

U.N. May Take Offensive in Korea According to Eisenhower Statement

TOKYO (AP)—President-elect Eisenhower's conclusion that the Communists can be impressed "only by deeds" was interpreted here to mean the United Nations here will be taking the offensive in Korea.

Before his visit to Korea, military leaders planned to inform Eisenhower that the only hope for an end to the Korean conflict was a military one.

Eisenhower's statement on arriving in New York seemed to bear out the belief that as commander in chief of United States armed forces he would order an end to the year-old stalemate.

"We face an enemy we cannot hope to impress by words, however eloquent, but only by deeds—executed under circumstances of our own choosing."

In those 24 words, Eisenhower not only seemed to say he would take the wraps off Gen. Mark Clark's Far East Command, but also that the armistice talks could result in nothing more than wasted words and time.

One year ago last month, when

a cease-fire line was agreed upon at Panmunjom, quiet settled over the cold Korean front. In the past 13 months that quiet has erupted frequently in savage, if small-scale fighting.

The battle line has changed very little and neither side has elected to attack in an effort to force a breakthrough. While Clark and Gen. James A. Van Fleet, his Korea commander, have been under orders only to hold, the Communists have made the most of the opportunity to build up in depth.

It is doubtful now if Clark has enough troops to smash through the 700,000 Communist soldiers facing him.

Therefore Eisenhower must have a way in mind to build up the Eighth Army to a real striking force.

Clark has 10 American divisions, counting two in Japan, 14 South Korean divisions, two air forces and the U. S. Seventh Fleet.

If that force were bolstered by three or four divisions from Nationalist China and perhaps many

additional thousands more South Korean troops still in training, Clark conceivably could take the offensive.

Where would he strike?

It is not revealing classified information to say that the Communists are suckers for a body punch.

The 1st Marine Division landing at Inchon caught them flat-footed.

The Reds have massed their forces along the front again and are wide open for an amphibious attack anywhere along the two coasts. The fact that there are two coasts makes it doubly hard for them to guess where the man who led the attack on Anzio might

smack them.

Clark took Anzio with power and it is doubtful if he'd try a landing in Korea unless he had the ships to keep pouring men on the beach once the attack started.

Once a beachhead was secured, the next move would be to hammer a line right across the peninsula and slam the back door on the Communists massed along the front. Cutting their supply lines would result in complete chaos and might bring the desired military decision.

Communist soldiers fighting in Korea subsist on very little, now ever, and Clark couldn't expect the mass capitulation Eisenhower got when the U. S. Ninth and First Armies closed the Ruhr Pocket on the Germans in 1945 and trapped a million men.

The Communists probably would try to fight out of the trap and more Red soldiers would pour out of the Manchurian hills.

But if the stalemate is ever broken that's the way it will have to be done.



MUTINY SCENE — United Nations guards killed 82 civilian internees and wounded 120 others in smashing a mutinous demonstration in Pongam Island, shown by cross-mark on above newspaper.

Many of the rioters were inmates of Koje Island, scene of bloody riots last spring. Two American and two ROK soldiers were injured in the uprising.

REDS IN CHINA

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia's new ambassador to Communist China, Alexander Panvushkin, has presented his credentials to Mao Tse-tung, the Moscow press revealed today.

Military leaders of the 14 NATO nations agreed last week on a compromise by which a Briton would take over this command and the U. S. Sixth fleet, based at Naples, would be concerned primarily with supporting NATO's land forces.

As it turns out, neither does Mounbatten's status will be equal with that of Carney, who heads the Southern European command under Ridgway.

At the morning session of the foreign ministers, two French cabinet ministers called for the firm support of all the Atlantic Allies for France's fight against Communist-led revolutionary armies in Indochina.

Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and the minister of overseas territories, Jean Letourneau, asked the council to recognize:

1 — That the Indochinese war France is fighting is just as crucial for the West as the Korean war.

2 — That what they called "The solitude" of France in the Indochinese campaign should be ended.

3 — That France, in fighting the war, is serving the common Allied interest in beating back Communism.

4 — That France must be helped as much as possible in carrying out her heavy burden.

Schuman thanked the United States for the help already extended to her in equipment, money

and arms for the war.

American help in the past two years has amounted to about one-third of the campaign's cost.

The ministers also spent some time trying to assess the intentions of the Russian-led Communist bloc of nations toward the West.

Their discussion was based on a document rounding up information from the 14 nations' intelligence services.

The talks were shrouded in secrecy and official observers got strict orders not to disclose any details of the ministers' findings.

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Mountbatten Heads NATO Naval Force

PARIS (AP)—British Adm. Earl Mountbatten has been named commander in chief of all but the American part of NATO's naval forces in the Mediterranean, with maintenance of air and communications between Gibraltar and Suez as his No. 1 assignment.

The powerful Naples-based U. S. Sixth Fleet, including heavy carriers and amphibious forces, remains independent as an Allied striking force under AKM, Robert B. Carney for support of land operations in Southern Europe.

Both Mountbatten and Carney will report directly to Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, supreme allied commander.

Ridgway notified the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's council of Foreign Ministers through a spokesman Tuesday that the British chiefs of staff had appointed Mountbatten. The general said he was "delighted to concur."

The appointment and a compromise between British and American military leaders that preceded it capped a long wrangle between the two services as to whether an American or a Briton should hold the top job in the Mediterranean.

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Navy Marks Carrier Building

NEW YORK (AP)—The Navy officially marked the beginning Tuesday of its second 60,000-ton carrier—accompanying it with the hope Congress will permit building of still others, powered by atomic engines.

Secretary of the Navy Kimball expressed that hope in an address prepared for the ceremonial keel laying of the big flat-top Saratoga, a sister ship of the USS Forrestal which has been building since last July.

"We need to build at least one a year until we have a total of 10," Kimball said in the ceremony at the Navy's Brooklyn Yard, where the keel plate of the Saratoga awaited his signature to signal formal start of work on the ship. Kimball earlier had begun an intensive campaign of speeches and testimony before Congressional committees for a 10-ship fleet of the ships.

The Navy argues the flush-deck ships, with heavy flight decks and elevators, are needed urgently to handle, launch and recover the long range, swift and multi-jet fighters and bombers already coming into operation and others in the design stage.

The Saratoga will be much like her sister ship Forrestal in every respect except speed.

Overall length 1,040 feet; 252 feet width; displacement (presumably without full fuel and plane loads) slightly under 60,000 tons; plane capacity of more than 100 aircraft, depending upon the types used at any one time.

But boilers with higher steam pressure probably will make the Saratoga faster than the prototype Forrestal.

Atomic-powered carriers would use engines being developed from tests with two nuclear-powered submarines now being built.

Such a power plant would have various advantages, including cruising range and a huge saving in space.

The Navy estimates the Saratoga's cost at \$209,700,000, about eight millions under that of the Forrestal.

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