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SHOULD RUSSIA AND INDIA SIT IN?

THE DISPUTE among the allies over the nations to be represented at the Korean peace conference appears in better perspective when the aims of that war, as each ally saw them, are considered.

To the South Koreans it was a civil war. To Britain, France, and the other allies it was primarily a U. N. war, an instance of collective action against an aggressor.

The U. S. also regarded it as a U. N. war. But the U. S. is the leader of the free world and chief opponent of communism. It was American troops who fell alongside the South Koreans when the Reds first attacked.

Thus to the U. S. it became primarily a war between two ideologies, a test of strength between democracy and communism.

These different attitudes are reflected in the views of the allies regarding the peace conference.

The South Koreans regard it as an irritating delay to resumption of the fighting and Korean unity.

The European and South American allies want Russia and India to sit in on the discussion. They figure that because they are major U. N. powers in Asia, they ought to be included in any agreement that has a chance of success.

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Secondly, the inclusion of Russia and her one vote on agenda and other matters would be important. Might as well deal with her directly, instead of through her puppets, and so doing have her publicly associated with the aggressors.

Thirdly, India, as a major Asian power, has a legitimate concern over peace of that continent. She contributed appreciably to the armistice. She is not Communist. But she is peaceful. India may be able to broach compromises that the Reds and the fighting allies could not, although neither could suggest them without losing face.

Finally, we don't think discussion of non-Korean subjects would be harmful. After all, eventual settlement of Far Eastern problems will require a lot of talking about several countries and situations. If the principals are represented, and the discussion broadens, some useful purpose may be achieved.

The Communist request that other "neutrals" participate in the conference ought to be denied. Those satellites belonging to the U. N. have a legitimate right to be heard at the U. N. before the full General Assembly. But they have no more business in the restricted-membership Korean conference than would the nations friendly to the West that did not take part in the U. N. action in Korea. Presumably the Reds' request is simply a bargaining device. They hope that refusal of the allies to admit the satellites will encourage the allies to make concessions on other points.

THE ORIGINAL U. S. viewpoint was that neither Russia nor India should sit in. India had not fought, nor the argument, and Russia had tried to maintain the fiction that she wasn't fighting in this war, so why should they help settle the peace?

Now the U. S. is argued as because it feared inclusion of these two Asian powers would broaden the discussion to the whole Far Eastern situation, and bog the conference.

Now the U. S. has stayed Russian participation, if North Korea and China invite her. India's participation is still up in the air. The U. S. says it won't vote for her, and India says it doesn't want to participate unless the other countries, including the U. S., want her to.

We see no harm in participation by both Russia and India.

In the first place, even if only Korea is discussed, and if only China and North Korea represent the "other side", a Korean settlement is unlikely. China and North Korea would get their cues from Russia anyhow. And Korea probably would be destined to live in limbo indefinitely, the German and Austria.

DON'T EXPECT TAX CUT FROM RUMF PLAN

WE WERE pleasantly surprised last week that you probably were too, to read that a well-known financier figured that billions would be lost on the Federal budget, without cutting out usual expenditures.

The plan was Borden Rumf's. He's the man who worked out the "pay-as-you-go" tax plan.

We've read several accounts of the plan, and aren't so pleasantly surprised anymore. Maybe we're just not smart enough. But here's the way we see the new Rumf plan:

Two billion dollars he would save by greater economy. (That we must see before we accept it.)

The other \$10 billion would be "saved" by separating the regular running expenses of the government from capital expenditures, investments which would be expected to do their own financing. In this category he would put social security, public works, stockpiled defense materials, agricultural research, atomic energy development.

Thus, for example, the cost of buying surplus grain would be charged against a separate fund, instead of the budget. When the grain is sold, the proceeds would go into the separate fund.

The same would hold for atomic power. That \$4 billion expenditure would be separate from the regular budget. Then when the atom plants eventually produce power and isotopes for industry, the returns would go into the special fund.

Mr. Rumf admits, his plan would mean additional interest payments on public investments.

It also might mean that these special funds would need replenishment from the regular budget.

Maybe the government won't be able to get its money out of the grain it's holding. Or maybe atom plants won't develop. Or maybe most of their production will go into atomic defense.



France Doubts U. S. Policy

Fresh Flowers And Old Memories

Warren H. Phillips in The Wall Street Journal

JUST ABOUT this town in eastern France there is a simple stone tablet marking the spot where 10 young members of the resistance were executed by the Germans during the occupation.

There is a similar roadside memorial at Neursault, two miles to the south, and others in hamlets and cities and along quiet country lanes all over France.

It is their memories and their smoldering hatreds which are today responsible for another plan, both for a European army and for a United Europe.

The European army, because it would merge the former German territories in the East. Still others argue the army plan would impair the defense of the French empire because the Germans would inevitably dominate the European army, especially since France's military power is drawn by the Indo-China war.

Others fear the Germans might draw the rest of the European army members into a war to reorganize the former German territories in the East. Still others argue the army plan would impair the defense of the French empire because the Germans would inevitably dominate the European army, especially since France's military power is drawn by the Indo-China war.

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Skeptical Of Federation Theory

"THIS is all the instinct of the whole country," explains a textile merchant. "It's emotion, but it's also human nature to feel the way we do. Reason may argue otherwise. Perhaps, as the Americans say, German troops are essential to make Europe defensible. But it takes time, lots of time, for reason to rise above emotion."

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THE PROBLEM of the United Nations is no more and no less than the by-now-familiar disagreement as to whether the United States and most of the rest of the free world over the approach to a treaty with the Communist half of the world.

It begins with Sir Winston Churchill's proposal of May 11 proposing a top-level Big Five conference. And while Churchill in a speech slowly recovered from the illness that caused him to drop active direction of his government's split, it was a background emanation at this curiously muted meeting.

Churchill's proposal appealed to millions upon millions of people in Europe and Asia desperately looking for some way out of the tangle of cold war stretching into an indefinite future. Their hope may have been naive, childish, naive, but it is a fact and that fact is behind much of the uneasy muttering that the American and the British corridors of the handsome U. N. Assembly building.

British, the Canadians, most of the Commonwealth delegates came here anticipating a Korean political conference over the East. It would begin with an attempt to work out a settlement for Korea. But that effort went far beyond the conferees would go on to take up other plague spots, such as Indo-China, and the other delegates envisaged what could have developed into a general Asian conference.

They say that they expected that this also would be the attitude of the American delegation. But the American delegation has consistently over more than three years held the position that the concern of the United Nations and not just the U. N. members that participate in it is the East. They profess to be shocked by what they interpret as the narrowness of the American viewpoint.

In any event, in the preliminary stage the American viewpoint prevailed. There was one small con-

cession and the British have that in mind. It was the writing of the resolution dealing with Russia, which puts U. N. approval on an invitation to negotiate with the proviso "if the other side desires it."

Now this, Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., head of the American delegation, put over his concept of the Korean settlement should be. In the sessions with the representatives of the 13 other nations having permanent seats, leading up to the Assembly he has taken the line of strict realism. One might almost call it brutal realism. The peace will be made, if it can be made, by the United States, Communist China and South Korea. The United States will not be bound by any voting procedure at a conference which will proceed only with Korea.

Other delegates representing the 18 nations that are not permanent members of the Security Council—the British, the French, the Canadians and so on. But what is the American concept? It is that the American concept of a two-sided table has prevailed over the round-table.

This puts a strain on the Western alliance and on the U. N. It is too early at this writing to say. But to many of the American position in the United Nations and the collective-security approach to aggression, saving French and British. It was a position hammered out by Lodge and Secretary of State Acheson. It was the result of a visit to Korea when Dulles negotiated a security pact with President Syngman Rhee. It was the result of the two officials worked over at least six drafts outlining the stand America would take.

When it came to defending that stand in the sessions with American and the Canadian delegates, the Eastern seaboard, he told the British and the Canadian delegates that the round-table empowered to consider a broad Asian settlement. But it would never go down in the history books.

Brick's conversation, when she sits down, is like something out of a novel. She is so sure of her own will, she will, "pack the joint." And then I would have to go over to the other side of the street to a colored lady from Virginia named Ada Smith, who has received her own particular brand of the Duke in 1951.

Maybe you don't know her as Ada Smith, from Alderson, Va., but your pa will remember her as "the Duke" if he was around in the '20s. Brick, who is in her fifties now, was the toast of Paris when she visited in 1951. She was called the early Cole Porter era. Last time I looked she was working on the hill from the Excelsior Hotel, 1951 — and from a late-night gig still stuck behind a combination floor and menial job on the hill from the Excelsior Hotel.

In Paris, in the old days, Brick used to diagnose the possible success of an evening by the color of the grand dukes, finally, Counts didn't count. She has come to an end of the road in the city of the Prince of Wales, Alfonso of Spain, Carol of Bismarck and Humphrey of Italy, but she still carries with her a little more of the old. She is a little more generous in the bustle than in the days they used to be. But she is still there, and so is the contagion. She plays the nostalgia game almost back to the days when the franc was worth something and Paris was wicked.

She has never employed a boue-er. In all these years, being a tough gal who can either sweet-talk, first, the prince, next, and the grand dukes, finally, Counts didn't count. She has come to an end of the road in the city of the Prince of Wales, Alfonso of Spain, Carol of Bismarck and Humphrey of Italy, but she still carries with her a little more of the old. She is a little more generous in the bustle than in the days they used to be. But she is still there, and so is the contagion. She plays the nostalgia game almost back to the days when the franc was worth something and Paris was wicked.

Ada Smith, Alias Bricktop, Still Wowing Them In Rome

By ROBERT C. KUARK

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