

KOREAN WAR FLASHES

As U.S. Forces come more fully into action in support of the United Nations resolution, Superfort crews are briefed for strikes to stem the advance of the North Korean tank spear-heads. With bridges and mountain passes for their target the giant bombers set out from Japan as directed by General MacArthur, fresh back from a daring flight to the front.

When the grave news broke, President Truman flew back from holiday for consultations with Secretary of State, Dean Acheson. Without delay, a meeting of the Security Council was called. Within twelve hours of the urgent summons, the Council heard the delegate from Korea, followed by Trygve Lie, secretary-general of U.N.O.

LIE

"The present situation is a serious one and a threat to international peace. I consider it the clear duty of the Security Council to take steps necessary to re-establish peace in that area."

India's representative, the Council's President, put the motion. Demand for withdrawal of the invaders was carried by nine votes to nil.

Britain watched, while vital decisions were taken by the Cabinet. At such a time, party differences are forgotten, and the nation stands - as always - four-square behind those in whose hands lie the responsibility for decision. Britain places the twenty-two ships of her Far Eastern Fleet under the direction of General MacArthur. The nations are united to stop war.

News of prompt help and farspread sympathy inspired South Koreans with hope as their ill-equipped troops sped to stop the invaders. But it was the old story of naked bravery standing up to armed might. A rifle and guts against the unfeeling tank. The odds were too great. Help they needed and help could come only by air.

The flames of war must be quelled in Korea before they spread beyond control.