

M'Arthur Blasts 'Appeasers', Says Fear Guides U.S. Policy

Last of Triangle Erased as Reds Quit Pyonggang

TOKYO, Thursday, June 14 (P).—Two powerful Allied columns paced by more than 100 tanks struck boldly across the central Korean plains Wednesday, rolled into abandoned Pyonggang and rubbed out the Communists' once-vaunted "iron triangle."

A delayed field dispatch said the Chinese Reds began a mass withdrawal Wednesday along the central front. It said the enemy appeared to be falling back on Kumsong, main town on the highway between Pyonggang and Wonsan, the East Coast port rumbled by months of record naval bombardment.

The Allied columns, with doughboys riding the tanks, struck out Wednesday morning from the two towns at the base of the triangle, Chorwon on the west and Kumhwa on the east. The tanks met virtually no opposition. They returned to the Chorwon-Kumhwa line after troops scouted high ground north of Pyonggang and found it deserted.

Correspondent Jim Becker said officers expressed amazement at the apparently complete withdrawal of the Chinese from the triangle, where once the Communists had massed tens of thousands of troops for powerful strikes deep into South Korea.

Some officers said the Chinese, badly hurt in their last two offensives, may have pulled back clear to the Wonsan line. That is about 100 miles north of Parallel 38.

From U. S. 8th Army headquarters, Correspondent Tom Bradshaw reported that loss of the triangle and its road network pushed the Reds' main supply routes back far to the north. Communist units operating on the eastern front now must be supplied either over a route that swings through besieged Wonsan, or over secondary mountain trails.

Intelligence officers who flew over the area north of the triangle said they saw few signs the Chinese planned to stand anywhere in the area.

"We didn't think they could hold the area, but we thought they would stage a more spirited delaying action," one officer said.

Bradshaw said it appeared that the Reds, if they launch any sizable offensive, must strike on the western end of the battle line. There roads to Red combat units still are fairly direct.

SURE WAY TO TELL IS LET OUT YELL

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA, June 13. (Delayed) (P).—A patrol leader on a reconnaissance mission told his men he knew a sure way to tell a North Korean from a South Korean.

Pfc. Donald C. Fairchild, Allentown, Pa., stood up and yelled.

His answer was a burst of rifle fire.

"You see, men," he told his patrol, "that's how to tell them apart. Just stick your neck out."

NEW SCHOOL'S NAME IS WILLIAM MONNIG

The Board of Education Wednesday night voted to name the junior high school building under construction in Ridglea for the late William Monnig.

The school, expected to be completed by fall of 1952, is adjacent to the site of the Mary Louise Phillips School on Bigham.

Monnig, one of Fort Worth's outstanding leaders and merchants for a half century, died March 27, 1947, at the age of 80.

Ammunition For 17-Gun Salute Ready

Praise the Lord, they've got the ammunition.

Arrangements were completed Wednesday afternoon for the Fort Hood ammunition dump to send blank rounds to be fired in salute to General MacArthur here Saturday.

Earlier, 4th Army had notified MacArthur Day arrangers that prior troop commitments prevented it from sending the rounds.

Dr. W. J. Danforth of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce then obtained from Maj. Gen. Miller Ainsworth of Luling, the 36th National Guard Division commander, the promise of sufficient rounds from Fort Hood.

Administration Is Called 'Naive and Unrealistic'

BY PHIL NORTH, Star-Telegram Staff Writer.
(Complete Text of Address on Page 2).

AUSTIN, June 13.—General MacArthur accused the Truman administration of "battlefield appeasement" and blamed it for the nation's international troubles in a speech on the steps of the Texas Capitol Wednesday that was the toughest talk yet made by a responsible national figure.

He called his critics "real warmongers—they who refuse to end the Korean war—they who advocate 'wait and see' while American blood—not dust as they would have it—settles in growing pools around the 38th parallel."

He used tough words that brought repeated cheers in answering the administration's spokesmen who have been giving the Truman side of MacArthur's firing to joint Senate committees these past few weeks.

His speech crackled with phrases like "timidity and fear" and "tribute in the blood of our sons" when he accused the present administration of seeming "afraid to win" the Korean war.

He accused national leadership of being "naive . . . unrealistic . . . callous of our mounting dead," of replacing truth with propaganda "as the rallying media for public support," of imperiling free enterprise with heavy taxation.

Great Bulldozing.

Of the future, he said the Soviet has too much sense to start World War III despite "the greatest bulldozing diplomacy history has ever recorded."

"This great nation of ours was never more powerful—never more prepared to extend a dynamic and courageous leadership to guide the world . . . As it is yet unconquered, so it is unconquerable . . . Our finest hours are yet to come," he predicted.

MacArthur held the crowd in his grasp from the moment he walked through the north door of the Capitol, stopped directly on the inlaid seal of the State of Texas in the center of the rotunda and jauntily waved to the scores of government girls hanging over the railings for three floors above.

Talking to America.

State police, national guardsmen and unofficial helpers formed human chains to hold a path to the flag-draped speaker's stand on the top step of the south entrance, and he and his party walked briskly out to meet the first of a series of echoing blasts of approval.

Officially it was a joint session of the Senate and House, but the general was talking to the American people—those on the lawn, the millions at their radios, the other millions who will read reports of his speech in Thursday's newspapers.

Governor Shivers' introduction was brief on "a day for Texas to remember," but he paid tribute to "a man who not only has aroused the average citizen's interest in the foreign policies of his country, but has brought a sharp awareness of the potential effect of those policies on him as a citizen and as a human being."

Then General MacArthur, wearing his famed campaign hat and a smartly-cut khaki battlejacket and slacks, stepped forward to the microphones. He wore none of his 14 rows of decorations. Directly overhead flapped the six flags under which Texas has lived and Texans fought. The sun blazed and everything was still as he started to speak.

First he mentioned the many Texans—foremost among them the late Gen. Walton H. Walker, 8th Army commander in Korea until his death in a jeep accident in December—who have served under him in three wars, and then he swung hard at the administration with the blunt question:

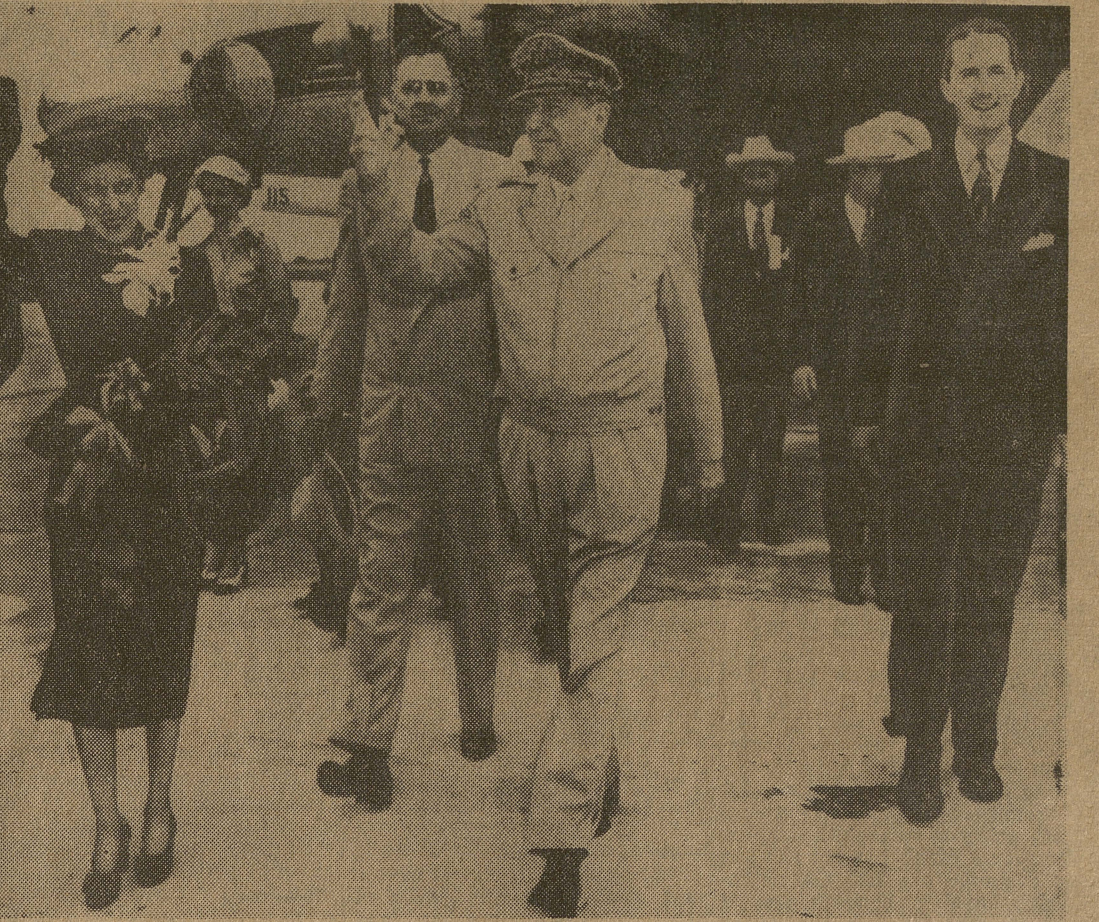
"What is our policy for Korea?"

"On this issue," he said, "rests not only the lives of countless American boys and their Allies committed to fight in that distant land, but, as well, the future security of our own country and the advance of our national leadership in the affairs of the world."

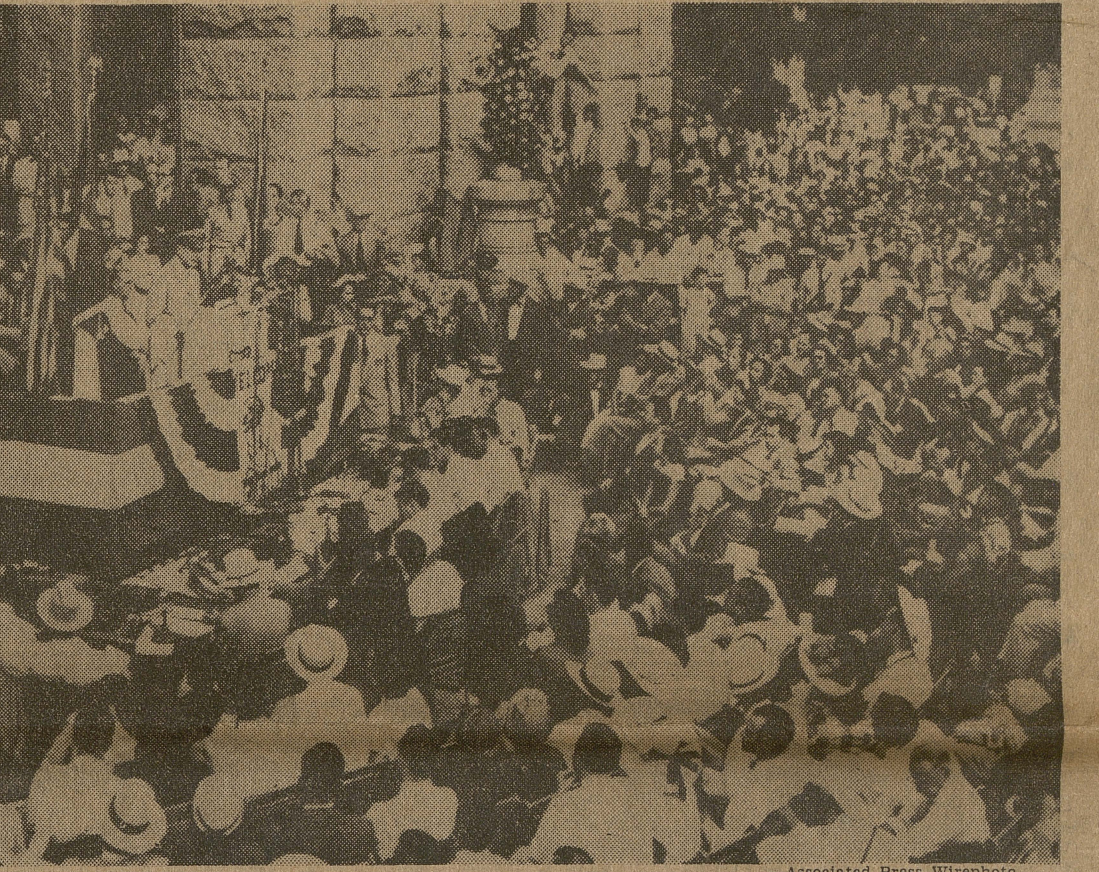
His national policy tends to depart "from the traditional courage, vision and forthrightness which has animated and guided our great leaders of the past," he said.

National policy is now "largely influenced, if not indeed in some instances dictated, from abroad and dominated by fear of a crowd and by the clamor of a mob."

Turn to MacArthur on Page 2.



MACARTHURS SAY HELLO TO TEXANS—General and Mrs. MacArthur wave to the crowds that greeted them at the Austin airport as they leave their plane. Governor Shivers, right, accompanies the famous couple to the motorcade that took them to the Capitol for the general's address.



20,000 HEAR MACARTHUR SPEAK—An audience estimated at 20,000 persons jammed the area about a specially built stand at the Texas Capitol in Austin Wednesday to hear General MacArthur reply to administration witnesses who have testified during the wordy and lengthy Far East police hearing now under way in Washington.

SHIVERS TERMS TALK A CALL FOR 'POSITIVE LEADERSHIP'

AUSTIN, June 13 (INS).—Governor Shivers Wednesday praised General MacArthur's stinging criticism of the nation's leadership both at home and abroad.

He said:

"His (MacArthur's) reiteration of his foreign policy views plus his comments on the domestic situation, certainly sounded a strong call for positive leadership."

The Democratic governor, mentioned as a likely contestant against Senator Connally next year, gave this appraisal of the general's address at the executive mansion after the ceremony on the front steps of the State Capitol.

Crowd Is With Him Cheers Stop MacArthur 35 Times in His Speech

BY SAM KINCH, Austin Staff Correspondent.
AUSTIN, June 13.—Texans liked General MacArthur's barefisted attack on the national administration Wednesday.

Thirty-five times his Austin crowd stopped him with applause during his 40-minute speech and only his continued talking halted two other breaks.

There was none of the booping that had been threatened in advance. In fact, the crowd was unusually orderly, and jeered only at legislators and their friends who sometimes stood and obstructed the view of those massed on the Capitol ground.

MacArthur's longest applause—mingled with shouting and cheering—came when he struck back at "those who so bitterly assail me."

They stopped him for nearly a minute after he charged: "They are the real war-mongers—they who refuse to end the Korean war—they who advocate 'wait and see' while American blood—not dust as they would have it—settles in growing pools around the 38th parallel."

At one point he drew applause on three consecutive sentences. At another there were six interruptions in one paragraph.

The crowd cheered loud when he said of the nation, "Our finest hours are yet to come."

The audience reaction began early in his carefully-phrased speech when MacArthur expressed concern over the extent to which national policy "is largely influenced if not indeed in some instances dictated from abroad and dominated by fear of what others may think or others may do."

A few seconds later, his steaming crowd cheered as he said, "In Korea today we have reached that degree of moral trepidation that we may pay tribute in the blood of our sons to the doubtful belief that the hand of a blustering potential enemy may in some way be thus stayed."

Other quotations which caused the sun-baked crowd to cheer or clap were:

"If the Soviet does strike it will be because of the weakness we now display rather than the strength we of right should display."

"They who bear full responsibility for such weakness and they who formulate present policy are one and the same. Can we therefore accept their present . . ."

Turn to Applause on Page 4.

THE WEATHER

(By the United States Weather Bureau).

June 14.—Fort Worth and vicinity—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday with scattered thundershowers likely Thursday afternoon and night. Highest afternoon temperature near 90, and the lowest Friday morning near 70.

Sunrise, 5:20; sunset, 7:38.

Maximum temperature this date, 105 in 1911; minimum, 54 in 1947.

Maximum temperature Wednesday, 88; minimum, 66.

Maximum precipitation this date, 2.80 inches in 1916.

Barometric pressure at 10 p. m. Wednesday, 30.03, rising.

West Texas (West of the 100th Meridian)—Partly cloudy to cloudy with local thundershowers Thursday and from Pecos Valley eastward Friday. No important temperature changes.

East Texas (East of the 100th Meridian)—Partly cloudy with local thundershowers Thursday and in east and south portions Friday. Not much change in temperatures. Moderate to fresh southeasterly winds on the coast.

7,000 Attend Film Premiere

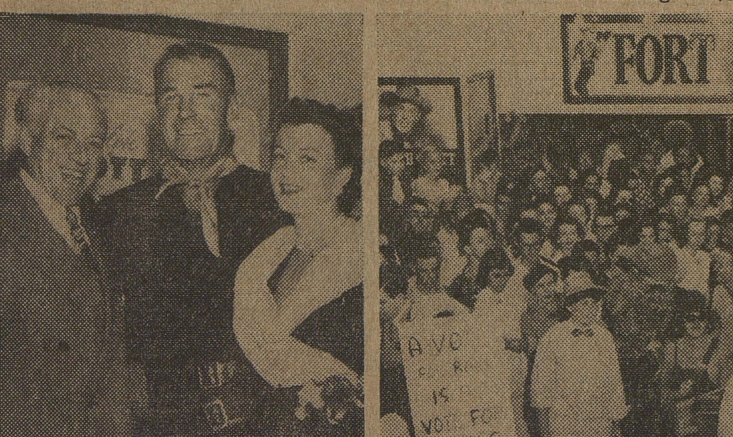
World Records Topple At Opening of 'Fort Worth'

BY IRVIN FARMAN.

Fort Worth broke all known world premiere records with the world premiere of "Fort Worth" Wednesday night.

Four theaters, one more than were pressed into service for the world premieres of "Follow the Sun" last March 23 and "The Westerner" in 1940, were opened Wednesday night to some 7,000 eager ticket buyers, all anxious to get in on the initial showing of the movie with their home town for a title. The three-theater premieres had been considered a national record until Wednesday night.

If the words "Fort Worth" spell the same kind of magic on theater marquees in other cities across the land, Warner Brothers will be able to fulfill their desires of retiring from movie making, and set up a counter-attraction to Fort Knox.



WORLD PREMIERE ACTION.—R. J. (Bob) O'Donnell of Interstate Theaters, Randolph Scott and Mrs. Scott, left to right, pose for newsreel, television and newspaper cameras in front of Worth Theater at Wednesday night's world premiere of the movie, "Fort Worth." At right, part of the crowd estimated at 7,000 persons watch a Judge Roy Bean Court staged by TCU students as part of the premiere activities.

Tornado Rips Path Through Richmond

RICHMOND, Va., June 13 (P).—A tornado cut across this city of 230,000 late Wednesday, toppling trees, tearing off roof tops and leaving an estimated \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 damage.

No fatalities were reported, but half a dozen persons were hospitalized with serious injuries.

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Text of Gen. MacArthur's Address in Austin

AUSTIN, June 13 (AP)—Following is the text of General MacArthur's address at the Texas State Capitol.

It is with a sense of high honor that I appear on this rostrum to address you—the elected representatives of the great state of Texas—a state which has contributed so abundantly to American progress and in which I feel so sincere a personal interest. I have lived here in my younger days and observed at first hand the greatness of your people. It provides me the opportunity I have long wished, personally to pay tribute to that host of Texas sons who by valor and devotion on many battlefields have done so much to bring victory to American arms.

Their characteristic independence of spirit, invincibility of will and unswerving fidelity have reflected the nobility of their Texas homes and built a tradition which all Americans now cherish as their own. In the Korean struggle, led, until he gave his life at the front, by that intrepid military leader and distinguished son of Texas Gen. Walton H. Walker, they have maintained this tradition in every way and your pride in them may be very real and very great. I have not infrequently found in the forefront of the fight a small flag of Texas planted by some Texas boy to dramatize his love and veneration for this land of his fathers.

As I appear before you a great debate over our political and military policy is stirring the nation. The issue which has been raised is a simple one but the potentiality of its consequence is momentous. What is our policy for Korea? On this issue rests not only the lives of countless American boys and their allies committed to fight in that distant land, but, as well, the future security of our own country and the advance of our national leadership in the affairs of the world.

Non-Partisan Level.
In the atmosphere of contention which has existed following my recall I have been peculiarly gratified by your invitation to address you as it has raised the issue to the non-partisan level its character truly demands and reflects the high statesmanship which actuates your own consideration of the problem.

I have been amazed, and deeply concerned, since my return, to observe the extent to which the orientation of our national policy tends to depart from the traditional courage, vision and forthrightness which has animated and guided our great leaders of the past, to be now largely influenced, if not indeed in some instances dictated, from abroad and dominated by fear of what others may think or others may do. Never before in our history can precedent be found for such a subordination of policy to the opinions of others with a minimum regard for the direction of our own national interest. Never before have we geared national policy to timidity and fear.

The guide, instead, has invariably been one of high moral principle and the courage to decide great issues on the spiritual level of what is right and what is wrong. Yet, in Korea today, we have reached that degree of moral trepidation that we pay tribute to our power, and surrender military advantages, in apparent hope that in some nebulous way by so doing a potential enemy will be coerced to desist from attacking us.

We Have Ample Strength.
In justification for this extraordinary action it is pleaded by those responsible for the condition of our national defense that we are not prepared to fight. I cannot accept such an estimate. I believe that, much as we abhor war and should do anything honorable to avoid it, our country has the inherent strength to face and defeat any who may attack. I should be recreant, moreover, to my obligations of citizenship did I fail to warn that the policies of appeasement on which we are now embarked carry within themselves the very incitation to war against us. If the Soviet does strike it will be because of the weakness we now display rather than the strength we of right should display.

If, however, we be so weak in fact, that we must cower before the verbal blandishments of others, the responsibility for such weakness should be a matter of the gravest public concern. Who, we should ask, is responsible for the reduction of our military strength from the greatest on earth at war's end to that they now estimate is inadequate even to support our moral commitments? Who plunged us into the Korean war and assumed other global commitments without reckoning and being ready to meet their potential consequences? Who is responsible for so grave a past failure which has brought our nation to so ignominious a pass that we must plead weakness before our fellow nations?

These are questions to which the nation should address itself, if it would be in position to assess the policy judgments now in being and yet to be formulated. For it is elementary that if the defense of these policies is valid and we are indeed as weak as is pleaded, they who bear full responsibility for such weakness and they who formulate present policy are one and the same. Can we therefore accept their present and future judgments in the light of past failures without the most serious misgivings as to our future fate as a free and sovereign nation?

'Bulldozing Diplomacy.'
I am not to predict whether or not the Soviet aims at ultimately provoking and engaging in a global struggle. I give him infinitely more credit, however, than to believe he would embark upon so reckless and ill-conceived



OLD SOLDIERS MEET AGAIN—Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, left, hero of Corregidor, is warmly greeted by General MacArthur in front of the Capitol at Austin.

a course. Up to now, there is no slightest doubt in my mind that he has been engaging in the greatest bulldozing diplomacy history has ever recorded.

Without committing a single soldier to battle he has assumed direct or indirect control over a large part of the population of the world. His intrigue has found its success, not so much in his own military strength nor, indeed, in any overt threat of intent to commit it to battle, but in the moral weakness of the free world. It is a weakness which has caused many free nations to succumb and embrace the false tenets of Communist propaganda. It is a weakness which has caused our own policy makers, after committing America's sons to battle, to leave them to the continuous slaughter of an indecisive campaign by imposing arbitrary restraints upon the support we might otherwise provide them through maximum employment of our scientific superiority, which alone offers hope of early victory. It is a weakness which now causes those in authority to strongly hint at a settlement of the Korean conflict under conditions short of the objectives our soldiers were led to believe were theirs to attain and for which so many yielded their lives.

Soviet Reasoning.
In every war in which we have heretofore engaged, we have counter-balanced manpower with the doctrine of attack through our matchless scientific development. Yet, in Korea, we are admittedly applying the doctrine of passive defense which in all history has never won a war—a doctrine which has been responsible for more military disaster than all other reasons combined. Does experience teach us nothing? Has shifting expediency replaced logical reasoning?

Of this we may be sure. The Soviet's moves, should it actually want war, will be dictated by its own assessment of the relative military force involved, actual and potential. It will not be so much influenced by the destruction it believes itself capable of inflicting upon us, as by the punishment it knows it itself would have to accept should it embark upon so reckless an adventure. It will certainly not be influenced away from war by the blood tribute we are now paying in Korea to encourage it to preserve the peace. This elementary logic, coupled with our own predominant superiority in many scientific facts of modern war, is ignored by those who seek support for our present unrealistic policies by the spread of a psychosis of fear throughout the land. They say that by meeting force with adequate counter-force in Asia we would expand the war and threaten the involvement of Europe, while painting a grim picture of the consequent devastation of our great cities.

Nothing could be more unrealistic.

M'Arthur Hits Appeasers In Talk to 20,000 Texans

Continued From Page 1.

what others may think or others may do," the general stated.

"Never before have we geared national policy to timidity and fear. Yet, in Korea today, we pay tribute in the blood of our sons to the doubtful belief that the hand of a blustering potential enemy may in some way be thus stayed.

"Munich (taught) us that diplomatic appeasement but sows the seeds of future conflict. Yet, oblivious to these bloody lessons, we now practice a new and yet more dangerous norm of appeasement—appeasement on the battlefield whereunder we soften our blows, withhold our power, and surrender military advantages, in apparent hope that in some nebulous way by so doing a potential enemy will be coerced to desist from attacking us."

Apply 'Passive Defense.'
He said the administration cries weakness, and "they who bear full responsibility for such weakness and they who formulate present policy are one and the same."

In Korea, MacArthur said, "we are admittedly applying the doctrine of passive defense which in all history has never won a war—a doctrine which has been responsible for more military defeats than for all other reasons combined."

He hit at those pleaders for

such decisive action—as in cancer—is but to invite infection of the entire blood stream. Yet the present plan of passive defense envisages the indefinite continuance of the indecisive stalemate with its compounding losses, in the vain hope that the enemy will ultimately tire and end his aggression. This, or that at some indefinite future date we will adopt the very policies of positive action designed to win the war and secure our stated objectives, which are now deprecated and derided.

Could anything be more naive, more unrealistic, more callous of our mounting dead? Could there be any greater inconsistency than the argument pursued that we can defeat Red China in Korea without risk of Soviet intervention but our attack upon its sustaining bases across the Yalu would render intervention inevitable? The defenders of the existing policy vacuum are the same who suddenly and without slightest preparation or military consideration of the seismic and political potentialities, threw us into the conflict. These are the very men who, in the face of mounting peril, deliberately demobilized us at the peak of our military strength, and then at the lowest point of our disarmament with no slightest preparation or word of warning, plunged us into a war which they now seem afraid to win.

U. N. Fate at Stake.
No words can excuse or relieve the enormous disaster to the Korean people we are pledged to protect, inherent in a policy which arbitrarily confines the full impact of all of our air and naval bombardment to the Korean peninsula. The protection we offer these unfortunate people, indeed, may well resolve itself into their complete obliteration. To what greater depth might morality be under way to conceal these facts. But the march of events and the common sense of the American people can not fail ultimately to reveal the full truth.

The very fate of the United Nations rests upon the outcome of the struggle to consummate its commitments to establish under its auspices and authority a "unified and democratic government in the sovereign state of Korea." There can be no compromise with the moral principles which actuated the decisions underlying this United Nations objective. There can be no short cut to its achievement and no turning back. To hold now that anything less than its full accomplishment would satisfy our political and military requirements would be to repudiate the great sacrifices selflessly made and the host of those who died that such an objective might be realized. Anything short of that objective would destroy for all time the effectiveness of the United Nations as an instrumentally for international persuasion.

On Sept. 2, 1945, after taking the surrender of Japan in Tokyo Bay, I warned of the need for a "spiritual recrudescence and improvement of human character that will synchronize with our almost matchless advances in science, art, literature and material and cultural development." Such an improvement is slow to come to pass. To the contrary, there is unmistakable evidence of a tendency toward moral deterioration throughout the free world. This moral deterioration does not occur through evolutionary change in human thought but rather from the relentless war being waged by a fifth column within the ranks of every free society. This is a far greater threat to the free world than is the advance of predatory force. Its very purpose is to destroy faith in moral values, to introduce cynicism in human thought and to transform tranquility into confusion, disorder and dismay. Our own people harbor a strong spiritual urge toward a strong, ethical leadership that has become absorbed in the demands of political expediency, are not unwilling to compromise moral principle and have lost the traditional American patriot's touch. Such a leadership offers no panacea for freedom's festering wounds.

People's Trust Shaken.
My correspondence reflects a growing lack of faith by a large segment of our population in the responsibility and moral fiber of our own process of government. Truth has ceased to be keystone to the arch of our national conscience and propaganda has replaced it as the rallying media for public support. Corruption and rumors of corruption have shaken the people's trust in the integrity of those administering the civil power. Government has assumed progressively the arrogant mantle of oligarchic power as the great moral and ethical principles upon which our nation grew strong have been discarded or remolded to serve narrow political purposes.

The cost of government has become so great and the consequent burden of taxation so heavy that the system of free enterprise which built our great material strength has become imperiled. The rights of individuals and communities have rapidly been curtailed in the advance toward centralized power and the spiritual and material strength, amassed through our original concept of a federation—erected upon the local responsibility and autonomy of its several components—shows marked deterioration.

Possibly these adverse factors account for our inability to advance a vigorous and courageous leadership at a time when the world never more needed such a leadership. Whatever the cause, the facts are undeniable. Our prestige abroad has reached a tragically low ebb and our leadership is little wanted. There are those who call pin-

for unity even while doing so much to prevent unity. Unity is indeed what all Americans earnestly desire—but unity of the American brand based upon considered judgment on what best serves the national interest and reflecting full freedom of thought and expression—not unity obtained through the whip-lash of arbitrary power, with its devices for sowing fear and suppressing knowledge. Unity instead must come from the common effort to crystallize ideas and search for and publish the truth.

What arrogant prevarication by those who, joining with the voice of the Daily Worker and other Communist propaganda, claim I favor war or that I seek war's expansion. Every word I have taken, every word I have uttered, had the single purpose of bringing the war to its earliest end—to stop the terrific human slaughter now going on so endlessly in Korea. Before committees of the National Congress, in response to recent questioning, I had this, in effect, to say:

War Mutual Suicide.
No man in the world is more anxious to avoid the expansion of war than I. I am a 100 per cent disbeliever in war. The enormous sacrifices that have been brought about by scientific methods of killing have rendered war a fantastic and impossible method for the solution of international difficulties. In war, as it is waged now, with the enormous losses on both sides, both will lose. It is a form of mutual suicide; and I believe that the entire effort of modern society should be concentrated on an endeavor to outlaw it. This would probably take decades before it could be actually accomplished; but, you have to make a start.

There is no half-way substitute. And, the sooner we come to grips with the basic problem the sooner we will reach a solution—it is no more difficult to settle the fundamental issue than it is the various problems that are corollary to it. The world should have common sense enough, when it surveys the last two wars, to understand that war has become incompatible with the survival of modern civilization. Time is running out on us. We have had our last chance, and I believe firmly that 99 per cent of the people of the world agree. It is the establishment of the mechanics for its abolition that is so difficult. It is there our leaders fail us—they lag behind hope and belief of the masses.

I understand thoroughly that no one nation is going to put

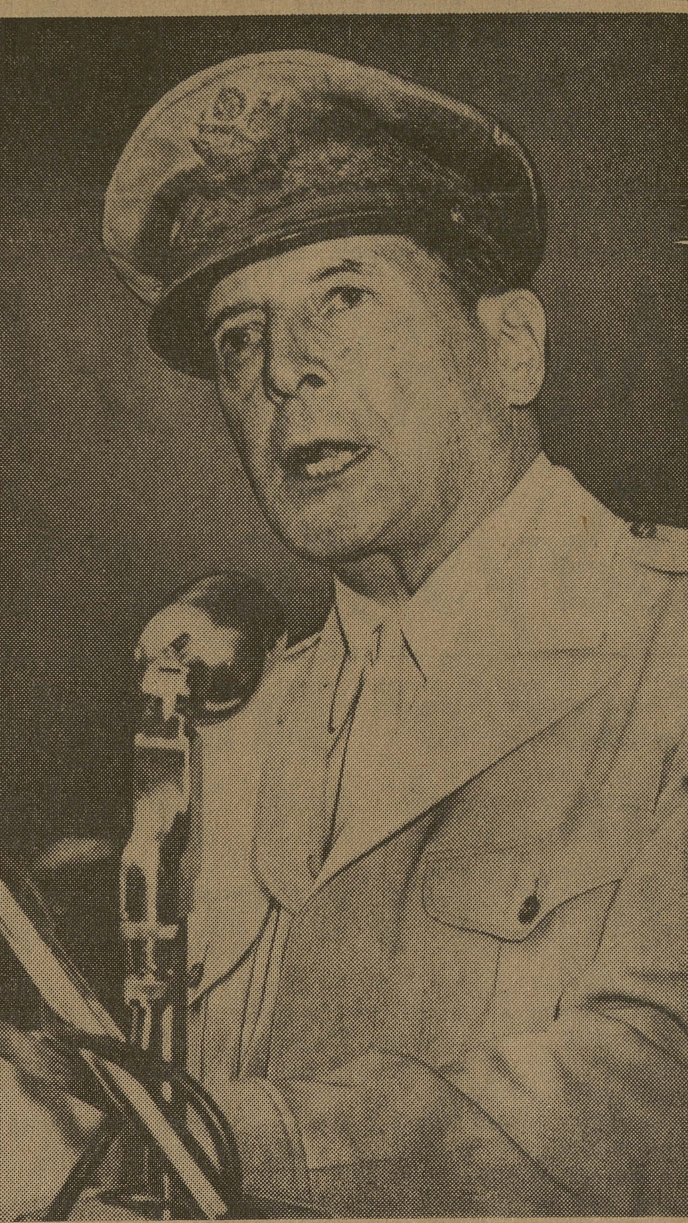
such a concept into effect until the others do so—at least until all the other great nations agree. They could, however, set the norm. If the four or five stronger countries should do so, it would be impossible for anyone else to violate the code. Pass such a legislative fiat making it conditional upon the others doing so and you will thus take the moral leadership of the world.

From those who so bitterly assailed me there has been no word of response—only cynical silence—only the constant flow of slanted propaganda. They are the real war mongers—they who refuse to end the Korean war—they who advocate "wait and see" while American blood—not dust as they would have it—settles in growing pools around the 38th parallel.

Concerned Over Security.
I am appearing before you without public responsibility, as a citizen of the republic who, after long absence abroad, has returned from the scene of our nation's spiritual as well as military campaigns in the Far East. Certain definite impressions have been made upon me—I am concerned for the security of our great nation, not so much because of any potential threat from without, but because of the insidious forces working from within which, opposed to all of our great traditions, have gravely weakened the structure and tone of our American way of life.

I am concerned over the moral degradation which will be ours in the aftermath of our failure fully and firmly to support the forces we have committed to battle in Korea, and to fulfill the obligation of protection we assumed when we accepted that unhappy nation's defense. I am concerned by some of our leaders, for the first time in American history, that we are not prepared if necessary to defend ourselves. If we become actuated by fear—if we endeavor to obtain converts to policies resting upon fear through the spread of fear by propagandizing our own destruction, so long will we have that fear to contend with and to threaten us.

This great nation of ours was never more powerful—never more prepared to extend a dynamic and courageous leadership to guide the world through the morass of artificially created timidity, complexity and indecision—it never had less reason for fear. It was never more able to meet the exacting tests of leadership in peace or in war, spiritually, physically or material-



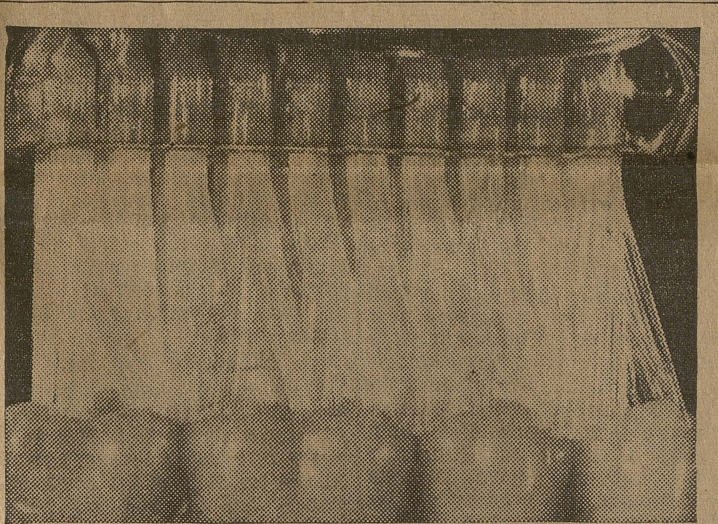
—Associated Press Wirephoto.

'WHAT IS OUR POLICY?'—The great issue in the debate over U. S. Far East policy is: "What is our Korea policy?" General MacArthur told the 20,000 Texans who gathered in Austin Wednesday to hear his side of the Great Debate.

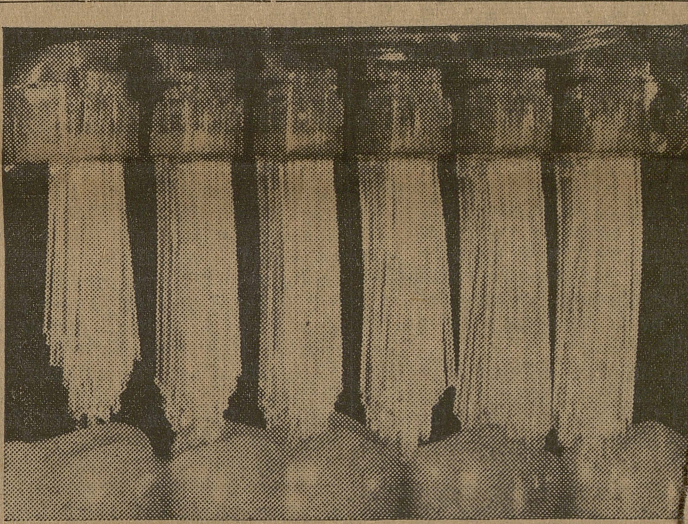
ditional role of readiness to meet and vanquish the forces of evil at any time and any place they are hurled against us. Let us make clear our eagerness to abolish the scourge of war from the face of the earth just as soon as others are willing to rise to so noble a stature with us. Let us renew our reverence for the blood of our sons and strike with all the power we can mount to support and protect those who now fight our battles in distant lands. And above all else let us regain our faith in ourselves and rededicate all that is within us to the repair and preservation of our own free institutions and the advance of our own free destiny.

Appeal for Courage.
Let us regain some of the courage and faith of the architects who charted the course to our past greatness. Let us look up as befits the most powerful nation on earth, both spiritually and physically. Let us tell all that while firmly and invincibly dedicated to the course of peace, we will not shrink from defending ourselves if the alternative is slavery or some other form of moral degradation.

Let us proudly reassume or tra-



'1600' BRISTLES Enlarged 3 1/2 times, these pictures show you the dramatic difference in bristles under identical pressure. Under only a gentle half-pound weight (see how photos were taken below) hundreds of tiny bristles



ends in the '1600' Angle Toothbrush combine to STANDARD BRISTLE sweep clean every exposed surface. They separate to get into crevices with new ease. These slender, resilient bristles are far easier on teeth and gums.

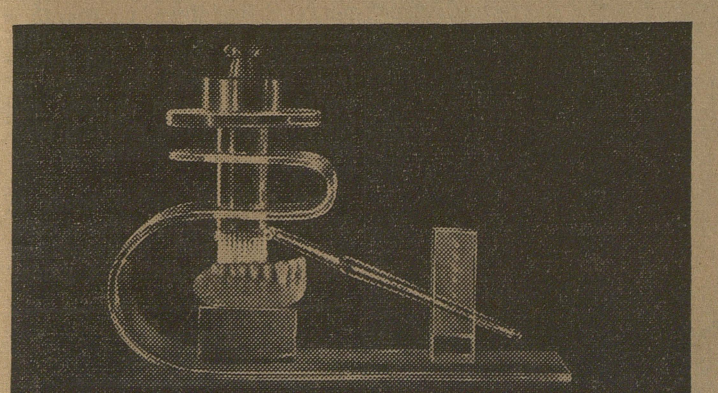
Never Before a Toothbrush that Cleans So Thoroughly, Yet Is So Kind to Teeth and Gums the New Squibb "1600" Angle Toothbrush

New Cleaning Principle. The cleaning power of the standard hard or medium toothbrush lies in a relatively few and relatively coarse individual bristles. The "1600" Angle Toothbrush, in contrast, puts together many hundreds of resilient, fine, flexible bristles which combine to sweep, rather than pick, food particles away.

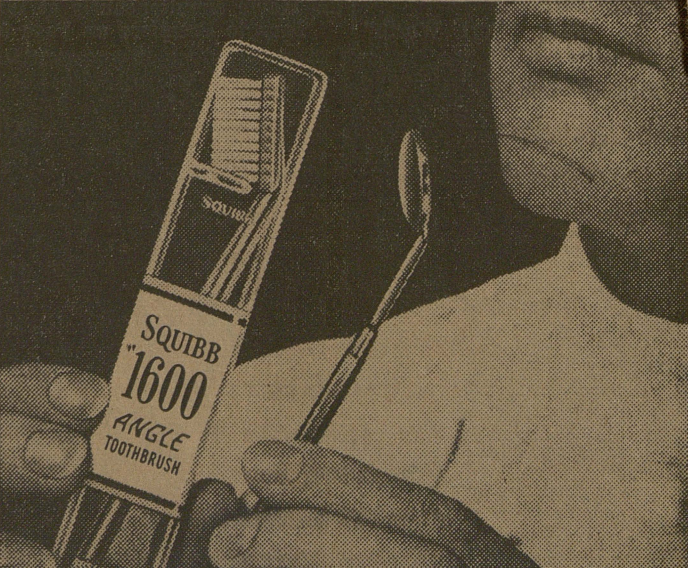
new ease, clean away acid-forming food particles that coarse bristles seldom reach.

New Safety for Teeth and Gums. The "1600" bristles are not soft. They have exceptional strength, yet are so slender, so flexible, that you can brush vigorously with less danger of lacerating gums and of scoring tooth surfaces.

New Feeling of Cleanliness. At first you can hardly believe that a brush which is so kind to your teeth and gums can clean so thoroughly. But the proof is right there in your mouth... your tongue over your teeth and feel how polished clean they are.



Many Different Types of brushes and bristles were photographed in this device, in identical positions under identical pressure. "1600" Angle Toothbrush from which above enlargement was made is shown here.



To Help You Reach Hard-to-Get-at Places, the Squibb "1600" Angle Toothbrush is bent like your dentist's mirror.

Guarantee: Unless you agree, after 7 days of regular brushing, that the "1600" cleans more thoroughly, more gently than any other toothbrush, E. R. Squibb & Sons has arranged with your dealer to refund to you the purchase price.

Houston Gives MacArthur Biggest Reception in History but Quiet One

Continued From Page 1. with faded gold braid, that he wore in his Pacific campaigns and in Korea. He was followed by Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, chief aide and spokesman, dressed in a brown summer civilian suit.

Greeted by Governor Shivers and presented with a plaque of honorary Texas citizenship, MacArthur said, "I appreciate this very much." Mrs. Shivers presented a bouquet to Mrs. MacArthur. A commission as Junior Texas Ranger was given to Arthur by Senator Bracewell of Houston. Arthur grinned happily.

When Mayor W. S. Drake of Austin gave the general a second plaque commemorating his visit, MacArthur exclaimed: "Now I feel that I'm really at home." Then the motorcade started.

It passed through some of Austin's poorer districts, along E. 7th, Red River St., and 2nd St. before wheeling onto flag-draped Congress Ave. A formal parade had not been scheduled here.

In Presidential Suite.

The Commodore Perry Hotel lobby was jammed as the MacArthur's were taken to their top floor presidential suite. When they reappeared shortly after 2:30 p. m., the general was greeted with some of the loudest cheers of the day. He waited impatiently at his car while the Legislature's escort committee tried to break through the crowd to join him.

A mother nudged her small son, standing alongside MacArthur, and urged him to say something. "Hi," said the boy. MacArthur shook hands silently. At the state Capitol the MacArthur's paused in the lobby. The general took his place on the big Lone Star centered in the floor under the dome.

Senator Keith Kelly of Fort Worth asked him: "What about those rumors that you may become commissioner of baseball?" "I'm not here today to talk about baseball," MacArthur replied.

Wainwright on Hand.

Young Arthur stood nearby. "I like Texas," he said. "That was a swell cowboy suit they gave me." He referred to the western clothes, boots and hat delivered to him at the hotel by Austin's civic leaders.

Then the party moved to the Capitol's south entrance, stepping into the sunlight to tremendous cheers from thousands of persons on the Capitol grounds, in trees and clinging from statues.

Waiting there was MacArthur's comrades from the Pacific, Gen. Jonathan "Skinny" Wainwright, who took command at Bataan after MacArthur slipped away to build another army, and Gen.

Walter Kreuger. Waiting, too, was Lt. Gen. Leroy Lutes, commander of the 4th Army at Fort Sam Houston. The Legislature was called to order and Rev. James H. Clark, the House chaplain, gave the invocation.

Visit to Mansion.

Governor Shivers stepped forward and introduced MacArthur. Still wearing his battered campaign cap, MacArthur walked to the waiting microphones. He received a 30-second ovation. Then he began to speak—his words a powerful counter-attack in his battle for vindication.

At the conclusion of his fighting talk MacArthur and his family went to the governor's mansion for a brief reception with the Austin arrangements committee members. Then they were driven to the airport and took off for Houston at 4:30 p. m.

The general's welcome at Austin was free of political overtones but Warren Wright, Chicago manufacturer who co-ordinated the MacArthur for presidential campaign at the GOP convention in 1948, showed up at the airport.

Wright said he still hopes the general will run for president on the Republican ticket.

Can Have It for Asking?

"I am telling all the people who feel as I do to give MacArthur a chance to settle down," said Wright. "Then he can make up his mind. He can have the

nomination for the asking. If he doesn't choose to run, he can swing the nomination to some real American of his choice."

Wright said he would make the swing around Texas behind the general's plane.

AMMUNITION

Continued From Page 1. gram, Fort Worth citizens in charge of the MacArthur welcome counted their arrangements finished.

By Wednesday afternoon no word had been received from Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, MacArthur's aide, as to any program changes desired by the visitor.

A schedule had been sent to Whitney earlier for MacArthur's approval.

The general will arrive at the city's eastern limits at 9:30 a. m. Saturday, at which time he and his party will be met by a welcoming committee. From that point the caravan will go to the parade's initial point on S. Main between Lancaster and Vickery at 10 a. m. From there, the parade will move through Fort Worth's downtown section, and then stop at the Fort Worth Club.

MacArthur, in company with Whitney and Col. Sidney Huff, will leave the club at 12:50 a. m. en route to Farrington Field, where he will speak at 1 p. m.

APPLAUSE

Continued From Page 1.

and future judgments in the light of past failures without the most serious misgivings as to our future as a free and sovereign nation?"

"Up to now, there is no slightest doubt in my mind but that he (the Soviet) has been engaging in the greatest bulldozing diplomacy history has ever recorded."

"(It is a weakness) 'after committing America's sons to battle to leave them to the continuous slaughter of an indecisive campaign.'"

"What gullibility to think the free world would fight for freedom in Europe after refusing to do so in Asia."

"To say that freedom has not strengthened us to meet Communism wherever its predatory forces may attack is an admission even before the battle starts of defeatism without historical parallel."

"These are the very men who, in the face of mounting peril, deliberately demobilized us at the peak of our military strength and then at the lowest point of our disarmament, with no slightest preparation or word of warning, plunged us into a war which they now seem afraid to win."

"Corruption and rumors of corruption have shaken the people's trust in the integrity of those administering the civil power."

"Every step I have taken, every word I have uttered had the single purpose to bring the war to its earliest end—to stop the terrific human slaughter now going on so endlessly in Korea."

Address System Blamed

Most of Legislators Unable to Hear Speech

AUSTIN, June 13 (P).—General MacArthur's speech here Wednesday was made at the invitation of the Texas Legislature, but most of the legislators present couldn't hear it.

They blamed it on a poor public address system.

The ones who caught his words or who had copies of his speech had only praise.

Less than half of the 150 House members were on hand. About half the state's 31 senators came to hear the general.

Senator George Moffett, who returned to Austin from Chilli-cothe Tuesday night, was unhappy about the public address system.

"Couldn't hear his speech so I can't comment on it," he said. "What few snatches I heard sounded all right."

Rep. Edward T. Dicker of Dallas, lone Republican of the Legislature, said MacArthur was "trying to tell the people to get rid of what we have in Washington right now."

Dicker believed the general spoke the sentiments of a majority of the nation and of Texas in his views on the Korean war. He thought the speech would have "quite an effect" on Texas politics next year.

Dicker had a copy of the general's speech. House Sergeant at Arms Bob Murphy said the reason the representatives and senators couldn't hear was because the loudspeakers were bouncing MacArthur's voice off the granite walls of the Capitol and creating an echo.

Legislators said it sounded like a mixture of three voices.

Comment of others who weren't bothered by the sound system: Rep. Presenton Mangum, Dallas—"Very wonderful. He's one of those dynamic personalities in a million. He repeats one very simple question that all these hearings in Washington haven't. Answered: We've got a war; what is our policy?"

Rep. Gus T. Brown, of Luling—"I don't know whether he's trying to set policy, but he definitely spoke against administration policy."

Rep. J. T. Rutherford, Odessa—"I've heard it laid on the line before, but I believe this was

about the best in my life. It was one of the most straight from the shoulder speeches I've ever heard."

Rep. Tom Cheatham, Cuero—"A masterpiece. I believe if we had a little more leadership of his caliber, we wouldn't be in the deplorable condition we're now in."

Rep. Lynn Shaw of Moody—"A good talk. I admired his courage to speak what he thinks. It didn't seem to me to be a political speech."

Rep. Raymond Tatum of Huntington—"He was very good, one of the most forceful speakers I've ever heard. He seems very convinced of what he believes."

While many of the legislators returned to Austin to hear MacArthur, others had remained in the capital city since final adjournment last Friday to avoid the expense of an extra trip to and from home.



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San Antonio	4.95	8.95

(Plus Federal Tax)

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PHONE: EDison-1471



MAYOR, DID THAT INCLUDE MAC?

HOUSTON, June 13 (P).—As the MacArthur parade finished its loop through downtown Houston, a motorcycle messenger carried a message from one press car to Mayor Oscar Holcombe, in the general's car.

"How big is the crowd?" read the note. Houston had counted on 500,000.

The grinning officer brought back this penciled reply: "438,941. I counted each one that I could see—Oscar Holcombe."

French Hit Red Rebels

SAIGON, Indochina, June 13 (Reuter's).—French ground and air forces Wednesday pounded Communist rebel troop concentrations in the Phuly region about 30 miles south of Hanoi, the French Army announced Wednesday. French forces were also active in central Vietnam.

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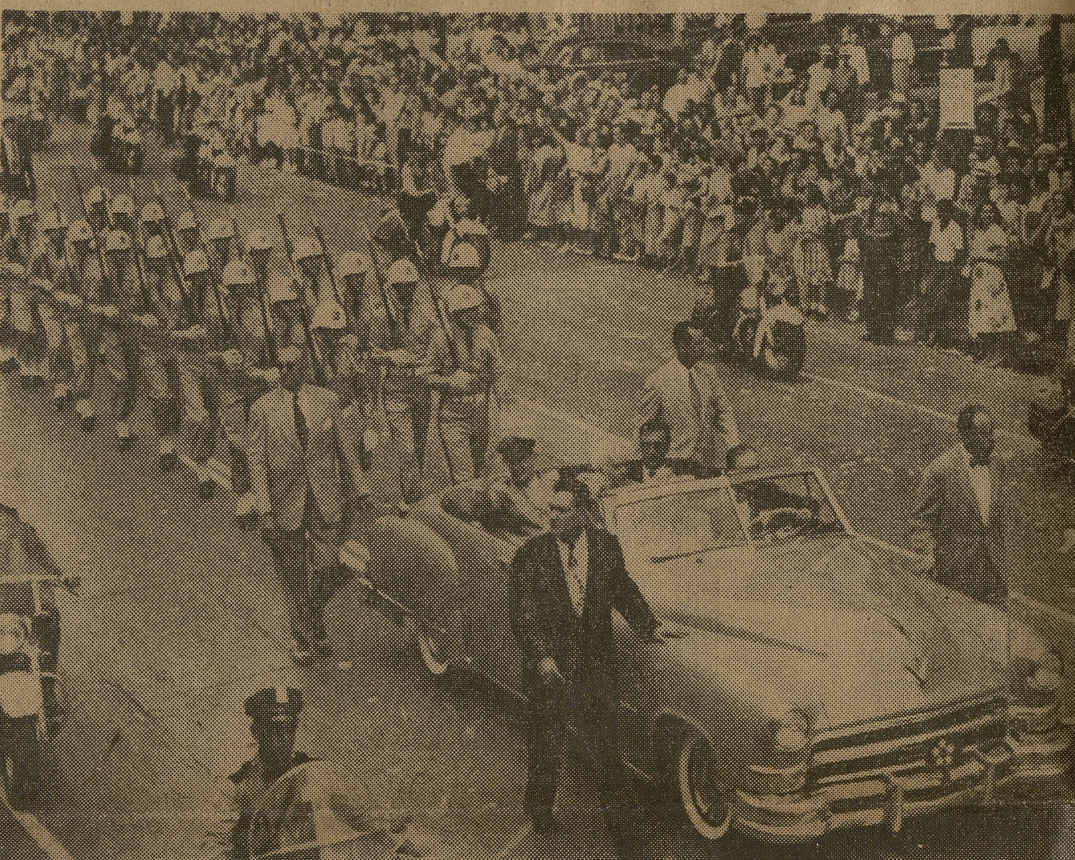
GRADE-A ORANGES ONLY! Foremost picks only the plump, juiciest oranges—at their peak of flavor and goodness. You just can't squeeze a tastier, fresher juice. And think of it! By treating yourself and your family to a big "extra-helping" of vitamins every morning, you're helping yourself to this world-famous silverplate.

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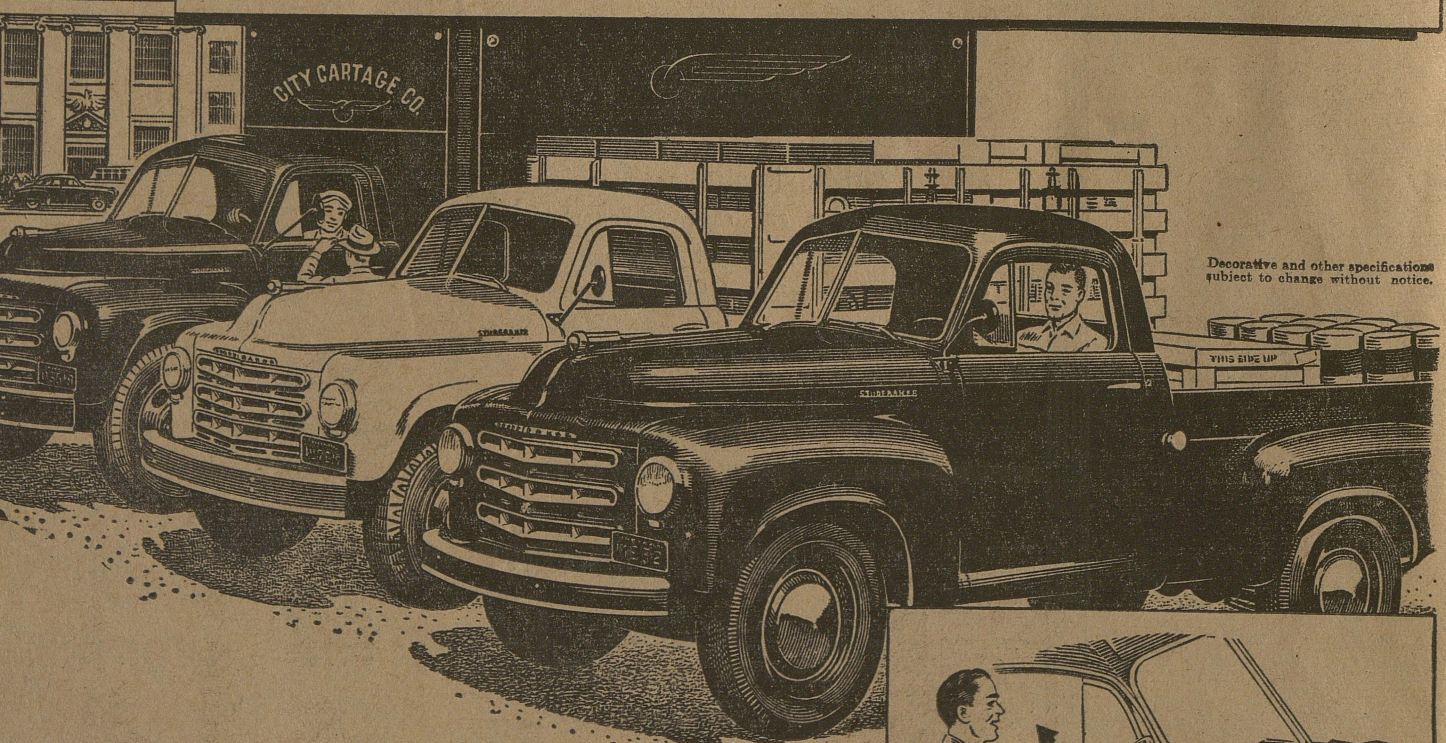
FOREMOST DAIRIES



HOUSTON WELCOMES MacARTHUR—Riding down Main St. in Houston, General MacArthur is given a rousing welcome by the thousands who line the parade route. Riding with MacArthur in the back seat are Mayor Oscar Holcombe, center, and Glenn McCarthy, right, owner of the Shamrock Hotel and MacArthur's host.

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Stop giving dead weight a free ride!
Save money on gas and repairs!



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You save still more money on repair bills. Wear-resisting master craftsmanship makes every Studebaker truck a stand-out in stamina.

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After a 50,000-mile road test in the blistering heat along the Mexican Border, with proper crankcase drains and regular care, engines lubricated with new Conoco Super Motor Oil showed no wear of any consequence... in fact, an average of less than one one-thousandth inch on cylinders and crankshafts. Finishing marks were still visible on piston rings.

AND gasoline mileage for the last 5,000 miles was actually 99.77% as good as for the first 5,000! This test proved that new Conoco Super, with OIL-PLATING, can make your car last longer, perform better, use less gasoline and oil.

GARAGE OWNER

"I recently gave new Conoco Super a thorough test," writes A. E. Stanbridge, Garage Owner, Salt Lake City. "After a trip of tough, fast driving my engine never performed more perfectly, plus giving me 'super' economy in oil consumption and gasoline mileage."

MAIL CARRIER

"I depend on my car for my living," states Ewell T. Roe, Rural Mail Carrier, Waxahachie, Texas. "I drive 58 miles every day, so I'm looking for the best in motor oil. I've found it in Conoco Super. This car still runs like new, after 40,000 miles of service!"

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