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ANOTHER FATEFUL DECISION

YESTERDAY an anxious but determined America heard the grim news that most everyone had been expecting. The President, acting upon the advice of his military chiefs and after consultation with Congressional leaders, had approved the use of ground troops in the effort to stem the invasion of South Korea. The decision was made with the same swiftness and assurance that the original decision to use sea and air forces was made.

range far to the South within hours after General MacArthur completed his inspection of the fighting area. Day by day the United States and the free nations joined with us are getting deeper and deeper into the Korean conflict. Now the orders have gone out to the Air Force and the Navy to bomb and shell targets north of the 38th Parallel. Those orders make sense. Certainly, if we are to succeed in an all-out effort to defeat the Korean Communists, we must seek to disrupt their supply operations to the rear.

THE MAN FOR THE JOB
IT WOULD BE the understatement of all time to say that General Douglas MacArthur has a few critics here and there in the world. Hosts of American servicemen returned from the Far East with bitter recollections of the imperious gentleman. Since his tour of occupation duty in Japan, he has accumulated many enemies. He has decided the military bureaucracy he has imposed on that nation. He is, we readily admit, a somewhat pompous, conceited, and arrogant specimen of the military man.

GRAHAM'S office was flooded with letters this week from supporters and admirers. One letter, typical of most, came from an out-of-the-state newspaperman who said there was no shame in being defeated by prejudice, fear and greed. Graham's office force was still in a dazed condition Monday, but came out of it slowly during the week as scores of Senators and other Capitol workers streamed in, expressing regrets at the defeat. Their jobs, of course, will continue through the November primaries.

HUP, TWO, THREE, FOUR

THIS is no time for comedy, to be sure, but more than an old cliché permitted himself a grim smile yesterday when President Truman gave the green-light to the infantry in South Korea. Proud of our Air Force and proud of our Navy, the old grocer would not get his word, "Hup, two, three, four" without, long been aware that bombs can't bomb when the weather says and ships can't shell when the action is inland.

MOST newsmen, while genuinely regretting the outcome of his close friends among the capitol press corps, he was a true type of Senator, who said what he believed. However, politics finally did much to bring him in line, and toward the end was thinking, "If I say this, it will affect so-and-so." This, of course, is inevitable if you are to be respected. It is, however, not a laudable quality in some issues on which the people look for leadership.

SENATE INTERLUDE

URING the grave Senate debate Monday on the events in Korea, there was a light interlude which helped to relieve the tension. We pass it along in hopes it will tickle yours, too. Senator Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was talking about the "Hup, two, three, four" slogan. Senator Willie Knowland of California, a bitter critic of past Administration policy in the Far East, kept tossing questions at Mr. Connally. Finally, the amiable Texan decided to yield for one question asking: "I should prefer to wait a minute. I know the answer to the question about 'Hup, two, three, four' is 'Hup, two, three, four'." Mr. Connally continued his discourse, pointing out that free peoples might act outside the United Nations to stop the aggression in Korea.

GRAHAM'S defeat and win in Korea arrived on front pages simultaneously. Columnists and editors on both sides immediately became too engrossed in happenings in the Far East to pay too much attention to domestic upsets. However, there was some interesting reactions. Perhaps the most prophetic comment was made the Friday prior to the runoff by The Nation. "America's 'Liberators' are being tested by the atomic bomb. Some North Carolinians believe that Senator Graham would not have been forced into a runoff if the Supreme Court had not handed down its unanimous indictment of Jim Crow. . . . If this is so, many of Senator Graham's supporters, even they, still think the judicial victory worth the price."

UPSET IN NORTH CAROLINA

THE effects of sharpening the race issue are now being read in the reactions of another Southern state. Reports from North Carolina say the Negro question played a decisive part in the run-off victory of Willis Smith over Senator Frank P. Graham in the Democratic primaries. The first primary canvassers in Florida reported that a similar accentuation of the race issue was the chief factor in the defeat of Senator Pepper. Do these results mean that sharpening this issue will give additional seeds to the conservative Democratic and continue to weaken the Truman force? If so, both sides might well stop and ask where such a course leads. We believe conservatism has souder long-range grounds, clearly separating itself from race prejudice and injustice. We also believe liberalization will find it wiser to emphasize education, clearly dissociating itself from coercion that takes no account of custom.

WASHINGTON
SEMI-SIMULTANEOUSLY with the Korean crisis top British defense experts arrived in Washington for talks with the American military. The fact that they came as the Korean crisis broke was an accident, but nevertheless it was a coincidence. They were accompanied by Conservative member of Parliament, urged U.S. Secretary of State to discontinue the atomic bomb. They are: Air Marshal Sir Ralph Cochran, Vice Chief of the Royal Air Force, and Dr. Richard Cockburn, an atomic bomb scientist.

'You Can See How North Korea Was Invaded'



YOU CAN SEE HOW NORTH KOREA WAS INVADED

News From Washington

Graham Defeat Stirs Capital

By TOM SCHLESINGER
Charlottesville News Special Writer
SENATOR GRAHAM'S office was flooded with letters this week from supporters and admirers. One letter, typical of most, came from an out-of-the-state newspaperman who said there was no shame in being defeated by prejudice, fear and greed.

Quote, Unquote

The quickest way to wipe out a friendship is to sponge on it—Stuartville (Miss.) News
The reason holders have to build up their political fences once in a while is that straddling straddlers wear them down—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

WASHINGTON
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Secret Reports

The Admiral was promptly summoned to appear before the Senate Intelligence Committee on July 2. However, he did not appear. Later, it developed that he had been called to the White House. At 4 P. M. however, he arrived before the Senate Intelligence Committee, accompanied by his attorney, who said he had taken them completely by surprise.

No Russians in Korean Attack

WASHINGTON
The United States has made no commitments one way or the other. PARTIALLY conflicting stories as to why we were caught off base in Korea were given the Senate Appropriations Committee this week.

State Department's Losing Expert In Russian Affairs

By JOSEPH W. STEWART ALSO
WASHINGTON
LOW SALARIES, small pensions and occasional public torture by the big paymasters of the State Department have transformed a whole region, raising it to a new life, as did David C. Keenan, who has been helped to say his country and his politics are in the hands of Keenan.

These remarks are timely because George Keenan is now in fact leaving his post as chief of the State Department's Russian staff, and because, at this instant, the Korean crisis proves the incalculable worth of the service he has given the United States. LEAST KNOWN
Keenan has always been the least known of the big American policy-makers in the State Department. He is a professional public servant, with emphasis on the professional, and subtle to the point of remaining in the background while politicians hold the center of the stage. He is also an unassuming, plain, untelevisual—although it is perhaps difficult to say so in a man who wears a suit of the service he wears with a grace that is a Congress that sends disloyalty in all men who are not Keenan. He is a man of few words, and his remarks are always striking their mark.
That is the reason why, even in Washington, Keenan was more nearly a private phenomenon than a public figure. He has made a comparable public contribution. Characteristically, he has been in the background in the world drama that has been made when he "set the X" article in the Nation. He has been in the forefront of the "The Long March to the East" article in the Nation. He is a quiet suburban house and the Pennsylvania farm which has been his home since 1923. He is not employed by a future World Ministry of Truth.
Keenan was, in fact, at a time when the United States had no relations with the Soviet Union. The study of Russia and Russian affairs attracted both George Keenan and his partner in policy-making, Charles E. Bohlen, perhaps in the same way that Keenan came as a Russian specialist was in the case of Bohlen. Keenan was uncle, another George Keenan, whose spouse of the czarist system was a political refugee who created one of the great international upsurges of the past—war years. Keenan and Bohlen both had the same surprising choice to specialize in Russian politics. And thus, at that critical moment when the second world war was ending, the people of the United States had in their service two of the most intuitive and thoroughly informed men, for whom the Soviet Union had no mystery wrapped in an enigma.

Here's All The Information About The New Draft Law

By JAMES MARLOW
WASHINGTON
THIS IS AN ABC ON THE NEW DRAFT ACT. The Selective Service Act which Congress passed last week will go into effect on July 1, 1950. It will remain law until July 1, 1951. The law will be replaced by a new law which has been in effect since 1948, except for a couple of changes, only one of which need be mentioned here. The new law means:
1. Every youth must register with his local draft board, or a place designated by it, within five days after reaching his 18th birthday. If he can't be drafted until he's 19.
2. Every youth between 18 and 26 who has not yet registered—can be drafted into the armed forces for 21 months' service, unless deferred or exempted for one reason or another.
3. Usually although this draft law has been on the books since 1948, no one has been drafted in the past 18 months. Why? Because the law requires that the men to be drafted have voluntarily enlisted to make drafting others unnecessary. The law provides for running about 34,000 a month.
EXEMPTIONS
Youths who can be exempted from the draft because they are:
1. Ministers and students studying for a degree in any field.
2. Physically, mentally, and morally unfit.
3. Members of the armed forces or the Reserve. But—and this is important—this exemption can be replaced by the new law—and the President can call them into active service if he deems it necessary.
4. State governors or others elected by the people of an entire State, or by the people of a Federal legislature, state and Federal judges.
5. Survivors of some families which lost one or more members due to service in the armed forces.
6. Conscientious objectors to military service, by their religious beliefs. They can't perform any kind of military service or engage in combat. They still have to prove to the Russians had a large military training center on the Northern side of the border, but he had no reports of a Communist soldier or captured.
"Furthermore," he said, "I don't expect any more Communist agents in the area."