

# Newsweek

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THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

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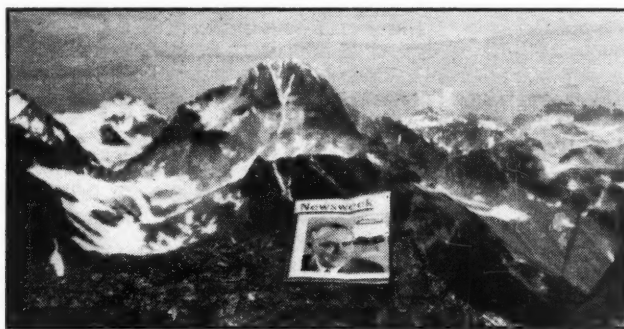
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## For Your Information



**NEWSWEEK AT THE TOP:** These long winter evenings are times when many of us who traveled here and abroad last summer get out the pictures we took and show them to our friends. A NEWSWEEK reader, who holds our magazine high in his esteem, has sent us an interesting color slide he made featuring a copy of NEWSWEEK on the crest of one of the peaks in the Swiss Alps.

To get the magazine to the summit, he carried a copy up a funicular railway from St. Moritz to Corviglia, and then on a second railway from Corviglia to the top of the mountain peak Piz Nair, 10,045 feet high in the Swiss Alps. This spot is peopled at this season by skiers.

There he carefully placed the copy of NEWSWEEK on a high rock and snapped his picture (above). Looks quite natural, we think, to see NEWSWEEK at the top.

**BOY SCOUTS' BIRTHDAY:** So much is heard about juvenile delinquency that many of us are apt to overlook the fact that more than 4 million stalwart boys and young men are training for good citizenship through the Boy Scouts of America. Since 1910 more than 24 million boys and men have benefited from their scouting.

This year finds the Boy Scouts of America more conscious of their responsibilities than ever. In the week ahead, they will mark their 46th anniversary and launch a Four Year Program, known as "Onward for God and My Country." The program is symbolized by the official poster, a painting of a Cub Scout, Boy Scout, and Explorer, against a background of George Washington in prayer.

In the words of Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, Chief Scout Executive, the program not only aims to help boys understand the democratic system of America, but "will help them to the realization and acceptance of God as the guiding power of the universe." All of us, I'm sure, can join in saluting the Boy Scouts on their 46th birthday and wishing them well in the fulfillment of their program.



**THE COVER:** This year's Winter Olympics loom as the finest ever. One reason is the amazing skiing of Chiharu Igaya of Japan and Dartmouth. Another is the entry of Russia for the first time. For a report from Cortina d'Ampezzo, see page 59 (photo by Robert Halmi).



Therese F. Mueller  
Publisher

# Newsweek

THE MAGAZINE OF NEWS SIGNIFICANCE

January 30, 1956

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Ike's Health and Voters

President Eisenhower got a letter from a former government official last week suggesting that he let Republican voters decide for him whether or not he should run for re-election.

Among the hundreds of letters to arrive in the White House mail room offering advice about a second term (most of them urged it), this one particularly interested the President, for it offered him a more or less painless way out of his still unresolved dilemma—whether to say “yes” or “no” to a second term.

The letter recommended that Mr. Eisenhower enter his name in all Presidential primary elections and invite all other possible Republican candidates to do the same. This would give registered Republicans a choice between a President recovering from a heart attack and any other candidate in unimpaired health.

Then, if the President won the primaries, as he doubtless would, he could share responsibility with Republican voters for the health risk involved in committing himself to four more strenuous years in the White House.

Mr. Eisenhower quickly spotted the flaw in the proposal—few, if any, Republicans would enter the primaries against him. Nevertheless, it gave him an idea—to encourage the fullest, freest debate possible on whether a man of his age, who had suffered a heart attack, should run for re-election.

In the end, the President will have to decide that question for himself. Nobody can help him very much. It will be a lonely decision. He probably won't make it until mid-February or later, after the final opinions from his doctors are in. At present, he looks favorably on the idea, and the odds are that he will run unless he suffers a setback or his doctors tell him flatly that he shouldn't.

**Plain Talk:** However, he doesn't want to run under false pretenses. He doesn't want any American to vote for him without knowing all the facts about his physical condition—the unfavorable facts as well as the favorable ones.

Last week, Mr. Eisenhower started off his first White House press conference since Aug. 4, by discussing his physical condition and by practically asking the American people to discuss it. He read a letter to New Hampshire authorities, permitting his name to remain on the state's March 13th primary ballot, but at the same time: (1) He expressed the belief that he never would be “wholly restored” to health and (2) that his “future life must be carefully regulated to avoid excessive fatigue.”

Then, in response to a question, he raised the possibility that he might again become incapacitated in office. He suggested that Congress, with the help of the executive branch of the government, resolve the constitutional doubt about when and by whom a President might be



International

## Top of the Week

► **Mixing Health and Politics.** WASHINGTON TRENDS reports how the Democrats hope to make an issue of the President's heart attack if he runs again. Page 21.

► **Defense Without Bankruptcy.** Gen. Carl Spaatz, NEWSWEEK columnist and one of the country's most important exponents of air power, answers Gen. Matthew Ridgway's charges that our defenses are being weakened. Page 24.

► **Rocket City, U.S.A.:** A Special Report. Going behind the riddle of Redstone Arsenal in Alabama, where we are fashioning the weapons of tomorrow. Page 27.

► **The Biggest 'Fifth Column'?** Millions of Chinese in many nations constitute a grave threat to the free world if and when they are mobilized by the Red leaders of Peking. A Special Report. Page 44.

► **The Winter Olympics of '56.** A size-up of the breathtaking scene and struggle for the championships in the Italian Alps. Also, a quick rundown on famous ski resorts round the world. A Special Sports Report. Page 59.

► **Consumer Credit—'No Tighter, No Looser'.** BUSINESS TRENDS reports that there will be no major changes right now, but look for a new approach in the near future. Page 71.

► **What's Wrong With the Economists.** Where their forecasts for business got off the beam—and why. Page 78.

**PERSPECTIVE.** Raymond Moley writes on the new hotly controversial book, “MacArthur, His Rendezvous With History,” by the five-star general's longtime Far Eastern staff aide, Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney. Page 104.





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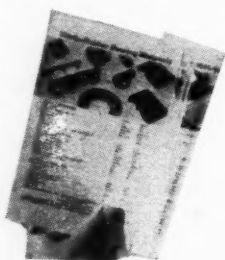
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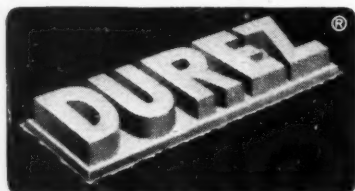
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## Perspective

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# The MacArthur Epic

by Raymond Moley

THE initial Communist thrust into South Korea was confronted by only a poorly trained constabulary force of South Koreans. The only other forces of the free world within thousands of miles were the American occupation troops in Japan and some elements of the American Navy and Air Force. But fate decreed that there was available a military genius whose peer has not been seen in our time. The test which faced MacArthur was twofold. He was compelled to use his slender forces in Korea and at the same time to continue the remarkable progress he had made in peacefully returning Japan to normal conditions. He was well on the way to a brilliant success in these efforts when the Red Chinese projected seven armies into the conflict. Once more, as in the early days of the Pacific war, MacArthur had to improvise a fresh formula for victory.

The fate of that formula, the virtue of which few except violent partisans of the Truman-Acheson regime will now deny, was the culminating act in a massive drama which originated at Bataan. A loyal and informed witness, Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney, tells this story in his book, "MacArthur, His Rendezvous With History."

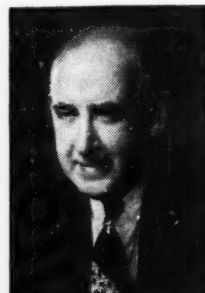
Not the least of the marks of a military genius is his capacity to bend both subordinates and superiors to his plans of action. This stands out everywhere until MacArthur's last, fatal (to our prestige in Asia) conflict with the brass and the bureaucracy in Washington. Even F.D.R., who was no partisan of MacArthur, was won over in the famous 1944 meeting in Honolulu.

Moreover, MacArthur's opposite numbers in the Navy paid him the compliment of agreement except in a few notable cases. Concerning these instances, in which two high commands and two great traditions were at odds, there will always be dispute. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that Whitney should fail at times to give the Navy marks for its contribution to victory.

Ultimately there was glory enough for all. In meeting the acute problems

of the occupation MacArthur was compelled to cope with the Soviet Union, the British, our own State Department, and the Japanese. The irony of it all is that he had the least trouble with and the greatest cooperation from the late enemy, the Japanese.

The war in Korea will always stand out as a cloudy page in American history, but a recital of its story adds



new stature to the commander. His audacious delaying tactics before the Pusan perimeter meant the difference between maintaining a foothold on the peninsula and retreat to Japan. The Inchon operation was MacArthur's and MacArthur's alone. Against almost united opposition from Washington he won

grudging consent to attempt what was praised by the British Chiefs of Staff as "among the finest strategic achievements in military history."

Whitney's indictment of our State Department goes beyond a mere recital of the appeasement and fear which held back the arm of the commander after the Red Chinese hordes attacked our forces. The greater sin is that in some way the Red Chinese were able to commit their armies with the assurance that they would suffer no injury beyond the Yalu. Strong circumstantial evidence exists that Burgess in the British Embassy in Washington and MacLean in the U.S. section of the Foreign Office in London had a hand in this business.

MacArthur's final ordeal was the frustration of his plan for complete victory by Acheson, Marshall, the British, and Truman. Their substitute proved to be profound humiliation for American arms. But the views of MacArthur were left behind in the minds and spirits of Ridgway, Van Fleet, Stratemeyer, and Admiral Joy. Joy has this to say:

"SERIOUS consideration was being given to extending United Nations Command military operations into Red China. Thus at the last, the one negotiating factor that Communists respect above all else was beginning to appear: Naked, massive power and the willingness to use that power... It was as simple as that."

\*547 pages. Knopf. \$6.75.