

TWO YEARS IN KOREA — THE POSITIVE SIDE

TWO years ago tomorrow, North Korean forces crashed across the 38th Parallel in brutal aggression against South Korea. A year ago yesterday, Soviet Delegate Jacob Malik proposed negotiations leading to a settlement of the Korean War.

our forces alone in the defense of the free world, that we must have allies. It taught our fighting men new lessons in combating infiltration, in night skirmishing, in dealing with fanatics, in operating on unfavorable terrain. It proved the merit of unification, and smoothed some of its rough spots. It has revealed to us the unpleasant fact that Communist infiltration is the greatest threat to our equipment is good.

More importantly, the Korean War shook us rudely from our lethargy, made us realize finally that the Soviet will resort to direct aggression if we do not defend ourselves. That realization has expressed itself in a mammoth rearmament program that has strengthened our military forces several times and has greatly expanded the industrial base that is the backbone of our ability to wage war.

IF WE RECALL that the invasion of South Korea occurred at a time when the defenses of the free world were riddled by hasty postwar demobilization, it may help to restore perspective. Soviet Russia and its satellites represented military strength; the vast area around the Soviet perimeter was a military vacuum. Encouraged by the bloodless acquisition of European colonies and the Communist takeover of China, Russia stepped up its timetable for conquest in the Far East. South Korea, because of its strategic location vis-a-vis Japan, was moved to the top of the list. The invaders were given the go-ahead signal.

All of us remember those first dark days when hastily-assembled U. N. forces were pushed back to the Pusan beachhead. We remember the thrills and subsequent relief of the Inchon landing, the push of the Reds back almost to the Yalu. We remember the bitter days from late November, 1950, to January, 1951, when our lives were hurled back once again by the Chinese Communists. And the subsequent months of fruitless negotiations during a military stalemate have been etched indelibly in our memory.

The Korean War has cost us heavily in manpower and in dollars. Measured by those yardsticks alone, it would not be worth the cost. But we take the historical view. For the purely military aspect, the Korean War has produced dividends, the full value of which may never be fully known. It brought about a closer working relationship between our diplomatic and military policies. It revealed the pathetic weakness of our intelligence services, and spurred us to correct them. It smashed the wishful-thinking, push-button concept of warfare, and revealed the strategic air power alone is not sufficient, leaving the hard lessons that always have ground troops. It reaffirmed the basic lesson that we must not depend on

IN SUM, the invasion of Korea two years ago marked the turning point in the historic struggle between freedom and Communism. It spurred us to a more aggressive offensive, had timed her moves to suit her own purposes. Since then, the free world has gradually taken over the initiative, and is now beginning to call the shots.

These things, in a sense, intangibles. They are not so real as the loss of American lives, or the heavy tax burden laid upon American citizens. And it has sometimes seemed that our ineptness has limited, if not wiped out, our advantages as we secured from the Korean War.

One who knows what the future holds, the raids on the Yalu River power plants yesterday, the history of the 20th Century. Although its machinery is still faulty, the free world has stood together in the face of the greatest threat of modern times. It is no longer fearful, but calmly confident that the Communist aggression will be turned back, just as it has been turned back in Korea.

Whatsoever may come in the future, we are confident that the past two years will bulk large in the history of the 20th Century. Although its machinery is still faulty, the free world has stood together in the face of the greatest threat of modern times. It is no longer fearful, but calmly confident that the Communist aggression will be turned back, just as it has been turned back in Korea.

PATRONAGE AND PORK

IT WAS a meaningful coincidence that the U. S. Senate rejected three reorganization plans and turned back all efforts to reduce appropriations for flood control, rivers and harbors on successive days last week. The reorganization plans would have removed more than 20,000 plumbers from the Congressional patronage list; reductions in the rivers and harbors bill would have trimmed the fat off Congressional "pork," leaving the hamlet less full. The Senators were consistent, if not whole, in spinning both.

Under the proposed plan, the board of trustees would be composed of 30 members, 15 of whom would be representative of these categories:

- 1. Public and private services, including the private, non-Red Federal services and the Public Welfare Dept., supported by taxes. Agencies would not have to participate in the united fund drive to be reorganized on the board of trustees.
2. Community organizations — such as civic clubs and organizations, Home Demonstration Clubs of the county, veterans groups, patriotic and fraternal orders, labor locals.
3. Members-at-large — representative interested citizens.

We have already noted that our two Hoover Senators voted to let the control by the Hoover Commission proposals to take control of the U. S. marshals, and customs collectors off the patronage list and put them under Civil Service. It is equally interesting to check these on the big "patronage" list, which serves both parties to be advocates of economy.

The board of trustees would be responsible for reviewing and approving the campaign goal for participating agencies and for the distribution of the funds collected in the united campaign to member agencies.

The board would also be the only avenue for changing the constitution or by-laws of the organization and the elected board of directors. The proposed board of directors, composed of 30 to 35 members elected for three-year staggered terms by the trustees, corresponds to the executive committee (elected by the Board of Directors) in the Government to offer this.

THE "UTILITY" EDITORIAL

A S proof that editorial writers sometimes selves together to see that it doesn't happen again) (perpetrate it) (encourage it) (discourage it) (deplore it) (praise it). Only in this way can we assure continued (progress and prosperity) (justice and freedom) (peace and joy) in (our) (state, nation, world, universe) with crises as never before.
"We must all get (behind) (oppose) this latest development in the ever-changing (state, nation, world, universe) (time, in order that the) (we) may continue to (live) (on) (the) (best) (of) (the) (state, nation, world, universe) (future, of (state, nation, world, universe) hangs in the balance.
"Who must not fail!"

Duties of the board of trustees would be to transact business between the semi annual meeting of the board of trustees and the board of directors, and to recommend allocations to the trustees. The board of directors would have no power to allocate funds, other than on an emergency basis, to the Government to offer this.

WHERE ARE THOSE HAMS?

NORTH CAROLINA is producing the "best hams in the country," said a Durham, N. C. ham producer in a recent advertisement. That's what we have been hearing for years, along with an old ham connoisseur, but we welcome confirmation from the Deep South, which has been producing the best hams in the country since the days of the Civil War. A good ham is a work of art. The flavor is the thing and that is in the curing. There is no substitute for time. At least five months' curing is necessary to make a good ham, the judges agreed. As in the case of

old wine, old cheese and old friends, it ought to take a good deal longer. The result is worth waiting for. While we know that North Carolina hams are the best in the world, we confess that for some years past we have been buying our hams from Virginia. This settling for Smithfield is not for lack of taste, or patriotism, but for lack of knowledge of where to get good hams in North Carolina. Tar Heels have the world best on hand, but at advertising and marketing. Why don't we Tar Heels quit hiding our ham light under a bushel?



Like Is Again Himself After The Abilene Speech Episode

By JOSEPH & ALSO

THE REAL story behind General Dwight D. Eisenhower's Abilene speech is a lot more than a program that has been pushing a lot of people. To be blunt about it, a lot of people are asking "What's happened to Ike?" In the days before he became a Presidential candidate, Eisenhower was a singularly reliable. Almost everything he did and said electrically conveyed an impression of leadership of a personality large and forceful, warm and sincere. But now, magic words only about 80 per cent of the time; and it has been particularly absent when it was most needed in the big important televised speech.

The story of the Abilene speech tells why. Both the general and his coalition of political managers saw that this opening gun of his personal campaign might all but win the election. Eisenhower revisited it mainly as an expression of his own beliefs about America. He worked out the speech in a draft, to get his real feelings into the speech.

This is, of course, the inner essence of what Eisenhower meant. He is not original. He is not remarkably original. His views are the views of an average, intelligent man. What makes him big is simply his deep, genuine belief in the simple things, and what makes people respond and warm to him in his position is his deep belief. No one has seen the first draft for Abilene, which Eisenhower sent to the country for criticism. One can doubt that it contained this essence of the Eisenhower magic. As a speech, this first draft was not perfect, to be sure, but not too long. As a concession to the political character of the occasion, it included too much rather than bare verbiage on such standard topics as the virtues of a balanced budget and the evils of bureaucracy.

EMOTIONS CAME THROUGH the speech. Eisenhower also came through, almost poetically, as when he spoke of the founding fathers' struggling to give their people equal opportunity "in the brambles of man's passions and prejudices, out of the wilderness of ignorance and dissatisfaction, the speech rose to an elevated note, far above the alternated mumbling and shrillness that characterizes

most political oratory. Take, for example, his short statement of the spiritual origin of politics: "You cannot hold freedom in your hand, any more than you can hold a rainbow." This is not a cliché. Freedom is of the spirit, and only by the spirit of men can it be effectively maintained. Unfortunately, this need was not foreseen when Gen. Lucius D. Clay transmitted Eisenhower's first draft to the Abilene speechwriters. These men, after all, are seasoned politicians. Every seasoned politician has his own notion of the right kind of speech, which is, inevitably, the kind of speech he makes himself.

Hence many critics believe back to Paris. Revision being, making the speech more conventional, with the Eisenhower quality tremendously diluted. When the general reached Abilene, he was not tinkerling, such as the addition of the much too obviously political references to the Viet Nam, the draft, to get his real feelings into the speech. This is, of course, the inner essence of what Eisenhower meant. He is not original. He is not remarkably original. His views are the views of an average, intelligent man. What makes him big is simply his deep, genuine belief in the simple things, and what makes people respond and warm to him in his position is his deep belief. No one has seen the first draft for Abilene, which Eisenhower sent to the country for criticism. One can doubt that it contained this essence of the Eisenhower magic. As a speech, this first draft was not perfect, to be sure, but not too long. As a concession to the political character of the occasion, it included too much rather than bare verbiage on such standard topics as the virtues of a balanced budget and the evils of bureaucracy.

There are signs, now, that the general is at last letting his own critics lead the way. What he is rightfully fearful of is the Eisenhower magic; may well be smiling out at the critics. The general is the careful contriving of the speech at Abilene, still failed to project his own real largeness and strength.

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For Fewer, Better Fund Campaigns

United Community Services

By ELIZABETH BLAIR Charlotte News Staff Writer THE Community Chest will be out of business if the United Community Services plan, proposed by Mayor Victor Shaw's investigating committee, is put into effect.

The name would be changed, the basis of representation and function would be broadened and changes in mechanics of organization would be made. But the idea behind the Chest, an association of health, welfare and recreation services banded together to eliminate duplication in service, cut campaign expenses in money, time and personnel and assure a fair distribution of funds collected in the single campaign for members, remains in the united fund.

If the recommendation of the Mayor's Committee is followed, the Community Chest would be disbanded and the United Community Services, a glorified fund-raising agency for state and national services as well as local agencies, set up. The number of local campaigns would be reduced to two or three — college and church drives and appeals for funds for purposes not in the health, welfare and recreation field are not included in the proposed United Community Services. The difference between the organization of the Chest, and the proposed United Community Services, are the loss of the function of the new plan, a broader representation is proposed. In the Chest set-up, the board of directors is composed of 50 civic leaders.

More Trustees

UNDER the proposed plan, the board of trustees representing the Chest's directors would number over 150 and would be representative of these categories:

- 1. Public and private services, including the private, non-Red Federal services and the Public Welfare Dept., supported by taxes. Agencies would not have to participate in the united fund drive to be reorganized on the board of trustees.
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Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

NEVADA'S wily Sen. Pat McCarran has quizzed many a fast one in the Senate, but none to match the sleeper he almost put across recently. He came within a hair of slipping an amendment through the Senate, eight unopposed, requiring the taxpayers to stand good the loss if any contractor lost money on a defense contract for the Government.

McCarran's amendment also would have reached back to World War II and permitted the reopening of several war contracts, even though already voided by the court. It is a brief, any of McCarran's contractor friends who lost money could simply turn their bills over to the Government and the Government would be bound to pay them. However, alert Sen. Francis Case, South Dakota Republican, smelled something fishy about the amendment and blocked it for 15 days for further study. McCarran, himself, never even appeared on the floor, but got Sen. Eastland, Mississippi Democrat, to carry the ball for him. Eastland explained that the amendment was part of the War Powers Act and had to be passed immediately before the act expired. Then he asked for the Senate's immediate and unanimous approval, blandly assuring that there was nothing controversial in the measure.

But when Case started asking questions, Eastland explained: "I was instructed by the chairman of the committee to offer this." He indicated he really didn't know much about the amendment. Insisting on a 15-day delay, Case wrote Comptroller General Lindsay Warren: "The net effect would be to require the Government to pay for the losses sustained by Government contractors from the time hostilities ended in World War II up to the present and far into the foreseeable future."

Thanking the watchfulness of the Senator from South Dakota, the taxpayers will be saved many millions.

It's Better To Take Apples Than To Get Nothing At All

(An Editorial In The Christian Science Monitor)

MAN'S country editor in earlier days of the United States would have had a pretty small circulation list if he had been willing on occasion to take a barrel of apples, a brace of turkeys, or a stack of corduroy or tweed. He would have subscribed to his paper, it was better to get paid in kind than not get paid at all.

Americans had better remember that the country editor who when they talk these days about import quotas on cheese, olive oil, or tuna fish, or about higher duties on watches, bicycles, chinaware, or hatters' fur, and about "Buy American" restrictions on mutual defense appropriations.

Statisticians of the United Nations estimated the other day that only one-tenth of the people in this world have incomes in 1950 a year. Most of that one-tenth are in the United States and Canada, for these two nations, with one-third of the world's population, have 43 percent of its annual earnings. With most of the rest of the world already straddled at Fort Knox, it stands to reason that the rest of the world is not going to give up money to buy American goods — or pay debts to the United States — unless it earns that money by selling its products in the U. S. and States.

INDUSTRY NEEDS TRADE

It is used to be that political orators would get their feet on the necks of American streets if protective tariff walls were not kept high. A speaker at the recent convention of the

Case Stymies McCarran's Tax Gimmick

height of the Kefauver-Harriman campaign. There were two reasons: 1. Immediate result was to put the Tennessee Senator on the spot with Negro voters. 2. Long-term result will be to defeat home rule for the District of Columbia.

For the same reason, Negro voters repeated at the polls on behalf of Harriman strengthened the argument that the colored population would vote along racial lines if the franchise were extended to them. For instance, election observers spotted a gray Pontiac convertible (license 4-9757), a Cadillac (license 721), and at least one new automobile. They were counting the rounds of the polling places, picking up and dropping off the very same groups of Negroes.

Under the new rules, the reporting was easy. All the repeaters had to do was to state that they were Democrats. There was no double check on their names or on the way they voted elsewhere that day. Note—Only 19,000 votes were cast in a city now approaching the population of a million.

Washington Pipeline

FRANK EDWARDS, one of the most famous radio reporters in the game, is going to have the rug pulled out from under him by the AFL unions. The Edwards program is unique in radio as the first ever to be sponsored by labor unions. However, Edwards has done too good a job. He has been a leader: "I'd had just one word to say, the Republican leadership would tell how can the AFL get any co-operation from the Republicans — are we fighting them on the radio every night?" Dismissed by the Republican leadership, Edwards' organization, Board's package program, two small steel companies signed up with the union on the WSB terms are making money.