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McCARRAN'S BLUNDERBUSS BILL

THE newsreel cameras the other day showed a young soldier sitting on a hospital lawn. The youngster told how he had been wounded in Korea and sent back to the U. S. To end his short talk, he said:

"What I want to know, if we're going to fight Communism overseas, why not fight it here at home first."

The young man was not billed as a monumental thinker, but his question exhibited a rare clarity of thought.

Of course we must fight the Stalinists at home. Not only must we combat their propaganda with truth, but we must also prevent them from carrying out espionage or sabotage.

That much is clear to everyone. The problem arises when you try to determine the most acceptable program for doing that.

Sen. McCarran, a Democrat from Nevada, is convinced that his program is the best program. Register all Communists and "Communist Front organizations" now, says he.

Well and good, but we are not exactly certain what will happen to an innocent man who denies he's a Communist and refuses to register himself, despite insistence from other sources that he's a Red. The penalty, we imagine, might be quite severe. That's where the McCarran Bill falls short—it doesn't specify how Communists and "Communist Front organizations" shall be determined. Nor would it prevent Communists from carrying out their schemes after registration.

From past knowledge of the Senator from Nevada, we would not be content to see *him* sitting in judgment. Sen. McCarran, like many another rabid anti-Communist, has the dangerous habit of calling anyone with whom he disagrees a Communist.

As *The Greensboro Daily News* wisely points out, his blunderbuss bill might "miss the real Communists and hit the Constitution."

Most of us are willing to forfeit some of our constitutional rights when the country is endangered, but we cannot see much point in becoming completely hysterical about security.

There is a bill—the Kilgore "substitute"—that guarantees "immobilization" of Stalinists just as surely as does the McCarran Bill, and the Kilgore Bill will not burn down the house to catch the rats. It specifies that Communists or other potential home-front enemies are to be placed in detention in the event of war or other emergency. J. Edgar Hoover says his FBI knows where they are, and what they're up to.

The President has vowed to veto the McCarran Bill if Congress passes it; and it is not certain that McCarran & Co. can muster enough votes to over-ride a veto. It also appears that President Truman would give the Kilgore "substitute" a better reception.

The Senate is scheduled to begin voting on a subversive control measure on Tuesday. In view of the glaring defects of the McCarran bill and the known attitude of the President, it would be better for the Senate either to adopt the Kilgore substitute or to find still another answer to the problem of controlling domestic Communists without jeopardizing the liberties of the rest of us.

INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE

THE gentlemen who make up the board of directors of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce are by no means visionary spendthrifts. They are hard-headed businessmen, who know what it means to add $3 million to the City's bonded indebtedness. And they know that their own business establishments, and those of other Chamber of Commerce members, will bear a major part of the burden of amortizing those bonds.

At the same time, they realize that courageous investment in the City's future is the best guarantee that Charlotte will continue to pace the Carolinas in the rapid growth and development of the present era. It was that realization, more than any other one thing, that inspired their unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement of the $3 million auditorium - coliseum project to go before the voters on Oct. 14.

They went even further. They decided to put the whole force of their organization to work in support of the bond issue, a decision that will mean a good deal more to the success of the campaign than a mere verbal endorsement.

All too often, business interests in American communities take the short-range view of public improvement projects, and worry more about the immediate cost than the long-range benefit. The Charlotte Chamber of Commerce has shown itself increasingly militant in support of worthy projects in recent years. Yesterday's action by the directors was in the best traditions of that useful organization.

ODE TO CONGRESSMEN

WASHINGTON — (UP) — Representative Robert F. Rich, (R-Pa.), the Congressman who always wants to know "Where will we get the money?" said he wasn't kidding when he suggested recently that the House hire a staff psychiatrist.

"I wasn't speaking with levity," he said. "I was in dead earnest. I think it just as proper that members be required to take a psychiatric examination as it is for them to take a loyalty oath."

* * *

CONGRESSMEN, Congressmen, a man conspires with the wisdom of Sigmund Freud, to chart your fears and your desires and all the dreams with which you've toyed. He's giving thought to a mental clinic to find if you are schizophrenic. You may be paranoic or badly repressed, but face the analyst and do your best. If you have dreams beyond comprehension, tell him your past; it'll ease the tension.

Did you ever dream of becoming President? And of the White House, a life-long resident? If you did, best run and hide; that is a sure fire sign of parricide. And the time you stuffed that ballot box? Was that dementia? or praecox?

When you were young, an aspiring lawyer, did you ever show signs of paranoia? Ever think you were followed by a man named Patrick? Quit worrying, all your problems are psychiatric. They have a cure for mental block; also relief from traumatic shock.

If the thought of "strait-jackets makes you itch, then take your problem to Congressman Rich.

EDITORIALETTES

A valid defense of democracy comes from Ben Benson, leader of the Hobo Fellowship Union of America. Urging hobos to help win the Korean War by staying off the roads and volunteering for military service, he says: "You can't be a hobo in Russia or North Korea or any of the other Russian satellites."

Running a war on a shoestring is all right if it doesn't—like most shoestrings—pop when a little extra pressure is applied.

This week's You-Don't-Say! item: Lee Pressman, former CIO leader, says he used to be a Communist.

Headline in *The Greensboro Daily News*: "Dropped Handkerchief Wrecks School Bus." Driver have a roving eye?

A Marine on guard duty at Cherry Point was chased by a bear. If worst comes to worst, we hope it'll be the other way around.

A dispatch from Camden, S. C., reports that a move is on to restore Bernard Baruch's birthplace and maintain it as a shrine to him. We'd like to hear the old gentleman's acid comment on that.

There will be no comment from this corner on the report from Reinholds, Pa., that for the second straight year a preacher won the annual Pennsylvania Dutch liar's contest.

Is there any way the country can stock-pile statesmanship?

From The Greensboro Daily News

PROFANE DIPLOMACY

ONE of the most useful suggestions we have heard lately in the field of foreign policy comes from the New York World Telegram and Sun. It is that John L. Lewis be appointed as a United States delegate to the United Nations Security Council.

The advantages are obvious. John L. would act as relief pitcher in the hurling of epithets. His talents of invective are wasted on William Green, the coal barons and Mr. Truman. But in Molotov, Vishinsky and Malik he would meet philological foremen worthy of his verbal steel.

Thus when Moscow puts the Truman Administration in the cannibal category and gently refers to Secretary of the Navy Matthews as "one of the most thick-skulled, most reactionary armor-bearers of Wall Street," whose "hands are saturated with blood," there should be an American spokesman who can answer in kind.

Mr. Austin is a gentleman and an amateur at this sort of vituperative vocabulary. H. L. Mencken is ailing and Brand of the "Iconoclast" is dead. But we will have John L. Lewis, pastmaster of the purple patch, epicure of the epithet, professor of the pyrotechnical phrase, and disher-out of the linguistic Limberger.

Mr. Truman should appoint John L. and John L. should accept, if not for patriotic reasons, then for the fun he and everybody else would get out of it.

A Report From The Front Line

Tragic U. S. Weakness Blamed On Pentagon

By JOSEPH ALSOP

WITH U. S. FORCES IN KOREA

WHEN the situation is "fluid," which in this war means wholly unstable and quite possibly disastrous, this reporter cannot compete with his colleagues who write for tomorrow's paper. It may be helpful, all the same, to try to explain why we are so suddenly suffering a fearful reverse here. It is a long, bitter and significant story, which ends with Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson.

In brief, during the past week, the enemy managed to mount a primitive but effective offensive, using his limited stocks of heavy military equipment only in big areas, but lavishly expending man power everywhere. Albeit with shocking losses, this offensive has frustrated the American strategists of the line, justifying the new American self confidence lately reported in this space. In the long South Korean sector, however, a major breakthrough has been achieved. And as these words are written, the outcome is totally uncertain.

South Koreans Good Fighters

NO doubt the Pentagon will new revive the silly canard of its first days of the war, that the South Koreans will not fight. But the plain fact is that the South Korean divisions had been fighting continuously in the line for anywhere from sixty to seventy days. They had sustained appalling casualties—one regiment, known to this reporter has lost no less than 1,000 men in three times the original strength of its rolls. And they had still held on although they were often ill-supplied with small arms ammunition, food and even water, and although they frequently had to endure, for want of poor communications, to go securing needed artillery and air support.

In these circumstances, it is not necessary to ask why the South Koreans broke at last under heavy enemy attack. The question is rather, why such an excessive burden was imposed upon them for so long. The answer is simple. Lt.-Gen. Walton H. Walker well knew the South Koreans' difficulties and did his best to remedy them. He also knew well that the burden was excessive. But he was forced to take the risk, because he did not have enough American troops to relieve our allies, by shortening the South Korean sector of the defense perimeter.

This may surprise people at home, who heard the President's recent announcement that we have five American divisions in Korea. Unfortunately, however, this announcement merely provoked the men in the line in Korea to grim, coarse laughter. The present troop strength cannot be discussed in detail, but the realities of the situation may be suggested by having a look at the past.

Using the word "division" in the same way, the President might have said a month ago that we had three divisions in Korea, the 24th, the 25th and the 1st Cavalry. Since three divisions constitute a corps, any informed person would then have assumed that the usual strength and power of a corps were being brought to bear. But anyone making that assumption would have sadly deluded.

Johnson Gutted Army Divisions

THE divisions themselves were condemned to feebleness. In the first place, when Secretary of Defense Johnson, on taking office, arbitrarily gutted what the President had left of the late James V. Forrestal's American rearmament program. In order to retain the divisional structure, which are intermediate between division and army and serve as pools for heavy weapons, were therefore necessarily impressed. And this meant that there would be none of the vital corps tanks, no powerful corps artillery, no corps signals or administrative structures.

Such was the inner nature, in the Army, of the famous process of "cutting fat but not muscle" and getting ready to "lick Joe Stalin." The result, according to an official estimate from the highest source, was to leave the first three divisions that entered Korea with less than one-half the normal fire power of an equivalent grouping at war strength.

It is true that some of the worst gaps in our forces here have recently been filled by the expedient of committing the American strategic reserve in Korea in a time of universal peril in the world. But even so, the President must have been gravely misled by responsible persons when he claimed we had five divisions in the field—unless a division is to mean a mere half empty shell with an official number. That is why the foxholes in the American lines are still spaced at intervals of sixty yards, and why the American line could not be further extended.

Some may argue that Gen. Walker ought to have shortened the whole defense perimeter, American and South Korean, by further reducing the beachhead. Certainly he was strongly encouraged not to do so by the Pentagon, so hungry for headline-making victory, so fearful of the political repercussions of retreat. At any rate, in all fairness, even were accepted in artillery, communications and other essentials in this moment of crisis, it must be said that Gen. Walker has done wonderfully well to hold the Chandong-Taegu-Pohang defense line for so long with such poor resources.

Walker's Resources Slender

ONCE before, at Taejon, he barely saved his whole position from disintegration. A little later, when the enemy threatened strongly threatened the approaches to Pusan, he blocked the threat with a single regiment, three tanks, and his own Army headquarters security company. This brisk, stout, impretentious little well man has never ratted, and has always made a little go a very long way. If he fails now, it will not be his fault.

In plain words, it will be the fault of those who defrauded the American people, claiming they were making America strong when they were making America weak. This evening, because of that weakness, all is chaotic. At worst, the present crisis could produce catastrophe. At best, it will end with the loss of vital positions, dearly bought with the blood of young Americans. When one has seen these young men, hopeful and brave and full of good gifts, fall blown in battle, it is hard not to demand a just and ruthless penalty from the guilty men, the tellers of untruths, the organizers of weakness and disaster.

Recess-Bent Senate Ignores Statehood Bills, Racks Reds

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON

ANYONE WHO has ever watched a herd of cattle trying each one to push through the same gate can get an idea of the atmosphere in Congress in these closing days. Yippee, the stampede is on!

It's all quite understandable. Back home in a great many instances the opposition has long been out on the hustings. And if the Senator or the Congressman flies back for a two or three-day spot of campaigning, the opposition demands in ringing public tones to know why the representative of the Umpteenth District is not in Washington doing his duty by the confused and anxious yet God-fearing and hard-working people of the Umpteenth.

UNHAPPY CONSEQUENCES

But while it is understandable, it is likely to have some pretty unhappy consequences in the words of the prayer book, those things are done which ought not to be done and those things are left undone which ought to be done.

An example in each category comes to mind at once. The House has passed bills granting statehood to both Alaska and Hawaii. But apparently the Senate will not act before the recess.

Several times President Truman has nudged Majority Leader Scott Lucas on Alaska and Hawaii. Lucas replies that to bring up the statehood bills will be to invite a filibuster by Southern Democrats who don't want four more members added to the club especially since one or two of them might be Eurasians.

Action on Alaska and Hawaii in the closing days could not be considered hasty. In the past three or four years a half dozen committees of Congress have gone to Alaska and Hawaii to make on-the-spot studies. Two or three sets of lengthy hearings have been held with witnesses pro and con heard for pages and pages on the record. If this Congress leaves without acting, then much of this will have to be done over again, including hearings and passage by the House.

In the category of steps taken in haste that may be regretted in a later and calmer mood is the anti-subversives bill. There are urgent measures to be taken to strengthen laws against espionage and subversion. They should have been taken months ago.

But the danger is that the Senate will pass the bill now before it containing everything but the kitchen sink. That bill would put such a heavy burden on the FBI of supervising the registration of all Communists and many fellow-travelers that, according to Attorney General McGrath, the really dangerous agents schooled in espionage might escape.

Of course, it also gives to a subversive control board the power to determine, under broad and loose definition, who is a fellow-traveler. In other words, it would tend to give this board a power over the thoughts of free Americans. That always has been abhorrent in a country where honest dissenters as distinguished from Communists who are part of a foreign conspiracy have had the right to express themselves. It raises, too, Constitutional question and the possibility of a challenge in the courts that could for a considerable period delay the operation of the law.

An Assault On Summer

From The Minneapolis Star

This is to make angry rejoinder to a vicious attack on Summer which has just been launched by the St Louis Post-Dispatch in an editorial sarcastically titled "The Lovely, Lovely Summertime." Some soulless writer who is obviously suffering from a complex takes it upon himself to sneer at the "world-be Thoreaus" and the "enormous amount of nonsense that gets written about the Summer season."

He even ridicules F. Scott Fitzgerald's classic question, "Is there anything more soothing than the quiet whir of a lawnmower on a Summer afternoon?" as if lawn mowing were not in fact one of the prime delights of Summer. And he quotes Edgar Jepson's asinine assault on nature

"Show me any bank on which the wild thyme grows, and I will show you a spot on which you can neither sit nor lie in any comfort without rugs and cushions. No one who has given nature any serious consideration can possibly like nature

We suppose that the St Louis Post-Dispatch writer is judging Summer with St Louis as a gauge. We would account for his rather melancholy outlook on the subject, and his dyspeptic references to such things as chiggers, perspiration and mosquitoes. What this gentleman obviously needs is a Summer in Minnesota, amid our 10,000 lakes, where it is a privilege and pleasure to mow a lawn, and where would-be Thoreaus have something more to write about than "the quiet whir of a lawnmower" which gives the Post-Dispatch excruciating pains.

It would be easy for us to dwell at length upon the delight of Minnesota's Summer, but a lively spirit of compassion toward our St. Louis friend forbids. After all, they are getting their impressions of Summer from St. Louis, which is not, from our air-conditioned, pine-scented, lake-bordered point of view in Minnesota, the ideal place to get them.

News From The Capital

Hoey Backs McCarran Measure

By TOM SCHLESINGER
Charlotte News Special Writer

IF Senator Hoey was guilty of a bit of daydreaming earlier this week, he can be pardoned. The swallow-tailed patriarch had taken over the gavel from Vice-President Barkley, and was leisurely keeping in check a rather heated debate on the McCarran antisubversive bill.

But there was a faraway look in his deep blue eyes as he glanced lazily at the half-filled galleries. His mind was drifting from the angry floor harangues on Red control back to a September day ten years ago in North Carolina.

He was governor then, and President Roosevelt had come down to help dedicate the Smoky Mountain National Park. The President-inclined governor was just a bit nervous for he was speaking just before the master orator of them all, FDR.

But once he got going, even the President had a hard time matching him. The governor's theme that day was the same that was being argued on the floor this week.

"I told them then that it was time we should get rid of the Communists in our government," he said. "And actually there was very little done about it until 1946. Since then, we have been getting them out."

Hoey strongly favors McCarran's catch-all bill which The Washington Post called editorially, "so dangerous to the national security as to the American tradition of personal freedom it utterly ignores."

"That's the same sort of stuff that is said whenever we try to do anything to get Communists," Senator Hoey said. "They're always talking about liberty and freedom. . . . All the McCarran bill does is make a Communist who doesn't register liable to prosecution. . . ."

When pressed, the Senator admitted it might be hard under the bill to determine what exactly made up a Communist. He examples Henry Wallace—until his recent reverse—should have been registered as a Communist under this bill.

"It's ticklish," he admitted "and perhaps not the final solution. . . . but a step."

Meanwhile, Senator Graham, Senator Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.) and Senator William Langer (R., N. Dak.) all members of the Judiciary Committee, have issued a minority report on the bill were busy working on a "Red detention" substitute for the sweeping registration of the McCarran measure. Senator Graham said the substitute would authorize internment of Communists, foreign-trained saboteurs and others regarded as a threat to internal security the moment the U. S. is attacked.

Most critics of the McCarran measure say it would hit loyal and disloyal persons almost indiscriminately in the off chance there might be some spies or saboteurs among them. Senator Graham said he agreed with the attorney general that "it will not be effective for the purpose designed."

PRESIDENT TRUMAN couldn't have picked a more opportune time to "insult" the Marines than this week when Leatherneck veterans were gathering in Washington for a convention.

Both the Truman "police force" and the startling comparison of the Marine "propaganda machine" with Stalin's found angry replies from proud members of the Marine Corps League meeting here, along with many Congressmen.

Senator Graham—who spent most of World War I as a private in the Corps—discharged as a first lieutenant—dismissed it lightly. "The President must have gotten up on the wrong side of the bed that morning," he said. Senator Hoey said the statement was "uncalled for" and "he was awfully sorry the President said such an unwise thing."

Besides, he added, with a wry smile, it is doubtful if the Marine Corps propaganda is anywhere as effective as the Air Corps'.

* * *

WAYNE MORSE, the liberal Republican from Oregon, gave a lengthy and resounding tribute to Senator Graham on the Senate floor last week. Among other things he said: ". . . Before he (Graham) came to the Senate, in answer to a criticism of him made on the floor, I said I considered him to be the most Christ-like man I knew. I repeat that laudation. . . ."

* * *

MANY were the words of tribute paid on both floors of Congress to the memory of Rep. Alfred Lee Bulwinkle, who represented three different Tar Heel Congressional Districts during 28 years in Washington.

Bob Doughton said, "I have known no man in the House of Representatives standing on nearly 40 years of service here who stood higher in the respect and affection of his colleagues than did Major Bulwinkle." Bob Kerr recalled: "Major Bulwinkle had one characteristic which we should all strive to emulate and that was to speak well of his fellow-man—that within itself is a fine spirit and undoubtedly was one of the traits which endeared him to his many thousands of friends."

Harold Cooley called him, "one of God's noblemen." Charles Deane said, "Major Bulwinkle's greatest love no doubt was the faithful, painstaking and devoted service he rendered his own committee, the powerful and influential Committee on Interstate & Foreign Commerce, of which he was ranking Democratic member."

Herbert Bonner said he was "true to every trust imposed on him."

Ham Jones knew the Major as well as probably any member of the House, although he served with him only a short time. He spoke to the House as one who had spent many hours sitting with him (Bulwinkle) one time when we were opponents" and "I want to say he was the most courteous opponent a man ever had. He was always nice to me . . . and any remarks he made in the campaign he never said a word against me."

Senator Hoey told the upper chamber, "All those who knew him did came to be impressed with him had the upmost confidence in his honesty, sincerity and high-minded public service."

Over two-dozen other tributes came from the late Representative's fellow workers, both Democratic and Republican.

The Major served the 9th, 10th, and 11th Districts. This was brought about by the changes in district lines for the last three censuses.

* * *

THE House was on vacation this week. Among those who went the farthest was Harold Cooley who turned up in Dublin, Ireland to attend the 1950 Conference of the Interparliamentary Union. . . . Latest dope is the House will be off for a two-month's recess, starting about Sept. 15. When the House gets back to work next week, it is expected to accept the Senate-Interim tax bill, raising $4.5 billion additional from individual and corporation income taxes. . . . A recess to mid-November would leave both Houses six more weeks to consider measures that have passed one branch of the other. In this category are the Statehood bills for Alaska and Hawaii, which have passed the House but still are awaiting their turn on the Senate calendar.

Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round

U. S. Loses Face In Europe Over Korea

WASHINGTON

UNPUBLISHED intelligence reports reaching Washington from various parts of the world tell a depressing story of lowered American military prestige as a result of Korea.

Confidential reports from friendly British sources bear this out. The British embassies in France, Belgium and Holland, for instance, report that in case of war with Russia those countries probably would not fight. Our own embassies substantiate this.

Even the published reports tell a story that is bad enough. From Paris the Associated Press reports: "The crisis in Korea has brought the American position in France to a low point. . . . There has been a wave of dismay at American reverses. . . . It is staggering to hear Frenchmen talk about capitulation to Russia."

Even in Germany, where most Americans have blithely figured we could raise a German army to support us, comes the opposite note from our best friend, Chancellor Adenauer, who says that Germans need American troops to support them, rather than German troops to support the U.S.A.

"Until now," says the Chancellor, "Germany maintained its spirit against the spread of Communism by faith in the American armed forces. But events in Korea have had a noticeable effect, and there is a sense of helplessness that the Russians will take over.

"American troops in Germany, therefore, should be increased by three more divisions in three months, with a total of 12 divisions later."

The above is a cross-section of reaction from our friends in Western Europe. Intelligence reports from areas less friendly, such as the Arab states and the Orient, are far worse.

Military Mistakes

PRECEDENT in the War and Navy Departments has been against prying into military mistakes. After previous wars, the files dealing with military blunders have been locked up. A dozen or so high-ranking U. S. generals were "busted" in the European Theater during World War II, but only fragmentary facts concerning the boners ever leaked out. And in the Pacific, MacArthur exercised even tighter censorship regarding certain errors, including his own still unexplained error in letting all his own planes get destroyed at Clark Field shortly after Pearl Harbor.

In the Korean crisis, however, Congressional sentiment is growing for a forthright examination of our military errors and woeful lack of preparedness. Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, himself a Naval commander in the Pacific, has been tentatively picked as the committee chairman to do the probing, and here are some of the things he will be asked to examine:

1. LACK OF TROOP TRAINING—MacArthur had the biggest segment of American troops under him in Japan. They were on a war footing, with plenty of time for maneuvers. Yet all reports from the battle front indicate that his troops were softer, greener, less prepared than troops trained in the U.S.A.

2. BAZOOKAS—It was known at the end of World War II that Russian tanks were powerfully armed. It was also known that our 2-inch bazookas were inadequate. Yet we sent men into battle with these same almost useless bazookas. This was sheer murder. The military had five years to prepare a new type of bazooka, but there were on deck in Japan when the Korean war broke. It is reported that heavy orders placed for the smaller bazooka and not counterman ded toward the end of the war is part of the answer. These factories just kept on making useless bazookas.

3. TANKS—During most of World War II U. S. tanks were inferior to German tanks, while the Russians publicly chided us regarding the Lend-Lease tanks we sent them. After the war we junked thousands of our own tanks, apparently without making any serious attempt to develop a tank that could meet the Russians. In brief, the Pentagon planners were woefully asleep.

4. AIR FORCE—MacArthur had the largest chunk of U. S. air power to be found anywhere in the world when the Korean war started. But for many agonizing days at the start, 70 per cent of his planes were kept on the ground. This was not due to bad weather alone, but to the fact that MacArthur feared a Russian air strike at Japan. Many military men disagreed with him on this, pointing out that planes over Korea required only an hour to get back to defend Japan, and that time in the Korean war was priceless.

5. SLOW TROOP MOVEMENTS—In the first weeks of Korean fighting, troops moved from Japan to Korea with tragic slowness. From Japan to Korea is only 120 miles—the distance to Philadelphia from Washington—but at that crucial time when every hour was critical, U. S. troops moved in driblets. MacArthur's excuse was that he feared a Russian attack on Japan, though many in Washington argued that Moscow would never risk our atom bomb and a world war by attacking Japan.

6 TOP OFFICERS—The U. S. Air Force Commander in Japan is Gen George Stratemeyer, who occupied a relatively noncombat berth during the war in the China-India Theater. He is not a skilled tactical commander, but, despite this, the Air Force has kept him on in Korea—some explain because he has the knack of getting along with MacArthur.

Gen Walton Walker, MacArthur's ground force commander, is thought highly of around Washington, but under Patton, is not considered one of the Army's top men. In Japan he was noted for having the best house in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, having commandeered it from the head of Standard Oil and refused to relinquish it. Americans who lunched with him were awed by the General's luxurious surroundings, including the fact that eight Geishas and a stool bowling set the day we as the guests entered, not lifting their heads until the guests had passed.

The old jungle commanders who brought MacArthur's troops up from the Southwest Pacific and who are skilled in the current type of Korean fighting are not with him anymore; and at least one of them, Gen. Robert Eichelberger, hero of Buna, has made it quite clear that he would not care to serve under MacArthur again.

Inquiries around Washington indicate that the lives of hundreds of heroic G.I.'s and combat officers could have been saved by more planning, more preparedness, and more forthrightness at the top.

Quote, Unquote

Meanest person of the week is the fellow going around putting bottle caps under the tires of cars. The caps themselves wouldn't have been so bad, but nails were so driven though them that when the autos were started a puncture always resulted. — Clarksdale (Miss.) Press-Register.

Men have less courage than women. Imagine a man with only a dime in his pocket trying on 10 suits. —Starkville (Miss.) News.

The South American custom that requires a man to stand at a distance when addressing his mother-in-law probably was dictated by caution. —Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press.