

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

People's Platform
What with the Truman-MacArthur controversy, the approaching municipal election, and other public issues, the letter-to-the-editor column has been pushed recently. The letters are always readable, frequently informative. Page 16-A
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ARTHUR MACARTHUR'S GREATER U. S. EFFORT AGAINST REDS IN ASIA

Long Illness Fatal To Sen. Vandenberg

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, one of the United States' most respected statesmen, is dead at 67.
The Michigan Republican, a foreign policy expert whose advice and leadership were sought by the heads of both major parties, died last night in his sleep after several years of illness. He had undergone several major operations in the last two years.
Vandenberg's death at his home here meant the loss of one of the founders of the United Nations and one of Congress' foremost advocates of a bi-partisan, unified foreign policy in the cold war with Russia.
It also undoubtedly meant a gain for the Democrats in the Senate. He falls to Michigan's Democratic Governor, G. Mennen Williams, to name a successor to Vandenberg, whose distinguished career spanned 25 years in Congress.
FOUR POSSIBILITIES
Williams reportedly has four possibilities in mind—former U. S. Sen. Prentiss M. Brown, University of Michigan Law Professor John T. Williams, University of Michigan General Stephen J. Roth, and Noel P. Fox, head of the Michigan Labor Relations Board.
With Vandenberg's death, the Democratic majority in the Senate became 46 to 44. The expected Democratic appointment will make it 50 to 46.
Funeral services for Sen. Vandenberg will be held at 2 P. M. Saturday at the Park Congregational Church here. The Rev. Archibald Thompson, pastor, will officiate. The body will lie in state at the church chapel Saturday morning.
The place of burial has not been decided.
With the Senator's death was disclosed a story of his self-sacrifice in the nation's interests.

SEN. VANDENBERG

Dr. A. B. Smith, who cared for Vandenberg during the long illness, said complications of the sickness following the major surgery caused death.
"But it was only after death that he had had a heart ailment for 25 years and that he postponed necessary lung operation for close to a year—from the Fall of 1949 to October, 1949.
He insisted, said his son, Arthur H. Vandenberg Jr., that "his health was of far less importance than his attention to the affairs of Government."
At Vandenberg's bedside when death came were the son, who flew from his Rockefeller Foundation post in Brazil to be with his father in his last weeks, and two daughters, Mrs. John Bailey and Mrs. Elizabeth Pfeiffer, both of Grand Rapids.
See ILLNESS on page 14-A

Churchill Urges British Admiral For Top Pact Job

LONDON.—(AP)—Conservative Leader Winston Churchill appealed to the British cabinet today to permit a British admiral rather than an American to head up Atlantic pact navies in the Atlantic Ocean.
Renewing his bitter attack on the Labor Government for accepting the appointment of an American to the post, Churchill told the House of Commons:
"The United States, themselves, should consider the sentiments of others in executing their great mission of leading resistance of the free world against Communist aggression and infiltration."

OUR WEATHER

Cloudy and a little warmer with showers tonight and Friday. Little change in temperature.
Temperature, 5-45 A. M.; sunset, 6:30 P. M.
More Weather Data on Page 14-A

HUMAN FIREBRAND

If you've ever stood on a mountaintop in stormy weather, chances are you've felt a slight tingling sensation. If it was at night, your head may have been surrounded by a brilliant glow. This is St. Elmo's Fire, a charge of electricity. Because a moment of electricity involved is small, there is no danger. It has no heat, but under extreme conditions, especially in mountainous regions, it sometimes makes a hissing sound. These discharging sparks have been reported on peaks of St. Elmo, patron saint of sailors.

MacArthur Speech Not Cleared By State Dept.

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The State Department said today it was made no attempt to clear Douglas MacArthur for advance look at his speech to Congress.
Technically, MacArthur comes under a departmental directive that military officers and Government officials must clear with the State Department public statements bearing on foreign policy.
But Brigadier P. Mitchell, clearance officer, said MacArthur had not submitted the speech and the department had not asked that he submit it.

Reds Pull Back All Along Front Is Hurlled Back Counter-Attack

By OLEN CLEMENTS

TOKYO.—(AP)—Allied troops today launched a limited attack north of the newly captured Hwasan power dam and reservoir on the east-central front in North Korea.
The Allies seized the big hydroelectric grid Wednesday after Reds who had defended it stubbornly for days slipped away to the north. Thousands of Allied doughboys poured into the dam and reservoir area. United Nations riflemen struck north from Hwasan at the west end of the reservoir. They traded fire with an enemy group of undisciplined strength but later withdrew.
Chinese Reds pulled back all along the central front in the mountainous area west of the reservoir.
VISIBILITY POOR
Rain, smoke and haze made air observation impossible. But United Nations troops battled aggressively far ahead of their lines in the straggle heights without top position.
Heavy rain slowed the Allied push on the western front. Chinese Reds countered a daylight, company-sized counter attack ten miles inside Red Korea north of Yonchon.
Allied artillery and a late afternoon air strike threw back the U. N. forces inches forward up the last hill crest before Chongju, the western end of the reservoir. Allied troops reached Chongju, southeast of Chonchon and once was a major source of power for Seoul.
Behind front lines, American engineers and Korean road crews were working day and night to weather proof roads against the rain.
PULLBACK MYSTERY
There was no official explanation for the sudden Red pullback that permitted the Allies to take the Hwasan Dam and Reservoir.
Eight of the dam's eighteen floodgates were still open. The dam is 880 feet long and 230 feet high. It backs up water for eleven miles and once was a major source of power for Seoul.
Allied troops seized Hwasan at the western end of the reservoir Wednesday without a fight. They captured Yungna on the eastern end and Chonchon and Jambura, four miles north of Seoul. Behind it, the Reds were believed to have taken only 400, about half the expected Spring drive.
A U. S. Eighth Army communiqué said the Reds were having trouble finding the Allies at most places. It said allied patrols in Central Korea were trying "to fix the position of an elusive enemy."
Red casualties Wednesday totaled only 465, about half the usual daily score, indicating little action.

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General Douglas MacArthur, speaking at welcoming ceremonies in San Francisco yesterday, told the crowd that "I have no political ambitions whatsoever—I do not intend to enter politics." Today official Washington turned out to welcome and to hear the former Supreme Commander. (Acme Telephoto.)

Capital Crowd Grets General

By BELMAN MORIN

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The tall man in the trench coat paused on the top step of the ramp, paused for just an instant, as though he wanted to catch and keep this memory forever.
He looked a little tired.
The lines around his mouth were a little deeper than usual and his dark eyes were weary. He stood there, with one hand on the ramp, just looking.
Then he smiled.
He stepped aside and his wife hurried down the ramp ahead of him, a tiny, bird-like woman in a dress the color of claret. A surgeon's coat belled up from the crowd. He hurried down the steps and onto the runway.
Gen. Douglas MacArthur was back in Washington, back in the city from whence came the order which stripped him of all his commands.
It was 12:31 in the morning.
For more than two hours before, people had been gathering. There was a little girl carrying a wooden stool, a burly teen-ager with a Confederate flag, a man with a paper placard, "Welcome back, Doug."
A chill east wind was blowing, and a top-sided moon fought a losing fight with the great flood lights on the edge of the runway. They formed a great white pyramid of light, marking the spot where MacArthur's plane would be brought to a stop. Across the Potomac, the Capitol dome, dimly lit, seemed to be floating in mid-air. The Washington Monument was a white needle gleaming in the moonlight.
The crowd kept coming. Police estimated its peak at 12,000.
Toward midnight, a rattle of machine guns swept the people when Rep. Joseph Martin (Mass.) arrived. Martin was the man who received and read in Congress a letter from MacArthur which set the storm blowing.
GENERALS ON HAND
Soon afterward came Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, former Secretary of War, Gen. Jonathan Wainwright of Corregidor, Gen. Walter Krueger, who was MacArthur's field commander through all the Pacific campaigns in the Pacific war, and scores of other officers associated with MacArthur's career.
Secretary of Defense Marshall and the joint chiefs of staff, Gen. Omar Bradley, Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, and Admiral Forrest Sherman, did not appear until about ten minutes before MacArthur's plane was sighted, winging in from the West.
It was an hour earlier than the original schedule called for. And in fact, it was several minutes before MacArthur's plane, Lt. Col. Anthony Story, had estimated.
As a result, it almost rolled up the silver sides of the Bataan. The V-shaped pattern of military guards was ordered to attention. A hush fell.
A crewman opened the door. Mrs. MacArthur appeared first. Then, behind her, MacArthur stepped out and stood on the top of the ramp, peering through the blazing white lights.
When he reached the ground, a baby riot broke out. There was a sudden surge of people toward him, and the soldiers and officers seemed powerless to stop it.

'Bigger Than Crime Hearings'

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

Hundreds of thousands of Americans took a "television holiday" today to see and hear Gen. Douglas MacArthur.
School kids skipped classes. Businessmen stayed home from work.
Factories set up TV showrooms.
"Bigger than the Kefauver crime hearings" was the word in the television industry.
The Columbia Broadcasting System is a radio department estimates that 50 per cent of the 9,500,000 TV sets on the coast could be tuned to the coast on Omaha, Neb., were turned on.
The probable audience for MacArthur's appearances in Washington before Congress, and at several ceremonies, was put at 30,000,000. During his Kefauver Senate Crime Control hearings, there were 15 million viewers.
TV sets were kept on the jump.
Many large department stores popped out screens or put up sets in show windows for patrons to view the MacArthur program. One

Says Joint Chiefs Share His Views

(The complete text of Gen. MacArthur's speech to Congress will be found on Page 9-A)

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today his views of the Far East "have been fully shared by practically every military leader" including the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff.

This assertion by the deposed Far Eastern commander in an address to Congress brought a storm of applause with Republican members standing and cheering. MacArthur was interrupted for nearly a minute.

He had previously restated the four points of his strategic policy for the Orient. They were, he said:

- 1. An economic blockade of China.
- 2. A naval blockade of the China coast.
- 3. Removal of the restrictions on aerial reconnaissance over China.
- 4. A removal of the restrictions on the ground forces of Nationalist China "with logistical support from us."

MacArthur said the United Nations troops of Chiang Kai-shek with the United States furnishing supplies.

CHEERS INTERRUPT

Cheering halted him briefly when he came to both the second and third points.

MacArthur said of his policy "For this I have been severely criticized in many quarters, principally abroad." But, he said, he had never heard any criticism of these views from "responsible military authorities, including our own Joint Chiefs of Staff."

MacArthur said he had called for reinforcements in Korea but that they were not available. He said he had warned that unless permission was granted to bomb Manchurian bases, blockade the China coast and use Nationalist forces on Formosa the position of his command "would be untenable."

DECISIONS WITHHELD

Bluntly, MacArthur said the intervention of the Chinese Communists in the Korean fighting had called for "realistic adjustment of military strategy and such decisions have not been forthcoming."

MacArthur said he was not consulted in advance on the sending of American troops into Korea, but the move "proved to be a sound one."

His voice rising in vibrancy, MacArthur told Congress "We could hold in Korea by constant maneuver... but we could hope at best for only an indecisive campaign."

Those who would appease Red China "are blind," MacArthur said.

He declared Soviet Russia would not necessarily mesh her power with Red China in the United Nations forces to fight the war further. Any new enemy, he said, will strike only if it feels the balance is in her favor on a world scale.

RECALLS BALLAD

MacArthur concluded with a recollection of the old soldier's ballad, "Old Soldiers Never Die. They Just Fade Away."

"I now close my military career—and just fade away," he said dramatically. "An old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty."

MacArthur finished speaking at 1:10 P. M. His address lasted 35 minutes.

MacArthur's appearance before the lawmakers was televised over all the networks to an audience of uncounted millions. Millions more heard his voice over radio.

But the White House said in advance that President Truman would not turn on the TV set in his office and that no one from the White House was speaking at the time.

At the hour of the speech, the President was conferring in his office with Secretary of State Acheson. It is routine for them to meet at 12:30 P. M. (EST) on Thursdays.

Mr. Truman has held himself personally aloof from all the controversies here for the general.

The President sent his Army aide, Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, to represent him at an airport welcome to the general, and he gave authority for Federal workers to leave their jobs and watch a MacArthur parade and welcoming ceremony this afternoon. He also canceled a speech he had scheduled for this afternoon to the American Society of Newspaper Editors, explaining he did not wish to detract from the MacArthur program. One

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