DE GAULLE'S PLANS UNCERTAIN

Premier Shows Algiers Who's Boss

By WILLIAM H. STONEMAN

ALGIERS—(CDN)—France's new premier, Gen. Charles de Gaulle made just one thing clear to Algeria's mixed population of 10,000,000 people during his first day here.

He is the boss and with the French Army behind him he plans to remain the boss.

The sad-eyed, stony-faced general left no doubt about that when he met members of the Algiers Committee of Public Safety Wednesday afternoon shortly after his arrival here.

Among other things, he told them that they could confine their future activities to civic uplift and leave more important matters to the French government and the army.

Otherwise, he left everybody dizzy trying to guess his plans for Algeria.

It was impossible to tell very much from the short, eloquent but obtuse oration which he pronounced from the balcony of government headquarters at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening.

The key section of his speech contained a promise that the "10 million French" citizens of Algeria would be allowed to vote on proposed changes in the French Constitution within three months and that Moslem votes would count equally with European.

About 8.5 million of Algeria's population are Moslems but they have never enjoyed anything approaching equal voting rights or equal representation in the French National Assembly.

De Gaulle's announcement was interpreted by many people to mean that he had decided in favor of integration. This would make Algeria an integral part of France politically.

According to other reports from De Gaulle's own entourage, he was so displeased by the pressure tactics of the local Europeans and particularly members of the so-called May 13 Committee that he deleted from his speech some of the pleasant things he had planned to say about them.

There are reports that the Premier took a pro-integration line after sensing the temper of the population and its leaders early in the day.

The impression of the majority still remained that he favored a federal relationship between this country and France which would leave Algeria with a large degree of national identity.

The warm tribute which he paid to the courage of Algerian Moslem rebels also came as a cold shower to local hotheads.

The real answer remained inside the long gallic skull of Gen. De Gaulle.

But his suggestion of equal voting rights was enough to alarm local Europeans. They talk integration and equality but would never agree to any voting scheme which would allow the native majority of the country's population to control the more highly advanced European minority.

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Rebels Reject Bid For Peace

SALUTES FOR DE GAULLE—Gen. Charles de Gaulle smiled as he was saluted by white uniformed Adm. Philippe Auboyneau on arriving in Algiers Wednesday. Auboyneau is commander of French naval forces in the Mediterranean. Shorter man with the Premier is Jacques Soustelle, French deputy.

THE WORLD TODAY

Congress Cheers W. German Head

From Observer Wire Reports

WASHINGTON — West German President Theodor Heuss promised Congress Thursday his country will stand fast with the western world and "will never again depart from the path of democracy and freedom."

A joint session gave the visiting 74-year-old President a standing ovation, and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) introduced him as the head of "a great, proud and free people . . . . who are determined to remain free."

Heuss addressed Congress on the second day of a state visit—the first ever made to this country by a German head of state.

Earlier West Germany and the United States agreed that unification of East and West Germany should not be ruled out of discussions when and if there is a new summit meeting between leaders of the Communist world and the West.

The State Department said this decision was reached at a meeting between Secretary of State Dulles and West German Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano.

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Drive Threatens Crops

HAVANA — The government's campaign to drive rebel leader Fidel Castro and his men out of their mountain strongholds threatens coffee growers with a loss of up to $55 million this year, informed quarters said Thursday.

A drive by an estimated 8,000 to 11,000 army troops along a 125-mile front in the Sierra Maestra Mountains in Oriente Province was in its fifth day.

The coffee growing center of Contramaestre, northwest of the Sierra Maestra has been virtually paralyzed since April due to fighting.

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Red Offer Gets Bite

MOSCOW — Diplomatic sources said Thursday at least one American business firm is already negotiating for a share of the hundred billion rubles Premier Nikita Khrushchev says the Soviet Union will spend for chemical industries.

They did not name the firm, but said it is interested in selling processes and perhaps machinery for production of synthetic fiber. It is negotiating through a British subsidiary.

★ ★ ★

Trujilo Aid Okayed

WASHINGTON — The Senate went along with the House Thursday night and refused to cut foreign aid to the Dominican Republic just because of the hi-jinks of young Rafael Trujillo.

Amendments which could cut off the aid to the Dominician Republic were defeated.

Ike Goes Golfing

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower played golf Thursday afternoon at the Burning Tree Club in nearby Maryland.

'Fighting In Algeria Will Go On'

BONE, Algeria —(AP)— Premier Charles de Gaulle appealed Thursday to Moslem nationalist fighters to leave their mountain hideouts and join ranks with "10 million Frenchmen of Algeria."

But rebel spokesmen abroad rejected the plea for unity and said the fighting will go on.

And nationalists Thursday announced plans to put the French-Algerian question before the U.N. General Assembly again this fall.

Three previous assemblies have failed to take any decisive role over the conflict that began 3½ years ago.

M'Hammed Yazid, spokesman for the rebel Algerian Front of National Liberation, said De Gaulle's statements showed "he deliberately ignored the fundamental issue in Algeria—that is, the struggle of an entire people for independence."

De Gaulle was cheered wildly by European and Moslem crowds at huge rallies in Constantine and Bone, both hotbeds of rebel resistance in turbulent eastern Algeria.

Strong French garrisons control the area at gunpoint.

The premier referred to the rebels as "those led by despair but who fought with courage a cruel brother - against - brother fight."

No French statesman ever has spoken in such terms to the Algerian rebels, undefeated in more than 3½ years of fighting.

Rebel spokesmen in Cairo and Tunis said the appeal would fall on deaf ears.

A spokesman in Cairo for the Algerian national movement (FLN), spearhead of the revolt, said it could not accept De Gaulle's program for integrating Algeria's European and Moslem populations with equal rights and equal votes for all.

The rebels have said only outright independence will persuade them to lay down their arms.

Civil Service Raise Stalled

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Final congressional action of a bill to raise the pay of the government's one million classified Civil Service employes was put off Thursday until next week.

The House balked at a Senate provision to increase the number of super-grade positions. Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) said it would not be possible for conferees to meet today to iron out the difference.

He said he hoped a meeting could be arranged upon his own return to Washington Wednesday. As chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee, Johnston heads the Senate conferees.

SETTLEMENT HOPED

Council Postpones Lebanon Debate

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—(UPI)—The Security Council postponed Thursday for 24 hours its debate of Lebanon's charge that the United Arab Republic was fomenting revolt in Lebanon in hopes a special meeting of the Arab League would settle it.

The eight-nation league, meeting at Benghazi, Libya, showed little prospect of coming up with the "complete satisfaction" Lebanon had demanded.

The Arab world was split wide open, according to reports reaching here, in a division of support for pro-Western Lebanese President Camille Chamoun and Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser of the union of what once was Egypt and Syria.

The council debate never got off the ground Thursday, despite the presence of Lebanese Foreign Minister Charles Malik, who flew here from Beirut armed with photographic and tape recorded evidence.

Malik conferred at length before the council's appointed meeting hour with Chinese Ambassador Tingfu F. Tsiang, June president of the 11-nation body.

Tsiang convened the meeting 15 minutes beyond its set time and announced that Malik had requested postponement for another 24 hours.

Has Bulganin Been Shipped Into 'Exile'?

LONDON — (UPI) — Reports that former Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin had been absent from public functions in Moscow for more than a month gave rise Thursday to speculation he had followed other deposed Kremlin officials into a provincial assignment tantamount to exile.

One report from a recent official traveler to Moscow said Bulganin had been sent to a local post at Odessa on the Black Sea.

However, the Soviet press has not mentioned Bulganin recently and no official comment was available on the reports circulating here.

The former Soviet leader's absence from Moscow functions was noted particularly at diplomatic receptions and dinners attended by other members of the Communist Party's ruling Presidium.

Partly Cloudy — Maybe Even Showers Today

Today will be partly cloudy. There may even be scattered thundershowers in the afternoon, says the weatherman.

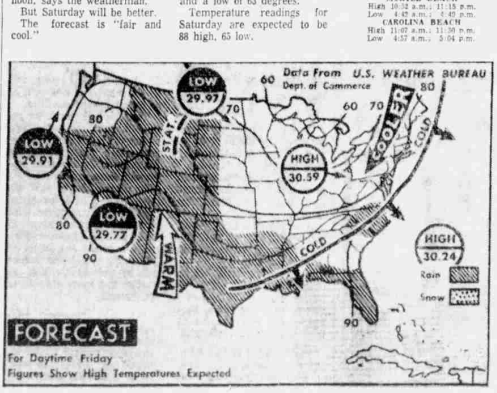
But Saturday will be better.

The forecast is "fair and cool."

Today's high is expected to be 90 and low 64.

Thursday had a high of 85 and a low of 63 degrees.

Temperature readings for Saturday are expected to be 88 high, 65 low.



THE CAROLINAS are expected to have partly cloudy and warm weather today. Generally fair weather is predicted over many areas of the nation. Scattered showers are forecast for the Gulf coast region, the Rocky Mountain states, the Great Plains and California.

TIDAL DATA

CHARLESTON
High 11:32 a.m.; 11:45 p.m.
Low 5:12 a.m.; 5:19 p.m.

MYRTLE BEACH
High 10:58 a.m.; 11:15 p.m.
Low 4:45 a.m.; 5:45 p.m.

CAROLINA BEACH
High 11:07 a.m.; 11:30 p.m.
Low 4:57 a.m.; 5:04 p.m.

Weather bureau report of temperatures (high, last 12 hours; low, last 18 hours) and rainfall (last 24 hours) ending 7 p.m. Thursday for selected areas.

Station	H	L	Pr	Station	H	L	Pr
Albany	—	53		Knoxville	86	67	
Albuquer	87	62	.09	L. Angeles	77	60	
Amarillo	88	63		Louisville	85	71	
Asheville	82	61		Memphis	90	75	
Atlanta	88	65		Miami	83	77	
Bir'ham	91	69		Minn-StP	70	54	
Bismark	66	44		N Orleans	90	75	
Boston	75	52		New York	68	56	
Buffalo	80	62	.02	Norfolk	73	51	
C. Hat'as	87	59		Omaha	75	55	
Cha'ston	77	64		Okla City	93	69	
Charlotte	85	62		Phila	77	49	
Chicago	77	54		Phoenix	106	76	
Cincin'ti	90	66	.02	Pittsburg	88	60	.03
Clevel'd	86	63	.23	Port'd Me	66	48	
Columb'a	92	61	.55	Raleigh	80	67	
Denver	82	54	.24	Richm'd	82	53	
Detroit	80	61		St. Louis	82	71	
Duluth	61	44	.20	S Antonio	92	73	
El Paso	92	70		San Fran	69	59	
Ft. Worth	94	73		Savannah	81	61	
Galves'n	85	80		Seattle	64	59	
Jack'ville	91	66		Spokane	83	56	
Kan City	80	73		Tampa	81	70	.01
				Wash'ton	79	57	
				Wilton	77	—	

TEMPERATURES BY HOURS
Yesterday

Time	Degrees	Time	Degrees
1:00 a.m.	67	1:00 p.m.	80
2:00 a.m.	65	2:00 p.m.	82
3:00 a.m.	66	3:00 p.m.	83
4:00 a.m.	65	4:00 p.m.	83
5:00 a.m.	65	5:00 p.m.	84
6:00 a.m.	65	6:00 p.m.	83
7:00 a.m.	65	7:00 p.m.	81
8:00 a.m.	67	8:00 p.m.	79
9:00 a.m.	72	9:00 p.m.	77
10:00 a.m.	74	10:00 p.m.	75
11 a.m.	77	11:00 p.m.	74
12 noon	78	12 Midnight	72

24-hour precipitation ended 7 p.m. —
Normal for day .10
Normal for month of June 3.51
Total for month to date .03
Deficiency this month to date .03
Excess this year to date 2.83
Sunrise today 5:08 a.m.
Sunset today 7:38 p.m.
Moonrise today 11:24 p.m.
Moonset today 9:57 a.m.
Humidity 1 p.m. 57%; 7 p.m. 87%

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SECRETARY BENSON

U.S. Cotton 'Disaster' Is Feared

By DON OBERDORFER
Observer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson said Thursday the whole cotton industry is facing "a disaster" unless Congress acts quickly on a new cotton program.

Under present law, cotton acreage is due to be cut from 17.6 million acres to 14.1 million acres on July 1.

Benson said this would be a "very drastic reduction" for cotton, which he described as a product "in a very serious situation."

There is already a shortage of good quality cotton in some branches of the textile industry partly because of a poor crop this year. Textile industry spokesmen have also predicted dire results if acreage is cut further.

The House Agriculture Committee, now working on a catch-all farm bill, is expected to approve a new "option" cotton plan to ease the situation.

One feature of the plan would stop the planned acreage cut by freezing minimum acreage at present levels.

Another would allow a farmer to exceed his original acreage allotment by as much as one-third in return for lower support prices on this cotton. This would increase the cotton supply and probably ease cotton prices.

Benson indicated at his press conference that such a program would be a "step in the right direction," a step toward easing controls and support prices.

The trouble is that the cotton plan will be presented in a "package" bill containing something for nearly every important farm commodity.

Some of these provisions are strongly opposed by Benson and the administration, including a two-price plan for wheat which would have the effect of dumping wheat abroad at lower prices. This might cause a very bitter protest — if not worse consequences — from Canada, a big wheat-producing nation.

The House Agriculture Committee, headed by Rep. Harold Cooley (D-NC) has postponed action on some uncontroversial farm legislation the administration wants so the legislation can be used to "sweeten" an all-or-nothing omnibus farm package.

The theory is that the President will accept some farm provisions he doesn't like if the alternative is vetoing a farm package that also contains much necessary legislation.

If the package should be vetoed — and if nothing is done about cotton before the end of the month — then the cotton industry would be hit by the acreage cuts. This according to Benson, would be "a disaster."

Carmichael

DESEGREGATION—6

Teachers Find Own Solutions Day By Day

They Are All Primarily Concerned With Improving Their Pupils' Minds

Three Negro children attended previously all-white Charlotte schools during the school year just ended. An Observer reporter spent six weeks talking to school officials, teachers, parents and students to find out what actually happened after the schools were desegregated, what problems resulted and how those problems were solved. This is the sixth in his series of eight articles written for the information of parents and other interested citizens.

By L. M. WRIGHT JR.
Observer Staff Writer

White teachers, confronted with integrated classes in Charlotte for the first time, found they had two general problems.

WRIGHT

Like other persons in a continuing racially integrated situation, they had to make up their own minds about how they would act.

And, like all teachers in all classes, they had to make up their minds about how to run the classes.

For some, it was an interesting experiment.

For others, it was a source of worry and concern.

For others, the change apparently made no difference.

Throughout their remarks, there runs one constant theme:

They are teachers. Their first interest is in improving the minds of their students. If they succeed in this, other things usually are less important.

One teacher, frankly describing herself as a segregationist, said: "If I leaned, I would have a tendency to help."

The student in her course had a 69.66 per cent average for one quarter. The grade given was a D minus. D ranges from 70 to 76.

"Of course, I would have done that for anybody," she said.

Her racial views: "Integration is just as inevitable as anything. It's the social aspect that concerns me."

Another teacher said simply: "I was never taught to hate them."

Of the white children in her classes and their reactions to the presence of a Negro, she said: "They are children. Unless their minds have been poisoned at home, they are going to be just children."

The problems of policy involved in the change are not her problems, she feels: "I was elected to teach. That (admission of Negro students) isn't my decision. If I can help a student, I don't care who they are or where they come from, regardless of what color they are."

Another teacher, approached by a reporter for an interview on desegregation, began with: "Well, you want to know about the little nig."

She found white students didn't accept the Negro student socially, and added:

"I don't see why they should. That's the bad part of it."

The student passed: "That's all."

She had been very careful throughout the year to be fair: "I don't want to do anything to get into the ill will of the colored folks."

She added: "I was brought up with colored folks. My father was a farmer. He helped them. He got them out of jail. He loaned them money. So I know all about them."

But, she insists, the presence of a Negro student hasn't bothered her a bit.

She is concerned about more Negro students in the future.

If they all turn out like the one she had this year, it would be all right, she thinks: "But they are not all going to be like that. Neither are all the white ones."

At Central, a teacher said: "I am more concerned about the number of bodies than the color of skin in my classes."

Another Central teacher observed: "I'm sure there are some kids in the home room that didn't care very much about integration as a policy. But it couldn't have been any different if he had not been there — except for the publicity."

One principal described his reation early in the year and later.

Early: "I don't know whether teachers were quaking about it. I was, from August on."

But later: "To be honest about it, I don't even think about it. I have too many other things to do."

Some teachers were honestly glad to have one of the first Negro students in a class: "I wanted to be in on the ground floor and get straight information," said one, although she added she preferred segregated schools.

Teachers also had views on how the students might have been reacting.

"I don't think there has been any conscious acceptance or rejection," said one.

"Just because children don't say anything," said another, "you can't tell how they feel."

Despite their own feelings, however, teachers generally praised the Negro students for their good conduct, their calmness under strain and their understanding.

"I think she's in a situation where it took an awful lot of courage to stay," said one teacher.

Another said: "He stood up under it pretty well. I don't think he has developed any real friends as such. Pleasant acquaintances, yes. All his real friends are at the other school."

Coming from various backgrounds, having mixed feelings among themselves, teachers turned out to be teachers in a new situation.

The next question: Once you decide to teach, does integration make any difference in what you teach?

Saturday: Don't Sing "Little Liza Jane."

OVER-POPULATION CURE

Migration To Planet Suggested By Priest

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A Roman Catholic spokesman said Thursday the human race may have to find another planet rather than limit its population by birth control.

Msgr. Irving A. Deblanc, director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference's Family Life Bureau, made the suggestion in a statement deploring an often expressed idea that birth control is the only answer to problems created by a fast-growing world population.

The Catholic Church has taken a strong position against what it calls artificial methods of birth control, meaning principally the use of contraceptive devices.

Deblanc acknowledged that grave problems will be created as population continues to increase—perhaps to 12 billion in 100 years, he said, compared with the present 3 billion.

But he contended the answer is not birth control but rather planning and scientific advancement. The priest went on to say:

"We will have to organize and plan to prevent our good farm land from being gobbled up by roads and factories; we will have to encourage more world immigration; we will have to lower trade barriers; we will have to have soil and water conservation; we will have to make capital more available to foreign countries; we will have to develop vast supplies of nuclear energy at reasonable cost; and we may have to find another planet."

He did not elaborate on his reference to another planet. Most scientists doubt if humans could live on the other planets surrounding the sun, though there is a possibility food could be raised on them.