

KOREA IS KEY TOPIC AS U. N. ASSEMBLY RECONVENES TODAY

NEWSPAPER CLIPP

U. S. Is in Favor of Postponing
Discussion—No Startling
American Step Expected

VISHINSKY QUIET ON PLANS

Soviet Foreign Minister Arrives
in Cryptic, Taciturn Mood
—Crowd at Pier Jeers

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Feb. 23—The United Nations General Assembly will start the second part of its 1952 session tomorrow afternoon amid indications that another discussion of Korea, the most important item on its agenda, will not bring any sensational proposals by the United States.

The Assembly started its Christmas recess Dec. 22 and delayed its return to work to permit the Eisenhower Administration time to formulate its policy on Korea and eight other items on which action had not been completed.

The United States, it is understood, would prefer a postponement until the new Eighth Army commander, Lieut. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, had time to report the military situation, but would not object if other delegates wished to start the debate in the Political and Security Committee at once.

[In Korea, the Communists were repelled in two of three light thrusts against United Nations positions. Clouds hampered Allied air action.]

The United States favored postponing consideration of the Korean question when the Assembly convened last October, but did not object when the Soviet Union demanded an immediate debate. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Foreign Minister, declined to discuss the Soviet position on Korea when he arrived today aboard the liner Queen Mary.

Vishinsky Parries Queries

Mr. Vishinsky said "we shall see" when correspondents asked him whether he would ask the Assembly to add to its agenda an item on Formosa, where the Chinese Nationalist Government is based. The Soviet Union has frequently attacked former President Truman's order placing Formosa in a sort of quarantine and the Soviet Press has attacked President Eisenhower's recent decision to modify the order by allowing the Nationalist Government to undertake military operations against the mainland of China.

Mr. Vishinsky, in contrast with his usual talkativeness on arriving for Assembly sessions, declined to make any formal statement. He remarked cryptically, "no news—best news." Asked whether he was optimistic about the Assembly, he replied "always."

Another Assembly delegate on the Queen Mary was Vaclav David, new Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia. Correspondents had asked M. David for an interview, but after a whispered conversation with Mr. Vishinsky he replied through an interpreter that he had nothing to say.

The New York police, expecting demonstrations against the new Communist anti-Semitism policy, had assigned a larger detail than usual to Mr. Vishinsky.

Mr. Vishinsky was met at the pier by Valerian A. Zorin, Soviet representative in the United Nations, and by Georgi N. Zarubin, Ambassador to Washington.

Crowd Jeers Russian

No Jewish groups were represented in the crowd, which jeered Mr. Vishinsky when he drove off the pier. However, a leaflet distributed by the Polish American Congress attacked the Soviet Union not only for its aggression

insky had driven directly to the mansion occupied by the delegation near Glen Cove, L. I.

Unless Mr. Vishinsky demands inclusion of the Formosa question on the agenda, the reopening of the Assembly tomorrow will be brief, Lester B. Pearson, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, who is president of the 1952 session, plans to make a brief statement, and the Political and Security Committee—the only Assembly committee that is now expected to be functioning during the eight weeks the session is expected to last—will start work Wednesday.

However, if Mr. Vishinsky asks for a discussion of Formosa, Mr. Pearson is expected to hold a meeting of the Assembly's General or Steering Committee tomorrow afternoon. No information on the attitude of Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., United States representative, on this or any other phase of the Assembly's proceeding was available from delegation press officers.

Other sources, however, previously disclosed that the United States would not ask the Assembly to authorize a blockade of Communist China and that, unless Mr. Vishinsky introduced new proposals, the United States would probably favor only a resolution endorsing the stand it had taken, as the agent of the United Nations, in the Korean armistice negotiations.

The Political and Security Committee is scheduled to take up as its first item a number of resolutions on Korea that were laid aside in favor of India's resolution. Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, chief of India's delegation, and V. K. Krishna Menon, author of the resolution, said on their arrival today that they had no new resolutions to offer. The committee also will have to take up a report by the Korean Relief and Reconstruction Agency, which has remained largely inactive pending the conclusion of an armistice.

If the committee decided to postpone the debate on Korea the question might be included in the discussion of an omnibus Polish resolution that endorsed the Communist stand in favor of repatriation of all prisoners of war, regardless of their wishes. The Greek delegation would like to have the committee take up first an item calling for the repatriation by Soviet bloc countries of prisoners of war who were captured during the Greek civil war.

The Assembly's agenda includes the atomic control and disarmament questions, additional measures by which the Assembly could take action against an aggressor if the veto prevented the Security Council from acting and other long-standing issues. However, two other items are expected to compete in interest with the Korea-Formosa question.

One of these is the new Communist anti-Semitic policy. The Dominican Republic or possibly other Latin-American countries are expected to raise it during the debate on Czechoslovakia's proposal that the Assembly condemn the United States for allegedly promoting subversive activity against the Soviet Union, Communist China, Czechoslovakia "and other people's democracies."

The second combines the related questions of action against alleged Communists among American members of the Secretariat and the election of a successor to Secretary General Trygve Lie. As matters now stand these will be debated in the Assembly without being referred to a committee.

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Crowd Jeers Russian

No Jewish groups were represented in the crowd, which jeered Mr. Vishinsky when he drove off the pier. However, a leaflet distributed by the Polish American Congress attacked the Soviet Union not only for its aggression against Poland and other Central European countries but for killing "thousands of Jews in the infamous Hitlerite tradition."

Posters carried by the demonstrators included: "Vishinsky, Your Friend Ribbentrop was Hanged. The Same Knot Awaits You"; "U. N. Is No Place for Slave-Owners"; "Oust Communists out of the U. N."; "Vishinsky, Go Back to Moscow." One poster, captioned "Hangman Stalin," showed the Soviet Premier in full uniform and another depicted Hitler and Stalin shaking hands.

A leaflet distributed by six Russian anti-Communist organizations called on Americans to "help the Russian people overthrow Stalin and his gang" and to "let freedom ring in Russia."

Some of the crowd demonstrated later in front of the offices of the Soviet delegation at 680 Park Avenue, but the police said Mr. Vish-

the light weakens the session is expected to last—will start work Wednesday.

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