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Editorial Correspondence

JFK: Hope On Short Rations

By PERRY MORGAN
Associate Editor, The News

On a day hot, dry and still President Kennedy made another speech bereft of glad tidings and even small joys. Clearly, we will have to get used to them. They match the style of the man and the condition of the world, and neither are likely to change very much very soon.

Resounding his inaugural theme, the President declared that Americans must live out their lives in "uncertainty, challenge and peril." The assertion was as terse as fact, colored neither by despair or anger but simply by sober acceptance. The President was a man in search of understanding — for himself and the nature of the nation's task. He had noted and now bluntly rebuked the feverish promises of the far right for a nation supreme and triumphant if delivered into their hands.

John Kennedy invited his countrymen to join him as full participants in the era of the treadmill. His call was for perseverance, endurance and unity and for a putting away of our natural hopes and desires to confront, grapple and vanish once and for all a despised and plaguing foe.

He was saying that the battle cannot be won by a great, avenging effort at arms and that it surely will be lost by a belief that Khrushchev and friends can be reasoned into becoming good and friendly neighbors.

His course is simply to persist — wary of danger, watchful for opportunities — and to believe in and labor for the ultimate triumph of freedom.

Mr. Kennedy, one could guess, had himself put away some soaring impulses since last January. Cuba and Berlin, Laos and South Viet Nam have not dulled his humor nor damaged his confidence, but they have marked his face and manner. He has lost something of the casual jauntness and springy stride that, during the campaign, surrounded his natural reserve.

An Echo From The Convention

CHAPEL HILL

No President travels this country without mollified baggage. President Kennedy's appearance here yesterday, his long-distance participation in the North Carolina Trade Fair, and his warm and favorable reflections on the history and spirit of North Carolina — all these resulted in a part from Governor Sanford's decision to link arms with John Kennedy at the Democratic convention.

The Sanford decision was controversial then and, to a lesser extent, remains so. It seemed to many simple, not the thing to do. Defiant of old step with tradition and, somehow, just downright suspicious.

But Terry Sanford took his gamble and, uncomplainingly, he licks. It is only fair to say that because of that gamble, worthwhile rewards have come to North Carolina as well as to Terry Sanford. It is no small thing to have the President give the nation trust report of this as a practical-minded, progressive and striving state. The state says the same thing at great cost in advertisement and probably without nearly the same impact.

The Kennedy comments on North Carolina and its history and its history were nothing like the standard, confessional concoctions of political ghost writers. They were well-kept and they rang true. They were good to hear.

The praises of a President make North Carolina's twinkle no more brightly among the 50 stars, of course. Having lived so long beneath the glance of Virginia and South Carolina, we probably could even have endured a little presidential censure. All the same, North Carolina will not suffer from John Kennedy's kind regards and will in some respects profit from them.

Why Not Tackle The Turnip?

CHAPEL HILL

Giving the requisite amounts of money, horsepower and ecclesiastic, we suppose, the making of a silk purr from a sow's ear was a thing to do. It has, in any event, been done by Arthur D. Little, Inc. as a "diversion of chemistry at play." The purse, in all its ersatz glory, has been given to the Smithsonian Institution to be used as a sash, which, by our lights, are welcome to it.

Not that we don't admire chemistry at play and an effort to substitute "can" for "cant" in the philosophy of men. We faithfully read the little engine that thought it could, and did, to a small acquaintance—though perhaps more for inducing drowsiness than for inciting maxims.

The regrettable thing is that Arthur D. Little, Inc. chose to assault the wrong proverb. Getting blood out of a turnip

From The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

International Status Holds Promise For Berlin

By WALTER LIPPMANN

WASHINGTON
As I make it out from what I have heard, the situation at this point in the talks about Berlin is that while the important issues have been identified, they are not as yet clearly defined. No settlement is as yet in sight, indeed, on the hard core of the problem there has as yet been no negotiations and almost certainly no thorough exploration. In fact, neither side has as yet disclosed in the concrete what it will regard as an acceptable settlement.

There has, however, been progress in reducing certain highly inflammable secondary issues. So far as I know this has not been done by formal agreement but tacitly. The Soviet government is by way of accepting the indisputable fact that the United States and its allies will not sign a peace treaty with East Germany, but they will not open up diplomatic intercourse with it and treat it as a lawful government. Their relations with East Germany can be no more than de facto.

The counterpart on our side is the tacit admission that there are two German States, and that it is no longer a practical objective of American policy to unify them by the integration of East Germany into West Germany.

As a corollary of the Soviet recession on the demand that we must sign a peace treaty, there is evidence of an understanding which is of great importance although there is still no formal agreement. The understanding is that we are having negotiated with a bill of rights for West Berlin, will incorporate this bill of rights in its own treaty with East Germany, but they will not open up diplomatic intercourse with it and treat it as a lawful government. Their relations with East Germany can be no more than de facto.

On our side, the counterpart of the Communist concession is that we will not refuse to let East German officials replace Soviet officials on the access route. In this connection it must be remembered that for some years East Germany has been administering control of West German and civilian access except in their corridors. The East German Government controlled over 85 per cent of the traffic to West Berlin.

All of this does not, however, bring us to the hard core of the issues. The Soviet government has notified us that it will guarantee access to West Berlin on condition that West Berlin becomes a demilitarized free city, as they define it, in a word, this is the hard core of the controversy, and it is important that we should know as exactly as possible what the issues are.

The Soviet government wants to sever the connection between West Berlin and Bonn, and the connection between West Berlin and NATO. No doubt Moscow would prefer to have no separate city of West Berlin. But its immediate objective is not to abolish West Berlin into a demilitarized free city, as they define it, but to isolate West Berlin. It would be isolated politically altogether and in some ascertainable degree it would be isolated economically.

The Soviet government wants also to cut the connection with NATO. It is willing to agree to a continuation of Western troops in West Berlin but it does not want a very big buildup there and does not want some Soviet troops. The ultimate objective of this may be to be able to paralyze the allied troops in Berlin, thereby making it possible to carry out a Communist coup. But the immediate objective is to isolate West Berlin.

Though Fools Are Clamorous, There's No Retreat

By RALPH MCGILL

ATLANTA
Nothing could be more factually or intellectually dishonest than the "loose-talk" statements most often heard by a word wherever Kennedy is served:

1. The Kennedy administration is retreating in Germany from the firm line held during the Eisenhower administration.

2. The lack of standing firm at Berlin, yet for years we have been surrendering to the Soviets. Why did we allow them to take East Berlin anyhow? These are samples.

NO RETREAT
In the first place there has been no retreat. In the second place it was not necessary for the Eisenhower administration to stand "firm" in Berlin. It was not until its last year that it was under pressure. The chickens did not begin to come home until the end of the year and they are not all home yet.

Before we begin to get down to specifics, let's review. Sixty years ago this country was in a near-desperate financial plight. The flow of gold to foreign countries was at a million pace. Kennedy managed to halt this. This economist's private policies which have steadily improved the situation, though, to be candid, the dollar is not yet wholly out of the woods.

A YEAR AGO
A year ago the stock market was jittery. Business profits were severely cut. Unemployment was climbing to record highs. The new automobiles were not selling. Washington arrived, the outlook was still dark.

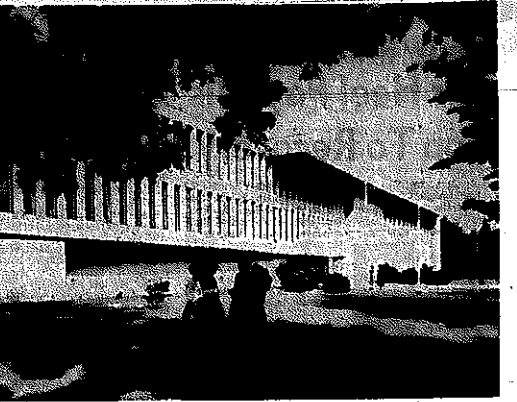
It was then, and not until then, that the Communists began to force decisions. Within a year, the year past, could be looked at. Laos, and closely related, South Viet Nam, reacted. The Congo exploded. South Korea rebelled against its government and overthrew it.

The attempted revolt in Cuba failed. All this came within the immediate months after Kennedy took the oath of office on that bright, glittering day in January 1961. A partisan can't look at it and be able to assume that it had been the failure of policies created and applied in the year past which had brought these issues to such a feverish crisis. But this would be irrelevant to the present.

Meanwhile, Europe was booming. The six major countries did not have enough workers, while the United States had almost seven million unemployed.

Today, things are much improved domestically. The international situation, while critical, is not hopeless. Much depends upon the capacity of the American public to think and to cease believing in old cliches and slogans. Our public and foreign policies must be directed to new objectives.

The Western Allies have not retreated in Berlin or West Germany. It was an American firmness in 1946 and 1947, 1948 which prevented the Russians from taking over all Berlin. By permitting a free election, in which the West Germans overwhelmingly repudiated Communist candidates, and by breaking the political blockade, the West retained freedom in Berlin.



Berlin University Library: An International Center For Research?

to divorce the internal defense of Berlin from the competence of NATO.
As I read the situation today, a failure to negotiate a settlement will mean, at the least, that West Berlin will have no emotional security whatever. It will never know what the East Germans will do to harass or to close down the access routes. Thus the Communists might do nothing for an indefinite time and that would be quite enough to keep Berlin and the world sitting on the anxious seat. This is the way to create a panic in West Berlin and an intolerable frustration elsewhere.

At the worst, if there is no positive settlement, the Communists will narrow down, even if they do not close down, access to West Berlin, and this will bring us all to the brink of a thermonuclear war. It has never been as the brink of thermonuclear war. The world does not now believe that there will be a thermonuclear war and that is why so many who ought to know better talk about it so glibly.

The President will have to lift the dispute about the issue of whether West Berlin is to be what the Soviets call a free city or whether it is to remain as it is with nothing changed. The most promising way he can do this is to propose that West Berlin be transformed into an international city, the site of organs of the United Nations and an international center for study, scientific research, art and sports. This would be a good future, far better than to be a dying city kept alive by subsidies and by the dubious assumption that the United States and its allies will always be willing to live on the brink of thermonuclear war.

My own exploration leads me to think that the international solution, urban and seafaring though it sounds, might be made to work and could be acceptable.

Never Had It

THE fire rater in big city never had it much serious. They make new one. We will use atomic weapons to hold principle and West Berlin. The Soviets know it. We have given up nothing. We have never had East Berlin or Germany.

The division of Germany was agreed upon by the Big Three Conference in 1945. It never functioned smoothly. By 1949 the West German Republic was created. At no time in its establishment, presided over by

General Lucius Clay, was there glacial or promise by the United States to unify East Germany or retake it by force. German and American politicians have distorted this issue. But it was never a promise. Sincerely there are some German and some American who are eager for atomic war.

At a time when fools are clamorous it is good to have a sane, sane President. Kennedy's intellectual integrity, courage and faith in the White House. There will be no retreat. Neither are we powers will be given away, geographically or spiritually.

The Sealing-Off

There was no way to prevent the sealing-off of the city except by an armed clash—which the Soviets would have welcomed. They could immediately have occurred the sealing-off of the city with the six divisions of at least 15,000 men each, poised about it. The allies had about 10,000 soldiers, each of them would have been left with the decision to turn loose our atomic might to retake the city.

Real Showdown

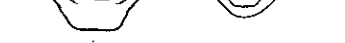
But the real showdown between the two hostilities did not come until 1958 after Kennedy had been elected to the White House and a rough-and-tumble battle for control of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts. Kennedy ousted McCormack as state chairman. He followed this up at the presidential convention in '56 by delivering 22 Massachusetts votes to Adlai Stevenson in a rough-and-tumble battle for control of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts. Kennedy ousted McCormack as state chairman.

Split Over Curley

The first real break between President Kennedy and Rep. John McCormack of Boston, who may become his speaker in the House of Representatives, came over the famous late mayor of Boston, Jim Curley, about whom a famous book was written, "The Last Hurrah."

Curley was serving a term in Danbury Federal Penitentiary and his fellow Bostonian, John McCormack, got up a petition urging the President to release him. A power in Congress, McCormack easily obtained the signatures of all Massachusetts congressmen until he came to the youngest congressman from Massachusetts.

"I'm not going to sign," said Kennedy quietly. It was as if David had stung the first stone at Goliath.



JFK & Ike: Chickens Aren't All Hens

Drew Pearson's Goldfine Got Special Treatment

WASHINGTON
Edward Goldfine, the Boston industrialist who seduced Washington bigwigs with vicuna coats, is now reducing prison officials in Danbury Federal Penitentiary.

The man who helped finance gifts on Sherman Adams and even gave a vicuna coat to President Eisenhower, has now embroiled three prison officials.

The 4300 Ring
Goldfine practiced a very neat little racket at Danbury. Every afternoon at 4:30 the telephone would ring at a pay phone in Boston in the building at 43 Newland Street in which Goldfine has his office. When the phone rang, an elevator boy hurried up to Goldfine's office to notify his blonde secretary, Miss Mildred Paperman, and the hurried down to the telephone.

Then for 30 to 40 minutes, Miss Paperman received dictation over the phone from inside the Danbury prison. The talk place with the convicts was "The Last Hurrah."

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