

# Europe Must Do Its Share, Eisenhower Emphasizes

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LONDON, Jan. 15.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has told Atlantic Pact members the United States is willing to participate in the land defense of Western Europe and gradually send a limited number of additional troops to the continent.

But he has laid down the provision that America's pact partners must make the necessary efforts themselves to permit creation of an effective Atlantic Pact force against possible Soviet aggression.

At the same time, the Atlantic Pact supreme commander made it clear he does not think war is

imminent, although he feels Russia is capable of attack at any time. He gave Europe two years in which to build up its defenses.

These highlights of Eisenhower's fact-finding trip to Europe were obtained from authoritative sources Monday night.

The big question in Eisenhower's mind during his trip was whether "our European allies have the heart" to make essential sacrifices for common defense.

### Some Nations Drag Feet.

To date, it was disclosed, Eisenhower found some countries definitely do appear to have the heart for the job.

But he was represented as "just not being able to understand" the attitude of certain other countries.

Officials of these latter countries were said to have talked about economic difficulties and the fear that the military program envisaged in the Atlantic Pact master plan would weaken their economies.

Although the informants declined to identify those countries whose attitude Eisenhower found difficult to understand, this correspondent gathered the impression during his trips that they include

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# EUROPE MUST DO PART

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Holland, Belgium and, to a lesser extent, France.

The Dutch have not done anything yet about increasing the conscription period. This is now six months for ground troops, but can be extended to one year under present authority.

The day Eisenhower arrived in Belgium, the parliamentary committee of the Socialist opposition group voted against the government proposal to increase military service from one to two years.

## French Fear Russians.

French concern over the difficulty of financing the rearmament program is coupled with fears that the Western Defense plan may provoke a Russian attack and reluctance to see Western Germany rearmed.

The French attitude is known to have impressed Eisenhower deeply.

One of the strongest points Eisenhower made in his talks to political leaders so far—he has been to France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Britain—was that the United States plans to increase military service to 27 months.

He told these men, in effect: "When a boy in Minnesota knows he is joining the American Army for 27 months to help defend Europe, he wants to know what Europe is doing to defend itself."

The informants said the supreme commander made clear in the strongest possible terms his personal conviction that the western world is in grave danger, although war may not be imminent.

He was declared to have em-

phasized this danger will remain until the gap is narrowed between Russia's offensive power and the defensive weakness of the Western Allies.

## Time Is a Factor.

He underscored the urgency of narrowing this gap as quickly as possible, certainly within 18 months to two years.

Eisenhower was pictured as having "needled" leaders of Europe's Allied governments on two main points:

1—The danger confronting the western world.

2—The necessity of increased arms production.

He explained what America is planning to do and what the United States feels others must do.

He said he did not know about the intricacies of domestic problems in each country, but that it is up to the Allied governments to find ways of making the necessary defense efforts if they wish to survive as free nations. Eisenhower also explained to Allied military chiefs his personal views on strategy for the defense of Europe.

He was said to have avoided becoming involved in technical details, concentrating rather on broad outlines.

It was learned Eisenhower is considering establishing headquarters somewhere near Paris and constructing a building similar to the building he used in Surrey in World War II.

He has definitely decided to accept the services of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Britain, whose job as military chief of the Western Union has been superseded by the Atlantic Pact.

But Eisenhower has not yet decided what position to give Monty.

Eisenhower conferred with British Defense Minister Emanuel Shinwell and the chiefs of staff Monday, and will see Prime Minister Attlee and Foreign Secretary Bevin Tuesday.

He is known to have an open mind on Britain's proposed defense effort.

After the London talks, Eisenhower goes to Lisbon. He is due in Rome Thursday.

# MANPOWER

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mean that a system of universal military training can not be employed.

Earlier, President Truman ordered that all future enlistments for the armed services be funneled through local draft boards, which may pave the way for a quota system to give the Army its fair share of volunteers.

The Army has complained its sister services obtain the "cream of the crop" under the present