

REDS WITHDRAW BEFORE ALLIED ADVANCE



MRS. CECELIA GALEY, Sweet Home, was installed as state president of the Business and Professional Women's clubs, at the past president's breakfast held the closing day of the state convention Sunday at the new Fullerton school. (Picture by Paul Jenkins)

Attempted 'Deal' Rumored As Gambling Czar Adonis, Pals Face Conspiracy Trial

HACKENSACK, N. J. — (AP) — Joe Adonis, self-styled homebody labeled one of the nation's seven czars of crime, goes on trial on gambling conspiracy charges today amid reports of a "deal."

He and four of his alleged henchmen were to answer New Jersey charges that they operated a \$1,000,000 dice dynasty catering to exclusive clientele from nearby New York.

Votes On School Merger Divided

Residents of Dillard and Tenmile districts in last Friday's school election voted to consolidate, but two other schools that would have been affected in an overall plan turned down the measure. These schools are Camas Valley and Lookingglass.

The consolidation had been proposed primarily for the establishment of a high school in this part of Douglas county. Camas Valley has its own school, but the other districts have been sending their high school students into Roseburg.

Doubt has been expressed that only two of the districts could finance a high school of their own, although an effective grade school could be operated under a consolidated program.

The consolidation of Tenmile and Dillard, however, will be effective unless remonstrances are filed within 10 days, according to County Superintendent of Schools Kenneth Barneburg.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
Headed for a meeting in Los Angeles — by Route 395, not as straight as is generally supposed to be, but fast nevertheless. The curve, where there are curves, aren't too sharp, and the absence of towns and the comparative lightness of traffic make it possible to maintain a high average speed.

Reno, Wash. Reno is Reno. I reckon it lives up to its slogan: "The Biggest Little Town in the World."
I'm not going to waste time here describing it. Everybody has either been there or plans to go at the first good opportunity. But it's an odd paradox. Beyond the rather

Lawrence Henninger Quits Grocery Business

Deciding that 32 successive years in the grocery business was long enough, Lawrence Henninger has disposed of his interests in four stores to his brother and partner, Al G. Henninger, and will devote his time henceforth to financing. Stores included in the deal are the two Henninger markets in Roseburg and those at Sutherland and Oakland. The firm recently sold a fifth store at Grants Pass. Al Henninger still retains his general merchandise store individually at Glendale.

The Weather

Fair today and Tuesday with some high clouds.
Highest temp. for any May 102
Lowest temp. for any May 30
Highest temp. yesterday 75
Lowest temp. last 24 hours 48
Precip. last 24 hours 0
Precip. from Sept. 1 1.28
Precip. from May 1 40.55
Sunset today, 8:36 p.m.
Sunrise tomorrow, 5:42 a.m.

The News-Review

Established 1873 ROSEBURG, OREGON—MONDAY, MAY 21, 1951 ★ ★ 120-51

Cattle Receipts Drop As Price Controls Begin

Dime A Pound Cut At Retail Aim Of Order

Black Market Warning Ignored By OPS Head; Declares Program Fair

CHICAGO — (AP) — Cattle receipts at the nation's stockyards were generally light today as price controls went into effect on live beef animals.

At 12 principal markets, the U. S. department of agriculture estimated that 41,100 cattle were received today. This compared with 77,700 head on deck last Monday, and 68,800 for the date a year ago.

The new cattle price order requires packers to limit average prices on their cattle purchases to a level 10 percent below the averages for January.

The price rollback on live cattle is only a part of the government's program designed to bring about price reductions of approximately 10 cents a pound for beef in the butcher shops by Oct. 1.

Already in effect are price ceilings on wholesale and retail beef sales and additional rollbacks in prices of both cattle and meat will be made Aug. 1 and Oct. 1.

Today's order brought predictions, both of increasingly effective inflation control and of dire troubles in the industry.

Rationing Not Planned
Immediately, there were rumors of protest—warning that the order would spur black market operations and that it amounted to "confiscation."

But Michael V. DiSalle, director of the Office of Price Stabilization, said the order is fair and necessary. He denied that there is any present intention of rationing meat and said that under the regulation, prices still will be high enough to bring meat to market.

Here's what the new order does:
1. Requires packers to buy cattle at prices averaging 10 percent below January levels.

2. Additional cattle price rollbacks of 4 1/2 percent Aug. 1, and again on Oct. 1.

3. A rollback of retail ceilings—that is, butchershop prices—four to five cents a pound Aug. 1 and another four to five cents Oct. 1.

Whether the rollback will be reflected right away in the housewife's budget is questionable. But by government figures, it should amount to nearly 10 cents a pound by Oct. 1.

The government says the program is designed to eliminate the

(Continued on Page 2)

P. A. Turner Wins Speech Contest

P. A. Turner of Roseburg Toastmasters was chosen the outstanding speaker Saturday in the district speech contest of International Toastmasters in Portland. Turner won out over a field of nine contestants representing northern California, Oregon and southwestern Washington.

The victory entitles Turner to represent the district in the zone contest at Boxman, Mont., in June. The zone comprises the whole northwest area. "What Price Liberty" was the subject of Turner's speech.

U.S. Splits With Russia On Plans For Japan Treaty

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The United States and Russia have reached a parting of the ways over preparation of a peace treaty for Japan.

The spread of their differences was spotlighted by an American charge that Moscow is "conniving at aggression" by proposing to Japan adequate post-treaty defense arrangements.

An American note published last night made it clear this country is determined to go through with its plan of using American forces to help protect Japan against any threat of Communist aggression from Asia.

The note was handed to Soviet ambassador Alexander S. Panushkin Saturday. It replied to a May 7 Russian set of proposals on preparation of a Japanese peace treaty.

Moscow asked for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the United States, China, Britain and Russia to start work on a treaty and bring it to a "speedy conclusion."

The U. S. rejected this proposition outright on the ground that misuse of the veto power by Russia in such a four-nation meeting actually would work against early conclusion of a treaty and also would give "a secondary role" to nations "which bore a greater burden of the Pacific war than did the Soviet Union."

The note pointed out that Russia was at war with Japan for only six days.

The U. S. also declared that as far as Red China is concerned, this country "does not seek guidance from a convicted aggressor"—a reference to Communist China's activities in Korea—a and made plain that it has no intention of doing so.

Bradley said the Pacific commander also had taken independent action in proposing to negotiate directly with the enemy field commander for an armistice "and had made that statement public despite the fact that he knew the President had such a proposal under consideration from a governmental level."

Bradley said the joint chiefs had followed this principle and they felt MacArthur's actions were continuing to "jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities."

Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, was back before the investigation committee for the first time since his testimony was interrupted last week by a dispute over whether he should testify about private talks with President Truman.

Bradley took the attitude that his worth as a confidential advisor to the President would be destroyed if he did tell what was said in conferences on the question of removing MacArthur from his far eastern commands.

By a vote of 18 to 8, the combined senate armed services and foreign relations committees decided last Thursday that Bradley did not have to relate what said what at the White House meeting.

TICKS IN DOG'S MOUTH
BRIGHTON, Eng. — (AP) — A cocker spaniel with a ticking wrist watch in his mouth was taken into custody here by a policeman. F. J. Morris showed up at the police station and claimed the watch dog—but not the watch.

The cocker, named Charlie, declined to disclose where he got it.

Staff Chiefs Urged Ouster Of MacArthur

General Bradley Gives Three Reasons For OK Of Truman's Decision

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Gen. Omar N. Bradley told senators today the joint chiefs of staff recommended dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur because he was "not in sympathy" with Korean war plans.

Testifying at hearings by the senate armed services and foreign relations committees on MacArthur's ouster as Pacific commander, Bradley listed these reasons why the military high command approved the removal:

1. MacArthur's public statements and communications "indicated that he was not in sympathy with the decision to try to limit the conflict to Korea."

2. MacArthur "had failed to comply with the presidential directive to clear statements on policy before making such statements public."

3. The joint chiefs of staff "have felt and feel now that the military must be controlled by civilian authority in this country."

Civilian Rule Jeopardized
Bradley said the joint chiefs had followed this principle and they felt MacArthur's actions were continuing to "jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities."

Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, was back before the investigation committee for the first time since his testimony was interrupted last week by a dispute over whether he should testify about private talks with President Truman.

Bradley took the attitude that his worth as a confidential advisor to the President would be destroyed if he did tell what was said in conferences on the question of removing MacArthur from his far eastern commands.

By a vote of 18 to 8, the combined senate armed services and foreign relations committees decided last Thursday that Bradley did not have to relate what said what at the White House meeting.

Bradley said the joint chiefs had followed this principle and they felt MacArthur's actions were continuing to "jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities."

Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, was back before the investigation committee for the first time since his testimony was interrupted last week by a dispute over whether he should testify about private talks with President Truman.

Bradley took the attitude that his worth as a confidential advisor to the President would be destroyed if he did tell what was said in conferences on the question of removing MacArthur from his far eastern commands.

By a vote of 18 to 8, the combined senate armed services and foreign relations committees decided last Thursday that Bradley did not have to relate what said what at the White House meeting.

Bradley said the joint chiefs had followed this principle and they felt MacArthur's actions were continuing to "jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities."

Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, was back before the investigation committee for the first time since his testimony was interrupted last week by a dispute over whether he should testify about private talks with President Truman.

Bradley took the attitude that his worth as a confidential advisor to the President would be destroyed if he did tell what was said in conferences on the question of removing MacArthur from his far eastern commands.

By a vote of 18 to 8, the combined senate armed services and foreign relations committees decided last Thursday that Bradley did not have to relate what said what at the White House meeting.

Bradley said the joint chiefs had followed this principle and they felt MacArthur's actions were continuing to "jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities."

Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, was back before the investigation committee for the first time since his testimony was interrupted last week by a dispute over whether he should testify about private talks with President Truman.

Bradley took the attitude that his worth as a confidential advisor to the President would be destroyed if he did tell what was said in conferences on the question of removing MacArthur from his far eastern commands.

By a vote of 18 to 8, the combined senate armed services and foreign relations committees decided last Thursday that Bradley did not have to relate what said what at the White House meeting.

Bradley said the joint chiefs had followed this principle and they felt MacArthur's actions were continuing to "jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities."

Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, was back before the investigation committee for the first time since his testimony was interrupted last week by a dispute over whether he should testify about private talks with President Truman.

Bradley took the attitude that his worth as a confidential advisor to the President would be destroyed if he did tell what was said in conferences on the question of removing MacArthur from his far eastern commands.

By a vote of 18 to 8, the combined senate armed services and foreign relations committees decided last Thursday that Bradley did not have to relate what said what at the White House meeting.

Bradley said the joint chiefs had followed this principle and they felt MacArthur's actions were continuing to "jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities."

Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, was back before the investigation committee for the first time since his testimony was interrupted last week by a dispute over whether he should testify about private talks with President Truman.

Bradley took the attitude that his worth as a confidential advisor to the President would be destroyed if he did tell what was said in conferences on the question of removing MacArthur from his far eastern commands.

Installation Of New State Officers Highlights Finale Of Annual BPW Session

"Put Your Part in Partnership" was the topic of Miss Monita Goldsby, Baton Rouge, La., and national representative, at the Business and Professional Women's club's 30th state convention's international banquet Saturday night at the new Fullerton school.

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

One of her most important statements was "To create a world society in which the rights of the individual are respected, in which free institutions can exist and nations live together as good neighbors demands courage, imagination and fortitude and the full partnership of men and women in all endeavors."

Miss Goldsby began her talk by telling of the beginning of the BPWC organization, which was formed for the purpose of creating a partnership between the householder executive and the outside worker. The organization was founded in St. Louis, Mo., in 1919 and since that time has become international, stated Miss Goldsby.

Enemy Dead Nearly 60,000 In Five Days

In Air Jet Ace Created First Jet In Which No U.S. Plane is Hit

By OLEN CLEMENTS
TOKYO — (AP) — Reds began withdrawing from half of the Korean central front today after losing nearly 60,000 men, by allied estimates, in their five-day offensive.

Lt. Gen. Edward M. Almond announced his Tenth corps killed or wounded 48,341 Reds on the east-central front. Sunday's toll alone was 24,700, he said, the biggest one-day total of the war.

Allied officers estimated 10,220 other casualties were inflicted on the west-central front. AP Correspondent George A. MacArthur reported.

In this sector, Reds retreated through a driving rain. Front line dispatches Monday night told of Communist withdrawals before advancing Allies across more than 20 miles of the front.

Reds were reported abandoning their bridgeheads below the Pukhan and Hongchon rivers, and pulling back toward Chunchon in the center.

Most of the Red units were inflicted by the U. S. Second division, which the Communists set out to destroy. The Eighth army said the Second division killed or wounded 37,750 Reds in five days.

"We've taken the starch out of the offensive, Almond said. "And I feel certain that if they come at us in even greater numbers we can handle them again."

Slaughter Terrific
In their new drive, the Reds fell before the tremendous fire power of U. N. artillery, planes and automatic weapons. When they were trapped on barbed wire entanglements, they were blown up by mines.

The enemy "may be getting ready to strike again," Almond said, "and if he does we are prepared to meet him."

"We have a line across the peninsula and we are holding it. We have a line of fire that operates day and night, rain or shine. Our capability of bringing down instant fire whenever we sight these people is tremendous."

U. N. forces suffered "comparatively few casualties" from the Reds' human sea wave attacks, Almond reported. "And the second division is still in good shape."

A spokesman at Tokyo headquarters said the Indian Head division apparently inflicted more than 30 divisions for every one it suffered.

The division was strung out across more than 20 miles after a brilliant tactical maneuver that closed a huge gap in its flank.

A U. S. 8th army briefing officer said that hole was "pretty well" plugged. But the Reds poured through another gap.

"The situation is still dangerous," the briefing officer said.

First Jet Ace Develops
A big jet battle flared over northwestern Korea and produced the world's first jet ace. Three Russian-type MIG-15 jets were reported shot down in flames, one probably shot down and five damaged. None of 28 American F-86 Sabre jets which engaged 50 MIGs were reported hit.

The jet ace is Capt. James Jabara of Wichita, Kas. The 26-year-old airman sent two MIGs down in flames to run his total to six. "Five kills make an ace. One MIG 'disintegrated into a thousand pieces of flaming debris,' he said.

(Continued on Page 2)

Auto Blow Kills Elkton Resident

Berton Edward Jentry, 73, Elkton, was killed Sunday west of Elkton on highway 38 when he was struck by an automobile operated by Robert Otis Maxwell, 40, O'Brien, Ore., state police report.

Jentry had been operating a motor scooter when he stopped to pick up a tire which was lying off the roadway. The O'Brien vehicle, a 1949 Oldsmobile sedan, came around the curve and struck him, according to state police.

Maxwell was issued a citation for driving with no operator's license by the Reedsport office of the state police. Jentry's body was taken to Cottage Grove.

U.S., Britain Warned By Iran In Oil Dispute

TEHRAN, Iran — (AP) — Prime Minister Mossadegh has rejected a British proposal to arbitrate the explosive dispute over nationalization of the wealthy Anglo-Iranian Oil company.

A government spokesman also told parliament that Britain and the United States are pushing Iran closer to Russia and a Communist revolution by opposing oil nationalization.

The speaker, national front deputy Makki, raised the threat of a holy war if the British use force to resist the loss of their big investment in the Abadan refinery and the nearby oil wells in southern Iran.

Levity Fact Rant

By L. F. Reizenstein
Beef price controls have been launched. Polish up the magnifying glass to be sure you won't miss any retail reduction.

Staff Chiefs Urged Ouster Of MacArthur

General Bradley Gives Three Reasons For OK Of Truman's Decision

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Gen. Omar N. Bradley told senators today the joint chiefs of staff recommended dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur because he was "not in sympathy" with Korean war plans.

Testifying at hearings by the senate armed services and foreign relations committees on MacArthur's ouster as Pacific commander, Bradley listed these reasons why the military high command approved the removal:

1. MacArthur's public statements and communications "indicated that he was not in sympathy with the decision to try to limit the conflict to Korea."

2. MacArthur "had failed to comply with the presidential directive to clear statements on policy before making such statements public."

3. The joint chiefs of staff "have felt and feel now that the military must be controlled by civilian authority in this country."

Civilian Rule Jeopardized
Bradley said the joint chiefs had followed this principle and they felt MacArthur's actions were continuing to "jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities."

Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, was back before the investigation committee for the first time since his testimony was interrupted last week by a dispute over whether he should testify about private talks with President Truman.

Bradley took the attitude that his worth as a confidential advisor to the President would be destroyed if he did tell what was said in conferences on the question of removing MacArthur from his far eastern commands.

By a vote of 18 to 8, the combined senate armed services and foreign relations committees decided last Thursday that Bradley did not have to relate what said what at the White House meeting.

Bradley said the joint chiefs had followed this principle and they felt MacArthur's actions were continuing to "jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities."

Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, was back before the investigation committee for the first time since his testimony was interrupted last week by a dispute over whether he should testify about private talks with President Truman.

Bradley took the attitude that his worth as a confidential advisor to the President would be destroyed if he did tell what was said in conferences on the question of removing MacArthur from his far eastern commands.

By a vote of 18 to 8, the combined senate armed services and foreign relations committees decided last Thursday that Bradley did not have to relate what said what at the White House meeting.

Bradley said the joint chiefs had followed this principle and they felt MacArthur's actions were continuing to "jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities."

Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, was back before the investigation committee for the first time since his testimony was interrupted last week by a dispute over whether he should testify about private talks with President Truman.

Bradley took the attitude that his worth as a confidential advisor to the President would be destroyed if he did tell what was said in conferences on the question of removing MacArthur from his far eastern commands.

By a vote of 18 to 8, the combined senate armed services and foreign relations committees decided last Thursday that Bradley did not have to relate what said what at the White House meeting.

Bradley said the joint chiefs had followed this principle and they felt MacArthur's actions were continuing to "jeopardize the civilian control over the military authorities."

Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, was back before the investigation committee for the first time since his testimony was interrupted last week by a dispute over whether he should testify about private talks with President Truman.

Bradley took the attitude that his worth as a confidential advisor to the President would be destroyed if he did tell what was said in conferences on the question of removing MacArthur from his far eastern commands.