

# U.N. Votes to Debate Cease Fire

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP) — The UN Security Council decided Monday to begin work now on a ceasefire in Formosa Strait. It invited Red China to take part in the debate.

Secretary Dag Hammarskjold was understood to have cabled the invitation Monday night to Premier Chou En-Lai. A spokesman said he was "taking immediate steps" on the matter.

## No Strings Attached

The council voted 9-1 to put on its agenda a proposal by Sir Leslie Munro, New Zealand, for a

cease-fire without strings attached in a tense area where Nationalist Chinese and Communist Chinese are waging a little war.

Only the Soviet Union voted against this proposal. T. F. Tsiang, Nationalist China, abstained on the grounds that the Munro proposal was "superficial."

## Formosa Cease-Fire

The council next voted 10-1 to put on its agenda a Soviet Moscow-made plan for working out a cease-fire in the Formosa area. This envisions mainly the withdrawal of the American forces and a green light for Red China to assail the Nationalists on Formosa. Tsiang alone voted against it.

The vote on the invitation was

9-1. Nationalist China voted against it and the Soviet Union abstained because the motion called for the Red Chinese to come here and take part in debate on the New Zealand plan for a ceasefire.

It is expected by diplomats here that the Red Chinese will accept the invitation but will attempt to bring the Moscow plan on a ceasefire into the debate in some form.

## "Cold War Fraud"

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., chief U. S. delegate, denounced the Moscow proposal as a "preposterous cold war fraud" which exposed the aim of international communism to take over Formosa and every other area it could. He did not oppose inscrip-

tion of the item on the agenda.

The council voted to reject, 10-1, a Soviet amendment to give the Moscow plan priority over the New Zealand version of a ceasefire. Only Arkady A. Sobolev, Soviet Union, voted for this idea.

## Prompt Ceasefire

In another vote, the council decided 10-1 (Soviet Union) to conclude discussion and action on the New Zealand item before taking up the Soviet item.

This has the effect of indefinitely postponing the Soviet proposal and making certain the New Zealand idea of a prompt ceasefire, backed by the Western Big Three, will be acted upon without becoming mixed up with the Soviet plan.

# SU Currents



## Friday Program Features Variety

A special Dad's weekend Friday at Four will be held Feb. 4, announced Darlene Leland, in charge of this week's program.

Announcing the acts will be Rob Roy, freshman in music. The entertainment will consist of the Melodiars presenting songs and the Downbeats, a combo, providing instrumental music. A pantomime will be given by Sharon Beard, freshman in liberal arts, while a ventriloquist act will be presented by Ken Kesey, sophomore in speech.

Helping plan the program are John Raventos, freshman in liberal arts, Helen Huse, freshman in liberal arts, Carole Mattson, freshman in liberal arts, and Verity Kitchen, freshman in business.

UN, Ambassador A. A. Sobolev. "In addition, the Soviet government has also instructed that a delegation of the Chinese People's Communist republic should be invited for the examination of this question."

# Justice Douglas States Solution To China Fracas

NEW YORK (AP) — Associate Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas said Sunday that political solution of the Chinese problem ultimately would require recognition of Red China by the United States and its admission to the United Nations.

Douglas at the same time said he would not abandon the Nationalist Chinese government on Formosa.

"The ultimate political settlement of the China problem," he said, "involves recognition of two Chinas and the grant of seats in the United Nations to both of them."

Nationalist China already is a member of the U. N.

Douglas made his remarks at a meeting of the New York University school of law.

President Eisenhower's decision to defend Formosa against Red China, Douglas also stated, is "the only course which we in good conscience could tolerate."

Douglas warned, however, that an all-out war with Communist China "would be the most disastrous event that could befall us."

# Russia Alarmed by Situation At Formosa, Says Molotov

MOSCOW (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov told British Ambassador Sir William Hayter Monday Russia is "alarmed by the dangerous situation" in Formosa Strait and has passed on to Red China the British and New Zealand views that a ceasefire is necessary to prevent the outbreak of a major war.

Molotov's statement to Hayter, broadcast by radio, was in reply to a request the British ambassador made Friday that the Soviet Union do all it could to help quiet the Formosa crisis and avoid a general outbreak of hostilities.

## Cease-Fire Urged

In asking Molotov to urge restraint upon Red China, Hayter said London also had approached Peiping directly to urge a ceasefire.

It was not clear here that Molotov's passing along the British-New Zealand viewpoint to Peiping could be construed as "urg-

ing" Red China to accept it.

Replying to Hayter Monday, Molotov declared the "situation there in the Formosa area endangers the maintenance of peace and intensifies the threat of another war."

## Russia Blames U.S.

"The government of the USSR holds," Molotov told Hayter, "that the cause of the situation that has arisen lies in the fact that the USA, with the aid of Chiang Kai-Shek, several years ago seized the island of Taiwan, Formosa, which belongs to China; the Pescadores; and several other Chinese islands.

"Of late, new aggressive actions have been undertaken on the part of the US in this region which have intensified still more the state of tension there."

Molotov said he had relayed the British and New Zealand view on Formosa to Peiping immediately after it was outlined to him by Hayter Friday.

# Ridgway Objects to Cutback Plans in Army Manpower

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Army's chief of staff, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, testified Monday that a projected 140,000 cut in Army manpower in these critical days would affect the safety of the nation and "jeopardize security to a degree."

Ridgway brought his objections to administration cutback plans for his service into the open before the House Armed Services committee.

## "In Midst of Crisis"

Rep. Brooks (D-La) told the general that "I'm deeply con-

cerned about cutting down the Army in the midst of a crisis" in which Red China is threatening war. He asked whether a cut of 140,000 in Army strength will "affect the safety of our country?"

"I think it does, sir," Ridgway replied firmly.

Putting it a different way, Brooks asked whether such a reduction would "jeopardize the safety of our position in the Far East and the security of the country?"

## "Jeopardizing Security"

"I think we should not reduce it," Ridgway replied. "I think we do jeopardize security to a degree."

To a question whether the United States has enough manpower in the Far East to carry out its commitments, the general responded that:

"We are going to have to make a major reallocation of forces, worldwide. It does not affect just the Far East. The entire Army will be affected."

But Ridgway also said that the decision on manpower reductions was not his to make—it came from higher authority — and whatever decision stands, "the Army will execute with courage and loyalty."

## Ridgway Surprises

Ridgway's outspoken opposition to slashes in Army manpower took the committee a bit by surprise, since he had declined earlier to say in public session whether the administration's mil-

itary program as submitted to Congress was approved by the entire Joint Chiefs of Staff. Ridgway represents the Army on the JCS.

He appeared before a group of House members largely critical of plans to trim the size of the Army. Chairman Vinson (D-Ga) called for "a showdown and a stop" to military manpower cutbacks without consulting congressional committees.

Secretary of the Army Stevens testified alongside Ridgway and it wasn't entirely clear whether the manpower program satisfies him completely or whether he has some reservations about it.

## Army Wants Strength

Vinson noted that Secretary of Defense Wilson had told the committee that the Army still recommends "some higher strength for the Army."

Stevens acknowledged that even with the offsetting effects of modern weapons and the growing might of America's allies fewer men in the Army mean less strength.

## Army Gets 76%

He said, too, that the fact ought to be "clearly pointed out" that 76 per cent of Defense Department savings in the fiscal years 1953 through 1956 have been applied to the Army.

Even with the projected cuts the Army will be two-thirds larger than ever before in peacetime, Stevens said, and will be able to meet its commitments "barring unforeseen developments."

# Judge Sentences Men for Contempt

PORTLAND (AP)—A federal judge Monday imposed \$250 fines and prison sentences on three Portlanders convicted of contempt of Congress for refusal to testify at a House Un-American Activities committee hearing here.

Judge George Boldt of Tacoma sentenced Donald M. Wollam, former dock worker, to the maximum of a year in prison. John R. MacKenzie, former store manager, and Herbert Simpson, former clerk, were sentenced to 10 months.

The judge said he would have fined each the maximum of \$1,000, but was afraid this would hurt unduly the men's families.

Defense attorneys said they will appeal the cases.

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