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## ACHESON EXPLAINS THE ISSUES

SECRETARY of State Dean Acheson, in his address last night, contributed materially to better understanding in this nation and abroad of the full meaning of the Chinese aggression in Korea and its terrible implications.

Calmly and with a judicious choice of words, Mr. Acheson branded Communist China's entry into the Korean War as an "act of brazen aggression"—not against Korea, not against the United States, but against the 53 United Nations that have given moral and physical support to the campaign in Korea.

It was the second time, he pointed out, that international Communism has resorted to armed force to attain objectives it could not gain by infiltration and revolution, the first being the North Korean attack upon South Korea. Hence, the fundamental design of international Communism has now been made clear beyond all doubt: "It is not to hold and solidify their power over the people and the territories within their reach."

The Secretary addressed his remarks to people in many areas of the world.

He warned Soviet Russia that Americans wish to live peacefully, because our free institutions flourish best in an atmosphere of peace. "But we have shown in our history that we hold these values so dear, that if we must we will fight for them."

He warned the leaders of Communist China that Moscow is using them as "dupes", and that they are standing before "the bar of judgment of mankind."

He explained to people in all areas of the world the six-point American national foreign policy: support of the United Nations, development of regional organizations within the U. N., a rapid build-up of strength in the free world, economic co-operation, readiness to negotiate on a basis of justice at all times, and a firm adherence to the fundamental principles of our democratic society.

And to the people of this nation and its allies, he gave a blunt warning. The only test of our military preparedness program is a cold calculation of our ability to withstand the forces of international Communism wherever they threaten aggression. By that test, he warned, our defense program is "inadequate".

Mr. Acheson did not bluster. He did not threaten. He did not take advantage of the anxiety of the American people to indulge in melodramatic rhetoric. Rather he spoke earnestly, calmly, straightforwardly, relying upon logic and reason instead of an appeal to the emotions.

His speech could have been phrased in plainer language and built from shorter sentences. But it would be hard to improve on its content.

## THAT HOME-BY-CHRISTMAS REMARK

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S explanation of his home-by-Christmas remark still leaves some questions unanswered. Responding to a query by a Washington radio commentator, the General cabled:

"In reply to question contained in your cable of Nov. 28 apparently greatly exaggerated statements have been attributed to some informed commanders and myself in a jocular vein expressive of the universal hope for an early termination of hostilities.

"The evident physical impossibility of fulfillment of the statements attributed to me should be its own best refutation. At no time have I ever attempted to predict the course or termination of this or any other military campaign."

Some of the unanswered questions:

Last Friday, just before leaving on a flying trip to the front, MacArthur told his field commanders: "Tell the boys when they reach the Yalu, they are going home. I want to make good on my statement that they are going to be home for Christmas or at home." Was that a jocular statement? If so, was it the proper occasion for a jocular statement that would cruelly raise false hopes in the hearts of the fighting men and their relatives back home?

On the same day, he issued a special communique on the new U. N. offensive. It said:

"If successful, this should for all practical purposes end the war, restore peace and unity to Korea, enable the prompt withdrawal of U.N. forces, and permit the complete assumption by the Korean people and nation of full sovereignty and international equality."

Is this not "predicting the course or termination" of the Korean war?

Furthermore, on Oct. 20 while he watched U. N. troops parachuting into North Korea, MacArthur said: "The war is definitely drawing to a close." Was that not a prediction?

How does General MacArthur explain the obvious impossibility of transporting all the fighting men home by Christmas, even if they were all at Pusan ready to embark today?

How did he expect to protect North Korea from further attacks across the Yalu River if all the fighting men were pulled out immediately?

What U. N. police force did he have in mind for the months after victory when the shattered nation would need assistance in stamping out guerrilla resistance?

The General has not answered the many questions posed by his thoughtless home-by-Christmas remark. He has not even begun to answer them.

## WITH TROUBLED SPIRIT . . .

THE sheer physical proportions of the proposed new atomic energy facility in South Carolina are breathtaking: an initial cost of $260,000,000, occupation of 250,000 acres of land, transfer of 1,500 families, probable expansion of electric power production throughout the Southeast, the building of one or more new cities from the ground up.

The problems it will pose for the states of South Carolina and Georgia are no less imposing. The movement of population, the influx of thousands of workers, the tremendous effect on every phase of the economy will tax the statesmanship of leaders at the local and state levels.

But even more monumental, to our way of thinking, are the military and moral implications of the new project. Though the Atomic Energy Commission was guarded in its statement, there is every indication that the Aiken-Augusta institution will contribute materially to the development of the much talked-of hydrogen bomb.

The military effectiveness of the present atomic bomb has already been demonstrated. Against suitable targets, it is the most deadly weapon yet devised by man. The military effectiveness of the hydrogen bomb is still a matter of informed speculation. It is said to pack a punch 1,000 times that of the present bombs.

The moral implications of the terrible new weapon fully match its explosive power. Man has not yet been able to control the uranium bomb, to outlaw it, to turn the knowledge that went into its making into more useful pursuits. The decision to go ahead with the hydrogen bomb underscores that failure, and leaves even further from an answer the question that perplexes every thoughtful person: Is man out to destroy himself?

This week religious leaders from all over the United States met in Cleveland to organize the National Council of Churches of Christ. One subject prominent on the agenda was the study of the moral implications of obliteration bombing. A special commission headed by the Right Rev. Angus Dun, Episcopal Bishop of Washington, D. C., reported:

"The abandonment of atomic weapons would not eliminate mass destruction, for the real moral line between what may be done and what may not be done by the Christian lies not in the realm of the distinction between weapons but in the realm of the motives for using and the consequences . . . The best hope of preventing global atomic war lies in preventing the recurrence of global war itself."

That did not answer the great question. But the Commission's report went on to voice what must be the thoughts of most of our people upon hearing the news of the AEC decision. It said it was "impossible to isolate the atomic bomb or even the projected H-bomb as belonging to an absolutely different moral category" and declared "with troubled spirit" their use "justifiable for our Government".

From The Raleigh News & Observer

## McCARTHY AT HOME

DURING the recent campaign, there were dispatches telling of the large crowds which greeted Senator McCarthy for campaign speeches in his own state of Wisconsin.

When Senator Wiley, McCarthy's colleague, was re-elected, it was generally assumed that McCarthy had been of assistance in bringing about that result.

The *Nashville Tennessean* was sufficiently curious and enterprising to find out what actually happened. An article in the *Tennessean* written from Milwaukee by Edwin R. Bailey tells the facts and makes interesting reading. Senator McCarthy spoke in 14 cities in Wisconsin during the campaign. In nine of those places, the Republican ticket received a smaller proportion of the total vote than in 1948. That is not all. The increase of Republican votes in two of the other five places is easily accounted for. One of them is the home of Senator McCarthy and the successful Republican candidate for Governor lives in the other.

Evidently, the people of his home state were not impressed favorably by McCarthy's wild charges. A better test will be had in 1952 when McCarthy will come up for re-election. In the meantime, the facts as to the 1950 election carry their own story as to McCarthy's appeal to his home folks, in the 14 communities which he himself selected and which can be assumed to be places in which he felt he would have the greatest influence.

## MacArthur Thrives On Controversy

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

NO CHARACTER like General Douglas MacArthur has ever before appeared in American history. It may be his long self-imposed service in the Orient or perhaps it is the peculiar era in which we are living that has called forth this remarkable proconsul. But more than likely it is the unique temperament and character of the man which produced the general.

The long and often sharp controversy MacArthur has carried on with the Pentagon over the conduct of the war in Korea is nothing new in his career. It is a kind of dramatic struggle, just as the Korean War is in itself a climax in the MacArthur drama. This and a following column will deal with that drama.

TO BOMB OR NOT TO BOMB

The latest phase of the controversy between Washington and Tokyo involves the question of whether Communist troop concentrations in Manchuria across the North Korean border should or should not be bombed. MacArthur, in a series of messages to the Pentagon, complained that he could not be expected to conclude the Korean War if Communist reinforcements could be moved up from a "privileged sanctuary." Therefore, he argued, the only choice was to bomb and destroy those concentrations.

This confronted the Joint Chiefs of Staff with one of the hottest potatoes tossed them in their brief but troubled history. It was difficult to see how war with China could be averted if such bombings were carried out.

Yet, the dilemma of the commander in the field had a strong appeal for Army Chief of Staff J. Lawton Collins, and even for the chairman of the joint chiefs, General Omar N. Bradley. Nearly 20 years ago MacArthur was Chief of Staff of the Army and, as Navy men like to remark, this makes him a member of one of the most exclusive and loyal clubs in the world.

The warmest opposition came from Admiral Forrest Sherman, chief of Naval Operations. Sherman brought General Hoyt Vandenberg of the Air Force around to his way of thinking. Together they prevailed upon Bradley and Collins.

That, at any rate, is the Navy version of what happened. It may reflect resentment and anger going back to World War II. While his has not been pleased with the course since, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of the Navy through most of the Pacific operations, carried on a continuous and often hot exchange with MacArthur on the conduct of the war in that theater. It ended at the Pearl Harbor virtually break in relations between the two.

Those who knew the ins and outs of these inner conflicts always look to MacArthur for the last word, for gesture and for a novel strategy to embarrass them. Last week he produced both the gesture and the word as though to retaliate for being so often overruled by Washington. He flew in his unarmed transport plane deep into Communist Chinese territory and over Communist Chinese troops. And he promised to end the war and bring the boys home by Christmas.

This last produced several private explosions in Washington. One of the loudest, as might have been expected, came from the Navy. Even though fighting should be ended, said Navy men, there would not be sufficient ships to do a mass transport job. They recalled, with some malice, that in last official and confidential draft notes of President Truman's meeting with General MacArthur on Wake Island in October, it was how MacArthur reference to getting at least half the boys home in time for Thanksgiving.

But the sounds of greatest dismay came from State Dept. planners. They have been assuming that it would be necessary to keep a considerable number of troops in Korea, after the shooting stopped to make sure that order was restored and that democratic self-government should have at least a chance. In this connection the presence of thousands of armed Communist guerrillas throughout Korea is a factor that must be taken into account in trying to put the country together again.

MacArthur is a great general, as the record abundantly shows. But he seems often such a wayward politician-diplomat; a proconsul who acknowledges no superior; living out a drama that owes not a little to his own romantic imagination. He has won plaudits and hero worship such as are given to few men. But at times he seems almost as though for him, in his loneliness and his isolation, it could never be enough.

## Translation From The Chinese

## Truman Must Forget Pride, Woo Congress

By THE ALSOPS

WASHINGTON

AFTER his customary initial reaction of rather cocky defiance, President Truman seems to have settled glumly down to face the post-election facts. At least this is the natural inference from a reliable report that the President will no longer press for the two great, symbolic measures of the Fair Deal, the Brannan Farm Plan and the Ewing Health Plan.

If Truman had not himself announced that he would continue to fight for his entire Fair Deal program, without abating one jot or tittle, the abandonment of the Brannan and Ewing plans would have no great meaning. After all, they proved to be such obvious political dynamite that even the most ardent and official Fair Deal Senatorial candidates, like Lucas in Illinois, Lovelace in Iowa and Campbell in Indiana, had declared against them before election day. Thus no one needs to worry whether the Brannan and Ewing plans will be enacted.

FUTURE IMPORTANCE

The President's decision not to press for these plans is vitally important, none-the-less, for the curious reason that it bears directly on the future of American foreign and domestic policy.

In brief, there is only one way for the President to save his foreign and defense program, and this is to upset the new balance in Congress established by the November 7 voting. And this is so, in turn, because Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio now commands a potential majority of the Senate, which, if solidified, he can use to cut the American foreign and defense policy to ribbons.

This potential Taft majority is composed of three elements. First, there are the habitually isolationist, right-wing Republicans, whose representation in the Senate has been heavily increased by the victories of such men as Welker of Idaho. Second, there are the relatively moderate Republicans like Hickenlooper of Iowa, who will now tend to follow Taft because they think his political line has been proved good medicine at the polls. Third, there are the Southern Democrats, who will tend to follow Taft because they are innately conservative and hate Truman more and more with every passing day.

In tackling this formidable array of enemies, even and potential, Truman can ignore the isolationist, right-wing Republicans. Nothing can be done with them. But much can still be done with the Republican moderates, if Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson is sacrificed, and another man, like former ECA chief Paul Hoffman, is named Secretary of State.

As to the Southern Democrats, nothing much can be done with the top-ranking men like Sen. Harry F. Byrd, who actually went to Ohio during the campaign to proclaim his intention to vote against Sen. Taft. But much can certainly be done with the Southern rank and file if the President is also willing to sacrifice the items on the Fair Deal program the Southerners dislike the most.

Unfortunately, however, the sacrifice of the Brannan and Ewing plans is a mere hors d'oeuvres, a mere commencement of the oblation, in the view of these Southerners. What they really want is to see Truman sacrifice most of his civil rights measures, which leaders as the two influential Georgia Senators, Walter George and Richard Russell, have sworn they will be satisfied with nothing less.

Dropping Acheson and putting civil rights temporarily on the shelf will produce a changed Congressional situation in which enough of our foreign and defense policy can survive so that this nation can survive. It may be very unfortunate, in the case of Acheson, it is surely grossly unjust that the babies should have to be thrown to the wolves in this manner. But the important thing now, as suggested in the last report in this space, is to get the sleigh out of the woods.

EXPEDIENT ACTION

Luckily there are a good many men around Truman, and among these several of the most ordinarily astute. Presumably, they see the problem in precisely this light. Expedient action to regain control of Congress has already been urged upon Truman. It will continue to be urged upon him.

Barring the Yugoslav aid bill, the present special session is of course no more than an interlude. But if the President has not faced and acted upon the practical facts by Jan. 3, when the new Congress assembles, it will be time to expect the worst. Many Congressional acts of blind folly and willful ignorance will then be inevitable. And in the present world situation even one such act will be enough to shatter the whole Western alliance against Soviet aggression.

Collected By Bill Sharpe

## TURPENTINE DRIPPINGS

### Boys Are That Way

(Darlington News & Press)

I went to my first fair at about 5 or 6. It is one of the earliest things I can remember. And its impressions are still fresh.

We boarded the 4 o'clock train at White Rock, stopped to take on wood at Mettz woodrack, and got to Columbia, 18 miles away, at 5 P. M. We took a hack to my aunt's house, ate early, and then walked the one block up to Main Street where the fair was held then.

The lights and the crowd quite overwhelmed me. And the confetti they were throwing was beautiful stuff, I thought. It was thick on the sidewalk, and I scraped it up and packed by pockets with it when my folks weren't looking. Later they noticed it and made me empty the unsanitary stuff from the street out. I cried and then they bought me a nickel package of that shredded bits of bright paper. But I didn't throw mine. It was a treasure that I kept.

The shows and concessions were along the side streets, and Main Street looked to me like a moving mass of humanity. I didn't know there were so many folks in the world. I couldn't see out, except when I looked up there was a wall of merry-makers all around me all the time. I hung on to my mother's dress. Once I changed hands with my confetti package and turned her girl loose for a moment. When I reached back for it a man had moved in there. I was panic-stricken and hurriedly worked my way through the crowd. I started calling her, but my small shrill voice could not be heard above the din of merrymakers. I let out to crying, and a friendly cop got me. The moment I spent in his arms seemed like an age, as I suffered and sobbed. He held me high so they might see me or me them. Soon we found them. And no greater solace has ever come to a human being than that. I wanted to go home right then. And I didn't care to go to fairs any more. To me they were monstrous, hideous things, where children got lost. And nothing could be more dreadful.

I am still thankful every time I hear a public address system blaring at a fair. There was no such thing then.

### Modern Nuisances

(V. C. Marley, Asheboro Courier-Tribune)

We not only have the living room out of doors nowadays, but we have the flower gardens indoors. The craze to grow African violets has gotten around until almost every woman must have extra shelves, tables, pots, and pans all over the house. I told Oscar King the other day that I have to get an order from court to take a window at home, and that if it got much worse I wouldn't have anywhere to lay my pants when I went to bed. Guess I'll go to sleepin' in my breeches!

### If You Can

(Asheville Citizen)

"The drafted French private's pay is $1.02 a month, of which half is reprocnsted by tobacco"—if you can call that pay, and call French tobacco tobacco."

### Come In Singing

(Mrs. Theo Davis, Zebulon Record)

It reminded me of what a colored neighbor, Annie Belle High, said when I remarked that her husband always was singing when he came into the yard after dusk. "Yes, she replied, "I trained him that way. I told him it's always safest to let folks know who you are when you go to their home. And I even told him if he stay out late and come home in the night, he better come singing. I got a shotgun and nobody's going to come in unless I know who it is." It's really a pretty good idea—to come singing.

### Another Reason

(Winston-Salem Journal)

The fellow who eats a large meal "is gorging himself in order to have a sense of security and power," according to David Rice, psychologist. Maybe so, but merely being hungry conceivably might have something to do with it.

### Sing While You Drive

(Holt McPherson, Shelby Star)

At 45 miles per hour, sing . . . "Highways are Happy Ways."

At 55 miles sing . . . "I'm but a Strange Here, Heaven is My Home."

At 65 miles sing . . . "Nearer My God to Thee."

At 75 miles sing . . . "When The Roll Is Called Up Yonder I'll Be There."

At 85 sing . . . "Lord, I'm Coming Home."

### That Wide

(Sanford Herald)

When we were in the Fairview restaurant Sunday morning George Fisher in remarking of the defeat of the Tar Heels by Wake Forest asked us if we had seen Glenn McIver, ardent supporter of the Baptists.

"He was in here last night," Mr. Fisher said, "and his grin reached out beyond either side of his coffee cup."

### Trick Or Treat

(Goldsboro News-Argus)

Funniest thing happened at one house. A child knocked on the door about 11 P. M. Scores had done so earlier and asked "trick or treat."

The harrassed housewife, looked frantically for something else. Found only a couple of magnesia wafers.

Handed these to the boy saying "they should be just the thing if you have eaten as much as my boy who has just come in."

The husband had overheard. He hurried to the kitchen. Found a couple of apples.

Called the lad from the corner a half block away and switched treats.

### Ever Since

(Camden Chronicle)

A psychologist says that boys and girls are attracted to each other almost from infancy. Well you've heard about the young writer who was interviewing Gene Kelly the movie star. It was apparent the actor was in a hurry so the writer proposed that he ask the questions and Kelly answer. So for quite a time the questions and answers flew back and forth rapidly. Finally the writer hesitated. "There are just two more questions, Mr. Kelly, and I hope you don't mind answering them." he said. Kelly nodded. "Do you really like the girls" the writer asked. "You bet I do," answered Kelly. "And when did you first start liking them?" the writer asked. Kelly smiled. "I started liking the girls the minute I found out they weren't boys," he answered.

### We're Thriving

(Spring Hope Enterprise)

Would you believe there are 34 two car families in Spring Hope? . . . and not that it makes any difference, but there are more people living elsewhere and working in Spring Hope than there are living here and commuting to other places to work.

## Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

# Pentagon Alerted By False War Alarm

WASHINGTON

IT was all hushed up, but one day last week practically every top military man in Washington was anxiously scanning the sky in anticipation of an enemy air raid on the nation's capital.

Reason for their concern was a cable from India which read: "Alert all U. S. cities they are due to be bombed within the next 24 hours."

Astonished clerks at the message center immediately made a dozen copies—on message center forms—and shot them out to the key offices. The cryptic message, on official stationery, had all the appearances of being an official warning. Washington was completely jittery. Not asleep during Pearl Harbor, word of the impending attack was flashed from the Pentagon to every key office throughout the city—including the White House.

Unofficial couriers sped the message to the National Security Council, a sergeant raced into Defense Secretary Marshall's office, the Central Intelligence Agency was alerted, Pentagon stenographers during the news made frantic phone calls to advise their friends and relatives. Tension was mounting to the breaking point.

Then the bubble burst amid a sea of very red faces.

A few calm officers decided to check the name signed to the cable from India. They discovered that the signer wasn't employed by the State Dept., wasn't a CIA agent, wasn't in Army, Navy or Air intelligence. In fact, he wasn't a U. S. Government employee of any kind.

He was, they learned, an American tourist stopping off in India. Examination of the original cable revealed it had been sent on Nov. 23.

One officer glanced at a calendar. "Nov. 23 was Thanksgiving Day," he said. Then he queried, "What are some Americans apt to do if they're in India on Thanksgiving Day?"

"Get drunk," was the reply.

The assembled officers nodded in agreement. Washington was saved.

### Soviet Secret Weapons

AMERICAN ordnance officers are popeyed at Soviet weapons, captured in Korea. They are so amazed that they are hastily revising their estimates of Russian military might and are convinced that the United States has been underestimating Russian strength by as much as 50 per cent.

A preliminary survey indicates that Russia sent nearly two billion dollars worth of military aid to North Korea, which is MORE THAN THE TOTAL AMERICAN DELIVERIES TO ALL NORTH ATLANTIC PACT COUNTRIES COMBINED. And this does not include plants and ships which the Russians did not supply to North Korea in quantity.

Furthermore, markings on the equipment have been traced to Russian factories that U. S. intelligence thought were producing civilian goods. These captured weapons are now being tested and evaluated at the Aberdeen, Md., ordnance center.

The most effective weapons captured from the North Koreans are heavy mortars and burp guns, which laid down the most terrific firepower that the American Army has ever faced.

For example, the captured Russian 120-mm. trench mortar is heavier than the comparable 4.2-inch U. S. mortar; also fires 1,800 yards farther. In addition, the North Koreans used a mortar even heavier than 120-mm., which the Army has not yet evaluated.

The Russian burp gun has a drum-type magazine and fires at a terrifically rapid rate. Most of these were inscribed with 1950 manufacturing markings, thus refuting the Soviet claim that they had had shipped no arms to North Korea since 1945.

### Soviet Jeep

PROBABLY the most fascinating captured equipment is the Russian jeep. This is slightly larger and more comfortable than the American jeep, has better seats, double springs and better shock absorbers. However, its vital parts are still modeled after the out-moded A and B types, made by Ford.

Several BA-64 light-armored cars were also captured. However, they are distinctly inferior to the American M-8 in maneuverability, firepower and defense against small arms.

Most captured Soviet rifles are modeled after the U. S. Springfield 1903. They weigh ten pounds, use five-round clips and fire at a slower rate than modern U. S. rifles.

However, a novel, hand-shoulder antitank gun was captured that is easy to maneuver and can pierce armor up to two and one-half inches. The Russia-made Goryunov machine gun can also be used against aircraft by reversing the gun and elevating the tail. Its effective range is 900 yards, but it is difficult to carry and load. The North Koreans also used an SU-76 self-propelled gun, mounted on a T-34 tank, which was effective until the U. S. Pershing and Patton tanks showed up and outshot it.