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THE KEYSTONE IS FITTED INTO PLACE

(Editorial Correspondence)

CHAPEL HILL

IN THE SLOW and difficult process of bringing into being so vast an institution as the University's new $12 million health center, the formal dedication serves a useful purpose, even though it be no more than a ceremony.

It becomes the occasion for those who have labored in the creation of the enterprise, and for those who stand to benefit from the center in the years ahead, to pause for a moment, examine what has been done, and measure the vast potential for the future.

During the dedicatory exercises yesterday, noted leaders in medicine and allied health fields hammered at the same basic theme. It went this way, with variations:

This is a tremendous thing that North Carolina has done. It is bold, it is adventurous, especially for a state with limited resources. It was born of vision and imagination. It was brought to fulfillment by the devoted labor of a comparatively few people, with the understanding, interest and support of many people. And now, having been created, it must justify the millions of dollars spent upon it by serving the people as they deserve to be served.

And so, dedicated, the Division of Health Affairs takes its place in the array of great North Carolina assets.

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IT IS ALMOST impossible to be anything but bullish about the health of North Carolinians after inspecting the new structures that sprawl over the wooded knoll off the Pittsboro highway. The physical facilities are impressive. But behind the brick and mortar, you sense an earnestness, a drive, a determination to make out of this institution something unique among medical centers.

You are told about "integration", a big word that means simply that the Division of Health Affairs is putting together under one Administration the five allied fields of Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmacy and Public Health, and tying them in with a huge teaching hospital, complete research facilities, psychiatric and tuberculosis units, and classroom, laboratory, and living facilities.

Hence, it becomes a medical community, in which the patients, teachers and students live close together, learn to know and understand the problems of each other, and develop a team spirit that, in the end, will mean a better brand of health.

You are also told how the Division expects to serve the whole state—by offering consultative services, by receiving unusual cases for diagnosis and treatment, by producing trained young people who have been taught to be good and well-rounded citizens as well as experts in their profession.

These and other things you are told by men and women who seem to feel that they have a special mission to turn this experiment into a new dimension in the total health picture in North Carolina.

And you go away marveling at their zeal and their enthusiasm.

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IT SEEMS a long time ago that North Carolina was split wide open by the debate between those who favored placing the health center here, and those who opposed this location, and even opposed expanding the two-year medical school to a four-year school. At this stage, the argument is academic, even if there are a few people around who still believe an error was made.

And it also seems a long time ago that Kay Kyser was prancing up and down the state, helping sell North Carolina on the Good Health Program, when singing commercials blared from every radio, when newspapers and billboards were plastered with advertisements backing the "more doctors, more hospitals, more insurance" theme.

From the mountains to the sea, the Good Health Program has become a reality. Seventy-one local general hospital projects have been completed, are under construction, or have been approved. Seven state-owned hospital projects have been completed, and one is under construction. A total of 35 health centers have been approved, and 16 have been completed. Thirty-three nurses' homes have been provided for, 16 of them finished. North Carolina now ranks fourth among the 48 states in the money spent on hospital construction and fourth in the number of new hospital beds provided since World War II.

To this arch of good health has now been added the keystone. And a people who have come to believe that good health is not a luxury, but every man's right, and who have shown their willingness to pay for the machinery of good health, may take pride in what they have accomplished here.

—C. A. McKNIGHT

AMERICANS PAY FOR 'BUY AMERICAN'

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, as he has often stated, believes in going down the "middle of the road" in government. This is not always an easy thing to do, as the Administration is finding out as regards trade and tariff policy.

Powerful Republicans are urging the Administration to veer toward the party's traditional tariff wall. Other influential persons, like Henry Ford II, are strongly advocating abolition of all tariffs.

The Administration has in several cases charted a course between these two diverse views, pending further study. Thus it has asked for an extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, while the trade problem is studied for a year. And the President decided to let the tariff on briar pipes, which was a test case of Administration trade policy, continue as is for now. And he has asked the Tariff Commission to give the pipe case a little more study.

Recently, however, the Government sidled up toward the protectionists' tariff wall. The Defense Department, over the objection of the State Department and Mutual Security Agency, decided to "buy American", in an instance where it was not required to do so, with a result that the American taxpayers may have to pay more than a million and one-half dollars in additional taxes. It came out about this way:

Last December bids were taken for some electrical generators and transformers for Chief Joseph Dam in the state of Washington. The low, successful U. S. bid totaled $7,170,000. A British company placed a bid of $5,556,000, exclusive of customs duties. The customs duties on the British equipment would have amounted to $682,000. Thus the net savings, if the bid had been accepted, would have been $932,000. But custom duties would have been paid to the Treasury, so the total saving to taxpayers had the bid been accepted, would have been $1,614,000.

This week the Defense Department decided to hold up this contract—bids will be taken on it again. The way the President talked about the Chief Joseph case and trade policy at his news conference yesterday we would imagine a sharp memo from the White House prompted the Defense Department to reconsider its ill-advised action.

The President has consistently opposed this kind of unnecessary and costly Buy Americanism. At Abilene, last June, he said: "Trade is a two-way street, and . . . I do believe that we must accept in imports the things that are going to pay for exports we want." And at the Al Smith memorial dinner last October he answered, with a strong affirmative, the question he himself posed: "Have we the vision to triumph over the temptations of economic nationalism and to welcome full, equitable trade with our Allies?"

Those two quotes should be prominently displayed in the executive branch offices of an administration that opposes subsidies and advocates free competition in the market place.

TURNED TABLES

AS READERS may recall it was former Sen. Harry Cain who successfully blocked the appointment of former President Harry Truman's fishing buddy, Mon Wallgren, as chairman of the National Security Resources Board. Mr. Cain argued that Wallgren didn't have much on the ball, which was hardly disputable, and as documentation pointed to Wallgren's defeat, in his try for re-election as Washington's Governor, while Truman carried the state.

Failure of re-election does not seem to us to be grounds for disqualification for appointive position. But just because Cain made an issue of it and is now seeking confirmation as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board it should be noted that while he lost his Senate seat by 134,000 votes last November, President Eisenhower carried Washington with a 106,000-vote margin.

From The Washington Post

FISH STORY

WE CAN'T HELP wishing that Mr. Henry Grunewald had been a little more explicit about the sturgeon he says was brought him by Mr. Max Halperin of New York. Mr. Grunewald, you will recall, had been accused of accepting a $60,000 fee back in 1948 for fixing a criminal tax case. But Mr. Grunewald has insisted before the House Ways & Means Subcommittee that the package handed him by Mr. Halperin didn't contain money, but instead some sturgeon wrapped in brown paper. To make matters more peculiar, Mr. Halperin has denied that he gave Mr. Grunewald any fish at all.

Now, the saying is that money talks, whereas fish . . . well, they don't usually talk, especially the dead ones. The exchange of fish among friends is a practice not unknown to sportsmen, but we had been unaware of it in tax cases. Caviar, we could understand, but sturgeon is another kettle, or wrapperful, of fish. To give someone a paper of tepid sturgeon as a present seems to us a little like bequeathing him a second-hand garter.

There is another aspect of the case that ought to interest the committee before it swallows the fish story hook, line and sturgeon. If, as Mr. Grunewald contends and Mr. Halperin denies, there actually was a transaction in sturgeon, how was the *corpus delecti* transported from New York to Washington? Whether it was by plane, train or bus, it scarcely could have been accomplished without causing some olfactory disturbance of the sort that other patrons would remember. Indeed, this is a case in which the Congressmen's sense of smell may be a more reliable guide than the conflicting testimony.

'Shall We Dance?'

Coin Your Own Words

Of Hoppoklepts & Misomaths

By RAY ERWIN
In Editor & Publisher

DOWN in the century-old Wilkesboro (N. C.) Presbyterian Church we used to carol an old hymn about "beau-ti-ful words, won-der-ful words, wonder-ful words of life." Beauty and wonder surround words, commonplace or odd.

John Schell, editor, North American Newspaper Alliance, showed us some "wonderful words" on word coinage that Walter Monfried, a staff correspondent for the Milwaukee Journal, wrote for NANA. Mr. Monfried listed creations of Dr. Jacobs E. Schmidt, Baltimore physician and a word hobbyist for 20 years.

A professor at Miami University asked Dr. Schmidt for a word to describe his wife, who fears her oil burner might explode. The Baltimorean's invention: Oleoformaplodophobe, which comes from "oleo" (oil), "forna" (furnace), "plodo" (explode) and "phobe" (one who is afraid).

The great and good doctor, who has a working vocabulary of 140,000 words and a card file of word meanings with more than 75,000 definitions, says that a man-turned-wolf is "lyncanthropized" and that lucky people have the treasured gift of "serendipity." He describes excessive devotion to accumulation of riches as "mammonolatry." Government of a nation by its worst representatives is "kakistocracy." A shrewish woman is "mastigolingual," which means, literally, whip-tongued. Longing for the good old days is called "hesternophilia."

It's 'Callicolpia' Now

THE correct word defining the morning yawn-stretch, Dr. Schmidt avers, is "pandiculation." He calls Soviet policy "bashibazoukery," a combination of cruelty and boorishness. If you are afraid of thunder you are a "brontophone," but if you bite your nails you suffer from "phaneromania." The word faddist dismisses the charms of Dagmar and Jane Russell as "callicolpia." An "anhedonist" is incapable of happiness and a "preterist" is excessively preoccupied with the past. A marriage broker is a "proxenette," a horse thief is a "hoppoklept," a mathematics hater is a "misomath."

What is an employee performing more work than is required really doing? "Supererogation."

How does one describe a word with several different meanings? "Polysemantic."

What kind of marriage is it when the bridegroom goes to live with the wife's family? "Matrilocal."

Milton A. Smith, assistant counsel of the United States Chamber of Commerce, has coined "bafflegabb" to describe the confusing language of government agencies, called "gobbledegook" by Congressman Maury Maverick or "jabberwocky" (from Alice in Wonderland).

Recent contractions are "smog" from smoke and fog, and "brunch" from breakfast and lunch. Wolfe Kaufman, theatrical press agent, is credited with coining "whodunit" for a mystery tale. H. L. Mencken, the sage of Baltimore, calls "O. K." the "most shining and successful Americanism ever invented." (It is traced to President Martin Van Buren, called Old Kinderhook, after his birthplace, and in 1840 his supporters organized an O. K. Club).

President Warren G. Harding, who had been editor-publisher of the Marion (Ohio) Star, introduced "normalcy" to the language if not to the nation's wellbeing. "Gerrymander" was started on its odiferous political path by Governor Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts.

Variety's Contributions

WE named 'em "Gls" and they, in turn, gave us "snafu." Variety, chronicler of show business, has contributed such breezy neologisms as "gabber" (radio talker), "nitery" (night club), "oater" (Western picture), "cliffhanger" (serial film).

Some sample jawbreakers:

Bermecide (an illusion of plenty).

Procrustean kindness (killing with well-meant, but oppressive, kindness).

Ephemeron (an insect or other creature which only lives for a brief period).

Tapinosis (degradation of a worthy subject by use of base or indecent words).

Rasorial (scratching habits of a fowl).

Omphaloskepsis (meditation while contemplating one's own navel).

If you want to find a word to describe a man who collects flying buttresses or telegraph poles or pied type write Dr. Schmidt, 2024 Brighton Street, Baltimore 16. Mr. Monfried concluded:

"Incidentally, I forgot to ask what is the word to describe a phaneromaniac who prefers pandiculation to supererogation. Meaning me, sir."

People's Platform

Jim Smith Is A Good Man

CHARLOTTE

Editors, THE NEWS:

I DON'T often say much when it comes to politics, but I feel we have a very fine man running for City Council. Jim Smith is one of the most conscientious men I've ever known. My family and I had the pleasure of being the Smith's next door neighbors for many years, and over those years we saw Jim as a husband and father, kind, considerate, thoughtful, generous and honest.

I believe it takes all these qualities to make a man good—I think it takes a good man to help run our city government. So therefore, your man is Jim Smith.

MRS. GAROLD A. STEWART

Questions Congressional Pay Boost

CHERAW, S. C.

Editors, THE NEWS:

I NOTICE in the papers of late that members of Congress are planning a law to increase their pay to $25,000 annually. I can't understand why it takes so much for them to live. They get so much money to travel on. I say how are they going to balance the budget that way? So when you Congressmen make this pay increase law don't forget to tax it.

J. A. GRAHAM

The U.N. Gets Many Problems That It Can Do Little About

By MARQUIS CHILDS

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.

OLD AND CYNICAL veterans of the United Nations wars are not persuaded by the signs of harmony recently forthcoming. In the eight years of the U. N.'s existence they have seen too much struggle and strife between Russia and the West to believe that a magical transformation has taken place.

The tendency in recent years has been to dump more and more of the world's troubles on the U. N. doorstep. The agenda of the General Assembly looks increasingly like a witches' calendar.

The session just ending was prolonged by the charges brought by Burma on the depradations of the Chinese Nationalist Army—bushwacking along the Burmese-Chinese border. The United States is accused, although not in the public charges brought by Burma, of furnishing these troops with arms and supplies and encouraging them to make forays against the Communist Chinese using their position in Burma as a base.

UNCONTROLLED ARMY

The charge is denied. The United States insists it has no control over this vagrant army. Chiang Kai-shek, if one can believe Americans who should know, exercises only a partial and limited authority over these marauders who escaped into Burma when the generalissimo and a small part of his force took refuge on Formosa.

But whatever the "facts," the United Nations with its limited and uncertain authority can do little about the situation. As in this instance, the U. N. is asked again and again to provide political solutions on short order for situations growing out of the revolutionary ferment now shaking the world.

This puts an impossible burden on an organization already suffering the grave handicap of a split down the middle and a charter that permits a single veto to make action if not impossible then extremely difficult. The failure to come up with a pat solution feeds the sense of futility that gnaws at even the most loyal adherents of the U. N. idea.

The demand of the Arabs in French North Africa for action by the U. N. is another of those situations where, with the best of intentions by all concerned, a solution might be worked out in 10, 15, 20 years. But the fearful upheaval of two wars and the world-wide Communist revolution has worked like a forced draft on the fire of Arab nationalism. If the U. N. does not take some action, then disillusion and resentment grow.

Long-time observers of the U. N. have noted how distrust, disillusion and doubt have tended to unite the Arab-Asian bloc. It is increasingly either neutralist or openly critical of the West. Of late there is evidence that this bloc is being augmented by some of the Latin-American countries. Such a development is not surprising since the same conditions of social and economic underdevelopment exists in most of South and Central America.

HAVE-NOTS JEALOUS

A have-not jealousy and suspicion color the attitude of the Arab-Asian and, to some extent, the Latin-American nations. They are quick to suspect what they believe to be economic imperialism or a raw-material colonialism under which the have nations, and conspicuously the United States, buy commodities for processing and manufacture in an industry with a high technology and a high-living standard.

The growing trend of the have-nots to unite does not augur well for the future of the U. N. But it is not hard to see why this is taking place. Far too much was expected of the U. N. And, in particular, the various programs for raising standards in the underdeveloped countries were oversold by zealous partisans. Instead of being presented for what they are—a long-term means for evolving from a low standard to a higher one—they were too often represented as a quick cure-all for ills accumulating since the beginning of the colonial era.

The strain has been felt on all sides. Since the United States is the principal source of technical and material assistance, the have-not powers look to us for far more than is possible to give. The point four program is considered grudging and niggardly when measured against America's wealth. Here at home we feel bewildered resentment when angry mobs in Iran break into Point 4 warehouses to destroy machines and supplies. We wonder why other peoples do not appreciate what we are trying to do at so great a cost.

Beardless Gumshoes Bungled At The Taxpayers' Expense

By ROBERT C. RUARK

NEW YORK

THERE IS PROBABLY nothing funnier in our time than the fear-accompanied tour of the Bobbsey twins of Sen. Joe McCarthy through Europe, where a couple of junior investigators literally turned the continent upside down in a dozen or more days. The Messrs. Roy Cohn and Gerard Schine—one 25, one 26—whipped through France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, and England in about two weeks, "to see if there's waste and mismanagement in the United States Information Service abroad." They also planned to check up on security in general.

I would imagine that Hermes—not the plane, the Greek speedboy — would have found the task past his best effort, but the Bobsey twins seemed to do all right. Cohn spared his partner the necessity of speech. Every time Schine started to open his mouth, Cohn clamped a hand on him and replied instead.

Somebody in Rome asked the boys who was paying for this ridiculous junket, and the spokesman snapped that it would "be paid for from the millions of dollars it would save the United States taxpayers."

A British newspaper gal cornered Cohn in a barbershop, also in Rome, and asked him if he didn't think he was a little young for such a massive job. The twin replied "What about William Pitt," leaving the lass a little stunned.

The truth about the junketers was that they actually did succeed in creating quite a stir wherever they went, and had quite a few people jumping in the USIS and in the military. They were allowed to give a full-scale press conference in Rome, for instance, before departing for a full-scale investigation of the security aspects of Parisian night life.

Even before the ridiculous aspects of the one-night-standing Bobbsey twins, I have never suspected the junket as anything but a waste of time and tax money, because there is very little one can accomplish in the short spins allotted to the quiet-and-dirty visit.

Even as a reporter of trivia, and an experienced one, it takes me a good week in any town, and a lot of help, to get any part of the feel of the town. When people know you're coming, and start hiding the bodies, it's nearly impossible to dig up anything in the way of accurate information.

In times past, the noble Congressmen who have used public funds to go rocketing off on a free trip abroad have generally managed to embarrass their country by getting publicly drunk and pinching the wrong girls. But the sum of their accrued information never changes the course of a bill or a national or international event.

If the public doesn't mind paying for hotel suites, transportation, food, booze and fun, for a large nothing but recreation for junketers, then junketing is admirable and should be continued. Otherwise, you should even write a bill forbidding it.

As for the stark silliness of McCarthy's temerity in sending two operatically bearded boys off on an errand a fleet of trained gumshoes couldn't accomplish in two years, it doesn't even bear a comment.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Americans Finance Hungarian Propaganda

WASHINGTON

THE other day the Senate Internal Security Committee questioned Gregory Silvermaster, former Treasury official, regarding allegations that he had filmed secret documents for Russia in the basement of his Silver Spring home during the war.

The date of this Senate cross-examination was April 16, 1953.

On Sept. 7, 1947, however, almost seven years before, this columnist revealed the first inside story about the Silver Spring Soviet spy ring and gave considerably more facts than the Senators did last week. The column read:

"Here is how the Soviet spy ring operated almost under the nose of the White House. One Treasury official, formerly with the agriculture Department, had a photo laboratory in Silver Spring, Md., on the outskirts of Washington. He worked in the Treasury's procurement division, which deals with the purchase of supplies. Two War Department officials — one a major in the Air Corps—who were attached to the Treasury to advise on the purchase of aviation materiel, took blueprints and confidential Army plans out of the Treasury and War Departments to a friend's laboratory, where they were photographed.

"Then the photographs were turned over to a Soviet agent who carried them to New York and gave them to the head of Russia's top secret police, the NKVD. This took place while the war was in progress.

"Although the officials involved held minor positions, two of them handled important aviation secrets and one was an expert in pushing B-29 production.

"Army officers, when questioned, admitted privately that they had known for some time that the Russians had been able to build B-29s. In fact, U. S. intelligence reports indicate that several B-29s were finished by the Russians some time ago."

Satellite Diplomatic Spies

THE above column was published as a result of independent, personal journalistic investigation without the protection of Senatorial privilege. It incurred the usual risk of libel, inherent in any difficult piece of journalistic digging. It would seem therefore that the Senate Internal Security Committee, with all its power to subpoena witnesses and its protection from libel suits, could find something more up-to-date to investigate than facts published seven years ago.

For instance, the committee could well investigate how the Kremlin is using satellite legations and embassies for propaganda and espionage work among foreign-born Americans.

Most of this is done through certain Communist legations right here in the nation's capital and under the nose of the Senate Internal Security Committee—among them the Hungarian, Czech, Rumanian and others.

The Senate committee did some excellent work regarding this three or four years ago, but latest development is the manner in which the Hungarian Communist legation in Washington collects money from Hungarian-Americans to help poorly fed relatives in Hungary, then uses the money for propaganda and espionage work in the United States.

The system works through the United States Relief Parcel Service, which, judging from its high-sounding name, appears to be run by the U. S. government. Actually, however, it's operated under the supervision of the Hungarian Communist government in the following manner:

You deposit $10.50 or almost any amount with USRPS in the United States, and the Hungarian government in turn delivers the food to your friend or relative in Hungary. The goods are obtained from Hungarian government-owned co-operatives. But the money you deposit remains in the U.S.A. to finance Communist expenses here. In addition, the Hungarian government makes a profit on the transaction in Hungary.

Thus $10.50 will buy a food package bearing the code name "pleasure," which includes only 1.1 lb. cocoa, 4.4 lb. sugar, 2 tins of sardines, and 2.2 lb. of cookies. Yet this meager package costs $10.50. No wonder Hungary makes money.

Or you can send your friend in Hungary a "blue wonder" bicycle for $30, men's half shoes for $16; men's hand-stitched half shoes for $30; a five-tube shortwave radio for $80; or a "Contax" camera for $360.

Unfortunately the level of income is so low among many persecuted Hungarians that they could hardly stay alive without these gift packages from friends in the United States.

On the other hand, it remains a fact that the Hungarian government uses this as a lush source of income to finance its operations in this country.

Communist Propaganda

WHAT is done with the money partially was revealed at the last anniversary of Kossuth Day, the Hungarian Independence Day, when Carl Marzani, former State Department official who went to jail for lying about his Communist affiliation, harangued a group at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel in New York. After the meeting, propaganda literature was sold under the supervision of Hungarian Minister Emil Weil.

The Hungarian government also operates a book merchandising setup in the United States, which handles several thousand Hungarian books a year.