

Legion to Open National Drive On Narcotics

Plans Two-Day Clinic Here in June to Study Ways to Fight Drug Addiction

The American Legion plans to launch a nation-wide campaign against the use of narcotics with a two-day conference in New York next month at which the country's experts on the problem will survey methods of combating it, representatives of the Legion announced yesterday.

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Mr. Geist said that there is a possibility the conference will be televised.

Legion's Campaign

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Craig Is Chairman

Chairman of this group is George N. Craig, past national commander of the Legion; other members are Les Levine, New

St. Luke's Hospital Nursing School Graduates Largest Peace-Time Class



The graduating class of St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing on the steps of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at the commencement exercises yesterday. In front, left to right, are Caroline Jean Tulloch, president of the class; Edwin S. S. Sunderland, president of the board of managers of the hospital; the Right Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, and Dr. Grayson L. Kirk, acting president and provost of Columbia University

Eighty-two nurses, the largest peace-time class, were graduated from St. Luke's Hospital School of Nursing yesterday afternoon in combined baccalaureate and graduation exercises at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Edwin S. S. Sunderland, president of the board of managers of the hospital, conferred diplomas and certificates. Dr. Grayson L. Kirk, vice-president and provost of Columbia University, gave the principal address. Dr. Waldo B.

Farnum, president of the medical board of the hospital, delivered the commendation.

The Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, gave the benediction. The Rev. Otis R. Rice, hospital chaplain, and the Rev. Thomas J. Bradley, associate chaplain, officiated at the service. Miss Ruth E. Moser, R. N., director of nursing at the hospital, presented the candidates for their diplomas.

Brooklyn Crash Rescue Is Made By Helicopter

Navy Plane Carcens Across Flatbush Av.; Police Find Pilot Slightly Hurt

A police helicopter based at Floyd Bennett Field rescued a Navy Reserve pilot from the marshland across Flatbush Ave. yesterday after an emergency crash landing in which the pilot's plane was demolished. He suffered only minor injuries.

Lt. Anthony J. LaScala, thirty, of Middletown, N. Y., on two weeks' active training duty at the United States Naval Air Station at the field, set out on a routine training mission in a Grumman Helocat single-engine fighter plane. He had gained an altitude

Brooklyn Area Milk Price War Cuts Price to Six Cents a Quart

By Milton Lewis

Thanks to a man by the name of Sunshine, milk was selling for 6 cents a quart yesterday in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn—and Mr. Sunshine was unhappy about it.

Only milk drinkers were delighted.

Housewives crowded into grocery stores with baby-less carriages and loaded them up with five, ten, fifteen quarts of homogenized milk. Other women brought children's express wagons or miniature pushcarts. Some brought their own ice.

The grocery stores, about twenty-five in the area affected, obliged as long as their supply held out. The milk was a loss leader, caused by a price war. The stores are in a half-mile section bounded by Hewes St., Broadway,

two hours, he got rid of 640 quarts. Normally he sells 200 quarts a day. After a while he put a limit of two quarts to a customer.

A few doors away, Nat Golden, at 385 S. 2d St., was also selling milk for 6 cents. He told the same story as Mr. Goldstein and quoted one unidentified woman, whom he had never seen in his store before, as saying, "I'm going to take a milk bath."

Some Charge 15c

Other stores were more expensive—charging as much as 7 cents, while a few refused to go below 15 cents.

Mrs. Esther Lederman, of 353 S. 4th St., and Charles Meshinsky, of 371 S. 5th St., said, as did many others, "This should only happen with the price of meat, too."

Mr. Sunshine was still offering milk at 19 cents a quart.

Hershey Warns Man-Shortage Is 'Dangerous'

Tells Management Group He Is 'Frightened,' Expects Worst by Christmas, '52

Major Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, said here yesterday that he was "frightened" by the nation's approaching "dangerous" man-power shortage for both military and civilian needs.

In a session on man-power problems with members of the American Management Association at the Astor, Mr. Hershey told the group that selective service would have a "very tough job" meeting the 3,500,000 Army goal by the fall of 1952. The curtailed selective service program, he pointed out, is reflected in falling recruitment as the goal approaches.

"Frightened" by Apathy

"Looking at the situation now," he added, "I'm frightened. I'm always frightened when other people are not, because when they are frightened they will do something about it."

"When those inducted are due for release," he said, "the services will be hard put to it to find replacements. Also, as the authorized number of men is reached," he added, "there will be insistent demands to get a lot of people out of the service." This, he pointed out, will mean that the government will have to increase the number that will have to be put into service. "The situation will be ominous," he predicted, by Christmas of 1952.

At that time, said Gen. Hershey, the government will be trying to get 80,000 men monthly for the Army out of 87,000 eligibles. "We will miss this goal, however," he predicted, "by 30,000 to 35,000."

Urges Permanent Policy

The general emphasized the need for a more permanent policy, with sufficient flexibility to permit changing conditions.

John G. Adams, assistant general counsel for the Department of Defense, said that the department hoped eventually to reduce the 3,500,000 armed forces total through enactment of universal military training, which he favored. Such a program, he said, might enable the United States to maintain a relatively small standing army with a big reserve, thus able to meet any threat.

Frank P. Graham, Defense Management Administrator for the United States Department of Labor, urged closer co-operation between management and labor groups in a mobilization program as another factor which could result in "the mighty production which will make the dictators hesitate to start the third world war."

Mr. Graham urged the use of youth, women, older people and the hand-

MATTER OF FACT

By STEWART ALSOP

The Key Sentences

WASHINGTON.

Two sentences in Gen. Omar Bradley's opening statement a few days ago are like twin keys which make it possible to peer through doors hitherto locked. "We believe that every effort should be made to settle the present conflict without extending it outside Korea," said Bradley. "If this proves impossible then other measures will have to be taken."

These two sentences deserve careful examination. Rationally, the first sentence can only mean that "every effort" is being made to "settle the present conflict," or at least that such an effort soon will be made. Moreover, the sentence would not make sense unless there were real reasons for believing that a settlement of the conflict, at least with the conditions of possibility. And, as first reported in this space, such reasons do in fact exist.

For one thing, the Soviet rulers must now know that total Communist victory in Korea is not possible unless the Soviets are willing actively to invite world war. For another thing, in recent days numerous hints have been obliquely conveyed from Soviet sources to both the American and British governments, to the effect that a settlement of the Korean War on the 38th Parallel might be arranged.

Feeling-Out Process

Under other circumstances, these very tentative indications would not be taken seriously—and they may, of course, mean nothing. But they are taken seriously, if only because this peculiar feeling-out process—as ritualistic as the love dance of the whooping crane—has formed an integral part of Soviet diplomacy for the days of the Nazi-Soviet pact right through to the end of the Berlin blockade. The fact that the hints are taken seriously is clearly reflected in the whole tone of the Marshall-Bradley testimony.

There are other straws in the wind, like the surprising off-the-cuff remark recently made by Presidential adviser Averell Harriman on a radio program. Harriman said that the Korean fighting might end "next week" the week after, in a month or two months." Harriman is not given to talking through his hat—and to talk about the Korean War ending "next week" without any preliminary diplomatic spawdork is demonstrable nonsense.

There is a frayed from the Agan, there is a frayed from Truman's widely reported bound confidence in peace in Korea—and even the ebullient Mr. Truman could hardly base such confidence on simple wishful thinking, with no basis in fact whatsoever.

For these reasons—and others—Gen. Bradley's first sentence

quoted above means simply that a negotiated settlement of the Korean War is now regarded as a realistic possibility. But if "this proves impossible"—as it well may—then what "other measures will have to be taken"?

The answer to this all-important question, of course, depends largely on events in Korea. One answer has already been publicly underlined. If the Soviet rulers permit the large-scale commitment of planes or submarines based outside Korea, devastating counterattacks will be precipitated. The Soviet rulers will then be confronted with the choice between abandoning their most important satellite or inviting general war by intervening openly. The Soviets may be willing to accept this hard choice, if only because there is no other way the Communists can win.

Otherwise, it is reasonable to expect that the second Chinese offensive which now seems to be in prospect will be defeated as decisively and bloodily as the first. It is also reasonable to assume that the Chinese armies will then be incapable, at least for some time, of heavy offensive action.

New Policy Considered

In this case, a new policy for Korea has at least been quite seriously considered. For the United Nations forces might then be firmly established on some predetermined line, whether on the 38th Parallel or farther north, on the narrow neck of the Korean peninsula.

It might then be announced that the purposes of the United Nations in resisting aggression had been achieved; that no further U. N. advance was contemplated; that the established line was to be regarded henceforth as the frontier of free Korea; and finally, that any crossing of this line by Communist forces was to be considered proof of new aggression. The minimum response to such aggression would be the whole MacArthur program for attacks on the Chinese mainland.

This plan for a sort of unilateral settlement of the Korean War would admittedly have no more than an off chance of success. Yet one thing is clear. Either the Korean fighting is ended somehow in the near future, or it will almost measurably expand into world war. The other indefinite winter campaign confined wholly to Korea is almost inconceivable, as Gen. Bradley clearly intimated. Fortunately, there is at least some evidence that the furor stirred up by Gen. MacArthur's dismissal has awakened the Soviet rulers to the terrible danger inherent in the situation. This evidence provides the best, and perhaps the only, hope that general war can be averted.

Wrecking of House Laid to Boy Scouts

Big Aluminum Find Is Made in Jamaica

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Craig Is Chairman

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Among those who will be invited to attend the anti-narcotics clinic next month are:

Sen. Herbert O'Connor, D., Md., chairman of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee, which plans to turn its attention to the narcotics situation; J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator; John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury; Harry Anslinger, United States Narcotics Commissioner, and Nathaniel Goldstein, New York State Attorney General.

Others are Dr. Victor Vogel, chief medical officer at the Lexington hospital; District Attorney Frank S. Hogan; Danny, director of Narcotics Anonymous, and Sylvia Singer, chairman of the Welfare Council's narcotics projects.

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