

# Hard Talk In Korea

IN THE big tents at Panmunjom one day this week, the Korean truce talks sank to a level of bitter name-calling and accusations.

The tone of the talks was such that many observers feared a breakdown. In Washington, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, said complete military plans were ready should the truce talks collapse.

The touchy Panmunjom negotiations, at which the Communists often appeared alternately stubborn and conciliatory, were complicated by a Red charge that Allied bombs killed at least 10 prisoners and wounded 90 in a Red POW camp.

The Communists said a U.N. plane bombed a North Korean prison camp at Kangdong 18 miles northeast of Pyongyang, Red Korean capital. Previously one American and 1,591 South Koreans were listed as prisoners at Kangdong.

## Communist Threats

While truce delegates at Panmunjom exchanged heated words, the Communist Radio at Peiping took a threatening tone. Quoting Red propagandist Alan Winnington, the broadcast, heard in San Francisco, said:

"The entire outcome of the negotiations is being imperilled by the Americans' gambling that the Koreans and Chinese will retreat and give way to Gen. Ridgway's demands on airfield rehabilitation—gambling that toughness will pay."

Top U. S. officials said the airfield issue was the major obstacle to a Korean armistice. The Reds insisted that any ban on rehabilitation of combat airfields would infringe on North Korean sovereignty by interfering in internal affairs.

The Reds obscured the airfield question somewhat by accusing the Allies of raiding the North Korean prison camp and by raising again the charge that U.N. planes had flown over Mulden and other Manchurian cities.

The prisoner exchange issue got tangled up over Allied insistence that POWs in U.N. camps be given a free choice as to whether they wanted to go back to the Communist side or stay on the Allied side.

## Arms

### Modern Design

Secretary Dan Kimball says the Navy plans to build a series of 10 60,000-ton supercarriers, one a year for a decade. The Navy, Kimball added, hopes some of them will be driven by atomic power.

Prototype of the new family of carriers—bigger by about 15,000 tons than any now afloat—will be the USS Forrestal, now under contract for building at Newport News, Va. The Forrestal will be an entirely new type carrier. The usual island superstructure will be retractable to allow use of the full width of the flight deck. This will mean that atomic bomb-carrying planes can take off and land.

### Army Redesigns Tanks

While the Navy was working on its plans for the future, the Army announced "certain ground modifications" are being made in the designs of light and medium tanks.

The Army announced that medium and light tanks now under production are superior to any tank within their class known to be possessed by other nations of the world. The new modifications which, the Army asserts, can be rapidly inserted into production, will still further increase the combat superiority of these tanks.

## UN: Westerners Counter USSR

AT THE United Nations General Assembly session in Paris, the western Big Three powers took aim this week on a proposal submitted by Russia's Andrei Vishinsky.

Vishinsky had proposed a simultaneous ban on atomic weapons and international control of atomic energy on a "continuing basis."

Leading western delegates sought to torpedo the Vishinsky request for an Assembly pronouncement against the use of the atomic bomb by shifting the Soviet Foreign Minister's proposals into the newly-created United Nations Disarmament Commission for further study.

### Western Weapon

The United States opposed any Assembly restrictions now—moral or otherwise—on the use of the weapons which give the western powers their chief matcher for the Soviet troop masses.

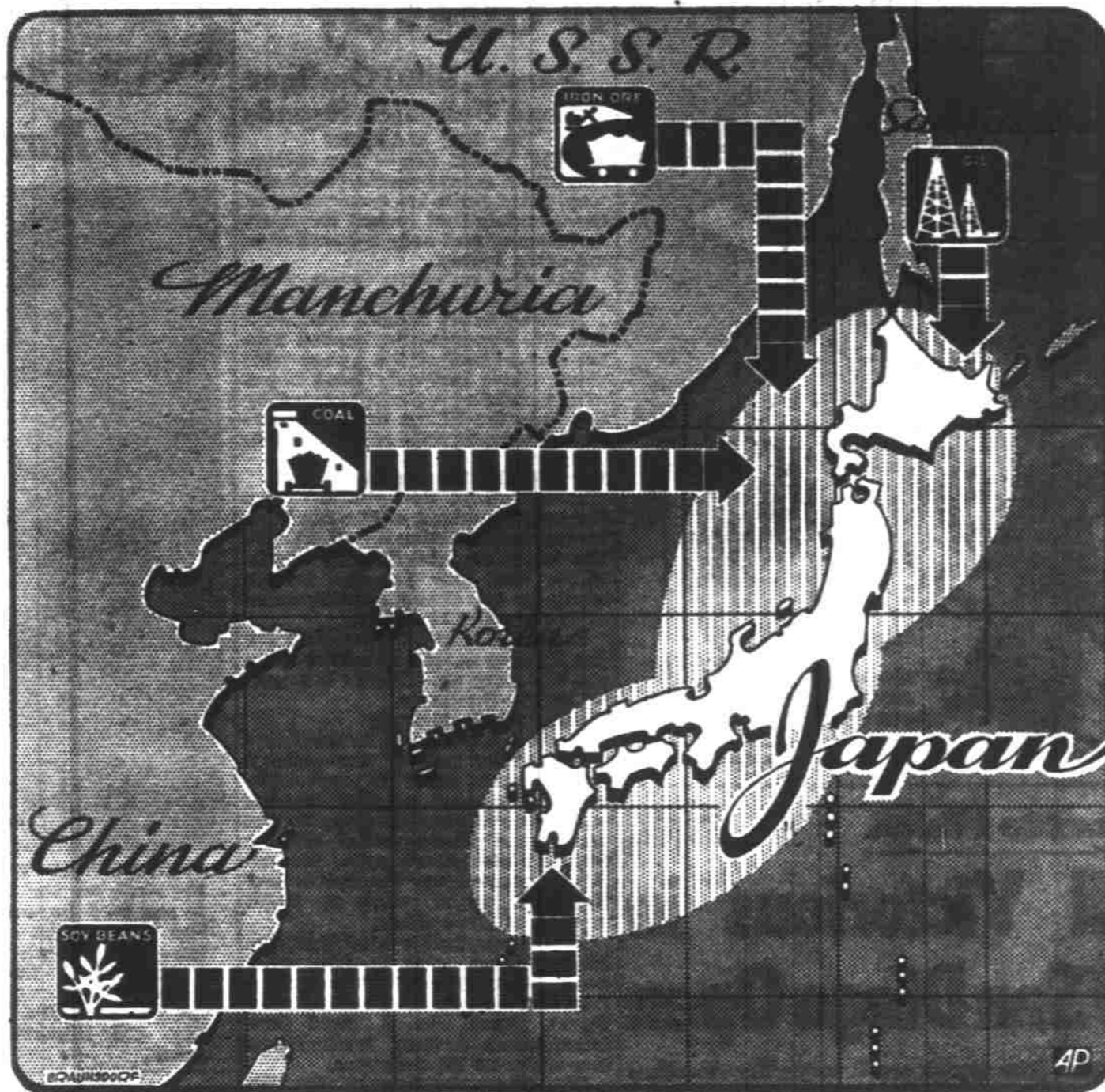
Five United Nations economic experts, meanwhile, offered a blueprint to head off or soften a world recession should one threaten on the heels of current rearmament spending.

The report, which will be considered by the U.N. Economic and Social Council, called for more international commodity agreements to reduce the impact of short-run swings in the demand and supply of primary products.

Also recommended was expanded, long-term lending by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to help prevent the setback to national development programs that would be caused by a drop in export receipts and in private international investment.

# The WORLD This WEEK

## JAPAN: Red Trade Spurned



**JAPAN ON THE SPOT**  
Red Asia can supply petroleum, soy beans, and coking coal.

THE Japanese Government is determined to turn its back on the commercial temptations of recognizing Red China.

Premier Shigeru Yoshida, in a letter this week to United States Ambassador at large John Foster Dulles, gave assurances that Japan will not recognize Communist China and hopes to conclude a peace treaty with Nationalist China.

Actually, trade with Communist Asia poses one of the big problems for Japanese planners today. The United States officially is committed to a policy of leaving such questions to Japan, but there is no doubt that the U.S. would prefer Japanese recognition of the Chinese Nationalist regime on Formosa.

### Soviet Pressure

The decision to take such a step means that Japan is willing to face the loss of valuable raw materials sources in Communist-held territory.

The Soviet Union, despite Premier Yoshida's assurances to the U.S., is currently conducting a campaign to woo Japan away from the West. Informants in Tokyo say the Russians want their representatives in Japan even though they refuse to accept the Japanese Peace Treaty signed last September in San Francisco.

A trade mission would serve Russian purposes even without full diplomatic relations.

As things stand now the Soviets are in Japan only as members of the Allied Council for Japan, an advisory group under the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. When the peace treaty is ratified, the Allied Council

will go out of business. The Russians would then lose their only reason for remaining in Japan.

That is where the trade mission would come in.

The Russians already have started preparations for the changeover. In the past two months, they have cut the total of military personnel in Tokyo. The soldiers have been replaced by Soviet economists.

### Reds Offer Goods

The objective of the Russians is to put the heat on Japan economically. As an early step in that direction, they have offered the Japanese coking coal from the Soviet-held island of Sakhalin for about half the American price.

Japan is equally interested in iron ore, petroleum, soy beans and other products which Communist Asia can supply.

Complicating the picture is the attitude of the British. Foreign Office officials in London have made it plain Britain opposes any western efforts to influence Japan's future relations with the Red Peiping regime, which England recognizes.

Britain's present attitude towards Japan stems in part from a desire to

see that industrial nation's traditional trade restored with the Chinese mainland. In recent years Japanese exports to Southeast Asia, Africa and South America have gained at the expense of British goods. The edge would largely be taken off Japanese competition in the British view if her goods could be diverted to the untapped markets of mainland China.

## Quotes

Sen. Owen Brewster (R-Me.), after a trip to many of the world's trouble spots: "I don't expect a world war to break out this year. I think Russia is fully as afraid of war as we are."

Chester Bowles, U. S. Ambassador to India: "The Communist situation in the south of India is rugged, but nothing a fuller stomach won't fix."

Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff: "I am hopeful of a conclusive military armistice in Korea, but there is a price we will not pay—appeasement."

## POLITICS: Pulse Rate Rapid



**NEW HAMPSHIRE EISENHOWER BOOSTERS**  
Gov. Sherman Adams, right, State Rep. E. H. Young, left.

POLITICALLY, the nation's pulsebeat was still palpitating this week—and the big election year was only three weeks old.

The Republican National Committee held a meeting in San Francisco, Louisiana held a Democratic primary election, and Tennessee's Democratic Sen. Estes Kefauver, a cautious White House aspirant, held a conference with President Truman.

In New York, the Wall Street Journal caused some raised eyebrows by declaring in a dispatch from Paris that Gen. Eisenhower doesn't want to be President of the United States.

### Move to Farm

Said the Journal: "Eisenhower genuinely prefers to stay out of politics, finish his job of building western Europe's defense and then move to a farm in America where he can live quietly and do a little golfing and hunting now and then."

At the San Francisco meeting of the Republican National Committee two avowed candidates, Gov. Earl Warren of California, and former Gov. Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, made speeches. Sen. Robert A. Taft, also an announced candidate, sent his campaign manager, David S. Ingalls, to speak for him. Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, represented Gen. Eisenhower.

A poll conducted among delegates to the GOP San Francisco meeting showed that, among those who were willing to go on record, Sen. Taft was the favorite candidate.

The New Hampshire primaries, on

## In Short

Rescued: 226 persons stranded in the blizzard-blasted High Sierra Mountains aboard a luxurious cross-country passenger train.

Appointed: by the British, Gen. Sir Gerald Templer as high commissioner for Malaya to direct the campaign to end the Communist guerrilla war there.

Approved: unanimously, by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the admission of Greece and Turkey into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Jinxed Again: Capt. Henrik Carlsen, skipper of the late Flying Enterprise, whose homecoming was delayed this week by airplane engine trouble.

Born: to Queen Narriman, second wife of King Farouk of Egypt, a boy, the king's first son.

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## Congress Puts In Busy Second Week

THERE was plenty of action on the Congressional front this week—but not all of it was legislative.

A speech by Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill, a presidential economic message and recommendation for reorganization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, a pay hike for servicemen, and a bill providing self-rule for the District of Columbia highlighted the Congressional calendar.

**Budget Coming Up**  
The President's economic message asked \$5,000,000,000 for new taxes; warned of dangerous deficits ahead; called for more workers and increased output; urged a two-year extension of the Mobilization Act and forecast a "most difficult" defense year ahead but little hardship.

The District of Columbia self rule bill, meanwhile, stirred up opposition among a group of southern senators led by South Carolina's Democratic Sen. Johnston.

Senate and House committees spent much of this week preparing bills for later consideration.

Coming up is the President's new budget which was expected to call for about \$83,000,000,000 in new appropriations from Congress. Actual spending, however, probably will run considerably higher.

**Big Spending Program**  
Officials expect President Truman to outline an eye-popping spending program of about \$85,000,000,000 for the year beginning next July 1. This compares with estimated spending of about \$70,000,000,000 this fiscal year.



WINSTON CHURCHILL

On this score, the President's budget message would represent a major turning point in the U. S. effort to bolster free world defenses in what Mr. Truman calls a period of grave danger.

For three years new appropriations have far exceeded actual spending by a total of about \$70,000,000,000. This was the period when all plans called for rapid expansion in the years ahead. Dollars were voted to be paid out several years later when military goods came off assembly lines.

Now the fiscal trends have reversed and for the first time in several years new appropriations are expected to be less than spending.

## Asia

### Jitters in the Southeast

Reports persisted this week that Southeast Asia is a prime target for new Red aggression.

Unconfirmed reports that Red China is mobilizing for an invasion of the vital area came anew from Hong Kong and Formosa. From Moscow came a charge that the United States, France and Britain are conspiring for "new war ventures" in the same area.

The Soviet press headlined accusations that the United States is planning to turn Southeast Asia into "another Korea."

**West Faces Decision**  
The Nationalist Chinese defense ministry on Formosa claimed, meanwhile, that Red troops are massed at South China bases awaiting the signal to move southward.

The Red threat to Southeast Asia created a fateful issue on which the United States and its allies would have to make some decision. Should the U. S. fight any more Korea-type wars around the borders of the Kremlin's Red empire?

The issue was presumably the subject of a grand strategy session last week between top officers of the Defense and State Departments, President Truman, British and French officials.

## Defense

### Steel Remains Critical

One of the most critical problems badgering U. S. defense planners is steel—how to get enough of it and how to avert a threatened strike in the industry.

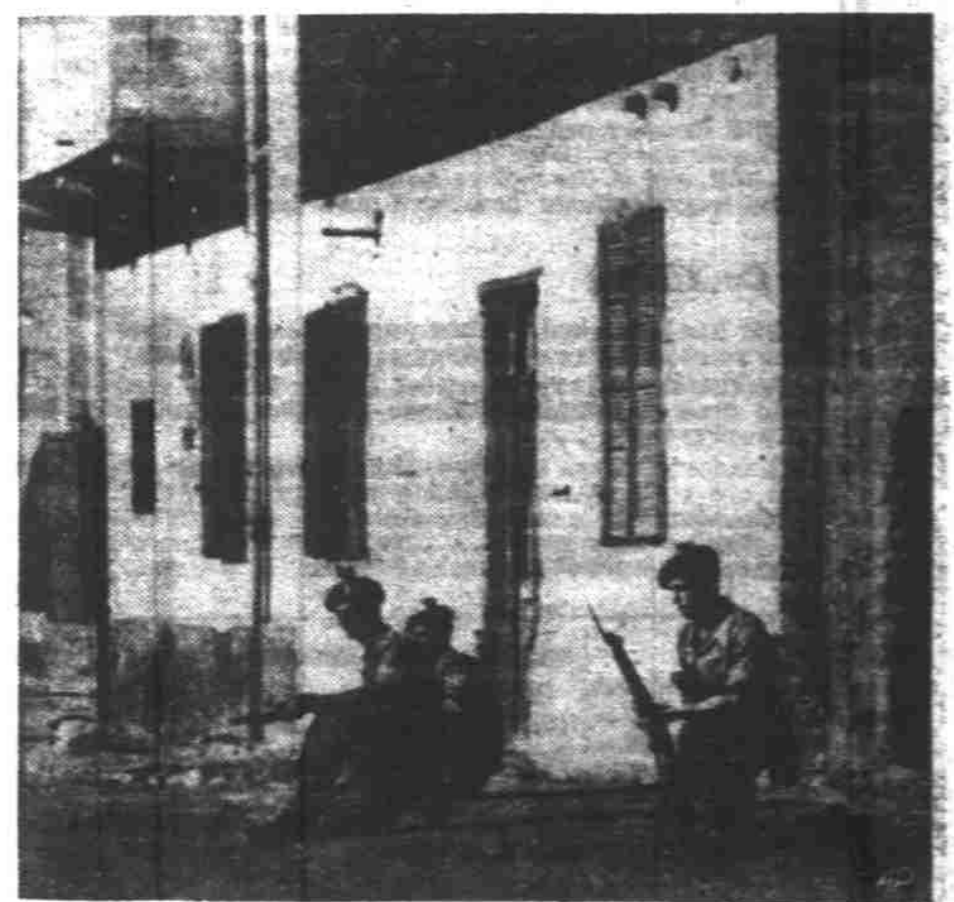
The nation's steelmakers say the steel problem boils down to a triple threat proposition. They are requested to furnish more steel to Britain while American consumers are being rationed further to aid our defense effort. The request comes at a time when the steel mills are so short of scrap that some furnaces are shut down for lack of it.

The problem of higher wages and prices in the steel industry will be hanging around for at least another two or three weeks. The crucial steel dispute hearings, currently in recess, will resume in New York Feb. 1.

Steelworkers say the industry can pay them a 50 cent hourly wage increase out of "excess" profits. The industry says this will mean higher prices and a tough problem for the Government, which would have to consent to any price hike.

When hearings are resumed the Wage Stabilization Board will be working under extreme time pressure to come up with a recommended settlement.

## MIDDLE EAST: Crisis Mounts



**BRITISH ON THE ALERT IN EGYPT**  
"Our blood shall avenge you . . ."

BRITAIN'S Middle Eastern headaches showed no signs of letting up this week.

Egypt threatened to expel all British subjects while Iran's Anglophobe Premier Mohammed Mossadegh stuck by his plan to close the nine British consulates in his country.

Along the Suez Canal, meanwhile, Egyptian snipers clashed with British troops in engagements that became increasingly severe. By British count, the toll of dead in a week's fighting in the area totalled more than two dozen.

In Cairo, some 8,000 grim-faced students of Fuad University marched in a mile-long funeral procession through the streets, escorting the flag-draped body of a classmate who was killed in last week's fighting in the canal zone.

The procession was orderly, but police were on the alert throughout the city and many merchants clanged steel shutters down over their shop windows.

The students carried banners proclaiming: "Our blood shall avenge you."

While violence continued in Egypt, the British Ambassador to Tehran, some 1,200 miles across the Middle East from Cairo, made an urgent call at Premier Mossadegh's bedside to urge withdrawal of the order for closing the British consulates and vice-consulates in Iran.

The ambassador, Sir Francis Shepherd, met a firm refusal. Mossadegh told the British envoy that Iran's demand for closing down the consular offices in the country by Jan. 31 would stand as long as he is premier.

The British refused to close their consulates.



ANDREI VISHINSKY

## Dates

### Monday, January 21

President Truman's annual Budget Message goes to Congress.

Atlantic Fleet begins cold weather exercises in northeast Atlantic.

### Friday, January 25

Midwest Democratic Conference opens in Kansas City, Mo.

### Saturday, January 26

Anniversary of the federation, in 1900, of the six states which now comprise the Commonwealth of Australia.

## Science

### Progress in Polio Fight

From the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis this week came important news. A long search has uncovered the only three viruses which cause polio.

The new development is the result of a three-year, worldwide study. Trial of a vaccine, which has been waiting for the study to be completed can now get underway.

The vaccine has been available for nearly six years. It could not be satisfactorily tested as long as the number of different viruses causing polio was unknown. Now the vaccine, developed at Johns Hopkins University and used with success on monkeys, can be prepared for human tests.

The job will be to develop a new vaccine which can protect against all three viruses, not against just one.

## Sidelights

● In Austin, Tex., Jesse James announced for re-election as state treasurer. He's no kin to the early-day Missouri outlaw.

● In McKeesport, Pa., a second floor apartment tenant decided to do something about the loud music in the tavern downstairs, took an unloaded shotgun, entered the tavern and demanded: "Stop the music." The music stopped, but the angry tenant was arrested and fined \$50 for disturbing the peace.

● In Hobart, Okla., S. A. Foote, 101, was granted a divorce from his wife Nannie, 86. Grounds: they couldn't get along after some of their children, all past 50, came to live with them.