

Campus Group Goes to U of P

Several University students and faculty members attended a one-day conference session on UNESCO Saturday in Portland.

Attending were Claire Cordier, junior in pre-law; Tolbert McCarrroll, sophomore in liberal arts; C. P. Schliecher, professor of political science; R. W. Smith, assistant professor of history; and Carlisle Moore, assistant to the dean of the College of Liberal Arts.

The conference, held at the University of Portland, was sponsored by the Oregon State Commission for UNESCO, the United Nations, Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization.

Fred Rope, educational liaison officer for the United States Mission to the U. N. was principal speaker.

History Reveals Truman Not First to Have Trouble With Military Officials

By Marjory Bush

President Truman hasn't been the first United States commander-in-chief to have difficulty with his military officials, but there has been little precedent for a general in the field interfering with policy, according to E. S. Pomeroy, associate professor of history.

One of the nearest parallels to the firing of MacArthur might be found in the Civil War when Lincoln removed Gen. John C. Fremont when the general released an emancipation proclamation in 1861. However, in this case, general incompetence was also involved, while MacArthur's military ability is usually not questioned, Pomeroy pointed out.

Lincoln is the outstanding example of misunderstandings between the President and generals, Pomeroy continued. Another well-known case under Lincoln was that of Gen. George McClellan, who was extremely arrogant to his commander. Removal resulted primarily for military incompetence in the battle at Antietam in 1862, however.

McClellan, a Democrat, was under a Republican President, a situation reversed in the MacArthur case. McClellan later ran for President and nearly won the election.

Situation Like Civil War

"In general during the Civil War there was the same national situation as today, with Congress trying to limit the function of Lincoln much as Congress is now trying to restrict Truman in sending troops to Europe," Pomeroy continued.

An earlier example of insubordination was Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, who was removed from command under James K. Polk in 1846 before the Mexican War when he called out volunteers. Gen. Gaines was brought before a Court of Inquiry and retired.

During World War I, President Woodrow Wilson did not give Gen. Leonard Wood an active command in France because the latter had earlier become associated with persons advocating a more active defense.

Billy Mitchell is an example of a general who was court-martialed and retired, Pomeroy stated. In 1925, under the Coolidge administration Mitchell, an advocate of stronger air power, blamed the government for criminal negligence during a series of air accidents. As a result, he was removed.

Johnson Received Criticism

In 1949 when Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson ordered work stopped on the carrier United States, several naval officers publicly criticized the move. Admiral Louis Denfield, chief of naval operations, was rebuked and removed from his position. However, this affair was not the only cause for removal, Johnson said at the time.

One of the latest examples for removal from command took place last September when Maj. Gen. O. A. Anderson, Commandant of the Air War College, suggested a preventive war and as a result was suspended.

"There is no case in United States history where military men have prevailed over the President," Pomeroy stated. "Throughout our history it has naturally been assumed that the Commander-in-Chief has supreme policy decision. Dwight Eisenhower in 1948 pointed out that our tradition is for civilian supremacy."

'Mac' to Address Congress Thursday

Compiled by Al Karr

From the wires of Associated Press

Gen. Douglas MacArthur will address a joint meeting of Congress at 9:30 p.m. Pacific time Thursday, Rep. Joseph Martin (R-Mass.) said Sunday night.

Martin, House Republican leader, added that the deposed general probably will arrive in Washington Thursday morning from San Francisco and leave for New York sometime Thursday afternoon. A parade and reception is scheduled in New York for Friday.

MacArthur, who was fired last week by President Truman from his job as supreme commander of Allied forces in the Pacific, is already enroute to the United States by plane from Tokyo.

Martin said "the appearance before Congress is definite." He is among those making arrangements for the joint meeting. The others are House Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts, Senate Democratic Leader McFarland (Ariz.) and Senate Republican Leader Wherry of Nebraska.

Earlier it had been expected that MacArthur would not reach Washington until Friday, after first stopping in New York City.

San Francisco's Plan to Stage . . .

. . . a tremendous hero's welcoming parade for General MacArthur Tuesday evening was cancelled Sunday at the General's request, but a formal ceremony—the exact extent of which will be arranged when he reaches Honolulu—will be rescheduled for Wednesday.

Plans for a formal reception at the airport, a parade into San Francisco and greetings at the city hall were ruled out because MacArthur's plane will not arrive until after dark, Mayor Elmer Robinson announced.

A formal ceremony will be re-scheduled for some time on Wednesday.

Details of the Wednesday ceremony await a scheduled telephone conference between the mayor and the General's staff after MacArthur arrives in Honolulu.

Elaborate plans for the general's welcome had been based on his scheduled arrival at 4:30 p.m., Tuesday. With the later arrival he will be whisked, instead, quietly to his hotel.

A Call for Declaration of War . . .

. . . was voiced Sunday by Sen. Harry P. Cain (R-Wash.) against all enemies of the United Nations in Korea, including countries "altruistic to Korea."

(Korea is bordered on the north largely by the Manchurian part of Communist China, but also adjoins a narrow strip of Russian land on the East coast.)

Cain did not specify any countries by name.

He said he will introduce a resolution in the Senate Tuesday for a declaration of war.

"I intend to make such a resolution to find out where we are, where, in God's name, we are going," he declared.

Cain announced his plan in a heated radio debate with Sen. William Benton (D-Conn.) over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

He said that the so-called "police action" in Korea should be changed to "war."

United Nations Forces Stabbed . . .

. . . forward for limited gains Sunday against Chinese Communists used a vast pall of smoke to blanket their slow withdrawal along the Korean battlefield.

Although Communist artillery and mortar barrages rocked the front lines, particularly in the West, the U. S. Eighth Army announced it detected a general lessening of Red resistance.

Chinese and North Korean rear guards fought bitterly to block Allied three-way drive on the battered enemy road hub and supply town of Chorwon, 17 miles north of the 38th parallel. Storming troops found the hills littered with enemy dead as the result of United Nations artillery barrages.

U. N. forces also jammed a solid line along most of the southern banks of the 15-mile long Hwachon reservoir on the central front. Delayed dispatches told how the Reds bloodily repulsed an Allied landing attempt in small boats last Wednesday.

'It Doesn't Make Any Difference . . .

. . . what happens to me if we win the peace," President Truman said at a reception of Democrats Sunday.

The president did not elaborate in the course of a brief and impromptu talk to democrats who remained over in Washington from last night's Jefferson-Jackson dinner to attend the reception.

He said he had outlined the fundamental basis of this country's foreign policy in his speech at the dinner.

He said then the U. S. "will not engage in appeasement" and "will be fighting in Korea to prevent a third world war."

"We want peace—in Korea and in the rest of the world. But we will not give in to aggression," he told the dinner meeting.

If the U. S. can carry out that policy, he said, "we'll win the peace. It was then he added:

"It doesn't make any difference what happens to me if we win the peace."

The First Major Test . . .

. . . of voter reaction to the U. S. Senate Crime probe will be provided Tuesday by New Jersey's primary election.

The televised hearings (of the Kefauver Committee), which opened the nation last month, spewed forth recent disclosures of "organizational racketeering" in Metropolitan New Jersey. They have become the issue in several bitter party battles for nomination to legislative, county and municipal offices.

No statewide posts are at stake but the entire 60-member assembly and half of the 21 senators are up for nomination in the first significant election held after the crime probes concluded hearings Monday.

Whether the televised hearings started a voter swing against the present office-holders is particularly worrying embattled party leaders in Bergen and Hudson, two of New Jersey's largest counties across the Hudson River from New York City.

Both counties are bastions of statewide party strength and depend on the regular ranks could prove vital to New Jersey's political future. Bergen is relied upon by Republicans now controlling the state to offset normal democratic pluralities of 50,000 or better in Hudson.

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Honorary Picks Sale Chairmen

Chairmen for the annual spring sale sponsored by Phi Theta Upsilon, junior women's service honorary, have been announced.

General co-chairmen for the sale will be Sue Drummond and Joan Marie Miller. Cathy Tribe was appointed promotion chairman; Jane Slocum, posters; Donna Lee Braden, flying speech; and Barbara Johnson, radio. Co-chairmen of distribution are Nancy Vincent and Barbara Swanson; of publicity, Virginia Dailey and Judy McLoughlin; of booth sales, Joyce Langdon and Joan Kappel.

Ann Dielschneider is head of decorations; Vanda Randall and Pat Smith, house sales; and Rosamond Fraser and Barbara Rubin, collections.

Library to Feature Holy Land Panels

"The Holy Land," a series of photographic panels arranged through the courtesy of Life magazine, will be on display for two weeks beginning today in the newspaper reading room on the first floor of the University library.

Dmitri Kessel, Life photographer, took the original pictures which have been reproduced on 20 panels. To obtain this photographic record, Kessel spent a month in the Holy Land devoting most of his time to such scenes in and near Jerusalem as the Court of the Gentiles, Herod's Gate, Mount of Olives, Dome on the Rock, and the Garden of Gethsemane. Also included are photographs of Bethlehem, the Vale of Elah, and Jericho.

Captions identify each historical site, and short passages from the Bible refer to relevant scenes or ideas whose connotations are similar in mood.