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4—Salem, Oregon, Wednesday, December 13, 1950

THE HUNGNAM MASS EVACUATION

Some 60,000 United Nations troops, mostly Americans, are in a fighting evacuation of Northeast Korea by sea in the Hungnam coastal plain with overwhelming forces of Chinese communists in American uniforms shooting at their heels. Red attacks have thus far been repulsed, but massive assaults loom before the last allied troops get away by sea. If successful, it will rank as the biggest evacuation since the British and French fled under fire from Dunkirk.

The first day of the evacuation, Monday, saw no enemy attacks on the flight of the once victorious U.S. marines, British marines and American and South Korean infantry. News of the evacuation was withheld at the request of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The Chinese communists who had pushed the United Nations forces from points near the Manchurian border back to Hungnam are attacking American Third division elements guarding the rear of the evacuating troops.

The GIs beat off the first Chinese attack and chased the survivors away in a small-scale counter-attack. All the Chinese appeared to be dressed in American winter uniforms, including GI helmets, but in no hurry for large scale assaults.

The allied forces have been in retreat from extreme North Korea, as far as the Yalu river boundary of Manchuria for two weeks—under a security black-out. The destination of the forces embarked on the Sea of Japan is also a top security secret.

Correspondents report that the withdrawal is being carried on rapidly but quietly, under protection of the long range guns and carrier planes of the UN war fleet. War planes of all types circle overhead alert for an annihilating climax to the military coup launched late last month by Red Chinese ground forces. While warships shell the coast, planes blast the assembling Chinese hordes.

Not only the GIs are being evacuated, but jeeps, tanks, trucks, artillery and war materiel are heading into the big transports against Hungnam's wharves.

The Dunkirk evacuation in the second world war, June 1-5, 1940, was the final phase of the battle of Flanders. British and French forces were trapped on the beach of the historic French fortified port by the Germans after losing 85,000 men in rear guard actions. Nevertheless, the allies accomplished the remarkable feat of withdrawing 335,000 men.

The French navy employed 200 vessels of all types, and the British 220 war vessels and 650 other small craft. Though the event was the aftermath of a disaster of the first magnitude to the allied cause, it ranks among the great feats of military history. It enabled the British who had lost all their war materiel, to start anew, build and equip a new military machine and go on to final allied victory.

MONGOL CAVALRY OUT OF PAST

In the main front-page story yesterday on the Korean war, there was mention of fierce Mongolian cavalrymen pressing the retreating United Nations forces. Reference was made in the news story to "shaggy little Mongolian ponies and supply caravans of two-humped camels such as the medieval conqueror, Genghis Khan, used centuries ago.

Genghis Khan, described by Author Harold Lamb as the "greatest conqueror of all time," came into power in 1206 A.D., when elected head chief of the Mongols. During the ensuing century the Mongols overran China, Siberia, Persia, Russia and other parts of Europe and a part of India.

General Mitchell in his "Outlines of the World's Military History" described that Mongol army as "all cavalry, with the exception of a few auxiliary troops." Instead of agreeing with historians of the Middle Ages who claimed the Mongol victories were accomplished by reason of vast superiority of numbers, Mitchell contended "quality was the real reason and not quantity."

This is General Mitchell's description of those Mongols: "The troopers were riders from early youth, trained in the school of the desert, with the relentless Gobi as the master of instruction. Hard riding, lack of luxuries and food, coupled with hardships of very severe winters, developed strong bodies that needed little or no medical attention to keep them fit for military operations.

"A Mongol trooper could live on the American ration for five or six days; he lived for days on a piece of meat, carried on the saddle. He loved to kill and plunder, and would rather slaughter than eat or enjoy luxuries; his greatest joy was riding to battle and pillaging thereafter; and he habitually tortured his victims in order to spread the terror of his name."

The mobility of the Mongols, even in the Middle Ages, was illustrated by an operation under Sabutai, one of the Khan's young generals. Near the Danube river in central Europe the Mongols covered 180 miles in three days in an enemy country, deep in snow.

General Mitchell's description of the Mongol tactics of the Khan's time sounds almost as if it covered the recent weeks in which the Chinese troops engaged the United Nations forces in North Korea, "withdrew" and then attacked:

"Usually the enemy was overwhelmed in battle by superior forces of Mongols rapidly concentrated behind their cavalry screen. . . . Sometimes they (the Mongols) would feign a retreat, only to return at a charge on fresh horses."

Super Snow Job

San Gabriel, Calif., Dec. 13 (P)—This town may be in the orange blossom belt but the Chamber of Commerce has decided the kids are going to have some snow and ice before Christmas.

A small snowstorm has been scheduled for Thursday in the city park as a prelude to the Yule season. Chamber officials have ordered snow machines from a Hollywood studio and 50,000 pounds of ice are being donated by a Pasadena firm. The machines will shave the ice and blowers will spread it over the ground.

The snow will cover only an area about 50 by 100 feet, but San Gabriel youngsters have been invited to make snow balls, snow men and just romp around in the stuff. To complete the Christmas idea, Santa Claus is going to make a visit, dropping into the park aboard a helicopter.

Plainly-Marked Culprit

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 13 (U)—King county detectives were looking for a man "with red bumps on his head and hands." Elliott Merrill reported a thief tried to steal one of his bee hives, but ran away when he got stung.

BY H. T. WEBSTER

The Unseen Audience



KRISS-KROSS

Our Apologies, Residents Of 1300 Block Chemeketa

By CHRIS KOWITZ, Jr.

Morning mail:

"I hope that you don't mind my Gross Criticism, but you really dealt a blow to the natural curiosity of the residents around the 1300 block on Chemeketa street in your column when you stated that we slept through the fire early Sunday morning. You didn't look in the back yards, behind the trees, or in the windows. We were there to see, not be seen. In fact, we saw you arrive—in your grey green plaid suit and necktie, no less. K. Confidentially, did you dress for the fire? As for the dark houses, anyone knows you can see better in the dark when you don't turn on the lights behind you. I am hoping that you will be more careful about your conclusions in the future as you could hardly expect us to appear on the streets in our PJs. But we were there en masse, and didn't miss a thing. Respectfully, a resident, three houses and four big trees away from the fire."



Chris Kowitz, Jr.

A few days ago this corner published a letter from Mrs. R. D. Evensizer, suggesting that some Salem store display a Nativity scene in its window. . . . now C. M. Church, 4920 Crater street, writes that he has a miniature Nativity scene, and is willing to loan it for display purposes. . . . Church, whose hobby is delicate jig saw work, has spent six months of his spare

time building the copy of the Nativity church and the scene of the Nativity. . . . It is constructed of imported mahogany and holly woods. . . . stands about three feet tall. . . . picture of it appears on another page of this newspaper. . . . Church hopes that some merchant will offer to place the Nativity scene in his show window between now and Christmas.

Mysterious mail. . . . Salem couple recently received an unsigned postcard reading: "20 Plus Club Christmas party, Mayflower Hall, Thursday, Dec. 14, 8 p.m. Each man is to bring a 50-cent gift for a man and each woman a 50-cent gift for a woman. Bring can of pineapple juice."

Several other Salem citizens have received similar cards. . . . cards were apparently sent out without rhyme or reason. . . . people receiving cards do not know each other. . . . nor are they affiliated with any organization planning to hold a Christmas party tomorrow night. . . . in fact, they have never heard of the 20 plus club. . . . perhaps the person who mailed the cards thought that those who received them would come to the party to satisfy their curiosity. . . . perhaps they will. . . . but we know of one couple he scared away from his mysteriousness.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

U. N. Commitment in Korea Is to Fight to a Finish

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

(AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

There seems to be some uncertainty in the mind of the man-in-the-street about our military commitment in Korea.

I am encountering many anxious questions as to whether the U. N. army is bound to stick and fight it out until it either defeats the Chinese communist hordes or is forced into the sea.



DeWitt MacKenzie

The answer is that the UN allies are definitely committed to stick to the job. They are pledged to carry on until they either achieve victory or encounter a "Dunkirk," that is, are driven aboard their ships.

That is the significance of British Prime Minister Attlee's statement yesterday in the house of commons.

In the course of a report to parliament on his recent conference with President Truman in Washington and with Canadian leaders in Ottawa, he evoked cheers when he announced:

"We were agreed that aggression must be halted and we were equally certain that every effort should be made to prevent an extension of the conflict."

And at another point Attlee declared he had "good hopes" that the forces of the United Nations will maintain themselves in Korea.

This being the agreement, we may take it that there isn't any present intention of withdrawing entirely from the peninsula. However, this we should recognize: The Reds are pouring something like a million troops down into the peninsula against the comparatively small UN army.

There might come a time when the pressure of this weight would become unbearable. Then we should see a general UN withdrawal by sea.

The allies now have pulled back from most of North Korea.

rea. The eighth army, which has been in the northwest, has retired to the 38th parallel—the boundary between North and South Korea.

On the other side of the peninsula it is reported that ships have started evacuating the 10th corps after its retreat to the Hamhung plain. The corps presumably could be landed further down the peninsula to join the eighth army in forming a new line.

Obviously the UN forces are in a tight spot.

However, things are good enough so that MacArthur, after a visit to the front, was able to announce that they "still are an undefeated command of high morale and marked battle efficiency," and that their position is relatively secure for the time being.

An answer to this comes from the Moscow press, which reports that North Korean Prime Minister Kim Il Sung has ordered his troops and their Chinese communist allies to push the American armies into the sea. His cry is:

"Vengeance and death to American armed interventionists!"

There can be no doubt that Kim means what he says. The communist alliance will make every effort to accomplish this feat. So we must expect terrific fighting to develop as the Chinese continue to pour their unlimited manpower into Korea.

Can the UN hold them? Who can say at this juncture? In any event, the United Nations will have registered an historic declaration against aggression.

There need be no uncertainty about that score.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Truman-Attlee Swap Stories About Infantry Days of Yore

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—The press of the world speculated last week about what President Truman was saying to Prime Minister Attlee during a highly secret stag dinner at the British embassy.

The dinner lasted until 12:15 a.m.—Unusually late for Truman to be out. At the dinner were some of the most important British-American advisers—Secretary of State Acheson, Secretary of Defense Marshall, Secretary of Treasury Snyder, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Omar Bradley, Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Lord Tedder, Sir Roger Makins and Averell Harriman, special adviser to the White House.

After the dinner was over, those present greeted newspaper men with a blunt "No comment." However, here is what actually happened behind the sacrosanct doors of the British embassy.

"Capt." Harry Truman, once of the U. S. field artillery, and "Maj." Clement Attlee, once of His Majesty's infantry, spent most of the evening swapping stories about World War I. Truman served in the Missouri national guard which was active in the campaign of the Vosges mountains. Attlee enlisted in the British army, was wounded at Gallipoli, reenlisted and came out with the rank of major.

Despite the presence of the top-ranking generals in the British and American army, "Captain" Truman and "Major" Attlee devoted part of their time to cussing out generals.

WAR ON ACHESON Here is some of the closed-door republican debate when GOP policy-makers haggled over the question of a formal resolution to remove Dean Acheson as secretary of state.

Taft argued that any formal republican statement should deal with policy not personalities. Millikin also doubted the wisdom of putting the republican party on record against Acheson; while even Wherry, who has never hesitated to raise his voice against the secretary of state, preferred to keep hands off a formal resolution.

"Everybody knows how I feel," the Nebraskan shrugged. "If a resolution comes out with my blessings, it will hurt rather than help it."

Senator Ives of New York, who read the text of a proposed resolution, drew sharp attack in regard to one paragraph of his statement.

"We are compelled to point out," Ives read, "that unless this change in administration personnel which we here recommend is made, our effort to cooperate must prove futile and national disunity and lack of confidence are likely to increase."

Millikin protested that this was an "implied threat" that Truman must fire Acheson—or else. Taft also criticized the threatening tone, and Ives agreed it should be struck out.

Millikin then remarked that the resolution would probably make President Truman "more determined than ever" to keep Acheson.

"If we have to consider the president's backbone every time we make a decision, we better give up as a party," shot back Ives.

BRITISH CONFIDENCE Massachusetts' Sen. Leverett Saltonstall objected to the poor timing of the resolution, while President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee were making great policy decisions. A republican pronouncement against Acheson at this time, warned Saltonstall, might undermine British confidence in the United States.

"Let me say this," retorted Ives. "The confidence of the American people is far more vital to us than the confidence of any other nation."

The New York senator added that he had high regard for Acheson's intellectual capacity, but deplored his poor judgment.

Simpson again became exasperated when the committee voted down a GOP motion (offered by Dan Reed of New York) for a complete reading of the lengthy and complicated measure before the final vote to report it to the house floor.

"You're trying to railroad this bill without proper study," he protested. "How can we vote intelligently when we don't know what's in it?"

"You were here when we went over the bill section by section," exploded Cooper. "Why read it all through again? We are in a serious emergency. It's no time for delaying tactics." Simpson finally yielded.

(Copyright 1950)

Santa's Thirst Disturbing El Paso, Tex., Dec. 13 (P)—Two faces fell when Santa Claus got thirsty.

The lad sitting on Santa's lap was beaming as he told the merry old gent what he wanted for Christmas. Santa asked for a drink of water.

When someone brought it, he pulled down his mustache to quzzle.

The boy's face fell too.

Christmas Menu, a la Korea Tokyo, Dec. 13 (U)—The army quartermaster corps announced today that Christmas menus for GIs will include: Roast Turkey with cranberry sauce, shrimp cocktail, sweet pickles, olives, gilet dressing, brown gravy, whipped potatoes, glazed sweet potatoes, green beans, corn, coleslaw with dressing, bread, butter, fruit cake, pie, coffee, fresh fruit, candies, mixed nuts.

Gets A-Bomb Shelter Permit Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 13 (U)—Jack Jacobs planned today to be ready for war if it should come.

He got a building permit for the construction of a \$700 "atomic bomb" shelter. It would have 18-inch concrete walls and 135 square feet of floor space.

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Marines Wrote Saga of Heroism in Weary Retreat

By TOM LAMBERT

(Substitute for His Boy)

With U. S. Marines, Korea (P)—The weary, dangerous road to safety lay steep on the sharp-ribbed, snow-capped mountains. Then it unfolded leisurely along a brown, snow-dappled valley crusty with frost.

The marines came down the road slowly. Their eyes were red with fatigue. Their faces and hands were grimy. They still were under the tension of the past terrible 12 days which shall be written boldly in Marine Corps history.

These were the last marine troops to come out of the Chinese trap which the leathernecks themselves had jammed apart. They were tired, dirty and bearded, but unafraid and proud with a pride which brought a lump in your throat.

They were not all there. Not all who drove far inland from the sea; through snow and ice and freezing cold to Changjin reservoir.

For many marines died alongside that great reservoir and on the bloody road back to safety. Their bodies will lie forever in this barren and inhospitable wilderness.

This was the source of great bitterness for some, that other marines had died in a battle which the living could not win.

Those who came back halted briefly in the shadow of the mountains. They dug dirty-handed into cans of cold C rations, their motions clumsy under the weight of winter clothing.

As they halted briefly under a warming sun which half melted the road ice into slush, they ignored the nearby artillery which rocked the valley with thunderous blasts.

Then the marines climbed stiffly back into their vehicles. A few drivers, grinning weakly, tooted their horns in response to the peanut whistle shrilling from tiny locomotives which had hauled some marines south to safety from the valley railroad.

One giant, bearded marine crawled into a jeep trailer, one hand holding his BAR (Brownie automatic rifle) and the other stroking the whimpering head of a pup almost concealed in the leatherneck's parka.

Then the convoy rolled south into the dusk.

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