



YES AND NO—In the United Nations, U.S. delegate Warren Austin (left) and Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain vote "Aye" on Korean cease-fire proposal. Russia's Jacob Malik (right) voted "No." Five-point plan was passed by vote of 50 to 7.



'IKE' ON TOUR—Gen. Eisenhower chats in Copenhagen with Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, U.S. ambassador to Denmark. At right is the Danish foreign minister, Ole Bjoern Kraft.



SENTENCED — Ise Koch was given life for murders at Buchenwald concentration camp.



TRAGEDY—First rescuer, man (right) nears airliner in which seven were burned to death at Philadelphia airport. Heroic stewardess, who saved many, died trying to rescue baby. This picture was taken seconds after the crash.

Most of Tax Dollar Will Go for Defense

FOR a century and a half, the United States looked down its nose at countries which spent most of their money on standing armies. Old World militarism, scoffed Americans, placing their reliance on straight-shooting volunteers and two big ocean barriers. Those days are gone now—possibly forever.

That truth was emphasized by President Truman's budget for fiscal 1952, calling for the largest non-war-time budget in American history. He asked Congress for \$71,594,000,000, more than half of which would go to the military.

Bigger Budgets Ahead?
Furthermore, Mr. Truman said, the big budget for the fiscal year which starts July 1 may be dwarfed in turn by the budgets for 1953 and 1954, if further mobilization is required.

"It is one measure," the President said solemnly, "of the vast new responsibilities thrust upon the American people by Communist threats to freedom in other parts of the world."
The President asked Congress for \$16,500,000,000 in new taxes for pay-as-you-go financing.

The vast total of this crisis budget breaks down to about \$471 for every man, woman and child among the 150,697,361 in the 1950 census.
Mr. Truman has suggested that roughly this amount be collected from the citizen in 1951. Part of this, of course, will be in the form of hidden taxes but the President indicated he may ask for income tax increases retroactive to January 1. A federal sales tax also is being considered.

Budget Breakdowns
If his recommendations are followed, here's how the tax dollar will be spent: military services, 58 cents; foreign aid programs, 10 cents; interest on federal debt, 8 cents; veterans benefits, 7 cents; all other expenses, 17 cents.

And here's where the budget dollar is to come from: individual taxes, 35 cents; corporation taxes, 27 cents; excise (sales) taxes, 11 cents; customs, 4 cents; proposed new taxes, 23 cents.
Congress, alone, has the power to raise or lower taxes.
Mr. Truman's budget message stirred more Congressional controversy than his "State of the Union" address a fortnight ago.

Congressional Controversy
For one thing, it proposed a slight increase in non-defense spending. For another, it called for many of Mr. Truman's pet Fair Deal projects such as the civil rights program and a major part of the Brannan farm plan.

Most legislative leaders endorsed his recommendation to finance defense outlays on a pay-as-you-go basis but there agreement stopped.
Many Republicans and Democrats alike warned that in raising taxes care must be taken to see the amount does not cripple the nation's economy. Non-defense items in the huge budget appear to be in for careful scrutiny.

Fair Deal Projects
Sen. Harry Byrd (D-Va.), long a critic of Administration finances, said the President was renewing his socialistic Fair Deal measures.
Rep. Joseph W. Martin (R-Mass.), the House GOP leader, called the President's budget message a "spending-as-usual" program.

Western Europe was awed by the colossal military outlays in the proposed new American budget. Said the liberal *London Daily Star*:
Two facts should be remembered about this biggest of all peacetime budgets—the money must be found by the American taxpayer and that at a word from Stalin it need never be spent at all.

Sidelights

- The first group of America's biggest bombers—the B-36 with six conventional and four jet engines—ever to fly to Europe, landed in Britain last week after a routine training flight from Texas.
- A Baltimore builder is advertising atom bomb shelters for residential dwellings at \$2,200 each.
- In Clayton, N. M., Bill Wetsel, 57, who claimed to be the world's fattest man, died last week. He served 17 days in the army during World War I, was given an honorable discharge with a note that he was "too large for a man, too small for a horse." As a youth, realizing he was destined to be fat, Wetsel set his goal at 700 pounds. A year ago he tipped the beam at 675 pounds.

The WORLD This WEEK

Controls Are Ahead

DECISION: World Awaits U.S. Leadership

THE United States was mobilizing as never before in peacetime history. Feeling against Russia was practically universal but there unanimity stopped.

There was debate in and out of Congress on how, when and where to stop Red aggression.
There were calls for throwing the Soviet Union out of the United Nations, declaring war, dropping the atom bomb.

Look to the Leader
It was an open question who was alarmed more by the welter of conflicting claims and charges—Russia or America's democratic partners.
Sen. Styles Bridges (R-NH) said the U. S. already was fighting communism in World War III and called for a break in diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Gen. Eisenhower, new commander of western Europe's international army, was on a tour of the North Atlantic treaty countries. He said, "Aroused and united, there is nothing which nations of the Atlantic community cannot achieve."

Take Your Choice
But at home political leaders were saying other things. These were some of the statements:

Sen. Robert Taft (R-Ohio): "We cannot defend Europe in a land war in which the Russians are superior. Let us build up the U. S. sea and air power to dominate the world."

Former President Herbert Hoover: "West Europe must provide troops to erect a sure dam against the Red flood—and that before we land another man or another dollar on their shores."



COLD, WHITE HELL—War is everything Sherman said it was to GIs fighting withdrawal near Seoul.

Sen. Tom Connally (D-Tex.): "There are many who . . . will accept internationalism if it can be bought at the bargain counter."

Taft also called the State Department's acceptance of the United Na-

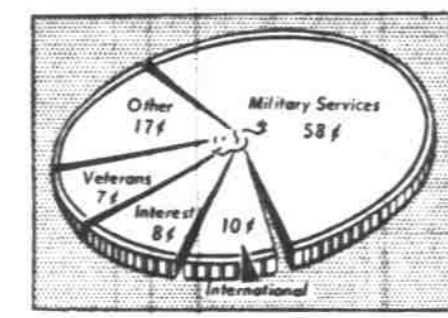
tions cease-fire order for Korea "the most abject appeasement since Munich." That decision was made, he said, "Aroused and united, there is nothing which nations of the Atlantic community cannot achieve."

In Korea, Allied troops pulled back

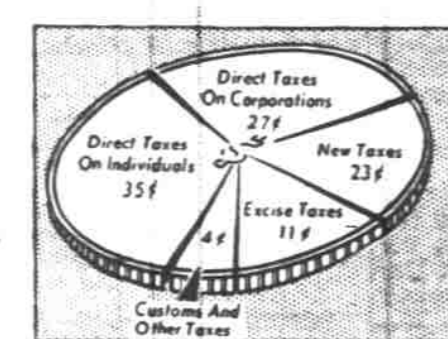
where communist pressure was too heavy, struck back where it was light.
Gen. J. Lawton Collins, U. S. Army chief of staff, said, "I'm not going to look into the future, but as of now we intend to stay and fight."

TRUMAN'S BUDGET DOLLAR

Where It Will Go . . .



Where It Will Come From . . .



Noise

Psychological Red Weapon

The bloodcurdling Indian war whoop so feared by American pioneers has a counterpart in Korea. The Chinese Reds are attempting to use horns, drums and whistles as terror weapons against American GIs.

Careful examination by U. S. intelligence officers shows the Communists are using sound on a calculated basis. There apparently is a three-fold objective:

First, Communists hope to frighten the soldier in his lonely foxhole and make him less effective and determined when the attack does open.
Second, Communists try to trick the infantryman into opening fire, disclosing his position prematurely.
Third, they try to convince the front-line soldier—falsely—that his unit is encircled by noises on all sides of his position.

One of the most popular Red noise-makers is a two-tone shepherd's horn. The bugle also is widely used. The Chinese, short on radio communications, use the bugle to signal attack, withdrawal and reassembly.
A favorite Red trick during the middle of an attack is to blow taps. Since taps is the American bugle call for the dead, the Chinese apparently believe it demoralizes GIs.

Sometimes drums are used as well as whistles and chimes.
Intelligence officers say these sound weapons no longer are effective although they met with some initial success.

Dates

- Monday, January 22**
American Institute of Electrical Engineers convenes in New York City.
- Tuesday, January 23**
Anniversary (106th), Congress declared Election Day to be the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
- Wednesday, January 24**
Anniversary (103rd), gold discovered in California.
- Friday, January 26**
Birthdays (71st), Gen. Douglas MacArthur.
Republican National Committee meets in Washington.
- Saturday, January 27**
American Physical Society meets in New York City.
American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons convenes in Chicago.
- Sunday, January 28**
National Youth Week starts.

In Short . . .

- Captured:** In Mexico, Oklahoma desperado William E. Cook, suspected of killing eight persons, after a 10-day international manhunt.
- Sentenced:** By a German court, Ise Koch to life imprisonment for causing the murder of Buchenwald concentration camp prisoners during the war.
- Sentenced:** Dr. Gordon Seagrave, World War II Burma surgeon, to six years at hard labor for treason for aiding rebel tribesmen.
- Declared:** By Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, that he was ready to join in a Socialist Third Force to strengthen peace in the world.

Atom

Mass Production?
A month ago Sen. Brien McMahon (D-Conn.), chairman of the Senate-Atomic Energy Committee, revealed a \$1,050,000,000 program to build plants for development of more effective atomic weapons in South Carolina, Kentucky and other places. Domestic A-bomb tests will be held in Nevada.
In his budget message to Congress, the President hinted the United States might be going into something like mass production of A-bombs.
The reference was in his statement that in the fiscal year which starts July 1, extensive work will be carried on in development of what he called "industrial-type production" of weapons of the latest approved design.
For the new fiscal year, Mr. Truman wants \$1,277,000,000 for the AEC, a substantial increase over the AEC's estimated expenditures this year. He also proposed the AEC be given \$870,000,000 for new contracts next year.
Of this total, \$129,744,000 would go into the manufacture, testing, storage and handling of atomic weapons; part of a \$194,398,000 item for fissionable materials would go to producing of U-235 and plutonium for the weapons, and \$90,000,000 for construction of additional facilities.
Mr. Truman made no mention of work on the hydrogen bomb which scientists think may be as much as 1,000 times more powerful than the A-bomb.
The President did say that work on an atomic engine for ship propulsion has progressed.

Book

- 30 for GBS**
The last thing George Bernard Shaw, the great Irish playwright, ever wrote was his signature on an income tax return.
Blanche Patch, his secretary for 30 years, had to steady the old man's wrist as he wrote for he couldn't see. In his last years she says GBS was color blind, nearly deaf and obsessed with groundless fears of impending bankruptcy.
Miss Patch, author of a book, "Thirty Years with GBS," says at 90 a phobia about surtax took hold of him and a spite of little economies followed in the Shaw household. The playwright died November 2.
Miss Patch said Shaw, in his still unpublished will, left her \$1,400 a year for life.

Quotes

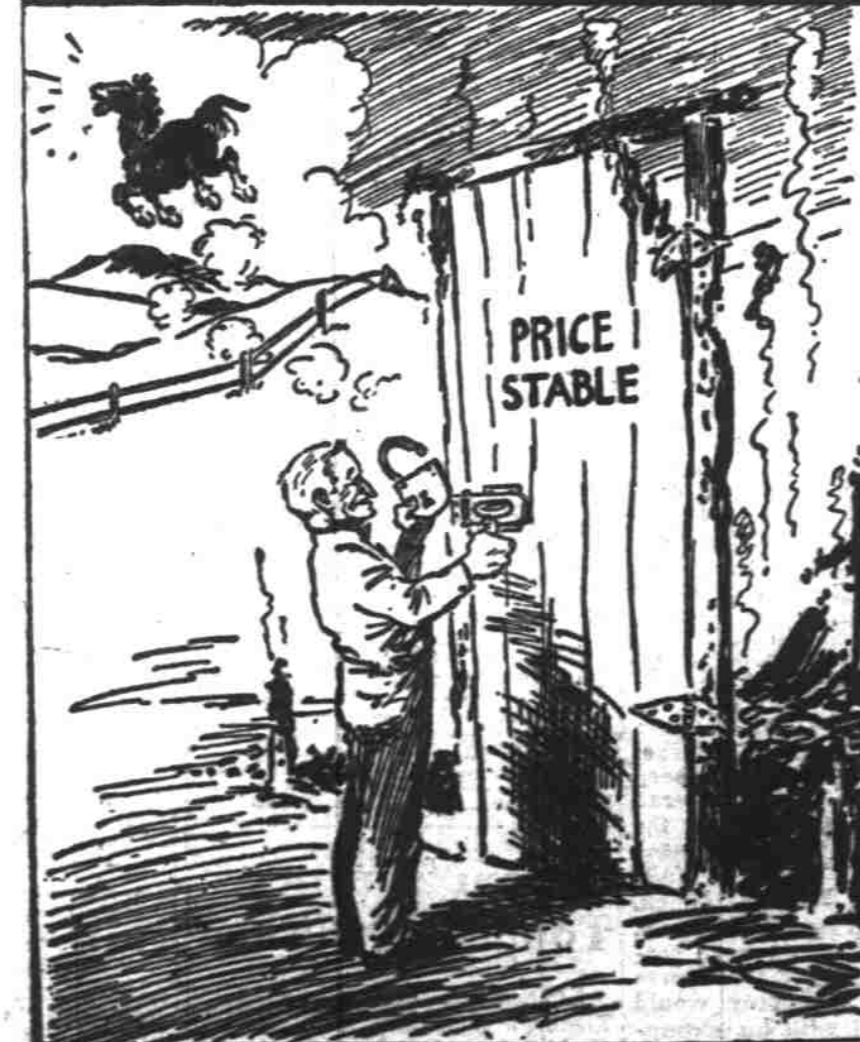
- Bishop Eugene McGuinness** of the Oklahoma City-Tulsa Catholic Diocese, commenting on a Vatican order banning Catholic priests from membership in Rotary Clubs: "As far as we're concerned, we're going to forget it."
Dr. Hu Shih, former Chinese ambassador to the United States: "Stalin is not going to destroy himself by opening a second front in Europe."

EDUCATION: Facing a Crisis

Long Pull Ahead
American colleges face a crisis in the national mobilization. Already enrollment in many institutions is dropping as students flock into the armed services.
What college enrollments will be next fall is anybody's guess. Drafting of 18-year-olds would strike another blow.
The Association of American Colleges, meeting in Atlantic City recently, fears that many small colleges may be closed by the wholesale induction of men of college age.
College presidents and deans from 675 institutions proposed that ROTC (Reserve Officers Training Corps) programs be increased and that students in theology, medicine, dentistry and other health fields be deferred from the draft.
They also advocate that qualified young men who have completed basic training be furloughed to colleges for further education to maintain the flow of educated personnel as an important element of national strength.
Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, proposed that a three-year degree be granted and that graduate and professional school terms be shortened.
In his annual report to Harvard Overseers, Dr. Conant said he foresaw partial mobilization but not global war for many years.
Dr. Conant also suggested that faculty members be rotated in federal administrative service rather than signing up "for the duration" as was the custom in World Wars I and II.
Other educators stress the need of expanding training for college women.
Some proposals even approach the hysterical: There are advocates that colleges revamp curricula to admit youths of 16 after completion of two high school years.



IT'S LATER THAN YOU THINK!



MODERN FABLE

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