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Charlotte College: Opportunity Awaits

CHARLOTTE COLLEGE'S swift transition from a postwar expeditious to a substantial symbol of Charlotte's pride and progress was pointedly dramatized by this week's commencement exercises. Only two years ago local legislators were begging the General Assembly for state aid to supplement local tax support of the institution. They won a pittance, a welcome pittance but a frail prop for the college's hopes of growth and permanence. Community colleges had not yet won their argument that meaningful state support was not only needed but justified by the large segment of youth unable to attend crowded four-year institutions. The argument has now been won. The presence of Gov. Hodges and Dr. Harris Parks, director of higher education in North Carolina, symbolized the victory. The governor's address sealed it. The state, he said, is not only willing but eager to provide building and operating funds for community colleges where the communities are willing to match these funds. It is now the community's turn. The development of Charlotte College, as the governor pointed out, is squarely up to Charlotte. Substantial state aid will be available if the community will share the cost. This, to be sure, is not what the community originally had in mind. It wanted the state to take over the college and

make it into a permanent, state-supported institution. Certainly that was the proper goal, in view of the Piedmont area's woefully undercolleged status and the increasing demands of its industrial economy for more highly skilled and trained personnel. That goal may yet be reached, but the only road toward it now is participation in the matching funds program outlined by the governor. Charlotte College has proved its value to the community. Its program is tailored to the needs and the capabilities of the youth it serves. "There are," as the governor said, "thousands of young men and women in North Carolina who are willing to forego expensive living quarters, student activities, fraternities, sororities, and costly social activities in order to concentrate on the study of mathematics, English, literature, languages, science, history, electronics, nursing, teaching engineering, medical technology and countless occupations in one school, as based upon solid educational foundations acquired in high school... (but) the undeveloped potential of North Carolina youth having severely limited financial resources must indeed be interpreted as a staggering loss to our state." Charlotte now has an opportunity to better serve these youths, and to reduce the loss. For the benefit of its own future as well, it must capitalize on the opportunity.

U. S. Troops Deserve U. S. Protection

THE government made a major blunder in turning GI William Girard over to the Japanese for trial on homicide charges. If it is too late to reverse the decision, it is not too late to seek revision of the treaties governing trial of U. S. servicemen stationed in foreign countries. The congressional committees now investigating the Girard case should make such revision their goal. The decision to admit Japanese jurisdiction in the case involving the death of a Japanese woman wounded by Girard on an Army firing range was not taken carelessly, of course. President Eisenhower agreed with the Defense and State Departments that the action was required by treaty. Moreover, the Formosan riots resulting from a somewhat similar case in which military courts retained jurisdiction also must have had a large influence on the Girard case. Japanese public opinion had been inflamed by political and press ballyhoo, and Washington understandably desired to forestall any more anti-American outbreaks. The unfortunate and unfair result, how-

ever, is to strip the American soldier of the protection of the laws of the government which assigned him not only to Japan, but to the firing range where his troubles began. He may get a fair trial in the Japanese court. But the possibility of a fair trial is not enough, particularly in this case in which the offense occurred while the soldier was on duty. Girard deserves to be tried by a jury of his peers, and to be protected from the public feelings which have been aroused against him. Division of the U. S. with military personnel stationed in 72 foreign countries, must make some concessions to the legitimate rights of foreign governments in controlling the conduct of servicemen. These are not occupied countries, U. S. troops are stationed in them by mutual agreement for the mutual protection of these nations and the U. S. But the uncomfortable necessities of the defense against Communism must not be allowed to forfeit the right of U. S. servicemen to the protection of the laws of the nation they are defending. The Girard case will serve a good purpose only if it results in securing that right to American military personnel.

The Bomb: A Shortage of Confidence

BIT BY BIT private scientists are spreading a quiet fear of the future among U. S. citizens. And the fear of mass deaths and deformities as the eventual result of radiation from nuclear bomb tests is endangering more than the nation's peace of mind. It is undermining confidence in the administration's atomic policies at home and abroad. In the face of assertions by geneticists that thousands or even millions of lives of future generations can be shortened or damaged by nuclear weapons tests, the terse assurances of the Atomic Energy Commission that everything will be all right is no longer sufficient to calm the fear and distrust of the man in the street. The layman, of course, has no way of deciding whether he is safe or doomed. There seems no reason why the AEC would vouch for the safety of the tests if they are not safe. On the other hand, there is no reason to distrust the testimony of eminent scientists that "each added amount of radiation (from bomb tests) causes damage to the health of human beings all over the world." The conflict between the two views naturally breeds suspicion, however, that there is a clear and present danger. The suspicion at home is multiplied abroad among nations which have no nuclear weapons and no direct voice in deciding whether the tests should be stopped or continued.

One thing is clear in the present conflict. That is that the AEC has indulged too much its understandable taste for secrecy. It has given the public only fragments of information about the life-and-death matters it controls, and failed to attempt to explain the differences between its estimates and opposing estimates of the fall-out danger. Its policy has been to assume the public's faith in its wisdom rather than to win the public's trust by a careful program of education. AEC Chairman Strauss reportedly complains that the commission's progress in developing a bomb free of dangerous fall-out has been inadequately publicized and understood. Yet next to the president, no other agency of government has a greater newsmaking capacity than the AEC if it wishes to use that capacity. However genuine, the fears of the geneticists cannot be allowed to push the U. S. into any perilous agreements with the Soviet for abandoning tests or for banning manufacture of nuclear weapons. The risk of nuclear preparedness must be taken in order to prevent defeat and destruction by a relentless enemy. But at the same time it is clear that the administration must find a way to inspire domestic and foreign confidence in its position that the tests must proceed until safe disarmament agreements will permit an end to them.

From The Sanford Herald

A CHILD IN RAGS

WE READ the other day about a person who had visited the oldest university in the world, which is in Cairo. He noted a dirty little girl standing at the entrance of the university, watching as he talked with three of the deans. Before entering the building, he went over and squeezed the child's hand and smiled at her. Much later, as he was bidding the deans goodbye, again at the entrance, he felt a tug on his sleeve. It was, of course, the girl. She spoke a message to him, in Arabic. "What did she say?" he asked the deans as the girl disappeared. The deans translated. "Go with flowers all through your life."

Two things about the story seem to us worth considering. The first is that this child lives under a dictatorship in a land which last fall had a brush with war and which may erupt in new violence. Should that occur, she and millions of other little girls and boys and their innocent parents may be sacrificed to nuclear weapons. The other is that there are still areas of the world where thanks for a simple kindness are spontaneous and where flowers seem apt as an expression of success. Women have about discontinued using pressure cookers. It is rare now that a man comes home and finds his wife scattered all over the kitchen.—JACKSON (MISS.) STATE TIMES.

The Meaning Was Lost

Khrushchev On The Big Eye

By WALTER LIPPMANN

DURING the television interview with Khrushchev, I had the feeling that it ought to be more interesting than it was. This was not because he said what had so often been said before, and that at no point did he depart from the official line of policy. That was to be expected, and no one who tuned in on Sunday afternoon had any reason to suppose that he was going to bear anything startling or novel. The real reason for interviewing public men on television is not to communicate news but to reveal what they are like, in this case what the big boss of all the Russians is like when he talks. The trouble on Sunday, so it seemed to me, was that one could see Khrushchev but could not listen to him. There was a baffling disconnection between the picture of Khrushchev talking and the English words that the translator was uttering.

It was evident that the translator, the best, did not have the time to do more than give the gist of what Khrushchev was saying. The gist was not very interesting. What was lost was the way Khrushchev was saying it, why he was so often smiling about something he was saying, and how he really put it when he made his assertions. I have, of course, no idea how television can solve the problem of translations. It may be that it is impossible to have an interview which is unscripted, and where there is no script, and to find any translator who can make instantaneously a faithful translation of what is said, even when there are plenty of time, are very rare. Yet the problem of translation is all-important in television interviews. For the real point is not to communicate what is said but to reveal the personality of the speaker by showing what he is like when he talks. Khrushchev's self-assurance, it seemed to me, very in-

teresting. It must be one of the sources of his personal power, for people like to follow men who are not themselves in doubt. Yet extraordinary as it was for a big Communist to be interviewed without preparation, he was never in any real danger. The questions he was asked were few and they were general, and like all very high personages he was questioned but he was not cross-questioned. Protected in this way, he was able to take full advantage of the strong positions which the Soviet Union has staked out.

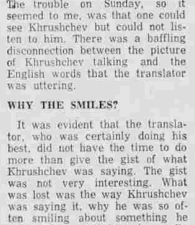
We lose. He gains by making the proposal, and he gains when we refuse it. Sooner or later the government's public relations experts says Mr. Larson, will have to find a way to deal with this dilemma. Khrushchev said nothing, I thought, to contradict or cast doubt on the prevailing estimates of Soviet intentions among close students and observers. The military statement, it was recognized at the summit conference in Geneva in 1955, continues. There is no prospect of the kind of breakthrough which could give either side indisputable superiority. War as an instrument of national policy is, therefore, ruled out, and there is no alternative to the kind of competitive co-existence which Khrushchev talked so much about.

One of the more hopeful things he implied in his interview was the tension which he related, and he was prepared to accept the probability that within the Communist orbit there would be greater national freedom. This is not to be confused with personal freedom. In this respect he has come a very long way from the old Stalinist imperialism.

NO SETTLEMENT

In general, Khrushchev confirmed the view that there will be no war and that there will be no settlement. It is true that he supported the idea of a limited agreement about armaments, and he encouraged the hope that the Stassen-Zorin negotiations in London may come to something. But the area of any conceivable agreement will be very small as compared with the vast areas of conflict where no agreement is in sight.

There was no sense of urgency in Khrushchev's remarks about settling the great issues. There is, we might as well recognize, no sense of urgency here. There is not much of it in Western Europe, which includes Dr. Adenauer, Germany. Perhaps we have all learned to live precariously but not too uncomfortably in a divided and unsettled world.



NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV

A Bad Connection

HEADS AND TAILS

He is in favor of the evacuation of all of the foreign troops from all countries—from Hungary and Rumania as well as from Germany and France. This is an attractive proposal which, however, he would never dream of making if he thought there was the slightest chance of its being accepted. He is also in favor of the abolition of nuclear weapons and in favor of drastic disarmament. Here, it is heads he wins and tails

Heaven Didn't Ordain Way To Set The Clock

Editors, The News: I AM writing this letter in reply to some statements that appeared in the June 4 issue of your paper on the subject of Daylight Saving Time. I have read many articles of a very similar nature, comments about so-called "God's time." I ask this question: What is God's time? God did not invent the clock. The Chinese did with their water clock centuries ago. God gave day and night, but man and only man divided it into 24 hours, 60 minutes to the hour, 60 seconds to the minute. Changing the rest of a clock does not effect God's day or night. As the earth travels in its orbit around the sun, the day is the summer day and the eastern seaboard states are up doing the business of the day is eating prepacked dinners and waste of any kind is a sin. We may lose an hour on the night we reset our clocks but by going to bed an hour earlier on that night we will not lose any sleep. Thereafter, we would still

People's Platform

Heaven Didn't Ordain Way To Set The Clock

get our eight hours sleep each night because the day is still 24 hours long. It is about time North Carolina and the rest of the South get in step with the rest of the eastern seaboard states, and stopped this silly talk about God's time. —CHARLES A. PEARCE JR., Charlotte

Minimum Wage Would Benefit Whole State

Editors, The News: I WANT to take this opportunity to thank The Charlotte News for the splendid fight you have been making for the 75 cent minimum wage in North Carolina. There are very few members of the AFL-CIO that could benefit from the 75 cent minimum wage law in the state, but we feel that what is good for the goose is good for the AFL-CIO. —CAREY E. HAIGLER, Director, Region 5, AFL-CIO

Quote, Unquote

Balaney is flattery so thick it cannot be true, and blarney is flattery so thin we like it.—Fulton J. Sheen.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round Appointments With Ike Hard To Get

ONE reason Ike is having trouble with his budget is that senators and congressmen who seek to see him. They can't even get him to answer letters. Every congressman who wrote a letter to Roosevelt or Truman always received a personal reply. Almost all who requested appointments with Truman got in to see him. He made it a point to see every congressman except Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem, Democrat, and Mrs. Clara Booth Luce, Republican of Connecticut. Both had once criticized Mrs. Truman.

Southerners Rebuffed Not every congressman got in to see Roosevelt during the war years, but they did prior to the war. After waiting a month, White House aide Jack Anderson wrote a long, involved letter explaining why Ike couldn't see them. Observed Sen. Neuberger: "The President was willing to take time for me because I had Dave Beck last fall, but he hasn't time to see me now. I'm representing a part of the nation with the greatest natural resources."

Missile Feud Two famous neighbors are feuding over guided missiles. They are Gen. Nathan Twining, new chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and Gen. James Gavin, the Army's missile expert. They are so sore at each other that they will hardly speak. White of the Air Force has to get each other at Fort Myer, Va., and Gavin's little girls frequently call on Mrs. Twining.

Congress Vs. Tito Installation plan buying of American-style electrical gadgets is changing the Yugoslavs from Communists to capitalist, says Pittsburgh's GOP Congressman James G. Fulton, heretofore bitter foe of U. S. policy toward Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia. He has just returned from Tito-land. Fulton discovered that the anti-Communist revolt in Hungary had produced "explosive" results in Yugoslavia.

Rang The Bell "People are still in jail. But there's religious freedom now. There's a law against interfering with a church service. I didn't believe that until I went to a church in Osljei, near the Hungarian border. If I said to myself, 'I can participate, though no one knows me here, anyone can come in.' Not only did I participate, I even sang the church hymn." Fulton was amazed by the extent of U. S. influence. He declared, "American tanks, American equipment. There's tremendous American influence, so much that Yugoslav officials are complaining. 'But among the people, Americans are the most popular of all nationalities.'"

Light Bulb

Gen. Tommy White, new chief of staff of the Air Force, has been trying for six months to get a light bulb for a closet at his Fort Myer home. However, the Army owns and operates Fort Myer, so Gen. White of the Air Force has to get the new light bulb from the Army. Apparently the Army figures it can save on the Army budget by keeping Air Force closets in the dark. Secretary Dulles was so worried about the 19-million-dollar slash in the State

Congress Vs. Tito

Department's budget for salaries and expenses that he personally telephoned appropriations subcommittee chairman Rooney of Brooklyn at 8 a.m. Rooney was so impressed with Dulles' spirit in fighting for his budget that he agreed to restore \$8 million dollars of the slashed funds. Secretary Dulles has been vacationing at his private island in Lake Ontario, with the exception of a nearer nearly exhausted him. He tires much more easily after diplomatic conference, since his illness.

New Nasser Tactics Suggest Shift In Policy Toward West

By JOSEPH ALSOP

AMMAN, Jordan. The signs are now quite clear of a sharp lull (though certainly not a real lull) in the policy line of Egypt's Gamel Abdel Nasser.

Most important of these signs was the two-hour anti-half-interview that the Egyptian president accorded to Raymond Hare before the American ambassador's return to Washington. According to wholly reliable reports, Nasser distated off Hare the almost forgotten fact that he always used to put on for visiting Americans.

Sweet reasonableness, plaintive regrets for the friendship of the past, and above all, a preoccupation with the considerable task of rebuilding Egypt—these were the notes Nasser mainly struck.

ROLLING EYES

No modern politician can give so much seeming emotion to the question, "Why can't the friends again?" The Nasser government has long been almost totally preoccupied with venomous anti-Western agitation throughout the Arab world. Yet no one can be so totally engrossed in his eyes heavenwards and swears that he has no other preoccupation, except to promote the welfare of the suffering people of Egypt.

Altogether, it must have been quite a performance. One would not be inclined to dismiss it as just another Nasser performance. The motives, such as Nasser's true desire to lay hands on the Egyptian funds now frozen in America, are too transparently obvious.

OTHER SIGNS

But before the performance for Hare's benefit can be so cavalierly dismissed, it is also necessary to consider the other signs above mentioned. Not least of these was the reception accorded to this little new ambassador in Cairo, Abdel Moneim Rifai, who had been rarely recalled from embassies in London and Washington by Nasser's local friends and agents just before the great change here.

Abdel Moneim Rifai's brother, the able Jordanian Prime Minister in all but name, Samir Rifai, is still in the patch on the ward appearance of Arab unity. In particular, he wants to end the mutual denunciations of the Egyptian and Jordanian press and radio.

This achieving surface good relations was: Abdel Moneim Rifai's mission when he went to Cairo. The Jordanian envoy had long gone at first, since nothing could match the moral indignation of the Egyptians when their victims resent being victimized. But in the end a kind of understanding to put stress to the public Egyptian-Jordanian



PRESIDENT NASSER

Lie Old Times

slugging match was reached between Rifai and Nasser. Nasser promptly tested the will-power of the Jordanian government by stimulating his Syrian satellites to publish a bitter attack on Jordan for requesting the withdrawal of the Syrian troops that were stationed here until recently. But young King Hussein insisted on giving as good as he got.

The Syrians passed by the vigorous Jordanian answer to their attack in almost complete silence. This one must assume for the present that Nasser too thinks his interest will be served by patching up the appearance of Arab unity, at least in the case of Jordan.

Finally, although it may seem rather odd, it is certainly Nasser's wish to re-establish good relations with Britain. The Anglo-Egyptian talks about the unloading of Egyptian funds in London have broken down rather abruptly. But a kind of indirect courtship of the British is still being carried on. It takes the form of overtures to British diplomats by Syrian representatives both here in Jordan and elsewhere in the Middle East. Like all Syrian moves, these overtures bear the imprint "Made in Egypt."

THE MOTIVE

The motive of this courtship of the British unquestionably goes beyond getting the use of the Egyptian funds frozen in London. In the days before Suez, when Britain was the more active Western power in the Middle East, the Egyptians were always trying to play off the Americans against the British. Such then is the evidence for a rather big jink in the Egyptian policy line. What the jink may mean requires further careful analysis.