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TAFT CATCHES UP WITH EVENTS

SENATOR Robert Taft is not the first to advocate the formation of a Pacific military alliance similar to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Europe. The proposal has been bouncing around for years, and it has assumed that the United States would strive to set up the equivalent of NATO in the Far East and the Middle East, once the Korean War is over.

But the fact that Senator Taft now opposes the principle of NATO is an interesting indeed. In his book, A Foreign Policy for Americans published in November, 1951, he explains that he opposed the Atlantic Pact because "I felt it was contrary to the whole theory of the United Nations Charter, which had not then been shown to be ineffective (italics ours), because I felt that it might develop aggressive forces more likely to incite Russia to war than to deter it from war."

And at another place in his book, he said: "I opposed that feature of the Atlantic Pact which looked toward a commitment of the United States to fight a land war on the continent of Europe and which, I opposed, except to a limited degree, the commitment of land troops to Europe. Except as we find absolutely essential to our security, I do not believe we should depart from the principle of maintaining a hand to fight on the continent of Europe, as we are being forced upon us, in such a manner and in such places as are best suited at the time to meet those conditions which are changing so rapidly in the world today. Nothing is so dangerous as to commit the United States to a course which it cannot carry out to its capacity to perform with success."

As he has done so frequently in the past after events have proved him wrong, Senator Taft has now changed his position. He sees some virtue in a military alliance of like-minded nations in an area threatened by Russian imperialism.

A SLAP IN THE FACE FOR EISENHOWER

AFTER having made every gesture toward American business, President Eisenhower has just been slapped in the face by two of the biggest business organizations. The White House had asked the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce to withdraw their opposition to a six percent extension of the excess profits tax, or at least to remain neutral.

The NAM pulled its directors, the Chamber called a meeting of its executive committee. Both groups declined to go along with the Administration; both made plans to send officials before Chairman Dan Reed's Ways & Means Committee to argue for letting the tax expire June 30.

President Eisenhower has made his no-tax-cut-this-year plea a test of his Administration's influence. In a nationwide radio address, in a subsequent White House television show, and in personal conferences with Congress, he has explained his position, and convincingly that the balancing of the Federal budget should take precedence over tax cuts.

It is rich, but many of his business friends don't see it that way. The American business who hold to a broader standard of values. The Committee for Economic Development, composed of some of the biggest business leaders in the country, has just been slapped by a statement by its research and policy committee stating the CED's position in these words:

For once, we agree with the Ohlson on foreign policy. A Pacific alliance, modeled after NATO, offers an excellent prospect of preventing further aggression in the Far East, or of stopping it in the event the warning of retaliation is not enough. The major problem will be finding agreement among the Pacific allies on the territory to be defended. Obviously Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Australia, and New Zealand are not enough. But what about the mainland? Will the Pacific alliance include the Republic of South Korea, with a flat guarantee of armed assistance in the event of further aggression? And what about Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma and Malaya? And what about the islands that lie broadly between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans?

Senator Taft speaks specifically of forming an alliance with the British if we possibly can do so as to how Far Eastern affairs should be conducted. With such a wide divergence between British views and those of a large segment of the Republican Party and the general public, is such an alliance practicable?

These and many other questions must be answered sooner or later before any Pacific pact inclusive enough to protect the Pacific and East Asia could be signed. As in the case of NATO, however, a Pacific pact would not weaken the United Nations, but rather would strengthen it by giving less military power a chance to operate in a world in which the U. S. should be blocked by Communist forces.

Here is a project upon which Republicans and Democrats can agree in an area of the world about which they have too often disagreed. Though Senator Taft is late in seeing it, his support should be instrumental in bringing the Pacific pact into reality.

WASHINGTON: THE meaning of the hydrogen bomb explosion at Eniwetok is continuously expanded, so that, by the new reports that continue to come in, it is greater than the quantity of plutonium that comes out at the other end. The value of the Hanford process is a supprisingly less efficiency for weapons manufacture.

WHAT BREEDER DOES: What the breeder reactor does, is like transforming the loss of the Hanford process into a net make commercial atomic bomb material produced by this breeding process is larger than the quantity that is initially invested. This means, obviously, that the enormous supplies of hydrogen which is being accumulated as a dead by-product of our atomic program, can be used to produce more atomic material.

Even for this reactor, therefore, the development has considerable military significance. Contrary to common reports, for example, the principle of the manufacture of the hydrogen bomb was not its essentially horrible character. The objection was that the hydrogen bomb's wastefulness of fissionable raw material.

great quantities of plutonium have to be sacrificed in order to make tritium, the heavy isotope of hydrogen which is an essential element of the H-bomb. By using these quantities of plutonium to make tritium, the sacrifice of plutonium would get something like ten times the explosive power that was gotten by using these quantities of plutonium to make tritium for an H-bomb.

With fissionable raw material scarce and precious, the sacrifice seemed imprudent to many scientists. But the sacrifice, it was pointed out, was not that a breeder reactor has been successfully tested. For the same reason, however, the shortage of fissionable raw material is known to be the chief handicap of the Soviet atomic program. Soviet atomic production, thus far, has been on a justly meager basis that is quite insufficiently serious. In his Senate testimony, speaking from the official estimates of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Hoyt H. Vandenberg stated that the Kremlin would

1950 also. Bogas corrected the squirming witness. "Let us just say that your position is governed by where you happen to be. When you were out of the government you were against excess profits taxation, but now that you are in the government you want to see the tax extended."

Behind Korea: "The reason why the Reds have been hanging so long over the prisoner exchange happens to be linked up, indirectly with the reason why the Eisenhower Administration is reasonably satisfied with the present armistice. For Europe for some time and why we can risk a reduction in armament."

Reason No. 1—The Reds want all prisoners back as an example to potential deserters inside the Russian army. Most of the German army raged across Russia to Stalin's camps are deserters. They went over to the U. S. side in droves. The Reds want them back to be punished, probably shot. The reason they want this is because Moscow's biggest worry is desertions from the Russian army.

Three million Russian soldiers deserted to the Nazis in 1940. This was why the German army raged across Russia to Stalin's camps are deserters. They went over to the U. S. side in droves. The Reds want them back to be punished, probably shot. The reason they want this is because Moscow's biggest worry is desertions from the Russian army.

Reason No. 2—Pertains to why the Ike administration considers it safe to relax on arms a bit. Not only are there reports of restlessness in the Red Army, but other reports indicate that the Premier Khrushchev is watching him like a hawk, that he lacks control of the Soviet people, and that Moscow can't possibly risk war.

Now, In This Pie Chart



Joseph & Stewart Alsop

H-Bomb Now Feasible

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non-fissionable U-238 into fissionable plutonium. But in the Hanford exchange there is a loss—the quantity of U-238 that is put in at one end of the process is greater than the quantity of plutonium that comes out at the other end.

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The Far East Still Poses Greatest Puzzle for U.S.

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON: WASHINGTON reports from Britain tell of the gradual recovery from the mood of the coronation. The mood commemorated the means of the magic of modern technology to us over here as we watch the magnitude of the event unfold in all its ancient and stately design.

But the reality of the troubled relationship between the two English-speaking powers is still there on the sober morning after. It could be that the great events reached just before the great pagan began. That matter of the British ships in the China sea had brought reexamination and misunderstanding. The Senate resolution to withdraw American support from the United Nations if Red China is admitted seemed to Western Europe a blackjack held up menacingly.

President Eisenhower's success in getting that resolution withdrawn has helped to ease the tensions of the United Nations. But the Senate on record unanimously in unqualified opposition to Red China's admission, is not considered so ominous by those who represent America's allies. They point out that while it has great weight, the resolution is not finally binding on the Chief Executive.

POSITION MAY CHANGE: When a truce is achieved in Korea (at the moment of writing it is still in the hands of the Communists) will be bound to alter the American position. Such at any rate is the view of those in the NATO area who believe that the Communist control of China is a fact that no amount of regret and recommitment can wish away. They hold out as a hope is that over the years China can be won away from the present partnership with Moscow.

To influential Americans who think like Sen. William Knowland (R-Calif.) and Admiral Arthur W. Radford, the new chairman-to-be of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, this attitude is naive. They do not believe that the Communist grip on China, whether it is Stalinist or Trotskyist communism, must be broken in one way or another. It is the inevitable flow of events that the Western European, eager for agreement, is trying to see what is ahead in Asia. The picture following a truce in Korea is not so bright.

There is first of all the return of Chiang Kai-shek's remnants to the mainland of China with his army. Admiral Radford, commander in Asia for the Navy, estimates Chiang's force at 300,000 to 400,000 aging men. The average age approaches 28 which is advanced for combat troops. These are men who have seen the security of Formosa. They might be useful elsewhere in the event of a general war.

One of President Eisenhower's first acts after he took office was to recommit the United States to a policy of neutrality established at the outbreak of the Korean War between Formosa and the mainland. This was done to permit Chiang's forces to raid the mainland and thereby compel the mainland to maintain larger forces opposite to Formosa. Military men believe the results have been inconspicuous. Increasingly discussion tends to center on what to do about Formosa and Chiang.

Historical parallel: Winston Churchill in 1918 believed in overthrowing the Bolshevik regime in Russia. Throughout Russia there was widespread hostility toward the band of ruthless adventurers who were the center of government. Rumors that the British, with help from Western Europe, were going to overthrow the Bolsheviks were a wave of hope.

Ever since a delay of British expeditionary force in the north of Archangel. This foolish, futile gesture caused widespread indignation. It probably helped to bring at least passive acceptance of the Communist regime. A determined expeditionary force of a hundred thousand well trained and well equipped troops might have changed the course of history.

Quote, Unquote: Politics is the art of looking for trouble, finding it everywhere, diagnosing it wrongly and applying unsuitable remedies. —Carlebad (N. M.) Current-Angus.

It's The Other People Who Always Seem To Grow Older: Jackie Coogan with an obvious hairpiece pasted on his naked gleaming scalp. You remember him and Chaplin in "The Kid," but because the things get long how long has it been? That's all, it's been.

NEW YORK: ONCE I'm in a while you get to feel real old and cranky in the bones — not because you're old — but because the things get long how long has it been? That's all, it's been.

Actually, I never grew up. I was a child with which I'm sure many people will agree. I am still 15 years old, and showing off of my Chinese accent it might as well be a little old and the other people get older.

Notice, too, that the people I have known from these days don't look a day older. Little father, maybe, little bolder, little grayer, but not older anybody can arrive.

More than that, I've seen so far, the reason is against the working man. Discrimination against labor is not confined to the Congress. The same bias is reflected in the Executive branch. There are only about 6,000 people in the Labor Department—and the White House is the only place where personnel even where the taxpayers are supporting payrolls of between

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CIO Chief Reuther was equally worried about the administration's failure to give labor more policy-making power in the Mutual Security bill.

There was an agreement that labor would be represented in MSA policy committees. But when the bill was introduced, the new director, has neither affirmed nor denied that agreement. However, by his actions he is leading people to the realistic positions of clerks in the work place.

Jake Potofsky, president of the CIO Clothing Workers, pointed out that the subsequent status of labor in MSA was the same as the working man with foreign nations. He added that labor officials in France and other countries were being asked for the time being was going chiefly to "carrels and special interests—none of it is filtering down to the work people."

President Eisenhower and Stassen did not help matters when they sent a committee to study the working man's bankers—to make a study of Mutual Security Operations in Europe," said Potofsky. There wasn't a labor man in the picture.

"The Eisenhower administration must recommit the United States to the MSA program is to succeed, our own government must stop kicking labor in the teeth."

AT LONG LAST, A CIVIC AUDITORIUM

ALTHOUGH the turnout at the polls on Saturday was distressingly small, the 3-1 majority rolled up for the auditorium-coliseum bond issue was convincing evidence that the people of Charlotte understand the city's needs and have confidence in its future.

Four million dollars is a lot of money to put into anything. It would build many streets, many school buildings. It would provide miles of water and sewer lines and other services that are unquestionably in the class of necessities.

The North Carolina constitution, however, does not include public recreation as one of the necessary functions of government, and the Supreme Court has held that tax money could not be spent for recreation without

DEMOCRACY AND EFFICIENCY

ing up and starting over and tedious, bothersome dissemination. But out of it comes the dearest treasure of our system: A meeting of minds, a compromise which may satisfy nobody completely but which satisfies the majority best.

Senator Kirkman spoke with discerning judgment when he said that "the significance of the bill barring the public from appropriations committee sessions has not been over-emphasized. The press alone is not the enemy in the fight. The public interest is at stake, and no amount of irritation, whether warranted or not, justified the extreme arrogance of shutting committee room doors to taxpayers and citizens who have paid and arranged for the Army-Auditorium, we're still rubbing our eyes."

The Senate Interior Committee has voted to consolidate the Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood bills and to hold hearings on the combined measure. They could save even more time by joining these two bills with the Bermuda legislation admitting Ohio to the Union.—Lexington Herald.

Drew Pearson's Budget Side Switches ax Views Freely

Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON: Things really became confused at House hearings on extending the excess-profits tax when Assistant Budget Director Robert Hughes once lobbied against the tax, took the stand in its favor. Hughes might have got away with this paradox but for sharp-eyed Congressman Hale Bogas of Louisiana, who recalled that Hughes, formerly with the National City Bank of New York, had testified that the excess-profits tax several years ago.

Suddenly interrupting Hughes' testimony, Bogas inquired: "Say, aren't you the same man who was around here in 1950 telling us that the excess-profits tax was a horrible thing and ought to be repealed?"

Hughes flushed, smiled weakly and replied: "Yes, Congressman. I recall talking to you, among others, about it." "When you were out of the government you were against the tax, but now you tell us we ought to continue it," shot back Bogas. "What caused you to change your mind?" "Oh, I still think it's a bad tax," stammered Hughes, amid giggles from committee members and spectators. "But it's a matter of timing. We are now faced with a budget situation that we didn't have before. Therefore, I think the tax should be extended, even though I disapprove of it personally."

LABOR GETS TOGETHER

A Chief Walter Reuther really tied off on the big-business domination of the Eisenhower administration when they met behind closed doors last week. However, both Meany and Reuther agreed that labor should keep its political powder dry for the time being. "Let's give the Eisenhower administration plenty of opportunity to make its record on labor for itself," said Meany.

However, from what I've seen so far, the reason is against the working man. Discrimination against labor is not confined to the Congress. The same bias is reflected in the Executive branch. There are only about 6,000 people in the Labor Department—and the White House is the only place where personnel even where the taxpayers are supporting payrolls of between

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From The Greensboro Daily News

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