

Marshall Cites Critical Situation Facing Allies

Secretary Speaker At Pact Meet

Eisenhower Talked As Commander

By ELTON C. FAY
WASHINGTON—(AP)—Secretary of Defense Marshall appealed today to the defense ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to be "realistic in the appreciation of the present critical situation" as they shape the combined force for defense against Communism.

"We must face facts without prejudice," Marshall said in an address prepared for the opening of the NATO defense committee meeting at which the French refused to accept a proposal for formation of a Western European army as part of the integrated force in due for a thorough going over.

However, Marshall made no direct reference to the situation in the text of his formal welcoming address.

He offered some sober words of warning about what he said is the North Atlantic nations let down in their efforts to build strong defenses against Communism.

"What has been done so far, I think, may be far from enough," the potential collective force of the United Nations is not enough to deter the aggressor in Korea. The actual collective force of the North Atlantic states may not be enough to deter aggression in our North Atlantic area and defense is not enough to resist attack without serious and critical initial losses. That gap in our military strength we must close as quickly as possible. Out of this meeting should come recommendations that will make us stronger to meet the present threats but to do no more quickly than past procedure would indicate.

Marshall also proposed that the people of the pact countries be told that each of the nations is giving to the common force. He said the people "are entitled to a bill of particulars."

"The eyes of the whole world are focused upon this day," he said. "Citizens are eager to ascertain what forces are to be raised, how and when, and what the nation under the North Atlantic pact will contribute. They are clearly concerned."

Marshall noted that during the next few weeks he will be going to Europe to meet with the expenditures of "vast sums of money for our mutual aid."

As part of the recommendations passed up to it from the subordinate military committee of chiefs of staff, the defense committee had before it the proposal for formation of a combined headquarters with a supreme commander in charge. That recommendation is being studied.

MOVES INDICATED
Without trying to forecast what the lawmakers will do, top manpower experts said today that the new session early next year. Congressional committee staffs already are studying the problem.

LITTLE GIRL SNATCHED FROM STORM



Mr. and Mrs. Earl Perry try to please their 4½-year-old daughter, Jean, at a hospital in Seattle. The child was lost in the woods in one of the season's worst storms. She was found by a soldier who was part of a 500-man search party that combed the woods most of the night. (Acme Telephoto.)

Talks With President Truman

Ike Available For Military Job

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower assured President Truman today that he is willing to take any uniformed assignment given him. But he said the President had not made any direct proposal for him to take command of North Atlantic military forces.

"The President didn't put the question to me," the five-star general said in response to reporters' questions after a conference with Mr. Truman.

The exchange, however, was by no means a complete throw-down of advance reports that the White House talk would center on the question of Eisenhower taking command of the 12-nation Western Europe defense force.

The job of supreme commander has not yet been created. That is up to the North Atlantic pact organization.

Eisenhower, who was supreme allied commander in Europe in World War II, visited the White House last week to discuss the pact nations met in a session which might present an invitation for a member country to supply a man to take command.

He opened the exchange with reporters by telling them: "I have not the time you hope for. I had a talk with the President, but we only explored general conditions and ideas."

"No definite decisions were made," he said. "I should not repeat again, as I should not to the Army and Navy ready to do anything. I am not sure."

Any assignment given me I'll do to the best of my ability, no matter what it is."

A reporter at the White House, however, said Eisenhower had been proposed again for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1952, and that what difference it would make politically if he accepted the defense assignment.

Smiling, Eisenhower replied: "I have no intention of doing in 1952 anything different from what I am doing now."

"I'm just trying to get along—nothing to defend myself for. I think I'm important."

From the White House he went back to the Pentagon where he had been in conference with members of the military command before his call on the President.

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