



North Koreans Urge 5-Power Peace Pact

NORTH Korean Communists are reported launching another peace offensive. The drive is for signatures of all Koreans on petitions urging a five-power peace conference. The five countries would be Britain, Communist China, France, Russia and the United States.

The new peace offensive followed within a week the dismissal by President Truman of Gen. MacArthur as Pacific commander of American and United Nations forces.

Familiar Pattern

The peace formula proposed by the Korean Red government to the U.N. is identical to recommendations of the Red-dominated World Peace Council which met in the Soviet zone of Berlin last November.

The peace offer by North Korean foreign minister Pak Hen En to the U.N. was accompanied by another cable demanding that all international forces be withdrawn from Korea. It also called on the U.N. to punish what it called "monstrous American atrocities."

It was the 18th such communication from the Korean Red government since last June 28—three days after the invasion occurred.

Quarantine Belt

Meanwhile an American Congressman proposed dividing North and South Korea by a belt of radioactive poisons along the 38th Parallel as a way out of the military stalemate.

Neither side had been able to accomplish its announced objectives. The U.N. has been unable to drive the invaders completely out of the peninsula and bring about unification. The Communists have been unable to drive the U.N. defenders into the sea. The suggestion for a "dehumanizing" area across the peninsula was made by Rep. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.). As a member of the House Appropriations subcommittee handling funds for the Atomic Energy Commission, he is in a position to know about atomic developments.

Plea for Use

"We have it. Please consider using it," Gore said in a letter to the President.

The AEC declined to comment on Gore's proposal. So did the White House and the Pentagon.

Gore suggested that spreading radioactive materials over a Korean area—and repeating the contamination periodically—would make it unfit for all life and a barrier to all military ground operations.

Scientists say such a feat is theoretically possible but doubt it would be effective. Radioactive sand, dust or liquid probably could be sprayed from planes in a belt completely across the peninsula.

Lingering Effects

But, they point out, radioactive poisons do not immobilize victims immediately. Illness and death would not be likely for several weeks after exposure. Communist soldiers, without any protection, would be able to advance effectively for hours at least, and probably for days, through the contaminated area.

Military strategists express the view that perhaps the most important use of such materials would be their psychological effect as a mystery weapon. Initial use of poison gas and of tanks had such an effect during World War I.

Sidelights

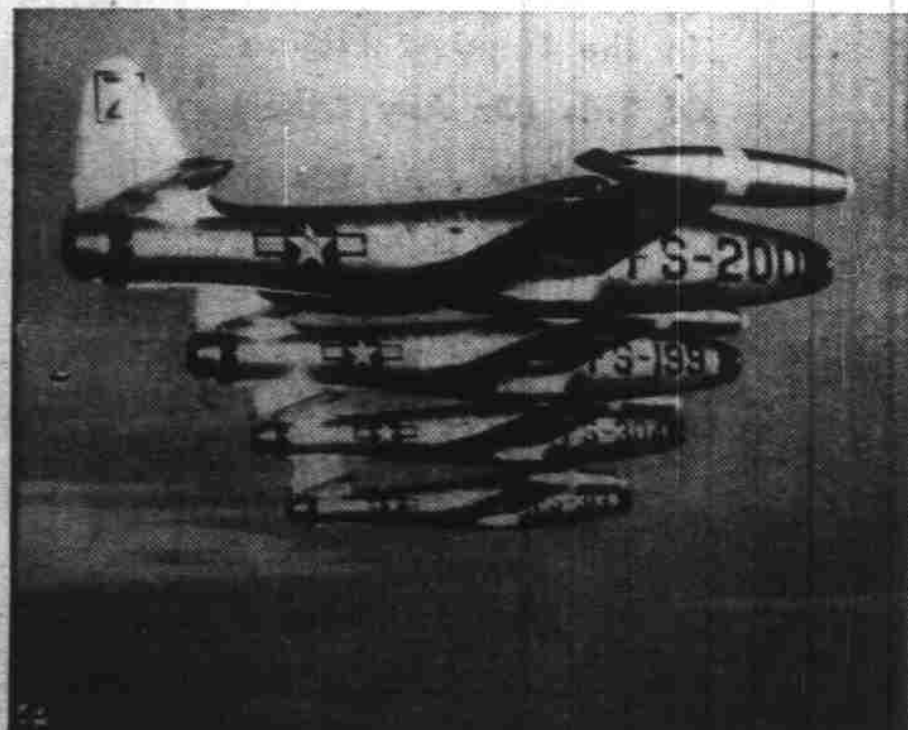
● Dresses can be fabricated from corn, according to the National Farm Chemurgic Council.

● Embarrassed Ohio lawmakers learned that a visiting "Maine state senator" who addressed the Legislature actually was an escaped patient from a mental hospital.

● A new census shows that after 80 years Paraguay has balanced its sexes. In the 1860's, so many Paraguayan soldiers were killed in a war with Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil that women outnumbered men 7 to 1.

● Suspicious accountants of the Air Force conducted an investigation into why baby diapers were purchased for B-47 Stratofortress bombers. They found the soft, lint-free cloths were being used to clean bomb-sight lenses.

● In Leven, Scotland, municipal authorities failed to rid the town of a pigeon nuisance by feeding the birds grain and bread crumbs soaked in Scotch whisky. Said the borough supervisor: "The speed with which the pigeons ate the doctored grain was almost indecent. Either the whisky was watered down or those birds are old drinking hands."



JETS OVER GERMANY—Four U.S. Air Force F-84E Thunderjets fly in precision formation during maneuvers over Bavaria.

The WORLD This WEEK

Tito Gets U. S. Help

YUGOSLAVIA has progressed from the status of a rebellious Red satellite state to a western cohort—at least temporarily.

Marshal Tito has been granted use of \$29,000,000 in U. S. funds to get vitally needed raw materials for his armed forces.

The President notified Congress the money will come by Executive Order from the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949.

Veer to West

In recent months there has been an important policy change in Belgrade. Parliament officially declared that in any general European war Yugoslavia would participate—on the side of the west.

After his break with Moscow, Tito tried at first to remain a neutral in the growing global controversy between east and west. He declared his army would be used only for a defense of Yugoslav soil.

But as the Cominform campaign of hate progressed, the marshal recognized that for him at least, there was no neutrality. He was a marked man and Yugoslavia was a prime target toward which all the satellite states were being egged.

Feelers for Aid

Several months ago Tito informally asked the U.S., France and Britain for modern military weapons: chiefly tanks, planes and guns. Much of the equipment of the Yugoslav army had come from Czech, German and Russian munitions factories and these sources of supply were cut off from him.

Tito is more concerned with reaching a working agreement with the western powers than with joining the North Atlantic defense pact or signing any formal treaties.

There is recognition in Washington that while Yugoslavia is still a Communist state it most certainly is not a Soviet satellite. The American position is substantially this: by propping up Tito it is increasing the odds against any lightning Soviet sweep over western Europe.

Draft

College Deferments

College men, who score 70 or better in aptitude tests or who are in the upper ranks scholastically, may be deferred in order to resume their education in the fall.

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey says calling up college men this spring will be delayed until after their test scores and scholastic averages have been computed.

Hershey also believes the great mass of entering freshmen will attend college classes next fall without interference from the draft program.

Thousands of queries have been received from students worried by the fact that their school terms—and their statutory deferment—would end before they could take the aptitude test.

Many school terms end before the test dates—May 26, June 16 and June 30—and scholastic standings often are not determined by faculties for weeks after school is out.

Hershey said the Kilday amendment to the draft bill passed last week by the House did not impair plans for giving the tests or using the scores. The amendment says, in effect, draft boards are not bound by the aptitude tests in granting deferments.

The final draft law is before a conference committee of the House and Senate. The Senate bill had no provision similar to the amendment offered by Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D-Tex.).

Radio

Still Growing

For all of television's spectacular growth, radio has continued to expand to the consternation of those who predicted it would be killed by TV.

Radio advertisers have pressed for some time for a slash in radio rates, particularly for the big budget evening hours, on the grounds that TV has cut sharply into radio listening.

Columbia Broadcasting System has announced a rate slash for its radio network shows beginning July 1. The reduction ranged from 10 to 15 per cent.

Some Rates Go Up

A spot check among broadcasters at the Chicago convention of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters indicated that few if any intend to follow the CBS lead. A number reported recent radio rate increases.

Radio men point out that during 1950, TV's biggest year to date, the public bought 14,000,000 radio sets—nearly twice as many as TV.

Ninety-five per cent of American homes have radios and there are about 100 million sets in use, including 18 million in automobiles.

Radio station WLEC at Sandusky, Ohio, in range of Cleveland and Toledo TV transmitters, reported more business than ever before. Last October this station increased its advertising rates 25 per cent.

One survey shows that 67 per cent of families with TV still listen to radio—for an average of two hours and 10 minutes a day—compared with 87 per cent for the non-TV home.

Some advertising agency executives predict privately, however, that some adjustment in night radio rates is inevitable.

MAC ARTHUR

THE SCENE SHIFTS



1945: ARRIVAL IN JAPAN... DEPARTURE: 1951



World War I. He was Army chief of staff at 50, the youngest in history.

Many believe his crowning achievement was beating Japan in what has been called the "forgotten half" of World War II, in which at first he worked with pitifully scant forces.

As Supreme Allied Commander, he administered the occupation of Japan, refusing to permit any four-power squabbling which has characterized the military occupation of Germany. The Japanese, who first feared him as a conqueror now revere him second only to the Emperor.

He was the first Supreme Commander of United Nations forces in Korea. He engineered a brilliant campaign which routed the numerically superior North Korean invaders until intervention by Chinese Communist armies made it a whole new war.

Relieved of Command

A fortnight ago, Gen. MacArthur at 71 was at what many considered the peak of his career. Now he is a general without a command. He was dismissed by President Truman for insubordination.

The record leaves no doubt that the five star general disputed publicly the Administration's foreign policy. The basic issue is whether in the global fight against communism, the major effort shall be made in Europe or Asia. Another is whether to fight a limited war in Korea or risk all-out war by bombing Manchuria and opening a second front in China with the Chinese Nationalists bottled up in Formosa.

On Thursday, Gen. MacArthur stood before a joint session of Congress. There and in later committee hearings he was scheduled to outline his conviction that aggression must be stopped in Asia, primary goal of the Russians in their drive for world domination.

Pro and Con

Even before MacArthur got to Washington, the Administration viewpoint was voiced by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and first of the five-star generals to oppose his views. Said Gen. Bradley to a Veteran of Foreign Wars convention in Chicago:

"The Korean war, under present conditions, may be headed for a stalemate, but it can be brought to an honorable conclusion.

"Any effort to settle the world crisis by an ultimatum—perhaps accompanied by a threat to bomb Russia—is militarily impracticable and might backfire.

"We are intent on preventing World War III. We are not making moves that might lead to enlargement of the present conflict."

SURPRISE—General Eisenhower reacted this way in Coblenz, Germany, when told of MacArthur's ouster by the President.

HISTORY reveals a striking parallel in the careers of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and his father, Gen. Arthur MacArthur. Both were outstanding soldiers and both, while stationed in the Far East, had bitter disputes with civilian authority.

In 1900 Douglas was a plebe at West Point when Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur was made military governor of the Philippines, acquired two years earlier in the war with Spain. There was trouble with Philippine guerrillas opposed to American occupation.

President McKinley appointed William Howard Taft, father of Ohio's present senator, to head a commission charged with establishing a civilian government for the islands.

Taft Was Rebuffed

When the commission arrived, Taft waited for MacArthur to pay his respects but the general sent a colonel instead. Finally Taft himself went to visit MacArthur who gave him a cool welcome and assigned for commission use only one small room in the governor's palace.

In this antagonistic atmosphere, the two men and their staffs worked a whole year.

On July 4, 1901, Taft became civilian governor of the Philippines. Maj. Gen. MacArthur was relieved of his command and returned to military duty in the United States.

Within the next five years, Arthur MacArthur held a series of top Army assignments and reached his highest rank, lieutenant general. In 1907, he finished a tour of duty as commander of the Army's Division of the Pacific, considered by many as a stepping stone to Chief of Staff, the highest Army position.

MacArthur Was Not Selected

But the Secretary of War in 1907 was William Howard Taft. Secretary of War Taft preferred Gen. J. F. Bell and Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur remained in semi-retirement until his actual retirement at 64 in 1909. That was the same year Taft became President.

Forty-two years later, Arthur MacArthur's son winged home to one of the greatest welcomes ever accorded any soldier. There were 17-gun salutes and tumultuous ovations for him in Honolulu, San Francisco, Washington and New York.

Like his father, Douglas MacArthur fairly bristles with ability. These are some of the highlights of his brilliant military record:

He was graduated from West Point with a four-year scholastic average of 98.14, highest in history. He was at 38, the youngest division commander in France in

Dates

Monday, April 23

Annual Associated Press luncheon in New York.

Tuesday, April 24

American Newspaper Publishers Association convenes in New York City.

Anniversary (151st), Library of Congress.

Thursday, April 26

Confederate Memorial Day (Ala., Fla., Ga. and Miss.).

Saturday, April 28

Australian parliamentary elections.

Sunday, April 29

Daylight Saving Time starts in many communities.

National Cotton Week starts.

National 4-H Club Sunday.

People

Other Five-Star Generals

Gen. Omar N. Bradley may be asked to stay on for another two years as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Bradley's term expires August 16 and the five-star general, 58, had wanted to take off his uniform after 35 years' service but the President is said to want him to remain.

As JCS chairman, Bradley has had to handle problems equal to any he encountered either as Gen. Eisenhower's ground deputy in World War II or as Army chief of staff. These include the purely military problems arising from the Korean war and the buildup of American forces in western Europe.

In addition, there has been the climactic political controversy topped off by the dismissal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. As chief counselor on military affairs to the President, Bradley presumably sat in on the discussions as to whether MacArthur was to be fired or reprimanded.

Bradley, called the "GI General" and the "schoolmaster tactician," is the first man to hold the JCS chairmanship. Eisenhower served for six months as "coordinator" for the Joint Chiefs but this was only a temporary arrangement carried out by Executive order.

Under the customary military rotation system, the chairmanship is scheduled to go next to the Navy, then to the Air Force.

Word is recurrent about Washington that another five-star general, Defense Secretary George C. Marshall, intends to step down later in the year. On three occasions, Mr. Truman has called on Marshall for special service: first as a special emissary to China, second as Secretary of State, and then to take the Defense Department portfolio. Marshall underwent a serious kidney operation a little over a year ago.

Russia

Another Five-Year Plan

Soviet Russia announced it has completed its fourth five-year plan by exceeding targets in vitally important iron and steel industries.

Moscow reported the plan had been completed in four years and three months rather than the scheduled five years.

While it did not claim success in every field of production, the announcement said total iron and steel tonnage had gone up 45 per cent instead of the estimated 35 per cent over the 1946 rate.

Pig iron production was reported up 29 per cent, smelting of steel 49 per cent and rolled metals up 59 per cent.



TOO MANY HATS Alexander, Philadelphia Bulletin



THE HEAT IS ON Roche, Buffalo Courier Express

In Short...

Lost: By the Swiss Communist Workers Party, 10 of the 12 seats it held in the 180-member Zurich Parliament in last Sunday's elections.

Stolen: \$350,000 in jewelry and furs from the swank New York City home of Hope Hampton Brulator, blonde former film actress.

Reported: Mao Tse-tung, Communist China's premier, convalescing from serious illness; with the People's Government of China being run by Liu Shao-chi, a pro-Soviet extremist.

Appealed: By the U. S. Air Defense Command, for 400,000 volunteers as civilian aircraft spotters along both coasts and the entire northern border.

Found: By a Royal Commission, no evidence that gambling is a cause of crime in Britain.

Quotes

Lady Astor, Virginia-born former member of the British House of Commons: "General Douglas MacArthur never should have been put in Tokyo—it made him feel like a god."

President Truman: "It doesn't make any difference what happens to me (politically) if we win the peace."

James A. Farley, former Democratic national chairman: "It is too early to talk about candidates yet but it appears to me that some of these days Gen. Eisenhower will have to indicate with which party he is affiliated."

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PROBE: Interstate Crime

Report Being Readied

Senate crime investigators and a special commission of the American Bar Association are conferring in Washington on legislative curbs for interstate crime.

The committee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) is divided over whether it should carry on. Its two Republican senators, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire and Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, want it to continue until January 15.

Sen. Wiley has drafted a resolution providing for such an extension. He had hoped to get at least one of the Democrats on the committee to join in its sponsorship.

Sen. Kefauver favors a continuing

study by an executive commission, possibly under supervision of a special Senate-House committee.

Tobey and Wiley contend the probe should be extended to other cities. Kefauver says the pattern of underworld operations has been established and the big job now is to frame laws curbing the power of bigtime gamblers.

Recommendations for new laws are being drafted by the committee in consultation with a Bar commission headed by former Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

The legislative measures must be whipped into shape before the committee submits its report. The original deadline for the report was March 31 but the Senate extended it an additional month.