

Lead

LT-PxG Tues. Feb. 3-'53.

Tonight brings the first reaction from behind the Iron Curtain - to President Eisenhower's declaration<sup>a</sup> yesterday. Red China says the decision on Formosa is what it calls - "A plot to enlarge the war and further endanger peace in the far east and the whole ~~entire~~ world."

The Peiping radio says that the United States plans to help the Chinese Nationalist on Formosa - in raids against the red mainland.

All this- accompanied by the usual frantic accusations of "american imperialism."

The British Government is opposed to President Eisenhower's decision on Formosa. So stated by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in the House of Commons.

*of course has*  
Britain recognized the Mao Tse Tung regime,  
*and* In the past she has criticized almost every plan for taking a firm stand against *Mao and his fellow Reds.* The British fearing that a third world war might be touched off.

So the Eden declaration is in harmony with the general policy of the London government. He says ~~that~~ the British knew what President Eisenhower intended to do about Formosa, *and* ~~he said~~ that the British advised against it. According to the Foreign Secretary, "Her Majesty's government were informed in advance, of this decision by the U.S. government, and at once made known their concern at this decision - which they fear will have unfortunate political repercussions, without compensating military advantages."

According to Eden, two messages were sent from London to Washington last month - the second on

January thirty-first, the day after Britain was officially notified. But by then Secretary of State Dulles had already left for Europe.

A dispatch from London notes, that Dulles arrived in London while Eden was speaking in the House of Commons. The first country in which our Secretary was not met by the Foreign Minister. The two ~~men~~ are scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Churchill tomorrow. The Formosa problem high on the agenda for discussion. <sup>Dr. Min.</sup> ~~Mr.~~ Churchill still refuses to say whether or not he discussed Formosa with <sup>Pres.</sup> ~~Mr.~~ Eisenhower during his American visit.

Meanwhile, the opposition is supporting the Churchill government - Laborites approving of the Conservative policy. One Labor M.P. argued that any fighting along the Chinese Coast, might endanger Hong Kong - Britain's strategic crown colony.

And the <sup>most famous</sup> ~~greatest~~ of British newspapers is supporting Eden. Says the London Times, any value of the American position "is small and fleeting at best,

when compared with the wider political and strategic dangers that are being run."

~~(The Times speaks for many in Britain. So Secretary of State Dulles faces the job of justifying the Eisenhower policy to the British people - as well as to the <sup>(men)</sup> ~~Diplomats~~ <sup>His Majesty's</sup> who run the government.)~~

LOWELL THOMAS  
PAWLING  
NEW YORK.

CHIANG. Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek responds to President Eisenhower's "State of the Union" address. Chang, of course, being the person most concerned with the Eisenhower declaration on Formosa. He's free to attack the mainland of Red China, now that the President has removed our Seventh Fleet - which formerly prevented movement either way between Formosa and the mainland.

Chiang issues a formal statement. He calls the new American policy, "militarily and morally sound." He indicates that he intends to make full use of his new freedom of action.

*H* But How far is Chiang able to act independently? The question arises because of the wording of the Generalissimo's statement. He notes that he doesn't want ground forces from any <sup>Allied nation.</sup> ~~country~~ But he doesn't mention the other service branches. ~~So~~ Some observers feel that he hopes to ~~have~~ <sup>have</sup> air and naval support from outside, when he strikes against the Reds.

Chiang also claims that the Chinese people on the mainland welcome President Eisenhower's decision on Formosa. Which implies that he is looking for the support of the local population when his troops land on the coast.

As the Generalissimo puts it: "President Eisenhower's decision is not only welcomed here, but by the whole world - because it's the first time the initiative in the Cold War has been taken away from the Communists."

INDO-CHINA

In Indo-China, French reconnaissance pilots report a new build-up of the rebel forces. And the authorities believe that an all-out attack by the Reds is imminent.

Last week, the French and their allies made an amphibious landing behind the enemy lines. ~~They~~ captured <sup>a secondary</sup> ~~the~~ port, ~~of~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~Quinhon~~. Then advance units pushed on to break the siege of a French outpost - some forty miles inland.

These raiding forces are said to be the object of the new Red buildup. French Intelligence reveals that at least two regiments, and several battalions, are being regrouped. And in a few days, the rebels might ~~try~~ to drive the amphibious raiders into the sea.

There's no word on <sup>how</sup> ~~the~~ the French would meet such a challenge. They could withdraw their troops to the ship's. Or else try to hold the <sup>new</sup> ~~Quinhon~~ beachhead.

Thxxxxxiixxhxxwaxkxkxkx

In the meantime French patrols are probing the beachhead perimeter. Destroying railroad installations. Cutting Communication lines and attacking sampans carrying supplies along the canals.

The raid shows that the French can land behind the enemy -- in the words of one observer, "whenever and wherever they wish." So they could pick up their forces for another amphibious landing. Using their freedom of action to hit the Reds where they least expect it.

## KOREA

A dispatch from Korea reports another  
"operation snack," <sup>or one like it.</sup> ~~That is, a localized raid resembling~~  
~~the controversial one of about a week ago. After that~~  
~~one, some members of Congress charged that a 'show'~~  
~~had been 'staged' for high-ranking observers. A~~  
~~charge refuted by our top commanders, including~~  
~~General Van Fleet and Chief of Staff, General Collins.~~

~~Now we have another attack of the same type.~~

X The objective - ~~Twin Hills~~, called "Ungok." First  
planes and big guns blasted the hills, ~~trying to~~  
soften them up for the foot soldiers. Then the infantry  
went into action. Storming across ~~the battlefield~~  
across a thousand yards of no man's land, ~~they charged~~  
~~the hills~~ with machine-guns, grenades, and flame  
throwers. They smashed into Chinese caves and bunkers.  
The bunkers, driven deep into the hills - protecting  
the enemy from our planes and artillery. Said one  
platoon leader, "The holes were so deep, you couldn't  
see the bottom." And he added, "You could get lost in  
them."

The U.N. troops dropped grenades and high explosives into the bunkers, and seared them with flame-throwers. One Allied observer estimates that some four hundred Reds were killed in the attack.

Then our forces withdrew. They brought back their casualties, and all their weapons.

A division spokesman says the raid accomplished its mission."

## FLOOD

From Europe more tragic news of the great flood. Over four hundred deaths in England. Holland, hardest hit of all! The dikes giving way. Sea-water pouring over an area of two thousand square miles. The death toll estimated at over one thousand.

Relief is being rushed to the stricken area. Seven nations contributing. The Dutch government pushing emergency measures. The Prime Minister calling on the people of Holland for, in his words, "generous private donations to aid the victims of this terrible catastrophe, which has come to our land."

~~Belgium is receiving Dutch refugees. Offering them asylum along with her own flood victims. The Pope orders his assistance commission to do what it can to help. And an American military mission is operating from its base at the Hague.~~

Typically, the "indomitable Dutch" are already at work repairing the dikes. Getting ready to reclaim the land after the worst flood in their modern history.

## REORGANIZATION

The House of Representatives votes - more power to the President. <sup>And</sup> This clears up ~~the~~ misunderstanding. It was thought at first that Mr. Eisenhower didn't want the authority former President Truman had - authority to reorganize the administration.

~~Last week the rules committee voted to water down that authority. Then the President announced he didn't want his powers cut. He made this clear in his State of the Union Address, and in speaking to G.O.P. leaders.~~ <sup>that he most certainly</sup>

Now the House approves of continuing the authority that Mr. Truman had, <sup>— and does it</sup> ~~approves~~ overwhelmingly. The Senate still has to discuss the bill. But serious <sup>there</sup> objection is termed - very unlikely.

President Eisenhower says he'll use his authority to reorganize Federal health, education, and social security agencies. Also, he may create a new Department of Welfare.

## LOYALTY

President Eisenhower is preparing to crack down on disloyal government workers. The announcement comes from a spokesman of the Justice Department. He says that the President will set up a new system of security. A system intended to weed out all unreliable Federal employees. That is, the new ruling will cover more than outright Communists. It will bar anyone labelled as a "security risk" - including even those who are not disloyal, but simply talk too much about their work. This, to make sure that no one is careless with secret data.

~~(The system will apply to all Federal jobs. Furthermore, a person fired by one government agency for security purposes, may not be hired by another agency -- a departure from the loyalty system of former President Truman.)~~

The <sup>new</sup> President's order follows his State of the Union address - in which he pledged to keep "security risks" out of the government.

Washington agencies have been instructed to appoint

new ~~security~~ security officers. They are scheduled to meet on Monday to discuss the new program. And ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> President Eisenhower is expected to issue an executive order a day or two later. Then the crack-down on subversive and unreliable elements in the government will begin.

**Thirteen Communists, sentenced to prison.**

**The Reds were asked by the Judge whether they would rather go to jail - or to Russia. They replied that they preferred jail. So that's what they get.**

**Sentences ranging from one to three years, and fines of up to six thousand dollars. The Reds, condemned for conspiring to <sup>advocate the</sup> overthrow our government by force.**

of

A.F.L.

The A.F. of L. moves to help clean up the New York waterfront. The International Longshoremen's Association is the union to which laborers on the waterfront belong. The State Crime Commission charges that many of its members are criminals. Racketeers who plunder companies using ~~the port~~ and victimise <sup>ing</sup> both the workers and the public.

The Longshoremen's Association is a branch of the A.F. of L. <sup>and</sup> ~~is~~ now the executive council of that <sup>powerful</sup> ~~great~~ labor organization orders a clean up <sup>and</sup> ~~it~~ calls on President Ryan to end, what it terms, "all semblance of crime, dishonesty, and racketeering." And it gives him until the end of April to meet its demands. Otherwise, the Longshoremen's Association is threatened with expulsion from the organization.

## NEW YORK

The City of New York is celebrating its three hundredth birthday. In Sixteen Fifty-Three - New Amsterdam, as it was then called, was granted the status of a town, with rights and privileges of a municipality. Population - eight hundred.

Today, three centuries later, New York City has eight million people. The tallest buildings in the world <sup>and so on -</sup> - and what a traffic problem - a million and a half registered automobiles and trucks - not counting the cars from out of town.

As we look back into history, we may ask - why New York? Why this metropolis? The answer comes in a clash of empires. In the early sixteen hundreds, Holland was the foremost maritime power - with colonial possessions all the way from the South Sea to the coast of America. The merchants of the Netherlands, looking through eyes of worldwide trade, couldn't miss the mouth of the Hudson River, as a strategic point for empire and commerce. So, with claims based on the voyages of Hendrick Hudson, <sup>as everybody knows,</sup> the Dutch took possession.

But their sea empire had a rival - England. So the sixteen hundreds witnessed a clash that ranged from the spice islands of the Orient all the way to the Hudson River. Only a dozen years or so after New Amsterdam became a town, the British seized the whole Dutch Colony. King Charles the Second handing it over to his brother, the Duke of York, So the town became New York - a change that symbolized a shift of world empire, from the ~~Dutch~~ Dutch to the British.

But, if you<sup>r</sup>re interested in the lore of New York, here's a suggestion. We're always hearing that the folks from out of town know more about the metropolis than New Yorkers themselves. Tourists are much more likely to visit the Statue of Liberty or go to the top of the Empire State Building. I've had offices in New York for twenty-three years - but just paid my first visit to one of the most fascinating museums on Manhattan Island. It's at Fifth Avenue and One hundred and Third Street. The New Yorker Magazine this week, carries a clever poem about it, by that

witty poet, Phyllis McGinley. It goes like this:

Of all museums  
I have a pet museum,  
And it's not the Morgan  
or the Met museum,  
Or the Frick museum  
Which steals the heart,  
Or a trick museum  
Like the Modern Art.  
I must confess  
It's a queer museum  
A more or less  
Furnished-by-car museum,  
But it suits my nature  
As knife suits fork;  
The Museum of the City of New York.

So that 's the appropriate place I visited -

on New York's three hundredth birthday, and which  
all New Yorkers - including you, <sup>Nelson,</sup> should  
visit - this week.