SUB LEAD TRUMAN C.J. Pa S. Thursday, nov. 16, 1950 (Chicago.)

The U.N. tonight heard a declaration from President Truman, a message read to the Security Council by the American delegation. This was a statement the President had made earlier in the day -- and was now repeated. He said the U N forces are being attacked from the safety of a privileged sanctuary meaning -- Red Manchuria. And - the Communists in North Korea are being reinforced, supplied and equipped by the Chinese Reds. He repeated the assurance that the U.S. does not plan to invade Manchuria -- even though this is "the pretext advanced by Peking for the attack . U.N forces in Korea." And the President intimated that the Chinese are letting)
themselves be used by the Soviets to promote Russian aims.

Such was the message read to the U N tonight -- and it followed a threat made by Soviet Delegate Malik. He said that Russia would veto the resolution demanding that the Chinese withdraw from Korea.

At his press conference, etc.

At his press conference in Washington today President

Truman announced that American soldiers in Korea have plenty
of winter clothing to protect them from sub-zero temperatures.

The President said he got this information direct from General
WacArthur, and he stressed that if anyone understood the
situtuion, it is MacArthur. Earlier Senator Leveret

Saltonstall of Massachusetts had said that the defense department
assured him all U S soldiers in Korea would be completely
equipped with winter clothing "within just a few days" -- that
winter clothing had been avaiable in Korea since October first,
but that there had been difficulties in distribution.

The Korean war news pictures a growing bulge to the north of the Chongchon River -- where American troops established a bridgehead. Today that bridgehead was expanded and bulged out further, to a depth of about ten miles. In that sector of northwest Korea, the Communists have fallen back all along the front, -- and there we a activities who advance from one side of the peninsula to the other.

So the story continues -- forward march were across a narrow belt that separates the Americans and Free Koreans from the Yalu River. Forward march -- in bitter cold.

The latest- as day broke in Korea the 7th. Div. was in sight of the mountains of Manchuria,

KOREA - PLANES

From Washington tonight comes a fantastic, and mystifying story - released by an Air Force spokesman. This is how it goes:

Thirty U.S. B-Twenty Nines bombers set out to bomb targets on the Yalu River yesterday. Ten miles off the Korean east coast the bombers had an escort. An escort of jet fighters. But what an escort - not American planes at all. They were four Russian-built M I G Fifteen jets. Stranger still the enemy planes didn't attack - just fell in alongside the B-twenty nines as would any fighter escort. Stayed there all the way - watched the B-twenty-nines drop there bk their bombs. Then quickly turned away and flew back into Manchuria. We've heard of a number of mystifying twisters in this Korean war, and this is one of the oddest - Red jets escorting American bombers.

In Cairo today Premier Mustapha El-Nahas Pasha of Egypt
demanded that Britain get out of the Suez Canal zone and out
of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, immediately. Premier Nahas made
his demands in the traditional "speech from the throne" written
for the king by the cabinet. As Nahas spoke the Egyptian
parliament with King Farouk looking on, cheered wildly. The
Premier said he would cancel the treaty which allows Britain
to keep troops in the Suez Canal zone until 1956. He also
threatened to cancel the treaty for the Joint administration of
the Sudan.

While the Egyptian parliament cheered, thousands of rioting anti-British students surged through the Cairo streets-smashing windows and stoning police from the rooftops. So far at least forty-one, persons; including thirty-three policemen have been injured. It was the second day of anti-British student riots. Only yesterday a student was killed while raiding the offices of an opposition newspaper.)

In London a British foreign office spokesman said tonight that Britain will neither pull its troops out of the Sueze Canal zone nor leave the Sudan. Britain's foreign secretary will reply to the Egyptian demands in the House of Commons early next week.

Word from London is that the United States is behind

Britain in its determination to keep troops in the Sues Canal

zone -- because of the increasing strategie importance of the

Word from Nepal tonight is that loyal Nepalese state troops are hurling back the nationalists who invaded the country from India. Many of the insurgent nationalist forces have already fled back across the border into India's Bihar province. The nationalists admit the loss of the airstrip where their forces landed earlier in the week to march on Khatmandu. It seems tonight that the invading nationalists already heavily out-numbered, are preparing their last-ditch defense at a town twenty-five miles inside Nepal.)

The Red Government of China gives an outright rejection to a second protest from India - against the invasion of Tibet. The Chinese Communists declare that they gave full notice to Indian Prime Minister Nehru, telling him of their intention to march on Ihasa -- unless the Tibetans negotiated a settlement. The Peking reply makes the usual Red charges of interference by outside powers, and the assumption that Nehru didn't know what was going as to happen. He was told that Tibet would be invaded, say the Reds.

In Kalimpong near the Tibet-Indian border today a trader arrived from KHamba in Tibet. He brought word that the Tibetan National Assembly is sending a delegation of eighty monks to talk peace with the invading Red Chinese troops. According to this trader, representatives of Tibet's principal monasteries will meet the Reds at Chamdo, three hundred and seventy miles northeast of Lhasa on the caravan route from China.

The Indian trade liaison officer at Kalimpong Pangda Tsong - said tonight that there is "no disorder or
panic in Tibet - caravans are coming and going as usual.
There is no danger to Ihasa at present and the Chinese troops
are still far away. That's the official word.

Another report from Kalimpong tells of Tibet's invaders well equipped with American rifles and large caliber guns - and receiving their food high in the mountains by supply drops from the air.

Meanwhile Peking had answered India's second protest note about the invasion of Tibet, by repeating its earlier statement that: "Tibet is part of China."

High Tibetan officials had much to tell us about that. They pointed out that neither by race nor religion are they allied to China. They said they always had considered themselves independent of China. But they admitted there had been times when the Chinese did claim that Tibet was an outer province of the Chinese empire. They also pointed out that there had been times when Tibetans considered China an outer-province of Tibet. They are an exceedingly independent people and want the Western Nations to help them remain independent. That was the messagethey gaveus to bring back across the Himalayas with us a year ago.

Still later word from Ihasa. Elaborate ceremonies will be held in the Potala tomorrow - the spectacular palace that looms above Ihasa. The Dalai Lama is to be invested with special temporal and spiritual powers to help lead Tibet to victory over the frings? Chinese Reds.

In Russia they are getting ready for "elections" -- elections of the usual Communist type -- one party -- one candidate -- vote, 44 or else. Today Radio Moscow announced that the Moscow electorial commission has unanimously registered a candidate -- the first who has agreed to stand -- for the Moscow regional soviet.

"After an examination of all the documents submitted," says
the electorial commission it was agreed to register the name
of Joseph Vissariemovich- Djugashvilli -- Uncle Jee Stalin to
you.

The latest news tonight indicates ten survivors - in an air crash over the desert of Arizona. The death list would seem to number treat thirteen. The disaster occurred when two big four-main engine bombers ran into each other during refueling operations at high altitude. Collision, at fifteen to twenty thousand feet -- as one bomber was trying to transfer gasoline to the other by means of a length of hose. pipeline. Both planes plunged -- and crashed on the cactus covered desert. The accident occurred on the Papago Indian reservation and was witnessed by redskins on the ground. Reports are still fragmentary -- but it would seem that of ten saved six airmen got out by parachute.

BOMBER WAS OUT ON A ROUTINE TRAINING FLIGHT FROM ITS BASE IN ENGLAND. SUDDENLY A TURBO-SUPER CHARGER IN ONE OF ITS FOUR ENGINES BURST INTO FLAMES. FOR MORE THAN FORTY MINUTES THE ELEVEN U S FLYERS FOUGHT THE BLAZE. BOING ALL THEY COULD TO SAVE THEIR PLANE. BUT GRADUALLY THE FLAMES GAINED HOLD AND THEY REALIZED THERE WAS NO HOPE OF SAVING THE GIANT MACHINE. ONE BY DNE THEY JUMPED OUT, DRIFTING DOWN TO SAFETY IN THE MACHINE. WOODS NEAR MONTPELIER, WHILE THEIR FLAMING BOMBER ROARED INTO THE GROUND.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX HEARINGS

In Washington today Republican leader Joe Martin, admitted that the Democrats probably will be able to steam-roller the excess profits tax bill through the House. But Martin predicted that the Democrats "will fail to get it through the Senate," during the coming Lame Duck Session.

Meanwhile the House Ways and Means Committee wrangled through a second day of public hearings on the bill for a four billion dollar super tax. Three times in one hour Democrats voted down G O P suggestions for alternative means of financing the re-armament program. On each ballot the vote was fifteen to ten in favor of sticking to the administration plan.

DESOLATION

An expedition sailed away from France today -- its destination far off "Desolation Island" -- Kerguelen Land -- in the southern ocean, midway between Australia and South Africa.

"Desolation Island" lies on the same parallel as Tierra Del
Fuego - southern tip of South America. Cape Horn.

For six months the expedition which includes forty

Frenchmen, technicians, carpenters, meteorologists and mi soil

experts, will try and live on this wind-swept, surf-battered

island. Kerguelen Land, is about the size of Long Island.

But, with high mountains and deep coastal fjords, so far it

has defied all attempts at colonization.

The last try was made in Nineteen Twenty by a party of farmers from Normandy and Breton fishermen. With the farmers went fifteen hundred cattle. But within a year nearly all the cows were dead. The Breton fishermen tried to set up a refining station for fish oil. But that fell through. And the Frenchmen soon were on their way home again. The Kerguelen Land - Desolation Island all but forgotten. Forgotten that is, by everyone but the Germans.

The German Navy remembered that far off island, especially those long fjords and deep harbors. The Nazis used them for refueling bases for their submarines and merchant raiders during the war.

These war-time German exploits heightened French interest in Desolation Island again. Might it not become an important way station for future war-time sea commerce and so on between Australia and South Africa? So the French colonial office decided to launch this latest expedition, find if colonization can be made to work, whether cattle can live there and whether the soil is suitable for crops.