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BIPARTISANSHIP STRENGTHENED BY TRUCE

AT FIRST, the Korean War had bipartisan support in this country. By the time the national conventions were held last Summer, it had become the biggest, and the bitterest, political issue of the campaign. Yet the signing of the armistice this week found two major parties once again united in their support of the historic enterprise.

"In this struggle, we have seen the United Nations meet the challenge of aggression—not with pathetic words of protest—but with deeds of decisive purpose," said President Eisenhower in his address to the nation.

"All free nations, large and small, are safer today because the ideal of collective security has been implemented and because awful punishment has been visited upon the transgressors," echoed Secretary of State Dulles a few minutes later.

Both statements might well have been made by former President Truman and former Secretary of State Acheson. Both were a far cry from the "useless war" and "Truman's war" slogans bandied around during the campaign. Both reflected a growing realization of the hard facts of the international struggle, and showed that the Republican Party leadership today is a good deal more mature than it was last July when, in the platform adopted in Chicago, the GOP charged that:

"In going back into Korea, (the Democrats) evoked the patriotic and sacrificial support of the American people. But by their hampering orders they produced stalemate and ignominious bartering with our enemies, and they offer no hope of victory."

"We charge that (the Democrats) have plunged us into war in Korea without the consent of our citizens through their authorized representatives in the Congress, and have carried on that war without will to victory."

In this new-found bipartisan unity on the struggle against communism in Korea and elsewhere in the Far East, there is hope that the Eisenhower Administration will be able to lead the nation into the uncertain future without being hampered by irresponsible political sniping at home. The armistice just signed vindicates the judgment of Truman and Acheson that a settlement was preferable to an all-out war for total victory. With that question now removed from the area of disagreement, the Democrats in Congress can, without political embarrassment, give the Eisenhower Administration the kind of responsible minority support in foreign policy that was notable by its absence during the Truman Administration.

GUNS FOR SOLDIERS, NO MILK FOR THE KIDS

IN HER BOOK, *India and the Awakening East*, published last week, Eleanor Roosevelt tells of watching Pakistani and Indian workers ladling out milk to undernourished children, and distributing medicine to them, as part of the activity of the U. N. International Children's Fund. She tells too of the spirited debate in U. N. committees, on which she served, over the function of the children's fund. Asian delegates from countries suffering famines wanted distribution of supplies to be the primary objective of the fund. The American position, which Mrs. Roosevelt presented, was that the modest funds available to UNICEF (about $30 million annually) should be primarily expended on projects that would increase food supplies and multiply available technical services. As she put it:

"I tried my best to explain to the delegates the attitude of our Congress. I explained that these men were representing generous people, they were generous themselves, warmhearted and easily touched, but that they also had a responsibility to their constituents and their country. . . The children of the Middle East, the Far East and of some countries in Latin America, America and Africa have been underfed, ill-clothed and ill-housed for generations. There were some 800,000 of them in this category and even if all the resources of the world were mobilized, the Children's Emergency Fund could not hope to give each child as much as half a cup of milk a day. Our contention was that this problem must be met by increasing the supply of food in the needy areas."

Despite her argument, the short-term view prevailed in 1950. However, last year the U. N. came around to the American position. The Children's Fund, while continuing distribution of milk and food and medicine, is becoming the kind of a long-range institution the U. S. wanted it to become.

However, just before U. N. officials voted in Geneva last week to drop the "Emergency" from UNICEF's title, word reached them that the House Appropriations Committee had killed a provision for a $9 million contribution to the fund, as requested by President Eisenhower.

There is enough support for the Children's Fund to continue it whether the U. S. participates or not. For example, the Soviet Union and Poland suddenly announced, this week, their support.

Meanwhile House and Senate appropriations committees decided to scale down drastically, if continue at all, U. S. contribution to U. N. technical assistance programs. So what happened? Wham—Russia kicked in a million dollars for the program. Poland said it would come through with some money too.

Several apparent conclusions can be drawn from these several acts.

First, the people of Asia will say: Well, despite the surplus dairy products and money in America, Americans won't give any milk to our children. They will give guns for us to fight, but no economic aid. But Russia—it is giving milk to our children, and technical assistance too.

The other conclusion was well-put by *New York Times* correspondent Michael Hoffman, writing from Geneva. He said:

"Some governmental observers suggested that the (technical assistance) program, owing its origin to the famous Point Four in President Truman's inaugural address, might become Communist-dominated for lack of United States support, with the Soviet reaping the major benefit from the work done under American inspiration and to a very considerable extent by American technicians."

Such a gloomy development of course would delight the neo-isolationists in the U. S. who want to discredit and pull out of the U. N.

The Communists have cannily exploited Congressional committees' decision to cut down or out this U. N. aid. There is still time for Congress to reconsider. By all the rules of humanity, psychological warfare and common sense, it should do so promptly.

GOVERNOR BYRNES JOINS THE TEAM

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S designation of Gov. James F. Byrnes as a U. S. delegate to the United Nations was a stroke of genius.

Because of Byrnes' political support last year, Eisenhower was expected to reward him with some kind of appointment. The United Nations job is a "natural".

The problems growing out of the Korean War pose perhaps the gravest assignment yet undertaken by the young world organization. The political settlement in Korea, the question of admitting Red China to the U. N., the demand of Communist China for Nationalist China's seat on the Security Council, the possibility of further Communist encroachment into Southeast Asia—these and other byproducts of the Korean fighting will test the U. N. as it has never been tested before.

And these problems are arising at a time when many Americans, because of the failure of our allies to participate more wholeheartedly in the Korean War, are disposed to call off the U. N. experiment.

Thus it is doubly fortunate that Byrnes was designated a delegate at this particular time. Even those who disagree with Byrnes' politics recognize him as a man of vast experience and great skill in international diplomacy. He came to know the Russians well during his service as Secretary of State, and he is not likely to be taken in by Soviet subterfuge. Moreover, the fact that he is aligned politically with American conservatism should build confidence among doubters in whatever positions the American government may take in forthcoming U. N. deliberations.

Finally, Byrnes has a worldwide reputation, which will strengthen the prestige of the American delegation.

The South Carolinian has been called on many times for difficult and important public service assignments. It is a measure of his citizenship that he has never failed to respond.

'Read Some More'

Press Reaction To The Truce

COMPILED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOLLOWING are excerpts from editorials in a cross section of American newspapers on the truce in Korea:

New York Times—There is no sign that the Communist aggressors have undergone a change of heart. Unless and until there is some such evidence we shall be obligated to continue the struggle by whatever means are necessary. There may be a truce on the Korean battlefields. There is as yet no peace in Asia. One phase of the engagement on behalf of liberty may draw to its close. The long struggle is not yet won.

Chicago Tribune — America has gained nothing from this war except the lessons that may be learned from experience. Most important among them is to fight only when our own safety plainly requires it. That was never true in Korea and, because it was never true, Americans for the first time in their history are eager to see the end of a war short of victory.

Baltimore Sun — It may well be that, in the long prospect of history, the United Nations soldiers who fought and died in Korea will be seen to have turned the tide, to have performed the decisive action, to have called halt to a spreading darkness which threatened to engulf the globe. We may hope so. As for the present, we are still face to face with Asian problems of great difficulty.

Hearst Newspapers (front page editorial signed by William Randolph Hearst Jr., and used nationally): We are grateful to God that the Korean War is ended—There are, it seems to me, lessons which we must learn, remember, and act upon, lest indeed their (American dead and wounded) sacrifice will have been in vain.

1. The United Nations cannot keep the peace . . .

2. England enforced what is known as the "Pax Britannica" for about a century. She did it with the greatest Navy in the world, and, of course, absolute control of the seas. Times may have changed but the principle remains the same. The United States to successfully keep the peace must have the greatest Air Force in the world with which to gain and keep control of the air.

3. From now on our appreciation of the complexities of global power politics has got to be more accurate all along the line . . .

4. The decision having been made by Messrs. Truman, Acheson, et al not to allow Generals. MacArthur or Van Fleet to win the war when we could, an end of hostilities instead of an interminable stalemate was President Eisenhower's only alternative . . . President Eisenhower's brief and cogent speech last night gave promise of that realism and intelligence I have been hoping for . . . We must be ever vigilant. We must be always strong.

Cleveland Plain Dealer — It it turns out that our efforts to resist aggression in Korea deterred the Communists from other aggressions, the sacrifices we made will not have been in vain. But if our unwillingness to fight the war to a successful conclusion is interpreted by the Communists as a sign of weakness, inviting further efforts to conquer the world by force, history will render a harsh judgment on our conduct.

Portland, Maine, Press Herald — Perhaps it is just as well for us to celebrate the Korean truce signed last night. Later on we may not feel like it. Any agreement that forges an unnatural Iron Curtain between neighbors, any agreement to bring "peace in our time," has a way of looking better today than tomorrow.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette — This promise doesn't mean, as some armistices in our past have been taken to mean, that we have finished with a war and need only tidy up the mess a bit and then go home.

Newark (N. J.) Star-Ledger — The future is necessarily shrouded in vagary, and cannot be predicted on the basis of the specific provisions of the truce agreement . . . We must be prepared for treachery and deception, and we must be alert and determined to assist the South Korean government in increasing its capacity for self defense and economic rehabilitation.

Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal—We have shown the Communists that they cannot get away with bludgeoning people around the world into their way of life. The cost has been heavy. We have an armistice which is an atonement of defeat for aggression.

Washington Post — Whether it would have been better to follow the MacArthur call and carry the war to China — which was a tenable military doctrine — no one can say with finality. . . . There can be no question, however, the military mission of the United Nations has been accomplished — and this is the most important gain.

Atlanta Constitution—The signing of a truce after more than three years of war may point the way to a genuine step-by-step approach that could lead eventually to world peace. The question as to which side has won will be debated interminably. And there is really no definite answer now. History will decide.

Richmond (Va.) Times Dispatch — The only satisfaction we can gain from it, aside from the lives saved by the cease-fire, is that the Moscow-Peiping rulers would not have stopped sacrificing their "expendables" unless forced to do so by a turn for the worse not only among satellite populations but within a Russia severely disloyed by the shock of Stalin's death. The truce must not delude us into letting our guard down.

Indianapolis Star — If the American people learn anything from the stalemated Korean War, it ought to be this one lesson — we cannot trust the United Nations to keep peace and stop aggression, and we must not fight any more U. N. wars. As the U. N. is now constituted, it cannot function against aggression.

Louisville Courier-Journal — The truce does not mean peace, except in the sense of an absence of shooting. The truce means at best a period of hope for peace, hope for saving lives and treasure, hope for security yet unattained.

Dallas News — The Korean truce paper contains far less than we demanded when we entered the fray. If it does not put us down in history as having lost the war, it will be because it is only a truce in a war that we may yet win.

New York Herald Tribune — The signing of the truce inevitably brings a new period of testing for the countries that have fought together under the United Nations flag. . .Meanwhile, the danger of a breach of the truce is not to be lightly ignored. . . It is with relief, with satisfaction, with determination also, that the truce signing is greeted.

Cutback On U. S. Technical Aid Suits The Commies Fine

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THIS IS THE season of the big slide in Congress one eye is on the calendar and the other on the clock and anything can happen. What is called the "legislative process" begins to resemble a fire sale in a bargain basement.

What finally comes out no one can guarantee. But it is also true that what does or does not happen in the last-minute scramble has more to do with the destiny of the free world than most of us can possibly understand.

On one of the political bargain tables in a slightly battered condition is the whole foreign aid program. The tags have already been marked down several times. And the temptation is to whack them down again so the business can be wound up.

TWO SIDES TO QUESTION

The figures as presented by the Administration are certainly not sacred. Perfectly good arguments can be made for cutting down the assistance program on the score that about all that can be achieved with American dollars in Western Europe, where most of the money goes, has been accomplished. The deep-seated reforms are now up to the European countries that face the imperative of unite or perish. Equally good arguments can be made on the other side — to the effect that a big last-minute cut in American aid will pull one more stone and maybe the biggest stone out from under the western alliance.

On one phase of this aid program, however, no one should have any illusions. If the kind of technical help being given through the United Nations technical assistance program and through America's own Point Four plan is arbitrarily slashed back, the potential damage to the relationship between the West and the great mass of Arab, Asian and Latin peoples in the under-developed countries will be literally incalculable.

This must be viewed in the light of the pulls and pressures exerted on these peoples from the two sides of the great divide. Communist propaganda keeps telling them they have only to throw off the old order — kick out the imperialist Americans and British—to achieve a Communist paradise. By the West they are told that through freedom and democracy they can achieve peace and prosperity on the American plan.

America came forward with a practical program to share the kind of knowledge that has helped raise the American living standard. Even though in terms of need this was little more than a trickle, it made a deep impression. At the same time the United States was carrying nearly two-thirds of the cost of the technical assistance program launched by the U. N. American dollars will buy what is vitally needed from this country for such development while other currencies will not.

Now the threat is to cut this two-thirds back to one-third. The relatively small sums asked for Point Four assistance are also endangered.

For example, while a lot of well-meaning words have been spoken about help to raise the level of agriculture and health in India and Pakistan, the Administration asked for only $94,000,000 for the two countries. That would make little difference in India's five-year plan intended to move the country out of a primitive feudalism and toward a modern and more productive economy.

HALF-FINISHED REMINDERS

To slash back this assistance means that projects already started will be halted in mid-development. To do this, as one high official has put it, "would leave the world from Indonesia to Libya strewn with unfinished projects, each one of which would be a monument to remind people of the broken promises of the West."

In at least one quarter this is clearly understood. Having contributed nothing to date to the U. N. technical assistance program, the Soviet Union picked the present moment to come forward with an offer of $1,000,000. That offer was made by Amazasp Arutiunian, the Soviet representative at a meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the U. N. in Geneva. What is more, Arutiunian warned the other delegates that the United States intended to renege on its own technical aid promises.

The Satellite Story --- Human Failure, Industrial Progress

By STEWART ALSOP

VIENNA

IN A HUMAN and political sense, the Kremlin's attempt to impose Soviet-style Communism on Eastern Europe can be confidently counted among history's most abysmal failures. This is the central meaning of the recent remarkable events in Eastern Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and elsewhere. Yet it is also true that in an inhuman and technological sense, the Kremlin's European empire represents an extraordinary achievement.

This seeming paradox is wholly confirmed by the great mass of information on the satellites available in Berlin, in Munich, and here in Vienna. The experts do not have to guess what is happening within the Soviet empire. They know. With thousands of refugees streaming into West Berlin every week, they know what is happening in Communist Germany down to the village, and even the street, level. The picture of what is happening in the more distant satellites is only relatively more opaque.

The picture is everywhere the same—total political failure and remarkable industrial achievement. The failure can be very simply defined. The Soviet-imposed satellite regimes are politically absolutely artificial. Lacking any mass base of popular support whatsoever, they are kept afloat by force on a heaving sea of savage, universal hatred. What is particularly significant about this phenomenon of mass hatred, is that it is concentrated among those who were supposed to be the special darlings of the Communist regimes—the industrial workers.

RUSSIA GETS THE GOODS

Take the case of Czechoslovakia. The Kremlin's plan for its Czech colony calls for an increase of 175 per cent of Czech heavy industrial, armaments, and chemical output. This means in turn a tremendous increase in the number of industrial workers—the number of workers in the famous Skoda armaments plants, for example, has been quadrupled. Much of what is produced goes to the Soviet Union — about 90 per cent of the armaments, for example. At the same time production of consumer goods has been sharply reduced of necessity, while the forced collective farm system plus the drain of farm workers to the factories has also heavily reduced the already inadequate Czech food supplies.

There can be only one result of this sort of thing. A worker cannot eat a machine gun, nor can he live on a drop forge. The Czech puppet rulers have tried every conceivable device to meet the industrialization goals, including the assignment to forced labor of more than 300,000 "kulaks, bourgeois, and unreliables." Yet under this system there is simply no way to avoid a steady fearful decline in the real standard of living of the workers.

The recent currency "reform" in Czechoslovakia, which bore down most heavily on the petted Stahkanovite workers and the sleek party functionaries, was not simply an act of wanton economic cruelty. Unless the industrialization goals were, unthinkably, to be abandoned, this economic whip had to be used on the backs of the workers.

Yet it is wishful thinking to suppose that the Czechs are about to disintegrate, to the accompaniment of shouts of encouragement from Washington's psychological warriors.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

Food Balloon Barrage Idea Wins Backing

WASHINGTON

THE American people are nearly always ahead of their government, and a great many of them have wired or written me urging action on the idea of dropping food parcels by balloon to people behind the Iron Curtain. Here is a cross-section of some of the messages:

W. A. Gossett, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Carlsbad, New Mex.—"Your suggestion of the food lift to East Berlin via balloon seems very logical. I believe it could be adopted by the U. S. Jaycees as a project. With over 2,000 locals in every state in the Union, Alaska, and Hawaii, it would be a very effective goodwill gesture."

David C. Well and Martin Jones, Lubbock, Tex.—"Food balloon barrage wonderful. Lubbock Civitan Club interested in aiding."

Stuttgart, Ark., Rotary Club—"We like your suggestion. Sending $50 check to start food balloon campaign for East Germany. Best regards from Stuttgart, rice and duck capital of the world."

A. B. Hilton, publisher, Stillwater Valley News, Covington, Ohio—"What's being done in Washington to mobilize small organizations in small communities in the job of getting food behind the Iron Curtain? We have a lot of individuals and organizations ready and willing to help. What can they do?"

C. R. Dunlap, president Young Democrats of Beaver, Pa.—"The Young Democratic Club of Beaver County will be happy to donate food package and balloon to be released over one of the satellite countries.

Mrs. Rosine Schramm, Philadelphia—"Your column in the Evening Bulletin touched me deeply . . . The idea of sending food balloons into East Germany is a healthy one. Cold money is not what people want. Freedom is what is nothing to buy. But give a hungry child a piece of fruit or jelly bread and then watch his eyes sparkle and turn toward you. I know. I have gone real hungry during the world war."

D. L. Batcheldor, West Atlantic City, N. J.—"Indeed it would be most impressive if people who are short of food to have packages dropped from the sky accompanied by a message of friendship. A literal 'manna from heaven' with the help of their friends in the West . . . As a Rotarian of many years, I just wondered if there was some way I could help with a program of that kind."

Mrs. F. M. Haws, Rosemead, Calif.—"I am not a fan-letter writer, but somehow I felt urged to say to you 'don't apologize for repeating the article about sending surplus butter to the people behind the Iron Curtain.' The article makes sense and I'd say repeat it again until something is done about it. It's the best way I can think of to fight Communism."

C. M. Coggins, Arlington, Va.—"It was a real pleasure to learn about your experiments in cracking the Iron Curtain via hydrogen-filled balloons. Now you're 'cooking with gas,' and doing something practical that should have been done long ago . . ."

"Quite lengthy messages of friendship and encouragement could be sent behind the Iron Curtain on pieces of paper as big as a newspaper. And if—on the reverse side of the sheet—every fifth or sixth page of Pravda, then it would be possible for the paper to be folded in such a way as to appear to be a recent copy of a Communist newspaper.

"People in captive countries would soon refuse to read Pravda in public for fear of being considered 'suspect.' But would that be bad?

"Equally possible—every citizen would undertake to carry a copy of Pravda publicly, for the purpose of forcing security agents to investigate everybody. But would that be bad?

"The local edition of Pravda would have to change its format, size and masthead frequently—only to be perfectly matched almost at once by the freedom messages floating across the Curtain from the West. That wouldn't be very bad either, would it?"

Malenkov Can't Change Winds

IT so happens that the winds in the upper altitudes always drift from West to East, and there is absolutely nothing Premier Malenkov can do to change this. He can purge the weatherman in Moscow and reorganize the Weather Bureau in Tashkent, but it won't do any good. The earth just happens to turn from East to West on its axis, and as a result the winds blow the opposite way, from West to East. That's 5,000 miles across the Pacific during the war to California, Oregon and even as far east as Detroit.

So if it can work 5,000 miles across the Pacific carrying bombs, it can work a few hundred miles across Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland carrying food for friendship plus a message from individual Americans, service clubs and Chambers of Commerce.

It's fairly easy for East Berliners to go over to West Berlin to collect American food. But there are a lot of people in more distant East Germany, in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, who are also chafing at the Kremlin's yoke. Food delivered by balloon would start millions of people talking behind the Iron Curtain, would win us thousands of friends.

So far State Department officials have been dragging their heels on giving the green light to a brand of diplomacy as dramatic as this. But perhaps some day they'll wake up to the fact that people-to-people diplomacy is a lot more important than striped-pants diplomacy and that if you can have people all over one country taking an interest in another country it's a bigger move for peace than a thousand embassy tea parties or any number of notes handed to foreign ministers.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

MRS. HOUSEWIFE

MRS. VIRGILLIO C. HILARIO of Manila, P. I., who was Miss Armi Kuusela of Finland when she won the title of "Miss Universe" last Summer, says, "I am too tired to be Miss Universe," and we see what she means.

Mrs. Hilario, who is creditably trying to keep house, finds that it leaves her with little time for her universal duties. Baking, sweeping, dusting, sewing, mending and all that take it out of a girl, even at 18, which is Mrs. Hilario's age. These chores done, she is apt to find that she does not want to go on and be Miss Universe, she wants to sit down. And wait till she gets to be 19.

As far as we are concerned it would be tiring just to be Mr. Western Hemisphere, or perhaps tiresome is the word. Being Mr. North America would be overly strenuous some days. Pushing a lawn mower around front and back, one is occasionally hard put to keep up with being Mr. Immediate Neighborhood. Mr. Universe never.

Better be a simple Manila multi-millionaire with a handsome and sensible wife and no more pretentious title than that of Mr. Virgilio C. Hilario.

Pedestrian deaths in traffic have been cut in half in 15 years, meaning that folks afoot have learned safety by leaps and bounds.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*