

THOMAS L. ROBINSON, Publisher
J. E. DOWD, General Manager
B. S. GRIFPITH, Executive Editor
C. A. MCKNIGHT, Editor

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BRANDING AN AGGRESSOR

TWO recent developments have shown how utterly wrong were those who, in the light of the events of November and December, called for an immediate military evacuation of Korea and demanded that the United States withdraw from the United Nations.

The military situation has become stabilized. What appeared last December to be a complete rout turned into an orderly retreat. The U. N. forces, regrouped south of the 38th Parallel, have once again taken the initiative from an enemy numerically smaller than first reported, and now sapped by the ravages of Winter and the stormy weather of the Korean winter.

The military thinking about Korea has changed. Although it was once written off as indefensible, our military leaders now believe it can be defended. More significant, they believe it must be defended in order to (1) protect Japan's flank, (2) keep large Chinese Communist forces pinned down, thereby making the invasion of Formosa or Indo-China a risky enterprise, and (3) buy time for General Eisenhower to fulfill his mission in Western Europe.

This turn of events should be a constant reminder to the American people that it is dangerous to follow the counsel of home-front "experts" who attempt to dictate military policy.

The action of the United Nations Political Committee in branding Communist China an aggressor this week has given the lie to those of recent courage and short vision who were ready a few weeks ago to write off the U. N.

Forty-four nations, including our much-maligned British and French allies, voted in favor of the U. N. resolution to brand China an aggressor. There were only seven negative votes—India, Burma, and the five members of the Soviet bloc. According to reports, the majority will be even more one-sided when the resolution goes before the full General Assembly, perhaps later.

Does this appear that the United Nations has lost its collective courage? Does this indicate that the U. N. is fearful of condemning aggressor by a major power?

Not at all. It indicates, rather, that the United Nations did not intend to close the door to peace so long as there was any chance of an honorable settlement of the Far Eastern difficulties. Once China shut the door, then the U. N. acted.

The American resolution was amended to safeguard against the hasty and impetuous ordering of sanctions. That was a wise move. Sanctions may yet be invoked, but we must first be sure that the members of the U. N. are in a position to enforce those sanctions once they are decreed.

LAST CALL FOR AUTO INSPECTION

IF YESTERDAY'S news stories from Raleigh are to be relied upon, there is no chance whatsoever that an automobile inspection measure will be passed by the 1951 General Assembly.

The Associated Press, which is extremely wary about crawling out on a limb, reported after a committee hearing that the bill "appeared doomed." The AP went on to quote Rep. Oscar Barker, chairman of the House Roads Committee, Rep. John Worthington, chairman of the Senate Roads Committee, and Senator Julius K. Powell, chairman of the Senate Roads Committee, all of whom agreed that the inspection program has little or no chance of being adopted this term.

That makes it almost unanimous. But it doesn't explain why so many members of the General Assembly are so hostile to the whole principle of automobile inspection that they are unwilling to give serious consideration to any reasonable and sound inspection program.

We have tried to discover the causes for this hostility in the General Assembly, but without too much success. In part, it stems from the faulty administration of the 1947 statute. In part, it results from the absence of any evidence that vehicular defects are a major cause of highway accidents.

But underlying those two reasons, and underlying them, is the old rural vs. urban issue that crops up so frequently in rural-urban legislation. Generally, the urban residents, as a rule, do not

object to having their automobiles inspected. Anyone who drives regularly in congested city traffic must have good lights and good brakes in order to work properly. If he doesn't, he quickly ends up with a crumpled fender or a smashed bumper. The rural dweller is more accustomed to the wide open spaces. He doesn't have to worry about quick-changing stop lights or frequent intersections. He goes out on the main roads rarely, if ever. If his brakes are poor, or his left front light out, he doesn't worry too much about it. Furthermore, he is by nature unresponsive to regulation by the State or anybody else, unless it be in his interest.

North Carolina has become the junkyard of the nation because we have no motor vehicle inspection law. Hundreds and thousands of rattlers are out on the highways every day, endangering not only the lives of the occupants but also the lives of other people. Yet the General Assembly is unwilling to do anything about it.

We have nothing to suggest, except to say to every person interested in highway safety that he should, without further delay, write his own representative and urge that some action be taken. He might select, and tell them in no uncertain terms that North Carolina needs a reasonable automobile inspection program to protect the lives and property of our people. If the mail barrage is big enough, the General Assembly may produce results.

PIGS VS. PEOPLE

THE special committee investigating the construction of an elaborate \$1,350,000 livestock display pen at the State Fairgrounds must be kept from turning its attention to the millitant demands of the North Carolina farm bloc. Nothing else explains its strange report permitting the completion of the project.

The committee said the State would lose \$200,000 if the project were cancelled now, since some of the preliminary work had been done. Perhaps so. But it might be better to lose \$200,000 now, when needs of more important State services are so pressing, than to lose \$1,350,000 down the drain and use up vital defense materials in the process.

The only justification for the building given at last week's public hearing—a hearing completely dominated by spokesmen for various agricultural lobbying groups—was that the rural boys and girls of North Carolina need a fitting emporium to show off their fat, blue-ribbon pigs and cows. Certainly the growth of superior livestock is important to the welfare of the State of North Carolina. But it does not follow that pigs and cows need such a

palace, or that it should be built in these critical times.

The 1951 General Assembly should down the measure, permit cities and towns through urban redevelopment, to take city kids out of dismal, dirty, disease-ridden slums and give them a decent place to live.

"Socialism," they called it. Yet, with bland indifference, that same General Assembly appropriated a huge amount for a cattle display "coliseum" where rural boys and girls might show off their animals.

If the 1951 General Assembly accepts the committee report and permits the completion of the livestock display, it is passing the axe, stand in the way of higher teacher salaries, better institutional care, and the multifarious other essential services of the State. The complaint has already been made that there will not be enough money for these things. If there is enough money for a \$1,350,000 barn to display cattle one week of the year, there is enough money to do something for more deserving causes 52 weeks out of the year.

That is why it is so important to North Carolina, but they are not so important as human beings.

From The Baltimore Evening Sun

UNWELCOME MACHINE

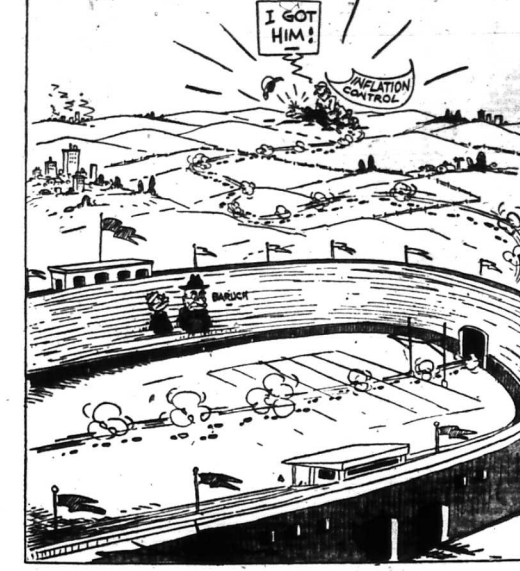
EL SALVADOR, for the benefit of those whose geography has become rusty, is the smallest of the Central American republics, the only one without an Atlantic coastline. Tortillas, for the benefit of those unacquainted with Latin American cuisine, are thin, unleavened corn cakes. In an unlikely development as one would imagine the word now comes from El Salvador that a machine has been invented for the mass production of tortillas. This is worse news than it might seem to be offhand.

One of the pleasantest ways to mitigate the dubious blessings of "progress" in the atomic age is to reflect on the fact that there are countries where people don't concern themselves with the wonders of science, where the scream of the jet plane is not heard in the land and where automobiles are looked upon as some sort of

Yanqui foolishness. El Salvador is such a land, but it seems to be weakening.

For centuries, Salvadorian women have been burning out tortillas in a pleasantly ritualistic fashion. The operation is simple, consisting merely of passing good corn dough by hand, but it is generally performed in concert with other women and a good deal of gossip, punctuated by yaps, accompanies it. This age-old custom is now being threatened by what must be a technological monstrosity.

Point 4 plans for the modernization of backward areas are all very well in their way, but it just might be a good idea if some people retained the art of slowing down. The machine for making tortillas is one of these days, "backward" folks might have to teach such an "unprogressive" as remain how to start all over again. Salvadorians ought to bear this in mind.



Collected By Bill Sharpe

TURPENTINE DRIPPINGS

I Took To The Woods

(Penn Seawell)

How people must envy me. I live out in the country. No roaring traffic boom; no scream of sirens announcing disaster before it even strikes; health, good food, clear spring water to drink; an open fire, a pleasing meal beside me smiling happily, just adorning me. The soft sounds of the night, the lonely call of the wild things that abound about me, the star-light, the hazy woodland amble.

The dash lightning, the failure of the electric power, the absence of cigarettes and matches, nothing to read within fifteen miles, nothing to talk about, too old for romance, don't play many and the old back porch instead of three hundred yards away. The W. P. A. project with its drafts and wild spiders, the roasting knees on the hearth and the frosts back-bone at the window. The soft, spongy earth ankle deep in the mud, the wood pile, the cross-cut saw, the club, the axe and the axe handle. The wet, knock, the inadequate and ill-placed places to burn it, the total lack of kerosene and the broken springs on it and the Chevrolet that is stuck in the grove.

I could go on forever praising and lamenting my choice of domicile but "it is later than you think." What I have left has turned to a little of the old and my teeth have fallen out worrying about my woodland retreat. And a retreat it is. I wish some blooming captain would order "forward."

Many of you have, no doubt, read this book. "I Took To The Woods." We assimilated it. Bill Lincoln and yet let this woman live placidly who has fouled up at least two lives with her confounded bow and arrow and her teeth have fallen out worrying about my woodland retreat. And a retreat it is. I wish some blooming captain would order "forward."

Votes For 18-Year-Olds

(Laurinburg Exchange)

The Governor has advocated it and a bill has been introduced in the State Senate for the voting age to 18 years. The emotional argument is offered that "it is old enough to fight he is old enough to vote." And that is about all that is said.

Not to be facetious about it, we might as well say that the 18-year-old youth would be better by the ballot than many of his elders. For all practical purposes, it is doubtful if it would make much difference one way or the other. The 18-year-old youth would be a great reform, but not all it has done. The 18-year-old youth would be a great reform, but not all it has done.

Guess Who's Bragging

(McDonough)

For Christmas Mark Cherry, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cherry, received a new automatic shotgun. Mark Cherry also shot a gentleman, and a gentleman who leaves young Walter T. R. better known as "T." to inherit the 410.

There's still another reason why we should be proud of our young men. Mark Cherry was taking Mark and Bobby Launier bird hunting, and decided to be only fair to let "T." go along so he could be initiated into the mysteries of the hunt.

Mark objected strenuously, saying his little brother would not be a good shot.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

(Washington)

PRESIDENT TRUMAN and top advisers decided last week that the St. Lawrence Waterway, a raging issue in Congress for two decades, must no longer be delayed if the United States is to maintain a strong defense in the future.

Most surprising endorsement of the seaway came from Republican Sen. Charles McNary, who has been a vocal opponent of the seaway since McNary was elected as Sen. Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and McNary was elected as Sen. McNary.

McNary's endorsement of the seaway is a big step toward the proposed canal joining Detroit and Chicago with the Atlantic Ocean.

Clint Anderson, top action, two-listed Rep. John Blatnik of Minnesota, leading House crusader for the St. Lawrence Waterway, said McNary's endorsement is a big step toward the proposed canal joining Detroit and Chicago with the Atlantic Ocean.

"I think so," agreed Wilson, former head of General Electric, who said McNary's endorsement is a big step toward the proposed canal joining Detroit and Chicago with the Atlantic Ocean.

Texas Tom Yields

(Houston)

INTRODUCING a new Chapter also supported Truman, as did two other potent figures at the closed-door

brother would only be in the way—that there'd have been taken along.

Shortly after the hunt began, the dogs pointed. I stopped the quartette to make with the Daniel Boone business. When the covey flushed, Mark Cherry, his brand new automatic, and a feather bit the dust. Bobby let fly with both barrels of his double, and the birds never knew he fired.

Cherry expended his three shells, and the only visible results were an empty gun.

Sometimes during this bombardment, young "T," who must be seven or eight years old, picked himself out a single bird, swung the aim on him, and at the last moment he gave up the ghost, centered with a shot.

We reckon you know who's bragging around the Cherry household these days.

Six Is About Right

(Mrs. Dave Davis, Zenon Record)

Cooking for two is not so much easier than cooking for a larger number, though many persons think it should be. The trouble is that, if food is prepared in fairly large quantities, there is always the feeling of being on leftovers or of eating scraps, since few of us could afford to throw away all left at every meal. And if just enough for two is cooked, it looks like mere dainties, and is hard to season right. For one or two, it is better to make a little more than six, and if it is more than six, it is better to make a little more than six, and if it is more than six, it is better to make a little more than six.

Words

(The Spotlight)

A secretary has to say about her boss: "When he dictated, he used some of the oddest words I've ever heard."

Smarter Than People

(Camden Chronicle)

Monkeys have more sense than humans because a monkey never monkeys with another monkey's monkey.

Indigestion

(Jimmy Melver of The Herald visited Lovings Furniture Store early last week to see Flint Lovings about an advertisement.)

Jimmy said Flint was rather ill with indigestion, but he determinedly gave Jimmy an interview. He said he was having all questions about the advertisement. At last Jimmy finished with his questions. Flint said he was feeling better, and he would be glad to have the advertisement in the paper.

When Jimmy said it would not run until the next Thursday, Flint said: "Just put 'Owned and operated by the late J. F. Lovings.'"

Universe's Asylum

(Pinchout Outlook)

In the Saturday Review of Literature Bennett reports this on the TV program "The Universe": "Norman Thomas recalled a pungent remark for a new picture, the Wisconsin Senator said: 'If it were that the other planets are inhabited, the earth must be their lunatic asylum.'"

Wiley remarked that if Truman "held a few more meetings like this one, I'll bet you could convince the railroad owners who have been blocking the seaway to Senator Connally, the Wisconsinist said: 'Tom, you've done a little blocking yourself.'"

"Well, then you've stacked some subcommittee against the bill."

"What you mean to say is that I have refused to go along with you when you want to get me out of the committee with proponents of the St. Lawrence Waterway," shot back Connally.

Truman: "Tom made it clear that he wouldn't stand in the way if the majority of both Houses favored the waterway. He even managed a smile when, sitting close by, he saw a picture of the Wisconsin Senator say: 'I see you've shifted to my side.'"

Truman's Old Crony

(IT is now pretty well agreed that one of the best things

Sen. Harry Byrd of Virginia ever did was to stop the appointment of the President's cronies, Mr. Wallgren, to be chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

Thanks in part to Senator Byrd, the ex-Senator from Washington was shunted from the vital important post of chairman of the National Security Resources Board, the chairmanship of the Federal Power Commission.

Here, however, Wallgren has been such a flop that even his friend in the White House is reported disappointed with him.

Wallgren's latest dilapidation is a move to transfer the Federal Power Commission to Colorado Springs. The climate is better. Also Mr. Byrd would be nearer his home state of Virginia where he wants to run for the Senate.

Finally, Mr. Byrd has real estate interests in the area, and he wants to be closer to it than Washington, D. C.

On top of all this, Wallgren has been one of the most courageous battles ever staged by his friend in the

MARQUIS VS. CHILDS

WASHINGTON

THE FORTUNES of war appear to be shifting again in Korea and the odds would seem to favor the Communists. It is being argued out now.

Behind the willingness of Communist China to play along with the new Korean composition of the Arab-Asian nations is more than the eyes. The Communists are very likely that Communist China's armies in Korea have been redeployed up to a greater number of troops than the Communists has been reflected in the headlines.

This is the conclusion of the top command in the Pentagon after thorough analysis of intelligence reports from every source. It is not merely the destruction wrought by the first power of the U. N. force nor the devastation wrought by the virtually unopposed efforts around the clock of the American Air Force. It is the frostbite plus disease that may have reached a point of no return.

Because confident statements of the condition of the enemy have proved so wrong in the past, there will probably be no official announcement on this subject.

They are accepted by those in the Pentagon, however, who in the recent past have been the target of General MacArthur's reports of Communist armies in Korea and South Korea, numbering between 800,000 and more.

The belief is cautiously expressed that the enemy army could even go back to Seoul, without abandoned capital of the South Korean Republic. If that were considered desirable, a military reinforced willingness to accept, even if it were considered politically useful, is that there is no good reason to believe that the enemy army so far south of the Manchurian border, with the Air Force

MAINTENANCE INDEFINITE As to the present line held by the U. N., the belief is that it could be maintained indefinitely—without the need for a new line, sending in another two or three hundred thousand troops with their own food and equipment.

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constantly hammering at supply lines, is one of the Communists' most difficult problems.

But since the U. N. can now apparently stay for an indefinite period, the question of the Communists' supply lines is no longer a question of how long it is desirable to remain. Here is where the Communists' supply lines are the most difficult problem.

On the side of the political significance of staying, as represented by Secretary of State Acheson, the strongest case is made for holding out for a Communist victory. The Communists' supply lines are the most difficult problem.

First, it was a trend to undermine the great prestige of Communist China built up in Asia by forcing a U. N. withdrawal. It could be shown that this was not really a victory but merely a temporary reprieve for the Communists. Not many days ago the Peiping radio was boasting that the Chinese Communists would drive the "American imperialists" right off the Korean Peninsula and into the sea. Now, if on their own home ground as it were, they are stopped dead, the lesson will be a healthy condition of the enemy. It is the condition of the Communists' supply lines that the Communists want to build up throughout Asia.

KEEP THEM OCCUPIED Second, if they are kept occupied in Korea, the necessity of supplies and replacement, which will be deferred from moving elsewhere, will be a constant drain on Communist resources. In addition, the Communists will be having much more success in containing the rebellion.

Third, the prestige of the U. N. itself, will be raised if it is demonstrated that the Communists can be held. This will be true especially if the U. N. proceeds to bring the Communists under the economic stabilization of the line; yet it is still heavy.

While they admit that this is a political move, some military men are raising questions about the cost of such a move. It is the terrible cost in casualties. That cost has been somewhat cut with the Communists' supply lines, but the competitive stabilization of the line; yet it is still heavy.

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