



AMPHIBIOUS OPERATION—The camera catches an almost Washington-crossing-the-Delaware pose as United Nations troops cross the Hwachon Reservoir to reach Red dug in about a dam. This was before the long awaited Chinese Communist spring offensive opened last week.



KOREA-BOUND—Emperor Haile Selassie (in cloak) inspects an Ethiopian battalion in Addis Ababa before it sails to join United Nations forces fighting aggression in Korea.



WAKE TALK—Congress wants to hear both sides of what was said by President Truman and Gen. MacArthur last fall on Wake Island.



ACCOLADE—Mrs. MacArthur and the five-star general, back home after 14 years in the Far East, respond to cheers of hero worshippers.

# Chinese Reds Mount Greatest Drive Yet

**A** GAIN the wheel of war turned full circle in Korea. For the third time since last June, Red invaders smashed in force across the 38th Parallel into South Korea. For the third time, roads were jammed with refugees streaming southward.

It was the start of the long awaited Chinese Communist spring offensive. Nearly a half million battle-tested Red troops were committed, with 300,000 more in reserve in North Korea.

Censorship withheld precise details but the pattern of the offensive was plain. The Chinese had opened a monster pincer drive. One arm was the mounted divisions pushing down the mountainous center of the peninsula. The other was a flanking movement across the Injin River in the west.

**Ridgway Tours Fronts**  
Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, the new supreme commander who succeeded Gen. MacArthur, flew from Tokyo to visit the fighting fronts. He toured them with Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, his successor as commander of the U.S. Eighth Army. Ridgway wore his familiar combat uniform, including the customary grenade dangling from his paratrooper's harness.

Before he hopped back to Japan, Gen. Ridgway said, "The battle is joined. It may well prove decisive." "It appears that this attack is another major effort by the Communist enemy to drive United Nations forces from Korea, or to destroy them, regardless of the further destruction of his own troops."

"It also appears that this will be the heaviest offensive effort yet made, though it has not yet attained its maximum strength."

The initial thrust, after the heaviest Red artillery barrage of the war, opened a gap in the center of the 100-mile United Nations line.

"This is a real war now," said one American divisional officer. "We are dealing with an enemy that has large numbers, lots of artillery for the first time and the obvious intention of wiping us out."

**Red Losses Heavy**  
"We know that. We are waiting for him. He has taken some terrible losses already. And he is going to take more."

# Britain

**Labour Party Split**  
The Labour Party split may prevent the visit to Philadelphia next month of Winston Churchill. He was scheduled to be the principal speaker May 8 at the 200th anniversary of the library of the University of Pennsylvania.

The Conservative Party leader understandably may be reluctant to leave while there is a daily growing possibility of a British general election.

The death a fortnight ago of Ernest Bevin brought into the open a long, simmering dispute within the ranks of the Labour Party. Bevin had been instrumental in keeping the unions lined up behind the program of Prime Minister Clement Attlee. The increasingly heavy economic demands of rearmament forced curtailment of Labor's socialist program at home.

The crisis which arose so quickly after his death is witness of Bevin's importance as balance wheel between left wingers and moderates in the Attlee cabinet and the whole Labor Party as well.

The revolt was led by Aneurin Bevan who resigned as Minister of Labor in protest against cutting free medical service in favor of rearmament.

In a fiery speech before the House of Commons explaining his resignation, Bevan charged Attlee's new three-year arms program of \$13,160,000,000 could not be achieved without wrecking Britain's domestic economy.

He claimed the arms race would gobble up raw materials at a rate that would undermine the economies of all states in the western world outside America. He concluded:

"We have allowed ourselves to be dragged too far behind the wheels of American diplomacy. This great nation has a message for the world that is distinct from that of America or the Soviet Union."

British Conservatives, delighted at the intra-party squabble, predicted that soon they would be back in power.



CHURCHILL

# The WORLD This WEEK

## MacARTHUR: The Debate Goes On and On

**T**HE great debate on American foreign policy embodied in the MacArthur controversy will open officially in Congress on Thursday. A parade of witnesses, many of them in uniform heavy with stars, will testify at hearings conducted by the joint Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), chairman of the Armed Services Committee, will preside. He said he planned to hear Gen. MacArthur and some others in closed session for security reasons but would consent to have open hearings if the general desired them.

**Public Spotlight**  
Senate leaders, both Democratic and Republican, urged public hearings "as far as possible." Some clamored to have them televised.

Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.), Democratic leader, said he favored making public everything except vital security information. He said: "We will gain more toward achieving national unity than we will lose by having the enemy find out some confidential information."

Sen. Robert A. Taft (Ohio), chairman of the Senate's GOP policy committee, said Republican members of Russell's committee will develop their own case against the Truman Far Eastern policies, independently of what Gen. MacArthur has to say.

"We think there should be some organized answer to the case the Administration will lay down," he said.

**Pentagon Chiefs**  
The Joint Chiefs of Staff, one of the tightest-lipped groups in Washington, may have to divulge some Pentagon secrets. The four and five-star chiefs

—Gens. Bradley, Collins, Vandenberg and Adm. Sherman—are holding themselves in readiness for appearance on the stand.

The Defense Department issued what amounts to a challenge to MacArthur's assertion that his views on

how the Far East war should be prosecuted, from a purely military standpoint, were shared by practically every military authority—including the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Secretary of Defense Marshall also is expected to be a witness.

**Spread Is Disappearing**  
The industrial Conference Board found that 15 years ago nine of the eleven southern cities on the list of 33 had below-average costs. By last fall only four of the southern cities were below the average.

The Board recorded a 25 per cent difference in 1935 between the highest-cost and the lowest-cost city. Last fall the difference was only 14 per cent. And 16 of the 33 cities surveyed varied from the dead center by less than two per cent.

For what it's worth statistically Milwaukee is the most expensive U.S. city of those surveyed in which to live. It costs six percent more than average to live there. Fifteen years ago it was the sixth.



QUICK, CALL A DOCTOR

—Gens. Bradley, Collins, Vandenberg and Adm. Sherman—are holding themselves in readiness for appearance on the stand.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, one of the tightest-lipped groups in Washington, may have to divulge some Pentagon secrets. The four and five-star chiefs

—Gens. Bradley, Collins, Vandenberg and Adm. Sherman—are holding themselves in readiness for appearance on the stand.

The Defense Department issued what amounts to a challenge to MacArthur's assertion that his views on

how the Far East war should be prosecuted, from a purely military standpoint, were shared by practically every military authority—including the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Secretary of Defense Marshall also is expected to be a witness.

**Big but Not Costly**  
New York City long had the bad name of being hardest on the pocketbook. Times have changed. In 1935, New York was the fourth most expensive, with costs nine per cent higher than average. Last fall, New York was 25th, about three per cent cheaper than average.

The cheapest city of the 33 is New Orleans. It's almost eight per cent below the average and 14 per cent cheaper than Milwaukee.

**Died:** Gen. Charles G. Dawes, 85, former Vice President of the United States, of a heart attack, at his home in Chicago.

**Called:** By the Department of Defense, for the draft of 1,292 doctors during July, August and September, because of a lack of medical volunteers.

**Appointed:** By Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Blair Moody, a Washington correspondent, as U.S. Senator to succeed the late Arthur W. Vandenberg.

**Announced:** By the U.S. Navy, the launching on May 2 at Mare Island Naval Base, Calif., of a new killer-type submarine, designed to hunt down and destroy other submarines.

**Scheduled:** The 45,000-ton battleships Missouri and Wisconsin, to head a summer training cruise in the Mediterranean for Annapolis midshipmen and Navy R.O.T.C. students.

**Killed:** Ninety-eight persons, including seven GIs, when fire broke out in an old-fashioned wooden railway coach at Yokohama, Japan.



EVERYBODY—FALL IN!

how the Far East war should be prosecuted, from a purely military standpoint, were shared by practically every military authority—including the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Secretary of Defense Marshall also is expected to be a witness.

**Big but Not Costly**  
New York City long had the bad name of being hardest on the pocketbook. Times have changed. In 1935, New York was the fourth most expensive, with costs nine per cent higher than average. Last fall, New York was 25th, about three per cent cheaper than average.

The cheapest city of the 33 is New Orleans. It's almost eight per cent below the average and 14 per cent cheaper than Milwaukee.

**Died:** Gen. Charles G. Dawes, 85, former Vice President of the United States, of a heart attack, at his home in Chicago.

**Called:** By the Department of Defense, for the draft of 1,292 doctors during July, August and September, because of a lack of medical volunteers.

**Appointed:** By Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Blair Moody, a Washington correspondent, as U.S. Senator to succeed the late Arthur W. Vandenberg.

**Announced:** By the U.S. Navy, the launching on May 2 at Mare Island Naval Base, Calif., of a new killer-type submarine, designed to hunt down and destroy other submarines.

**Scheduled:** The 45,000-ton battleships Missouri and Wisconsin, to head a summer training cruise in the Mediterranean for Annapolis midshipmen and Navy R.O.T.C. students.

**Killed:** Ninety-eight persons, including seven GIs, when fire broke out in an old-fashioned wooden railway coach at Yokohama, Japan.

(All Rights Reserved. AP Newsphotos)

# JAPAN: Treaty Coming Up

**Not Forgotten**  
John Foster Dulles was en route to Japan when Gen. MacArthur left. Their paths crossed over the Pacific and he had a plane-to-plane chat by radio with the deposed Far East commander.

This week the well-travelled Dulles was back in Washington after reassuring the Japanese people that the dispute over MacArthur would have no effect on plans for an early peace treaty for their country.

The special envoy told a Japanese United Nations Association that the desire to conclude a "prompt and just" treaty had solid bipartisan support in this country.

Dulles declared the United States would continue to consult Soviet Russia on the treaty, despite a recent rebuff. But for those Japanese advocating a treaty that includes the Com-

munists, he warned his Tokyo audience:

**Evasive Red Tactics**  
"The Soviet government talks much of peace but, in fact, when peace comes near, they avoid it like the plague. They do so because they desire to deny the reassurance which peace would bring and to keep alive the fear upon which the Bolshevik Communist Party capitalizes in its effort at indirect aggression."

Dulles said there was some risk of general war but he personally doubted if the rulers of Russia want it now. The best evidence, he said, is that the Kremlin is using the threat of war mainly as a weapon in its campaign of indirect aggression.

**Three Points**  
Without being specific, Dulles apparently sought to answer three major objections raised by other powers to the present treaty draft. He declared:

The U.S. is against restrictions of a kind not applicable to sovereign nations—apparently an answer to British demands for limits on Japanese shipbuilding capacity.

The U.S. is against imposition of economic burdens that would leave Japan "economically vulnerable"—evidently a reference to Philippine demands for \$8,000,000,000 in reparations.

Collective security arrangements envisioned for the Pacific fall within the U.N. charter principle that "force shall not be used, save in the common interest."

This, Dulles declared, operates against the militarism which neither Japan nor its neighbors want—an apparent reference to Australian and New Zealand demands for guarantees against threat of future aggression from a rearm ed Japan.

# Dates

- Monday, April 30  
British Industries Fair opens in London and Birmingham, Eng.
- Tuesday, May 1  
Child Health Day.
- Thursday, May 3  
Ascension Day.
- Saturday, May 5  
Kentucky Derby.
- Sunday, May 6  
National Music Week starts. Anniversary (325th), Manhattan Island purchased from the Indians.

# Reds

**Domestic Hearings**  
The Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) has opened public hearings in Washington on whether the U.S. Communist Party must register as an organization controlled from abroad.

The 1950 Internal Security (McCarran) Act grants the Communist Party, or any other organization ordered to register, the right to go to court—first the U.S. Court of Appeals, then the Supreme Court.

**Red Plea Denied**  
Recently a federal court turned down a Communist plea to prevent Attorney General McGrath and SACB from holding the hearings until courts had determined constitutionality of the McCarran Act. The Supreme Court refused to intervene.

Thus far no legal issues have been decided. The courts decided only that the Communist Party must go through with the SACB hearings before going to court on constitutional issues.

The Communist Party has branded the SACB hearings "an unconstitutional trial of a political party, with a prefabricated verdict." Gus Hall, CP national secretary, estimated the hearings would last at least three months.

The McCarran Act requires that foreign agents and organizations register with the Attorney General and furnish lists of officers, members and financial records.

Penalties—if the McCarran Act is upheld in the courts—are \$10,000 for an organization, and \$10,000 and five years in jail for individual officers. The fines can be imposed for each day of failure to register.

# Politics

**Cooperation Plus**  
Democrats worked hand in glove with Republicans to select their 1952 national convention sites. It may be the last wholehearted cooperation between the nation's two major political parties until after the Presidential elections a year from November.

A Democratic site committee met in the same Washington hotel at the same time for the same purpose as their Republican opposite numbers. The Democratic committee was headed by William M. Boyle, Jr., national chairman. The Republican committee was headed by Guy Gabrielson, GOP national chairman.

**Bids from Six Cities**  
The meetings were timed so that city bidders could go from one committee to the other.

Gabrielson and Boyle had discussed the possibility of holding both conventions in the same city for reasons of convenience and economy.

Offers from six cities were under consideration for either or both of the conventions. The six were Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Atlantic City, Detroit and Los Angeles.

The GOP national committee will meet in Tulsa, Okla., May 11 and 12 to pass on the recommendation of its site subcommittee. The Democrats are expected to meet late in May or early in June for the same purpose.

# Science

**Climactic Atom Tests**  
Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), on a tour of the Pacific, said in Hong Kong that the climax of American nuclear fusion tests would take place at Eniwetok "within the next week or so."

The Atomic Energy Commission reported last winter that a series of atomic tests had been scheduled for the Eniwetok proving grounds this spring but it kept dates and details secret.

Sen. Magnuson disclosed that he would fly to Eniwetok within two or three days to witness the tests. He said they would conclude a series of AEC experiments conducted for the last 40 days.

# Sidelights

● In London, three women rushed up and kissed George Clements after he was placed on probation for bigamy. They were: his legal wife who wed him in 1920 and bore him nine children; a woman he lived with long enough to have his 10th child, and his bigamous wife, who recently bore his 11th and 12th children.

● Toll roads which went out of style with the horse and buggy are coming back, according to a survey which shows more than half the states turning to toll collections as a way to pay for new throughways and super-highways.

● Marriages in the U.S. increased last year for the first time since 1949, reports the Public Health Service. There were 1,669,334 weddings, 5.7 per cent more than in 1949.



THIS ABOVE ALL

# Quotes

**Former German Field Marshal Erich von Manstein, jailed as a war criminal in the British zone of Germany:** "Germany must naturally aim within the western union against the danger from the east."

**Capt. Irving T. Duke, commander of the 45,000-ton battleship USS Missouri:** "To fire all the guns of the Missouri at maximum speed for just one minute would expend 38 tons of ammunition at a cost of approximately \$127,000."



ANOTHER GREAT DEBATE

