

EISENHOWER ILLNESS L.T.P. Thur. Apr. 16 - '53.

We hear

~~it is revealed~~ tonight, that President Eisenhower was ill today -- ~~was~~ ^{just about} the most important day thus far, of his term as President. Last night, at Augusta, Georgia, he sustained what is called -- "a slight attack of food poisoning". White House Secretary Jim Hagerty says: "he had a slight fever all day, but did not want to cancel his engagements."

The chief of these engagements, of course, was, his address on ^{international} ~~world~~ affairs. While speaking, the President was ill, though not enough to prevent him from making declarations of world wide importance. He spoke before the American Society of ^{Editors} ~~News~~ Newspapers, and was to have had lunch with them. But he didn't -- because of that "slight case of food poisoning".

EISENHOWER-REACTION

The reactions in Congress to President Eisenhower's address are favorable -- almost ~~one~~ hundred percent.

Republicans declare - the President has seized the diplomatic initiative by laying down terms ~~that this country will consider evidence of~~ ^{of what would ~~mean~~ indicate!} Soviet good faith. ~~Some of the~~ ^{Similar} statements come from the Democratic side. (~~Senator Humphrey of Minnesota saying "I am delighted that the President has seized the initiative as in outlining the requirements for a peaceful coexistence between the free world and the Soviet world."~~) Senator George of Georgia, the top ranking Democrat on the Senate Foreign Relations committee says: "It may be productive of a great deal of good."

One dissenting note of criticism comes from Democratic Senator Green of Rhode Island, who thinks it may be a mistake to state our conditions. He says it might make it ~~harder~~ harder to negotiate.

EISENHOWER SPEECH

The dramatic part of President Eisenhower's address today came -- when he spoke of the new regime in Soviet Russia. He said the death of Stalin had ended an era and ushered in a new period - for the affairs of the world. He noted how the ^{late} Red Premier, in his long time of absolute power, had brought the Soviet Union through the desperate perils of the second World War, -- and on to tremendous power.

Also ^{almost,} to a policy of naked force, aggression, ^{hostility,} ~~systematic hostility,~~ ^{So,} what about the Malekov regime? "The new Soviet leadership" said the President, "now has a precious opportunity". He described that opportunity in terms of the threat of atomic war. The new government in Moscow may see the necessity of a change of policy -- and may, in the President's words "help turn the tide of history."

"Will it do that?" asked the President, ^{then he} and ^{that: -} gave the answer. "We do not yet know! Recent

statements and gestures of Soviet leaders^f, he noted, "give some evidence that they may recognize this critical moment". The President's tone -- one of cautious hope.

He declared that this country was willing to negotiate with the new leadership in Soviet Russia -- for a settlement of all points of dispute.

And, he set forth what may be considered a set of terms, as ^a ~~the~~ basis for discussions. First of all, an armistice in Korea -- to be followed by political discussion for a settlement. The President said there must be a unified Korea with free elections. But, Korea can only be part of a general settlement for Asia. It would be a "fraud", declared President Eisenhower, if peace in Korea merely gave the Communists a better chance to press aggressions in Indo-China and Malaya.

~~Around the world, in Europe, the President~~
He called for unification of Germany, with free elections,

-- also an Austrian peace treaty. He referred to the liberation of the Red satellite states in Europe -- although it would be hard to imagine the Soviets ever agreeing willingly to that.

(All these Eisenhower terms, we may note, represent concessions ~~in~~ by the Soviets.

But suppose that they, on their side, demanded concessions: - ~~Suppose they called for recognition of Red China, and the admission of the Mao Tse Tung regime ~~in~~ into the United Nations? Or, suppose that they talked about KKKK Formosa, where Chiang Kai Shek has his nationalist regime? None of these points were mentioned in the Eisenhower address. - So what if they should come up?~~

~~The President spoke before a gathering of newspaper editors in Washington, and One section of his address must have made the assembled editors nod with especial approval, as a matter of style.~~

~~- and speaking -~~
It is an axiom of writing, that a word picture is better than any abstraction. The President noted

the brutal cost of world armament in the cold war -- including the cost to Soviet Russia. The billions that are spent for weapons mean - that human beings are deprived of that much. Here's how he pictured it:-

"The cost of one modern heavy bomber ^{said he} is this: A modern brick school in more than thirty cities. It is -- two electric power plants, each serving a town of sixty-thousand population. It is, -- two fine, fully equipped, hospitals. It is -- some fifty miles of concrete highway.

~~"We pay for a single fighter plane with half a million bushels of wheat," said the President.~~

We pay for a single destroyer with new homes that could have housed more than eight thousand people".)

That's ~~me~~ expressing it in pictures -- and it was the background for ~~proposals~~ ^{proposals} to reduce international armaments. Together with -- an outlawing of atomic war, with proper inspection as a safeguard. The President promised that, ~~me~~ if this could be achieved, the U.S. would dedicate a part of the billions that

would be saved -- dedicate these to the ~~benefit~~
~~of this world~~, the development of backward countries,
the amelioration of poverty and want.

Senators The address was President Eisenhower's
first ~~major~~ major pronouncement on international
affairs -- and it was a ~~major~~ ^{notable} declaration.

However, the Presidential pitching did
Washington no good. He The New York Yankees won
six to three.

EISENHOWER BASEBALL

After making that historic address,
in spite of his illness,
President Eisenhower, went hurrying to the baseball
park -- to begin the ^(season) ~~XXXXXX~~ for the Washington
Senators by throwing out the first ball. The
Presidential pitch was true and straight, right in
the hands of outfielder Ken Wood. ~~The President~~
~~remained at the game for an hour and a half, then~~
~~drove to the airport where he took a plane to~~
~~Augusta, Georgia, resuming his *family holiday.*~~
~~vacation.~~

However, the Presidential pitching did
Washington no good. ~~On~~ The New York Yankees won
August 14, 1954, ~~including~~ ~~vacation~~
six to three. *So what happened today? What kind of*

policy ~~vastly~~ ~~None at all.~~ The Polish Reds withdrew
their own proposal -- and supported Brazil. The
result -- almost without precedent at the U.N.
The full committee of sixty members voted; -- nobody
abstaining. ~~60~~ ~~vast~~, sixty to nothing, unanimous.
Which may be taken as another sign that the Reds
may now want an armistice in Korea. At least they
are taking an attitude of conciliation.

U N

At the U N, ^{today} the political committee took a vote on a resolution concerning Korea. Which might sound like another chance for Communist representatives to do a job of obstructing. The resolution, introduced by Brazil, proposed that all truce negotiations be kept at Pan Mun Jon -- the U N keeping hands off. Previously, the demand had been -- that the U N take ~~action~~ ^{action} in the armistice business. Red Poland brought forward its own resolution -- backed by the Communist countries.

So what happened today? ~~What kind of noisy battle? None at all.~~ ^{Why} The Polish Reds withdrew their own proposal -- and supported Brazil. The result -- almost without precedent at the U N. The full committee of sixty members voted; -- nobody abstaining. The count, sixty to nothing, unanimous. Which may be taken as another sign that the Reds may now want an armistice in Korea. At least, they are taking an attitude of conciliation.

KOREA

The first part of the prisoner convoys rolled into Kaesong today. Twenty-four trucks, with the first of the sick and injured. Kaesong, headquarters of the Red negotiators, is a few miles north of the truce tents at Pan Mun Jon.

~~XX~~
~~XX~~
~~XX~~

~~XX~~
~~XX~~
The first batch will consist of fifty soldiers of the western allies, mostly Americans -- and fifty South Koreans.

~~XX~~
~~XX~~
~~XX~~

The trucks arriving at Kaesong today, included the first convoy and part of the second. The other section of the second was stalled seventeen miles northwest of Kaesong, when two trucks got stuck in the mud and blocked the way of the remainder.

Convoy number three was last reported at

~~at~~ a point about ninety miles away.

■ All this news comes from American reconnaissance pilots who, today, kept a check on the movements of the prisoner convoys. The picture they give of Freedom Road is the same as yesterday -- crowded with vehicles of all sorts, from enemy supply trucks to ox-carts. The Reds are still taking advantage of the fact that U N air attacks have been called off along the line of travel for the returning ~~at~~ prisoners of war. The Communists using this immunity -- to rush through what war supplies they can.

Our war planes, meanwhile, were battering enemy positions along the front line, where the Reds are dug in -- and an air battle is reported between our Saber Jets and MIGS. Two enemy jets shot down, three damaged. On the ground, ~~nothing more than a few sporadic fights.~~ the Reds launched a series of sporadic attacks.

ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS

The armistice negotiations will be renewed -- in Korea. The news is definite tonight, after the delivery of a message from our commander General Mark Clark, to the Communists negotiators at Pan Mun Jon. General Mark Clark has passed along the word that the proposal made by the chief of Red China, Mao Tse Tung, has been accepted. The Reds made the suggestion of a compromise -- whereby a neutral country/^{would} ~~wkkt~~ be placed in charge of prisoners of war who don't want to go back to their Communist masters. We now suggest Switzerland, as the neutral country.

SOUTH AFRICA

In the South African election, the nationalist party headed by Premier Daniel Malan, has won a sweeping victory. The count of the votes went on all today, and the latest shows that the Nationalists have doubled their majority in the South African parliament. They, of course, are extreme advocates of racial segregation, -- white supremacy. So now the race issue in South Africa becomes more tense than ever -- and the ~~South~~ decisive triumph for Premier ~~the~~ Malan may foreshadow ^a South African withdrawal from the British ~~Commonwealth~~ Commonwealth. He represents, first of all, the old Dutch element -- the Boers.

But
down in a ~~wood~~ flooded rice paddy -- the mine

and the back. Who knows -- but Communist guerrillas

STEPHENSON

News from Malaya tells of jungle adventure for -- Adlai Stephenson. The Democratic nominee, who lost out last November had a mishap. His helicopter forced down in the equatorial forest

Adlai, on a trip in the Orient, was getting a big reception in the land of the Malays. As a guest of High Commissioner General ^{Sir} Gerald Templar, he was taken to witness paratroop maneuvers. ^R The British are fighting a ~~long~~ bitter war against the Reds of the jungle, and are now using tactics of sending down parties of soldiers, who land by parachute in clearings, ~~as far off in the tropical thicket.~~ So Former Governor Stephenson was watching that kind of operation when -- he, himself, came ~~in~~ down in the jungle clearing. ^R Something went wrong with the helicopter, which might have landed in the tree tops. ^{But,} The pilot was able to set her down in a ~~miss~~ flooded rice paddy -- the mire and the muck. Who knows -- but Communist guerrillas

might
~~may~~ have been lurking, which ~~might~~ *could* have produced
a sensational headline -- the recent Democratic
nominee captured by the Reds.

The jungle clearing was only thirteen
miles from Kuala Lumpur, which is the capital of
the Federated Malay States. An ornate city, mixed
British and oriental. I've been there, and know *that*
part of Malaya rather well,
~~the country,~~ The jungle begins near the outskirts
-- as in the case of so many cities of Southern
Asia. Thirteen miles out, could be -- the dense
depth of the forest.

But Adlai, ~~climbed out of the helicopter~~
~~and down into~~ *in* the water and mud of the rice paddy,
and took his predicament with his usual good humor.
~~He seems to have considered the possibility of Red~~
~~Guerrillas, because~~ He laughed and called out, "where
is my parang?" Well, *a* parang is a *kind* of Malay
heavy dagger, *not so light and crooked as a keris,* wicked blade, ~~Adlai had got one as a~~
he had been given one.
As a souvenir. So, now he wanted to confront any
Red possible peril, parang in hand.

In Washington today there was a cabinet meeting
But these war-like gestures were on the
lighter side -- and soon another helicopter appeared,
coming to the rescue. ~~So Adlai~~ Stephenson and his
companions were picked up and taken on to Kuala
Lumpur.

Adlai Stephenson, parang in
hand — ~~up to his~~ in a paddy
field — up to his — knees in
water! @ into a picture. Lets
celebrate it in song.