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U. S. Custody Of Formosa Might Solve Chinese Puzzle

By WALTER LIPPMAN

NEW YORK—Although the China policy remains unchanged, there has been a change of feeling about it. The number of true believers, such as Mr. Walter Robertson, have dwindled, and they are now able to control the policy only because of one man responsible...

the best possible policy, it has become a poor and dismal policy nevertheless. For all our assets are deteriorating, Chang is getting older and his chance of ever restoring his power has disappeared. His army, though large in numbers, is also growing older, and it can...

not recruit from any large mass of Chinese. The Chinese still look for a place in the United Nations, but only because our friends, though they do not agree with us, are willing to defer to us. It is almost certainly an adequate majority in favor of Peiping. The Chinese, in the U. S. N. FRUSTRATION



CHIANG KAI-SHEK Security Without Hope

UNC Trustees: A Bad 'Reform' Fails

AFTER much backstage whispering and crawling, the House has decided to do nothing about the shameful system of selecting trustees for the Consolidated University of North Carolina. For this particular piece of standstillism, however, the public and the university can be grateful. Before it decided to still the matter in a study group, the House almost adopted a 'reform' which would have made the present political auction system of selecting trustees even more unpalatable to sensible citizens.

lina has little, if anything, to do with his potential value as a university trustee. Trustees should be chosen on the basis of interest in the university, capability of contributing something worthwhile to its direction, and a willingness to devote time and energy to the job. Such a choice will be impossible unless reasonable reforms in the selection system are adopted. The present system means finding some alternative to the legislative logrolling and political bartering which now has a large influence on selection. Probably the best solution would be to empower the governor, as a representative of all the people, to recommend trustees, while retaining the Assembly's right to appoint them. Complete Assembly control of choosing trustees has not excluded qualified persons from the board of course. But the goal ought to be the inclusion of more qualified persons.

'I'm Painting The Clouds With Sunshine'



HERBLOCK

Keep The Fallout Question In Focus

THE Senate Internal Security Subcommittee's temporary delay of its debut into the atomic fallout field is most welcome. Subcommittee counsel Robert Morris can well use the extra time to ponder the wisdom of his attempt to gratuitously pry scientists opposing communist H-bomb tests as part of a Communist conspiracy. We see no wisdom in it at all, but rather the possible beginnings of a new wave of national hysteria similar to that launched by the late Sen. McCarthy in originally announcing the probe. The subcommittee counsel did not say he had evidence that the American scientists were motivated by Communist sympathies. Instead, he said he would call some of the scientists and see what he could dig up. The implications of a witch-hunting,

headline-chasing probe are all too clear. The main question before the nation is whether nuclear weapons tests are causing no significant damage to human beings as government scientists testify, or whether they are causing shorter lives and health injuries, as some private scientists say. That question is in the capable hands of a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. It must be resolved on the basis of the best scientific evidence available, rather than confused and obscured by irresponsible spychasers. The question first is a question of the competence of the charges brought by the private scientists. The fact that the Soviet wants H-bomb tests is not a reason to delay them. But American citizens have a right to seek proof that the tests are substantially safe without being likened to Communist sympathizers.

Lend An Ear To Home-Grown Sounds

YOU WOULD undoubtedly embarrass any typical group of intelligent people if you asked them to name three native-born symphonic writers living and composing in present-day America," says Aaron Copland. "Nowadays you run the risk of being greeted by Mozart or Tchaikovsky every time you walk into your bank or your barber shop. Everyone, willy-nilly, is a potential music lover. It is clearly ironic that in such a time, America's composers are so relatively obscure." There is good reason for Mr. Copland's lament. American music is dying on its feet for lack of an audience. What's worse, the curators of U. S. culture too often deprive audiences of sufficient opportunities to judge contemporary music for what it's worth. The Charlotte Symphony Orchestra perhaps does a better job than any of its big city cousins in sprinkling its programs with the finer efforts of contemporary composers but it still leaves something to be desired. At its final concert of the season, when the audience was invited to make program suggestions for the next season, a mimeographed list of "possibilities" was provided which all but omitted the modern masters. Surveys by the committee of the Symphony League and the National Music Council indicate that the neglect is national. These organizations—and others—have campaigned for home-grown music for years. In the 1939-40 season it was noted that only 8 percent of all compositions performed by U. S. symphony orchestras was the work of American-born composers. During the 1954-55 season, after much sound and fury on the subject, another

survey was made. The percentage was precisely the same as it had been 15 years earlier. It is not because American composers are not producing. One group of eight men—Henry Cowell, William Schuman, Walter Piston, Roy Harris, David Diamond, Peter Menin, George Antheil and Paul Creston—have together composed more than 50 symphonies. Charlotte's own Lamar Stringfield has produced at least nine major orchestral compositions. Not to it that if U. S. composers have turned out artistically inferior products. On the contrary, American music has reflected much of the greatness and vitality of the country. Daring harmonies have been tested, fresh forms have been invented, new rhythms have poured out. In addition to the composers already mentioned, men like Charles Ives, Roger Sessions, Virgil Thomson, Howard Hanson, Leonard Bernstein, Samuel Barber, Norman Dello Joio, Alexei Haifler, Alan Hovhaness, Wallingford Riegger and Mr. Copland himself have created great music. Musical greatness did not die with Brahms. It lives on. It needs only to be heard to be appreciated.

Four Bombs A Day The Making Of Martyrs

By JOSEPH ALSOP

BEIRUT—The powerful, aquiline face had not sagged into characterlessness, but it was plainly the face of a man under severe strain. Although he was trying to have a restful dressing gown and sipper evening at home, the foreign minister of Lebanon behaved more like a company officer in his command post. And no wonder! For the accustomed peaceful bustle of this pleasant city has recently been shattered by the oncoming elections. Being doomed to defeat in a fair vote, the opposition parties have resorted to mob violence and to acts of individual terrorism. They have fought matters. By almost literally pushing their unfortunate followers upon the guns of the security forces, they had made martyrs in the recent riots. REAL LEADER Above all, they have wished to avoid all costs the proof that any Arab citizen could decisively reject in a fair vote the peculiar brand of Arab nationalism peddled by their real leader and director, Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Therefore, with the active help of the Egyptian, Syrian and communist agents who swarm in Lebanon, the opposition parties have sought to make the coming vote seem unfair, by the simple expedient of staining it with blood. The brunt of all this has mainly fallen upon Lebanon's three doughy leaders. President Camille Chamoun, Prime Minister Sami Solh and Foreign Minister Charles Malik. The mob violence has been controlled. But at mid-day a new campaign of terrorism was started, when a Syrian

no doubt one of the agents of President Nasser's ally, Col. Abdel Hamid Berraj, tossed a primitive dynamite bomb into one of the crowded streets in the center of Beirut. DULL BOOM No wonder, then, as I have said, that Charles Malik isbers his guests into his study with an air of preoccupation very unsuited to a slippered evening at home. Greetings have hardly been exchanged when there is a screech of automobile tires somewhere down the street, followed by a loud, dull boom. Charming Mr. Malik, bringing drinks, stops short with her tray for an instant, then leans with careful casualness: "That will be another bomb." "Of course," replied Malik, and launches unconcernedly into a discussion of the recent events in Lebanon. The telephone rings. It is President Chamoun. There is an exchange in Arabic. As he hangs up again, Malik tosses an aside to his wife: "We are standing firm." Then the door is opened and a young man in a cheerfully tough-looking security officer assigned to this neighborhood. REPEAT PERFORMANCE "The fourth bomb today!" The fact plainly states Jean. "I saw them, and I got the number. It was a Syrian car — just what I expected. It's just like last fall when the Egyptian military attaché was throwing the bomb! And I was in on that case too!" This Jean, Malik makes sure the needed steps have been taken to catch the bomb-throwers; cars; ascertain that no real damage has been done, and returns to his conversation. Perhaps it's only by these people doing such things, my dear," he says to his wife, "that we can be able to learn the real danger of our situation."

Silent Public Giving Demos Bad Case Of Political Misery

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON—MANY Democrats in and out of Congress are unhappy about the contradictory actions of their congressional majority in the current struggle over the budget and defense. Republicans are split on the issue because they are focused on the great personality of the recently re-elected President. Also some important voters in the dispute on the GOP side. It is conservatives who they have been betrayed. It is liberals who they feel they are being sold out by a party which turns its back on the man who led them out of 20 years in the political wilderness. REAL BATTLE As a result, the fight takes on reality and dimension. It is a real, not a sham, battle. The people involved in it come alive, appear to have principles, wield fighting stunts. In short, they are doing like the New Deal clothes — acting like the New Dealers. This creates that excitement which animates the voters. In contrast, the Democrats seem to be merely feeling poorly and piddling around. Nobody has yet injected up a good idea in the old Democratic fashion so that the party can choose up sides, don the brass knuckles and attract attention. Democrats are only trailing the Republican opposition to the President. These Democrats are hearing the public and there are no votes, no campaign funds, no fun involved in it. One reason for all this confusion is that no sure guides are appearing to the voter's state of mind. By this time members of Congress are in a position to assess their mail and the pressures for economy that have been put upon them. Their mail has never been better on a supposed major issue. One House member from the Midwest puts it that, merely with a text comment on the swelter, Harry Truman could bring greater pro and con mail into his office than Mr. Eisenhower.



CHIANG KAI-SHEK Security Without Hope

And so while our legal policy is that there is one China with Chiang the head of its legitimate government, our real policy is to have two Chinas, separated by the Seventh Fleet, one on the mainland and one in Formosa. Our real policy is fundamental sound and right. It corresponds to our commitments of honor, to the political realities in the Far East, and to our strategic interests. But as things are now, it has a fatal weakness. It is almost certain to break down because it has no legal and political basis, the Chinese have every incentive to break it down. PACT PROPOSED In my view, the object of our China policy should now be a political settlement with all the Chinese, leaving the word passed on to Chou En-lai in Peking that there will be no military invasion of the mainland. Although officially we do not recognize the government of Mao Tse Tung, unofficially we are compelled to recognize its existence and its actions. In fact, we are conducting diplomatic negotiations with Red China in Geneva.

There's Still Hope

THINGS are nowhere near as bad as they sometimes seem. A World Health Organization report made this observation recently: "It looks, after all, as though man may succeed in outwitting the insect." We feel better already.

slide along the groove of the other, tending to keep both cars upright and avoiding a turnover. Semon felt sure he was on the right track. He had his 1936 Plymouth built to handle a 1936 Plymouth, and some Robeson citizens may recall having seen this "Safe-O-Car," as he called it. He tried to sell the idea to automobile manufacturers, but was unsuccessful. One of the reasons for his failure in selling his safety device was that it was too rigid, without fenders and radiator shells get crumpled in accidents, but they absorb a lot of impact because there is some "give" to them. If the Cornell-proposed shock absorbing bumper apparently would produce the same effect. But Semon was inclined to believe that the desire of manufacturers to sell replacement body parts sold in the way of his invention. It looks now as though this idea of an encircling bumper advocated so long ago may be incorporated in cars of the future, by designers who never heard of Semon and his "Safe-O-Car." This is only a guess, but the 1936 car with its heavy, encircling steel beam probably never survived the wartime scrap metal drive.

A PIONEER BUMPER

A NEW "wonder car" has been designed by experts at the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, to make smash-ups "as painless as possible." It has been described as a triumph of engineering technique—steele, powerful, padded and encircled by a bumper attached directly to the chassis through shock-absorbing mounts. Sleek appearance, power and padding are plentiful in automobiles these days, so it must be that the encircling bumper is what's new. If so, it looks like the Cornell experts may be getting around to an idea that originated here in Robeson County. A good many years ago, back before World War II, a man named Ed Semon operated a garage at St. Pauls and spent a lot of his time working on a "safe" car. The principal feature of this car was an encircling bumper made out of "I" beams. These steel beams, fastened together, formed a continuous channel rail around the car, with a blunt "I" in front. Semon had the theory that if such a car struck an obstruction the bumper would take most of the impact, with little damage to the body. If two such cars collided, he believed the "V" shape of their front bumpers would cause them to slide away, and the edge of one channel rail would

From The Lumberton Robesonian

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round Like Reversed Himself in Girard Case

WASHINGTON

IT was an impassioned plea by Secretary of State Dulles that finally reversed President Eisenhower himself regarding a Japanese trial for Sgt. William Girard. The President had stood firmly behind the Army and Secretary of Defense Wilson that Girard should face an American court-martial, until Dulles threw the whole future of American-Asiatic policy into the argument. He warned that resentment against America in Asia was so great that we might have to withdraw our troops from almost every Asiatic country. Japan, he said, had even threatened to scrap our mutual defense treaty if Sgt. Girard was tried by the United States, not Japan. High Pitch Dulles also warned that trouble was brewing in South Korea where South Koreans charge an American GI, Sgt. John Wilson, with an alleged robbery. This, on top of the killing of a Chinese "Peeping Tom" by Sgt. Robert Reynolds in Formosa, had played into Communist hands and aroused Asiatic populations to a dangerous pitch.

Humphrey's Job

State Department has long wanted to change this, but the Army is opposed. Greeks resent it bitterly. Humphrey's Job The historic Supreme Court decision divorcing General Motors and Du Pont is going to create serious problems for retiring Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey. He is to become head of National Steel, which is now owned by his former company, the M. A. Hanna Company. Since Du Pont is now not permitted to own 20 per cent of General Motors, it's going to be difficult for the Hanna Company to hang on to its 23 per cent of National Steel. Holding Company Humphrey had built up the Hanna Company to be one of the most powerful industrial holding companies in America, including coal, iron, steel, nickel, rayon, and even biscuits. His son has now succeeded in taking over the Hanna Company, and Humphrey himself is becoming head of affiliated National Steel. Trouble Spot One important potential trouble spot to watch is Greece, where all Americans working for Uncle Sam still have the extraterritorial right of trial in their own courts no matter what they do. The State Department has long wanted to change this, but the Army is opposed. Greeks resent it bitterly. Humphrey's Cabinet colleague, Attorney General Brownell, now starts an anti-trust suit against Humphrey in his new job. One hot potato which Humphrey will have to leave the Cabinet is whether to charge the Du Ponts a capital gain tax when they sell their General Motors stock. Since the government is forcing the sale of the stock, it's debatable whether the sellers should be charged a capital gain tax. This would mean an extra half cent on the dollar, if the Treasury decides to collect. But this one will have to be decided by Humphrey's successor, Bob Anderson. Supreme Court Notes Old Guard Republicans shudder to think that a Supreme Court justice appointed by Bill E. Brennan in New Jersey, wrote two of the most historic and liberal opinions of the year. It might have been expected of Hugo Black or Bill Douglas, they say, but not of Eisenhower appointee, Brennan wrote both the opinions divorcing Du Pont-Gen Motors, plus the opinion requiring production of FBI files if the government wants to base its prosecution on those files.

Strong President

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON—In the larger sense, the failure of both parties in Congress to present a picture of party responsibility faithful to a coherent philosophy of government, significant far-reaching changes. Some experienced politicians are almost frightened by it. They feel that Congress and the country have become so accustomed to leaning on a strong President that progress is impossible without one. They see Congress as abdicating, and the President as weak. That group of Democrats which wants to lead the party to an expanding economy with all of its costs and risks are privately vowing they have not found anyone to carry on the fight against Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's leadership of the Senate which reflects a faith in conservatism, they would not dare to try to upset House Speaker Sam Rayburn. They do not know what to do; they've just got the miseries. REAL BATTLE As a result, the fight takes on reality and dimension. It is a real, not a sham, battle. The people involved in it come alive, appear to have principles, wield fighting stunts. In short, they are doing like the New Deal clothes — acting like the New Dealers. This creates that excitement which animates the voters. In contrast, the Democrats seem to be merely feeling poorly and piddling around. Nobody has yet injected up a good idea in the old Democratic fashion so that the party can choose up sides, don the brass knuckles and attract attention. Democrats are only trailing the Republican opposition to the President. These Democrats are hearing the public and there are no votes, no campaign funds, no fun involved in it. One reason for all this confusion is that no sure guides are appearing to the voter's state of mind. By this time members of Congress are in a position to assess their mail and the pressures for economy that have been put upon them. Their mail has never been better on a supposed major issue. One House member from the Midwest puts it that, merely with a text comment on the swelter, Harry Truman could bring greater pro and con mail into his office than Mr. Eisenhower.

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SAM RAYBURN He Mustn't Be Upset