of men, leaving only bone and muscle to do what communism bids. As Laurent Beria said of his own fellow Russians: "The people are nothing but sheep, they must be told what to do."

There is another part of the difference: The Western powers have given up most of their colonial lands. The U. S. not only freed the strategic Philippines but has bolstered the independence of other newly independent nations—Indonesia, South Viet Nam and India. The policy of the U. S. has been to persuade Britain and France to grant independence to their possessions, and then with economic and military aid to make that independence secure.

Russia's policy is best exemplified by the atrocities against freedom-seeking Hungary, the rearing on toward the Middle East for even more territory and forced converts to communism, and current efforts to demoralize the West with naked threats of war.

The threats, accompanied by an attempt to wreck the United Nations, are ominous indeed. But they serve one beneficial purpose: They remind Americans, British and French of the punitiveness of their present differences, and of the tough and binding ties of a common heritage of individual freedom.

Those ties, strained by renewed determination to resist Russian slavery. The big thaw of the Cold War and the big smile of post-Stalin period are over. So must be the peevishness and discord among the Western powers over the bugabear of colonialism.



Behind Eden's Brave Front

West's Oil Supplies Dwindle

By MARQUIS CHILDS

LONDON

THE supply of oil for the industry of Western Europe is beginning to run down and this gives Soviet communism its greatest opportunity since the end of World War II to paralyze and subvert this center of production, second in scope and skill only to the United States.

The urgent need is for American initiative in measures to counter the stoppage of the flow of absolutely vital oil through the Suez Canal and the major pipelines. Officials at the highest level in the beleaguered Eden government say frankly, when they talk in private, that if such measures are not taken on American initiative, the economic — and political — consequences to the position of the U. S. are incalculable.

These same officials are quite aware of the feeling in America that Britain and France have brought the disaster down on themselves by their attack on Egypt and, once the attack was launched, by the failure to move with sufficient speed and force.

Punish us and we shall understand, they say, but you must understand that you also will be punishing all of Europe. In Scandinavia, in neutral Switzerland, in West Germany, in Italy, Greece and Turkey the shortage soon will grow acute, since in some countries the reserve supply is sufficient only for a week or two.

REQUIRED STEPS

The positive steps that must be taken by America at once, in the view of responsible officials here, are above all the following:

The putting into effect of the plan which has been worked out in detail for bringing Western Hemisphere oil to Europe and helping with the long haul around the tip of Africa instead of through the canal.

The first essential step is for the Department of Justice in Washington to waive the anti-trust laws so that the oil companies may work together to carry out the plan. They could work, not with Britain and France as such, but with the oil supply committee of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation which includes virtually all of Europe this side of

timata.

Those who talk in terms of uncompleted anxiety of the great urgency to get measures started for relieving the imminent shortage of oil have little to say about the added cost that must be met out of Britain's dwindling reserves of gold and dollars. That cost, however, managed, they say, if only the necessary steps can be started to avert a larger disaster.

BRAVE FRONT

For public consumption, the Eden government is keeping up the brave front, with Chancellor of the Exchequer Harold MacMillan even saying in the House of Commons that the government would achieve its promised budgetary surplus of \$1,300,000,000. But privately they spell out the unadorned truth of Britain's dilemma.

It is now recognized that the government will be unable to meet the payment of \$150,000,000 due at the end of the year, in interest and principal on the \$4,000,000,000 loan made by the United States in 1946.

This will be the first time that the government will have had to invoke the payment clause in the loan contract, which is drawn in such complicated legal language that no one is quite sure what the effect would be of invoking the waiver. But officials here it would mean a year of grace during which Britain's gold and dollar position might be strengthened.

DISTRESS SIGNAL

MacMillan has considered going to Washington to put some of these matters before the government there on an informal basis. But he was well aware that such a trip would have been taken as a distress signal and would have had the reports of a devaluation of the pound now current.

To let the British and French stew in their own juice since at the moment the prescription of Washington, reflecting the sense of outrage that resulted when America's two principal allies started out to resign, is that all of the West—all of Europe and America, too—is in this same stew and the present prescription quite conveniently serves the masters of the Kremlin.



HAROLD MACMILLAN  
No Distress Signals

The Queen City Extends Its Horizons

SUDDENLY and quite automatically, the opening of Charlotte's new million-dollar public library extended the cultural horizons of a newly alert and sensitive community. It was a shame that the event was observed so quietly, without ruffles and flourishes or the triumphant blast of a bagpipe or two.

It was a moment which would have delighted Mecklenburg's early settlers who always dreamed that Charlotte would not only become a center of trade and industry but also of refinement and letters.

In middle age it is becoming all of these things.

That the community is willing to build so splendid a library in an era of fast-moving economic progress is an indication that the foundation for our growth is sound and sensible.

We sincerely hope that the new library will be put to hard and frequent use by the whole of the community's population. Certainly, more books will be available to more people than ever before in the county's history. The opportunities for a more technical and aesthetic enrichment will be virtually unlimited.

There are certain gloomy souls who say that libraries are going out of style in the United States and so is reading. When Siegfried Weisberger closed his famous Peabody Bookshop in Baltimore a few years ago, he said solemnly: "The age of the book is upon us. People don't want books, ideals, culture. They only want dollars."

Some time later, a public opinion poll showed that only 17 per cent of Americans queried said they were reading a book. Another survey indicated that only one college graduate in five was reading a serious book and that only about half of the college graduates polled could name a book they even cared to read.

All of this may be true. But all Americans have souls, even busy shopkeepers, salesgirls and farmers. All are likely to feel the stirrings and demand for the satisfaction of intellectual curiosity. When opportunities for quenching cultural thirst are so varied and attractive — as they are in Charlotte today — even the busiest of citizens are bound to take advantage of these opportunities.

We believe they will.

We know they should.

An Old Symbol Needs New Support

WE ARE entering the season of warmth, the season of Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Each year the symbols are reassuringly the same—the brightly-colored Christmas lights, the turkeys and the decorations.

And for 80 years another symbol of the holiday season has been the little Christmas Seal. In Mecklenburg the Tuberculosis and Health Association has again mailed packets of seals to thousands of citizens.

Only the Red Cross drives pre-date the work of the tuberculosis groups. The minimum goal for 1956-57 is only \$47,000. Eighty per cent of the money remains in the county, and 94 per cent in North Carolina.

Mecklenburgers—and others in North Carolina—give for work against TB, and for health care locally, the sanatorium at Huntersville, health education, rehabilitation work and scores of other functions are supported by these funds. It's a good cause. And it costs so little.

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Henry Belk In The Goldsboro News-Argus

WHAT IS NEWS?

WHAT is news? asked the Heartless One.

And putting down his glass he answered:

News is rape, murder, suicide, shootings, maiming, fires, blasts, tragedy, storm, tornado, cyclone, hurricane, blood in the gutter, more teeth scattered around and legs and arms torn off. A-bombs and H-bombs and sinkings and drownings and battles and carnage, abductions, seductions, gory details, divorces, Cain, Judas, Attalus, Catherine de Medici, Mussolini, Hitler.

What is news? said the Poet.

Putting down his book he looked afar off and answered his question.

News is moonlight and starlight and summer dawns and gentle breezes, of the essential immortality of man, his courage, his indomitable soul, "for which I thank whatever Gods there be." I youth walking hand in hand, male and female, the dove's gentle coo, the thrill of an infant's infant—as he makes the first tentative clutch of your finger, the uplift of a little hand placed confidently in yours.

Wind and sand and surf, flat plains of good earth rolling out under the horizon, cattle grazing in green fields, a tree lifting its arms to heaven, sleep, and friendship and fellowship and faith. Indomitable Moses, gentle Jesus, magnifi-

cent Paul, Confucius, Lin Yutang, the Prophet, Bobbie Burns, Robert E. Lee, the great general whose soul cried out in pain because he had to make war, Abraham Lincoln, Archibald Ruddle, Elton, Truhlow, Plato, Aristotle, and the Psalms, and the 14th chapter of John's gospel.

What is news? asked the Philosopher. In words hard to be understood, he answered his own question.

Of man's relation to man, of man's learning what life means, of principles of truth and beauty, of ability to determine one's own place in life, of what makes courage, what makes weakened souls, of the nature of war and peace, of things to live by, of the comfort of religion, and the great faiths, of the essential goodness of all men, of the eternal, of a heaven, of what makes courage, of young men don't volunteer. Things don't happen that way. The embassy now believes it has documentary proof that Russian reservists have been ordered to duty in Egypt and the present plan is to submit these orders to the United Nations for a showdown.

like Ponders

As of this writing, President Eisenhower has not made a decision as to what the United States will do if the much-advertised 50,000 Soviet "volunteers" start pouring into Egypt. He has consistently referred this to the United Nations where action would have to over-

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON

THE American Embassy in Moscow is sending the State Department some amazing documents. If bona fide, they should bring a showdown in the entire Near East crisis and the Russian move to send "volunteers" to Egypt.

The documents are orders to Russian reservists to volunteer to fight in Egypt.

Documentary Proof

In the Soviet — and, for that matter, in any Communist or totalitarian nation — young men don't volunteer. Things don't happen that way. The embassy now believes it has documentary proof that Russian reservists have been ordered to duty in Egypt and the present plan is to submit these orders to the United Nations for a showdown.

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Documents Found On Fake Volunteers

WASHINGTON

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, meeting almost night and day session, have reported that the U. S. is in better shape than it will be in the foreseeable future regarding long-range bombs and the H-bomb. It is ahead of Russia.

Side With West

The National Security Council has decided that in case of outright war the United States will side with England, France and Israel. But this decision contemplates war in the formal sense — namely, the entry of the Red Army into Egypt. It does not embrace war in the informal sense, such as was waged by "volunteers" in Korea.

No Decision

On this there has been no decision, other than the President's statement that all these matters would be taken up through the United Nations.

Therefore the Soviet orders to reservists to volunteer come just at the right time. They should force the issue before the United Nations.

The Suez crisis took a turn for the worse last week. The French even threatened to kick over the traces and end the cease-fire. Simultaneously Col. Nasser began swaggering around Cairo as if he had won the war.

Premier Mollet and his cabinet were furious because U. S. Secretary General Hammarskjold agreed to a formula for the U. N. police force under which it would virtually be under the control of Col. Nasser. In his terms, Nasser could send the U. N. police force out of Egypt any time he desired.

Chief Tool

The French were so sore that they indicated they would resume fighting rather than agree to these terms. Originally they had wanted to extend the fighting to the point where Nasser would be either ousted or killed. They regard him as the chief tool of Moscow and the man responsible for stirring up their troubles in Algeria.

A week ago, Nasser was cringing in Cairo, ceasing to fight his life. Today he is conferring several times daily with the Soviet ambassador, is in constant touch with Moscow and seems deter-

mined to continue the war.

John Foster Dulles hasn't helped to soothe French feelings nor poured oil on Suez waters.

From his bed in Walter Reed Hospital, Dulles has advised President Eisenhower not to meet with Premier Mollet and British Prime Minister Eden. He also advised that France and England must pay cash on the barrel head for oil from the United States.

Still Angry

Dulles is still sore over French and British entry into Suez without consulting him. He believes that refusal to advance credit for oil and a refusal to meet with Mollet and Eden will help to force them out of Suez.

Cooling Heels

Eden and Mollet had proposed a quick emergency conference with President Eisenhower in Washington last week and after Dulles got into the picture the White House agreed to let the French and British cool their heels for the time being.

Red Volunteers Will Come Openly Or By Infiltration

By WALTER LIPPMANN  
NEW YORK

THE President's statement about Russian "volunteers" in Egypt cannot fairly or reasonably be interpreted as an attempt to avoid American responsibility and to pass the buck to the United Nations. There are no doubt men in Washington who would like to do just that. But it could not be done in this case even if we wanted to do it. For if the U. N. allows a free flow of Russian volunteers to be organized in Egypt and Syria, it will be a disastrous blow to the United States. But it would be a fatal blow to the United Nations.

So we must read the President's statement as a call upon the United Nations to seize the problem which has been brought into the open by Egyptian and Russian declarations about volunteers. What would be the position of the U. N. if after demanding Russian withdrawal from Hungary and British and French withdrawal from Egypt, the President is entitled to say that he is going to work through the U. N. because he has a right to insist that the issue is one which the U. N. cannot evade.



PRESIDENT EISENHOWER  
No Buck Passing

FINAL SAY

It goes without saying that the trained military personnel that Nasser and the Soviet government have been talking about are not in any true sense of the word volunteers. They could not be recruited, equipped, and transported to Egypt except by the Soviet government. It is inconceivable that the Soviet government would not have the final say as to how, where, and when they were to be used. There can be no doubt that once established in the Middle East, this Russian force would have the power to make and to unmake the Arab governments, and thus to dominate the whole region.

The question is not one which can be disposed of by resolutions which do no more than to express an opinion. The question is whether Great Britain and France have the will to make and to unmake the Arab governments, and thus to dominate the whole region.

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THEY WILL COME

For the moment it may be that the occasion has passed when the Soviet government will move a great mass of volunteers into Egypt. But the world must reckon with the probability that such persons will be coming, nevertheless, coming quietly and in small numbers over a period of time.

This means that the United Nations force has a long tour of duty ahead of it. It will have to do more than to supervise the British, French and Israeli withdrawal. It will have to do more than to deal with the Arab-Israeli border problems.

There is a great vacuum of power in the Middle East which was created by the original withdrawal of the British from Suez in 1954. Nasser was tried to fill that vacuum. But Nasser's Egypt is not a great power, and Nasser's role in the history of the Middle East has not been to create the Pan-Arab empire he talks about. His role has been to open the door of the Middle East to the Russian empire.

People's Platform

City Needs Relief From Train Traffic

WE, the public, want a railroad around Charlotte for the mile-or-more freight trains to roll on, and we want the building of this to come from the federal road fund, and all we need is some men in office who will do things instead of talking about them.

We do not want this iceberg stuff that this and that is frozen; turn the heat on and see who has the iceberg.

Let's call somebody's hand. We have had all the talk, now is the time for action. The city, county and state can get the money for other jobs, so let them get some gas money to build some railroads for long freight trains.

—S. C. VAUGHN

Answer To Peace

Lies In Religion

Charlotte

NEVER WILL this world be at peace until Americans fall on their knees and pray for peace and for our President and live a Christian life. What is best for our safety and happiness lies in trusting Him and following in His directions.

—MRS. MAYME BARGER