

KOREA

L.J. - P. & G. Mon. Dec. 4 - '50

The big war question tonight is - where will the U.N. Forces try to establish a new defense line?

That's a military secret. All we know is that, over the

weekend, <sup>the</sup> front <sup>^</sup> northwestern Korea was outflanked by

the horde of Chinese Reds, and Pyongyang the capital of

the Korean Communists, was hastily evacuated. Everything

that could be of use to the enemy was burned or blown up.

<sup>^</sup> Supply dumps, buildings, bridges -Pyongyang

left in ~~2~~ ruins. Korean refugees in a jam of wild

flight, trying to get away from the on-coming Reds.

The ~~USA~~ <sup>of the U.N. armies</sup> retreat <sup>^</sup> is fast, but orderly - and

that gives us about the only favorable bit of news. Red

encirclements ~~were~~ foiled, Americans and their Allies

getting out in time to evade a huge trap. Again the

picture - of military vehicles moving southward along

the roads, bumper to bumper, in a hasty mass withdrawal.

Which leaves the question - where will

General MacArthur and his commanders elect to make a

new stand? What, now, is the new strategy in Korea -

after the defeat? <sup>now</sup> General MacArthur <sup>^</sup> says the Chinese

offensive is backed by a force of a million.

To the northeast of the main scene of action,

Suspense continues for the division of Marines and two regiments of infantry at the Chosin Reservoir. For

days they've been fighting their way out of an encirclement, and today <sup>they</sup> had reached the southern tip of the huge artificial lake. They still have some distance to go. But tonight the word is - their commanders are confident they'll make it.

Today the U.S. Air Force had one of its days of greatest action - blasting the way out for the various retreats. Two hundred and fifty sorties were flown - and one of these brought back a fantastic account. Marine Corps pilots told <sup>of</sup> ~~how~~ their bombs killed <sup>my</sup> ~~the~~ Bactrian camels. That is the two-humped camels of ~~primitive~~ central Asia. What the dromedary, with one hump, is to the deserts of Arabia <sup>and the Sahara.</sup>

From time immemorial, the camel<sup>s</sup> of Central Asia have plodded along the caravan trails - and now

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Here is the camel again —  
~~it appears~~

in modern war. We've been hearing of

horse-riding cavalry in the Chinese Red Army, these

*small horses*  
series of the Mongol Steppe — *cavalry in* — the conflict of tanks

and rockets. ~~By~~ now, stranger still — the Bactrian camel.

Still another paradox — a dispatch, telling

of the Chinese release of American prisoners of war.

Twenty-nine wounded M.I. G.I.'s, captured by the Reds,

were set free — to rejoin their own forces. Which

recalls previous cases, when the Chinese <sup>re</sup>turned

prisoners of war. But <sup>this</sup> also follows an atrocity of

two days ago, when the Chinese murdered American wounded.

Today's account comes from Major Joseph

Gurfein of Brooklyn — who tells how, near the Chosin

Reservoir last night, Americans noted the lights of

trucks rolling southward. They knew the Reds had no

trucks in that sector, and didn't shoot. Then, soon

after, two G.I.'s walked in and said that, in the trucks

were twenty-seven of their wounded comrades. They had

been captured four days before, and now the Chinese Reds



had turned them loose.

The wounded in the trucks were brought into the American lines, and the strangeness of the affair was only increased when they quoted their captors as saying the Chinese forces were going back to Manchuria, so they were setting prisoners free - the private soldiers that is. Captured officers, the Reds added, would be released later on. All of which means what?

Today, however, General Robertson said that many reports would have been received concerning the view of attacks by a new and powerful enemy making unannounced attacks on the U.S. General Robertson thinks we should no longer broadcast over the radio all the latest details about our forces - where they are - what they are doing, and where they are going next.



ENSORSHIP - KOREA

In Tokyo today Britain's Far Eastern  
Commander General Robertson, called for full censorship  
on the news from Korea. "Only in this way," he said,  
"can we ensure the security of the U.N. Command and the  
soldier fighting in it." So far in the Korean War, no  
official censorship has been imposed by General  
MacArthur. ~~But he has asked correspondents to maintain~~  
~~"voluntary" censorship on matters of vital security.~~  
~~With very few exceptions this "voluntary" system has~~  
~~worked well.~~

~~Today, however, General Robertson said that~~  
~~many reporters would have preferred censorship. In~~  
~~view of attacks by a new and powerful enemy making~~  
~~undeclared war on the U.N. <sup>British</sup> General Robertson thinks~~  
~~"we should no longer broadcast over the radio all the~~  
~~latest details about our forces - where they are - what~~  
~~they are doing and where they are going next."~~

ATLEE - WASHINGTON

In Washington this morning an atmosphere of gravity and tension hung over <sup>the</sup> National Airport where President Truman and members of his cabinet stood waiting in the rain. Out of the mist the giant airliner taxied to a stop. The door opened and out stepped Clement Atlee, bareheaded, with a sprig of white heather, omen of good luck, in his button hole. Atlee shook hands with the President, then stepped <sup>ing</sup> over to the microphones <sup>he said! -</sup> "The democratic way of life is imperilled - we must take council together. Trouble always brings America and Britain more closely together than ever." The President shook hands with Atlee again, then hurried off to a conference with Democratic House and Senate leaders.

~~The first formal conference <sup>had been</sup> was set for tomorrow morning; but in view of the urgency of the present situation, <sup>it</sup> was moved forward to today. At four six o'clock this afternoon behind the guarded doors of the White House cabinet room, <sup>near</sup> Truman and Atlee sat down for the first of their momentous talks -~~

ATTLEE - WASHINGTON

The first momentous conference was due to be held tomorrow morning. But in view of the urgency of the present situation, it was brought forward to this afternoon instead. For more than an hour ~~xxxx~~ and a half ~~the~~ <sup>Prime Minister</sup> President and Attlee talked behind the guarded doors of the White House cabinet room.

~~Immediately after the meeting a special White House~~  
Immediately after the meeting a special White House communique was issued. It said that the leaders had reviewed the general world situation in the light of "developments in the Far East." The relationship between Far Eastern developments and the responsibility of Britain and America in Europe and in the rest of the world were emphasized. The communique said that the President and <sup>Mr.</sup> Attlee had ~~xxxx~~ "a frank discussion" and that the common ground on which the two governments based their foreign policy was fully revealed.

The President and <sup>the Prime Minister</sup> ~~Mr. Attlee~~ will meet again for lunch tomorrow aboard the President's yacht "Williamsburg", <sup>and then</sup> ~~when they~~ will continue their conference in the afternoon. The "Williamsburg" will remain at



**anchor at the Naval Gun Factory on the Potomac.**

**Atlee leaves Washington on Thursday night for meetings  
in New York with Trygve Lie and U N Assembly President  
Nasollah Entezam.**

## ATTLEE

Let's take a look at this unimpressive looking little man - slight, reserved, with bald head, glasses and black mustache. (Where did he come from and) how has he risen to such an all-commanding position in Britain's Labor Party. Why is Attlee in Washington tonight?

His beginnings are the reverse of what one might expect. He has no humble origin - did not start life as a miner or a ~~hi~~ laborer like so many labor leaders. He was born into a well-to-do family. His father -- a successful lawyer in the city of London, a follower of Gladstone - a liberal with a high sense of moral rectitude. Henry Attlee brought up his family in the strictest way - highly religious parent, self-opinionated ~~opinionated~~ and with a strong sense of public service.

At fourteen, young Clement was sent to one of England's top prep schools -- Haileybury, a school with a strong military tradition. Then on to Oxford.

From there entered the law following in his father's footsteps - or so his father thought. But that was where father was wrong.

During the First World War Attlee joined up - served with distinction and rose to the rank of major. ~~In the army.~~ At the end of the war when most of his brother officers were going back to business - in Lombard Street - Attlee headed for the slums - the East End, and soon his Lime-House friends sent him to the House of Commons as their first Labor M.P., where he has been ever since.

In Nineteen Forty he joined Churchill's Coalition Cabinet, and served as Churchill's right hand man until Nineteen Forty-five - as Deputy Prime Minister. It was Attlee who lead the British Government whenever Churchill was away - which was often.



It was as Deputy Prime Minister that Attlee came to San Francisco - his second visit to America - to sign the U N Charter for Britain.

They seemed a strange pair, Churchill the great man always in the public eye; Attlee hovering in the background -- a dim figure, quiet, reserved - a dull uninspired public speaker in contrast to Churchill.

Then came Nineteen Forty-five -- Churchill's downfall with the Labor Party swept into power. Attlee, Prime Minister? People scoffed. Surely he would be head of the Labor cabinet only in name. ~~Em~~ Chairman maybe, but everyone agreed he had only been made Prime Minister to sit between Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison; and not because of any positive qualities of his own.

Observers pointed to his Cabinet- Sir

Stafford Cripps, for instance. Surely Attlee could not compete with Cripps, nor arouse the passions and loyalties that centered around the massive figure of Bevin. In political adroitness, handling Parliament, he was far outclassed by Herbert Morrison. So people thought in Nineteen Forty-five. But they could not have been more wrong.

Today Attlee is the complete master of his Cabinet, with more power than has ever before been held by any British Prime Minister in peacetime. (Such is the little man who has come to our shores.)

U.S.

At Lake Success today the United States, Britain and four other countries put the "important and urgent problem of Chinese Communist intervention in Korea" before the General Assembly. But no action against Red China is expected until talks now going on between Truman and <sup>+</sup>Atlee are over.

Tonight there ~~will be~~ <sup>will</sup> be an informal dinner party at Trygve Lie's home on Long Island for the Red Chinese delegation ~~but~~ <sup>- with</sup> no Russians or Americans ~~have been~~ invited. Guests who ~~will~~ <sup>had</sup> have their first private talks with the Chinese include <sup>^</sup> delegates from countries that have recognized Red China - Britain, Pakistan, India, Israel and Sweden.

Now, with Shaw only gone a few weeks, his plan is protested as "against public policy." The contention being that a bigger alphabet would be a "bad thing." With which many, no doubt will agree. Just think of all the unhappy school children having to learn forty-two A.B.C.'s instead of twenty-six. Imagine the unlucky typist having to punch a keyboard nearly twice



## SHAW

In London, action was taken today to prevent the probate of the will of George Bernard Shaw. The celebrated G.B.S. left a fortune. So you might think of heirs and relatives involved in a financial family squabble. But -- nothing of the sort.

This comes up all because a London law firm, has an unidentified client who complains about a provision in Shaw's will. Shaw left a pot of money for a campaign to promote - a forty-two letter alphabet. The Irish wit noted that our present alphabet of twenty-six letters was insufficient to represent all the sounds of English. His notion was that it would take forty-two letters to do it.

Now, with Shaw only gone a few weeks, his plan is protested as - "against public policy." The contention being that a bigger alphabet would be a "bad thing." With which many, no doubt will agree. Just think of all the unhappy school children having to learn forty-two A.B.C.'s instead of twenty-six. Imagine the unlucky typist having to punch a keyboard nearly twice

as big. (Also - imagine all of us having to learn a new alphabet; at your age; I mean my age!

But it all points to some interesting bits of history about the alphabet.) In a way, the ancient Greeks did pretty much the same thing proposed in Shaw's will. They added letters to their alphabet.

They derived their own Alpha-Beta-Gamma from the Phoenicians, the Semites -- their alphabet having had an Egyptian-Semitic origin. The Semitic alphabet had no vowels - only consonants. Which is still true of Hebrew and Arabic characters - mostly consonants. (Reading it, you have to add the vowels.) Any vowel that you like best. And, it's much the same with shorthand, (as any stenographer will tell you.) The signs are mostly consonants, the vowels left out.

An alphabet without vowels was okay for the Semitic languages - which were ~~strong and~~ thick with consonants. But it was otherwise with Greek - rich in vowels. So, the Greeks (found the Semitic alphabet insufficient. Therefore they) created letters to vowel

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sounds. And then the Greek alphabet was the origin of the Latin alphabet, which is the one we use today.

But English happens to have a number of sounds that don't occur in Latin. To solve this we use various devices. For instance we sometimes use two letters to represent a sound like "TH" and "CH". Or, one letter may represent several sounds like long A, broad A, short A.

That's what George Bernard Shaw was thinking about. But, it would mix things up, if we had to learn the alphabet all over again - a long, new one; don't you think so - Nelson? Or do you agree with G.B.S. about the A.B.C.'s.