

Korea Issue Aired In United Nations

THE Russian reaction to the United Nations appeal for an armistice in Korea is regarded as the key to the truce talks deadlock. By raising the issue of North Korean representation on the powerful Political Committee at the time the Korean situation was discussed, the Russians managed to sidetrack the main question: How to break the truce deadlock?

The Russians called the refusal of the Political Committee to invite North Korean representatives to take part in the debate "cowardly and scared."

Sensitive Spot
It was plain, however, that Secretary of State Dean Acheson had hit a sensitive spot when, in his long statement on Korea before the U.N. last week, he cited 17 Soviet treaties which had guaranteed the right of war prisoners to refuse being sent back to their own countries if they feared to return.

Forcible repatriation of Chinese and North Korean war prisoners, demanded by the Communists, is the chief stumbling block at Panmunjom.

Despite Russia's propagandizing, the 21-nation appeal and the debate on Korea had the effect of bringing the principal question onto the floor of the U.N. Vishinsky, in effect, has been challenged to provide some

positive answer and to influence the Communist Chinese and North Koreans to act on it, as Acheson charged the Russians were able to do.

U. S. spokesman dodged discussion of the statement by Assistant Secretary of State John Hickerson that a campaign to get more troops for Korea from more nations is being pressed hard in the Assembly.

NATO Meeting
In another East-West contest on the floor of the U.N., U. S.-backed Yugoslavia won over Russia-backed Czechoslovakia for a seat on the economic and social council.

In Rocquecourt, France, meanwhile, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's top military men, members of the Standing Group, told civilian members of the Atlantic Council that Allied rearmament cannot be allowed to lag, that Soviet military power still constitutes a major threat in Europe.

The WORLD This WEEK

Warfare In Asia

VOTERS PREPARE TO GIVE VERDICT



EISENHOWER



IT'S IN THE BAG



STEVENSON

THREE miles northeast of Panmunjom, site of the stalled Korean armistice negotiations, a jagged line of U.N. outposts marks the front line. Beyond the outposts are the barren, snow-blanketed hills of North Korea.

One night this week more than 1,000 Chinese Reds slashed through the outposts and fought hand-to-hand with the defenders for control of high ground.

The Communist jabs at Allied front line positions apparently were aimed at keeping United Nations forces off balance and pinning down as many men as possible. How long it would go on was anybody's guess.

No decision, either to extend or end the war—or to stand pat and whittle the Communists down until they say "Uncle"—is likely to be forthcoming until after election fever subsides in the U. S. United Nations action, either in the form of a vote of confidence for the way the U. S. has managed the truce negotiations, or in a pledge to send more troops to Korea, is subject to Russian stalling tactics in New York.

To the south, meanwhile, in Indochina, Communist Vietminh rebels, abetted by supplies from Red Chinese depots, showed the bulk of their offensive forces farther toward the Black River along which French Union forces beefed up defensive positions.

The Vietminh aimed four drives southward, one of which ended less than 80 miles from the vital hub of Hanoi. French army and civilian planes kept up a steady stream of war equipment supplies for forces digging in south of the Black River which marked a natural defense barrier for French outposts before Hanoi.

Labor

Peace
There was a time not so long ago (four years to be exact) when the mere mention of Harry Truman's name was enough to set United Mine Workers Chief John L. Lewis off on an almost Shakespearean denunciation.

"A malignant, scheming sort of individual," a "dangerous" man, was the description Lewis gave of the President in 1948 when he opposed his election.

Today, however, Truman and Lewis are on the same side of the political fence, supporting Democratic Nominee Adlai Stevenson. The quick end of the industry-wide soft coal strike this week after a direct appeal by the President to Lewis demonstrated that the peace pipe had been passed around at the sudden White House conference between Truman, Lewis and representatives of the industry.

Lewis, in a message to the miners, said it will require "a reasonable time" for a decision on the recent coal pay hike negotiated by Lewis and the industry.

The new contract called for a pay hike of \$1.90 a day. The Wage Stabilization Board ruled that the rise was inflationary by 40 cents and that only \$1.50 of it could be paid, bringing miners' basic wage to \$17.65 a day. The ruling led to an immediate walk-out in virtually the entire industry.

While Lewis appeared to be on more compatible ground with the White House, it seemed clear that he hoped the government would reverse the wage board's stand and okay the full \$1.90 pay rise.

Dates

Tuesday, November 4

Election Day.
Britain's Queen Elizabeth II to make first speech from the throne to open new session of Parliament in London.

Sunday, November 9

Southern Medical Association meets in Miami.

Services

Shooting Orders

Hereafter, the proper course of action for crews of U. S. planes attacked by Soviet fighters will be to fire back in self defense.

The Air Force disclosed this week that it is leaving to its pilots and overseas commanders the decision of what to do in individual cases.

One Air Force officer in Washington made it plain that crews of a plane like the B-29 shot down by Russian fighters over Japanese waters earlier this month, have the right to fire back.

This new self defense program seems directly related to the formal note sent to Russia by the State Department Oct. 17.

The note protested the shooting down of the B-29 off Japan and demanded compensation for the loss of the bomber and the eight men aboard. The note also urged the "Soviet government seriously to consider the grave consequences which can flow from its reckless practice, if persisted in, of attacking without provocation the aircraft of other states."

Judging from this week's Air Force announcement, one "grave consequence" could be the failure of Russian fighters to return to base after any future attacks on American aircraft.

CARTOON FORUM



Alexander, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

DOUBLE CHECK



White, Akron Beacon-Journal

LAYING IT ON AWFULLY THICK



Cornwell, Christian Science Monitor

THE BIG RACE

THE voters appear anxious to ring down the curtain on the fiercest presidential election campaign in a generation. They have heard the two candidates stake out positions on peace or war, depression or prosperity, Korea, Communism on the homefront, corruption in government, human rights, union labor and many others.

They have heard the epithets—"smear"..."bigotry"..."slander"..."hypocrisy"..."distortion"..."lies"—hurled back and forth by both sides. They are ready to decide between them Tuesday.

There are few observers willing to go out on a limb with a confident prediction of the outcome. Most are satisfied to call it a take-your-pick situation. Bolder analysts give Eisenhower an edge—but warn of variables and unknowns.

The final week of the campaign saw both Eisenhower and Stevenson bearing down in the vote-heavy East. Eisenhower will get last crack at the critical eastern territory with an election eve swing through New England. He will await the count in New York. Stevenson will put in the last day cultivating the crucial farmlands of the Middle West on the way home to Illinois to vote.

McCarthy in Limelight

In the active campaigning this week, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's highly-advertised speech, delivered in Chicago Monday, introduced more turbulence.

McCarthy charged Stevenson was surrounded with some "left wing advisers who ridicule religion and defend Communism." He also declared the Democratic nominee "endorses and would continue to endorse the suicidal, Kremlin-dictated policies of this nation."

The Senator went on to assert Stevenson, "assigned to the task of formulating America's post-war policy in Italy after Mussolini's fall, had a plan for foisting Communism on the Italians."

The Democrats were quick to reply to the McCarthy charges, saying that the Senator had lifted parts of speeches out of context, distorted them and used implication to indict.

The Stevenson aides accused by McCarthy of being pro-Communist, issued strongly-worded denials and counter-attacks.

In the Eisenhower camp, Sen. Frank Carlson of Kansas said the Republican candidate "owes nothing" to Sen. McCarthy for the speech.

Mitchell Charges Responsibility
On the Democratic side, National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell declared the general would have to bear full responsibility for the McCarthy speech.

Elsewhere on the campaign scene, President Truman stumped the Midwest for Stevenson, keeping up a running attack on the Republican candidate accusing the general of "dishonesty" in shifting responsibility for the withdrawal of U. S. troops from Korea in 1949 from himself to the State Department.

In rebuttal, the general declared the decision to withdraw U.S. troops

from Korea was not, in the last analysis, military but political.

The Korean War

Eisenhower's pledge that, if elected President, he will go to Korea to try and find a way to end the war, drew heavy fire from Stevenson.

The governor told a cheering throng in Boston that if the purpose of the general's trip to Korea is to settle the war there "by a larger military challenge, then the sooner we all know about it, the better."

Stevenson declared "the root of the Korean problem does not lie in Korea. It lies in Moscow."

In answer to this criticism, Eisenhower told large crowds in and around New York that "the opposition apparently knows more about that situation out there than any other American does" and so "they don't have to go out."

The general referred to the present Administration in Washington as "22-caliber men who are trying to fill 45-caliber jobs."

Governor Stevenson received thunderous ovations in Madison Square Garden and in Brooklyn as he climaxed his campaign in a biting attack on his rival, renewing the charge

that Eisenhower had "surrendered principle to expediency" and had failed to present to the nation any program for meeting the problems it will face in the next four years.

Central Issue

It has become clear in the past two weeks that the Korean war is the central issue of this campaign. The Republicans have stepped up the tempo of their attacks on Administration handling of the war and have put the Democrats on the defensive.

The Korean war has been so frustrating, the Republicans are bound to sound positive and the Democrats negative in their statements on it. The Democrats have been "stuck" with the Korean war, but have not backed away from it.

This is what the two candidates have had to say about Korea:

EISENHOWER

Philadelphia, Sept. 4—"We are in that war because this Administration allowed America, in a time when strength was needed, to become weak. . . . Because this Administration announced to all the world that it had written off most of the Far East as beyond our direct concern."

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2—"If we cannot win the war, at least let us not shed so much of our blood. . . . There is no sense in the United Nations, with America bearing the brunt of the thing, being constantly compelled to man those front lines. That is a job for the Koreans. . . . Let it be Asians

close total income over past 10 years was \$888,303.99. Twenty-two Democratic and Republican lawyers upheld Stevenson for giving deposition in behalf of Hiss.

Oct. 15—Communist-led rebels in Indochina drive French from outposts northwest of Hanoi. Stalin, closing Red party Congress, urged Communists to adopt new popular front and support "bourgeois democratic freedoms."

Oct. 16—Acheson urges U.N. to fight in Korea "as long as necessary" to stop aggression. Dulles says Eisenhower can end Korean war.

Oct. 17—State Department demands compensation for B-29 shot down off northern Japan by Russian jets. Edouard Herriot, senior French statesman, opposes European Defense Community with single armed force, raising doubts that French Parliament will accept treaty. Sen. Byrd of Virginia says he cannot endorse Democratic ticket. Announce first successful use of mechanical heart to maintain circulation of patient in heart operation.

Oct. 18—Vishinsky backs up Red forced repatriation truce demands. Wage Stabilization Board slashes 40 cents a day from pay rise of \$1.90 promised coal miners. Francis P. Matthews, envoy to Ireland and former Secretary of the Navy, dies.

Oct. 23—Gen. Naguib promises Egyptians "complete independence" of the Nile Valley. Dr. Selman Waksman, co-discoverer of streptomycin, awarded Nobel Prize in Medicine.

Oct. 24—Eisenhower asserts he will, if elected, go to Korea to seek early, honorable end to the war. Acheson, in two-hour-and-40-minute speech before U.N., bars peace without honor in Korea. Sen. Wayne Morse resigns from GOP, says he acts for good of country, campaigns for Stevenson.

Oct. 27—President Truman accuses Eisenhower of "dishonesty" in putting entire blame for 1949 withdrawal of U. S. troops from Korea on State Department. Sen. McCarthy asserts chief Stevenson sides are "Communist sympathizers who ridicule religion."

Oct. 28—Stevenson tells capacity crowd in Madison Square Garden Republicans have yielded principle to expediency, Stevenson advisers express belief he has overtaken his rival. Eisenhower's staff confident of victory.

Sidelights

● In Goshen, Ind., a man entered a local tavern, downed 20 shots of whisky with Tom Collins chasers, went home, put away a fifth of whisky and seven cans of beer. The coroner's office attributed death to acute alcoholism.

● In London, the British Society of Phililuminists (collectors of matchbox labels) regrettably reported its most famous member, ex-King Farouk of Egypt, had not paid his \$2.15 annual subscription fee for 1952.

● In Moscow, Pravda gave its readers a full-page summary of the U. S. presidential campaign, lumped both major candidates under the heading: "Leaders in the Aggressive Policy of Imperialist Warmongers."

● In Florence, Italy, police nabbed a local barber claiming he was "Benito Mussolini, Il Duce," found a letter from a psychopathic hospital in his pocket describing him as cured. They sent him back.

Oct. 7—Yankees win fourth World Series in a row.

Oct. 8—Air Force B-29 shot down off northern Japan by Soviet jets. One-hundred-eleven die in Britain as three trains crash at Harrow.

Oct. 9—South Koreans recapture White Horse Mountain, halting Communist drive.

Oct. 10—Splinter political groups move to place Gen. MacArthur's name on ballots in Texas, Washington and other states.

Oct. 12—Thirty-four U. S. scientists, including many Nobel Prize winners, join attack on McCarran Immigration and Naturalization Act. Economists say major depression unlikely in near future.

Oct. 13—Allies in Korea open strong "limited offensive." Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky says he agrees with Gen. Eisenhower that "American troops should not be in Korea." Nixon accuses Stevenson of "bad judgment" in Hiss deposition.

Oct. 14—United Nations General Assembly opens in new home in New York. Lester B. Pearson of Canada elected president. Eisenhower dis-

against Asians, with our support on the side of freedom."

Houston, Oct. 14—"The first job of the new administration will be to deal with this tragic conflict. . . . We must get back on the road to a lasting peace behind a government of men equal to this mighty task."

New Orleans, Oct. 14—"We will work without resting to get our boys home."

La Porte, Ind., Oct. 15—"When we find that we have been bungled into a war and there is no plan for winning or stopping the blood. . . . It is time someone was doing some cleaning up. . . . They cannot clean it up."

Detroit, Oct. 24—"The first task of a new administration will be to review and re-examine every course of action open to us with one goal in view: To bring the war in Korea to an early and honorable end. That job requires a personal trip to Korea. I shall make that trip."

STEVENSON

Aug. 30—"The logic of not fighting in Korea. . . is to fight in Wichita. We have yielded neither to the hot-heads who wanted to extend the war nor the weak-kneed who wanted to quit when the going got tough."

San Francisco, Sept. 19—"Whatever unscrupulous politicians may say to exploit grief, tragedy and discontent for votes, history will never record that Korea was a 'useless' war, unless today's heroism is watered with tomorrow's cowardice. . . . I believe we may in time look back at Korea as a major turning point in history—the first historic demonstration that an effective system of collective security is possible."

Louisville, Sept. 27—"Demobilization did go too far and too fast. . . . While he (Eisenhower) was chief of staff of the United States Army, the chiefs of staff advised that South Korea was of little strategic importance to the United States, and recommended withdrawal of United States forces from the country."

Spokane, Oct. 15—"Now he (Eisenhower) implies that we could bring our men home from Korea soon if we would only train some South Korean soldiers to take their place. Surely as our most distinguished soldier the general must know that we have been training South Koreans as rapidly as we could for a long time now. . . . I will not play politics with war and peace. Our men will come home from Korea just as soon as the national safety permits. I deplore any suggestion that they can come any sooner."

Milwaukee, Oct. 8—"I shall count it, if I receive your trust, the biggest demand upon me that the job our sons are doing be completed quickly."

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 21—"Let us not kid ourselves, and I hope Gen. Eisenhower isn't kidding himself, even if he is trying to kid you. . . . there is no easy way out."

In Short

Transferred: from the Office of Price Stabilization to newly created local stabilization agencies, authority to recommend price roll-backs, suspend ceilings, and revoke previous orders suspending controls in communities across the country.

Denied: by the State Department, that it is secretly discussing a Korean truce with Russian bloc representatives or that such talks are being arranged "directly or indirectly."

Recommended: by Attorney General James McGranery, that the controversial McCarran Immigration and Nationality Law be rewritten.

Reported: by the Navy's surgeon general, that the mortality rate of men wounded in the Korean war has been reduced to 2.3 per cent from the death rate of 4.5 per cent in World War II.

Announced: by British authorities in Malaya, that Red terror there is on the wane.

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