

Europe's DP Problem Is a Dynamite Fuse

ALTHOUGH the war ended more than four years ago, Europe still has millions of displaced persons. In Germany, alone, there are eight to 12 million people in this category. They fall into three main classes: 1—wartime refugees, 2—expellees, mostly of German origin, forced back to the homeland in postwar purges and 3—political refugees from lands behind the Iron Curtain.

Many are making what they hope is only a temporary stop in Germany en route to a bright new world.

By far the majority have been unable to find work in defeated Germany. Their situation has been steadily growing more desperate. Many are living in the old Nazi concentration camps which have been converted into displaced person centers.

Goal Is the U.S.

Most refugees would like to enter the United States but stiff immigration laws limit the quotas. Palestine is another mecca. DPs, particularly with agricultural backgrounds, are welcomed in Canada, South America and some of the African colonies.

Two teams of U.S. Congressmen and Senators are wending up European tours and a first-hand study of the refugee situation. In Italy, last week, at a special audience granted by the Pope they were urged to help end the "blight of peacetime detention camps."

"Political, economic and even social dangers are involved in a policy of further delay and exaggerated caution," the Pontiff said.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D—Pa.), chairman of the touring House Judiciary subcommittee, declared that critical refugee conditions could "sow the seed of Communism" and might well constitute a dynamite cap for a future explosion endangering world peace.

Truman Wants New Law

President Truman made the DP law passed by the 80th Congress one of the talking points in his campaign last fall. He is reported to be determined that this session of Congress do something about the 1948 law which he calls "anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic."

The House last spring passed a bill increasing from 205,000 in two years to 339,000 in three years the number of homeless Europeans who could be admitted to this country. The House bill also would remove some restrictions in the present law which critics contend are keeping out refugees from Communist-dominated countries.

Sen. Patrick McCarran (D—Nev.) has bottled the bill up in the Senate Judiciary committee of which he is chairman. The Administration indicated last week it would accept any reasonable compromise in an effort to get action on this bill during the present session.

Sen. Scott Lucas (D—Ill.), the Senate majority leader, said he would be open to any suggestion that McCarran might make when he returns from the European survey.

To Force It Out

Lucas indicated that if McCarran refused to cooperate, the present session would not end until the Senate has had a chance to vote on a proposal to take the DP bill away from McCarran's committee.

McCarran is not alone in his opposition to the DP bill. Sen. William Langer (R—N.D.) declared he would have a lot to say on the Senate floor if there were any attempt to take the legislation from McCarran's committee.

Sidelights

● In Upper Darby, Pa., a beauty shop posted this sign: "Don't whistle at any girl leaving here—it might be your grandmother."

● In El Ferrol del Caudillo, Spain, Christopher Columbus, 24, descendant of the Italian navigator who discovered the new world 457 years ago, is studying English so that he will be able to talk to the natives when he makes a planned trip to America soon.

● He had to turn down an invitation to attend New York's Columbus Day ceremonies Wednesday because of duties as a lieutenant (JG) in the Spanish navy.

● In Soviet Russia where marriage was once taken rather casually, the Soviet Supreme Court has ordered a tightening of divorce procedure to strengthen Communist family relationships.

The WORLD This WEEK

Mao Leads Red China

NATION: Effect of the Coal, Steel Strikes

THE coal and steel strikes could easily knock the late summer business boomlet into a cocked hat. And if prolonged, the strikes may change what has been an orderly retreat from inflation into a real recession, perhaps a dangerous one.

Although industrial reaction has already set in, most sectors of the nation's heavy industry won't be really crippled by strike effects for about a month. After that the toll will begin to mount in geometrical progression.

Creeping Paralysis

Settling one strike, either coal or steel, without settling the other, would avail nothing. A creeping paralysis would lay dead fingers on industry after industry from coast to coast. It might take months after the settlement for some of the complex mass production industries, like automobiles, to recover from snarled supply lines.

First to feel the effects of the coal and steel stoppages are the retail merchants in the mill towns and mine fields and the railroads servicing the industrial areas. Pennsylvania Railroad reports a loss of 11 million dollars in revenue during the first two weeks of the coal shutdown. The PRR estimates a month-long steel strike would cost it 10 million dollars in revenue.

Thus far, the nation's coal-carrying railroads have furloughed nearly 35,000. That loss in wages is well up in the millions.

Strikes Are Costly

The loss of business, in paychecks and in production, is almost astronomical in an extended strike in a key industry. It's almost impossible to tally all the probable costs in dollars and cents, but here are some of the computable factors.

The average steelworker earns \$66 a week. The coal miner, working five days, makes about \$70. In wages, alone, that amounts to 61 million dollars in weekly income.

Losses in coal that would have been sold already are estimated at more than 100 million dollars.

Big Steel lost 330 million dollars as a result of the 29-day strike in 1946. It would probably lose more this year during a similar shutdown because prices are higher.

Production Cut 90%

The American Iron and Steel Institute placed loss of steel production in the first week at 1,408,600 tons.



STEEL—The stacks are cold. The mills are silent. An industrial paralysis creeps across the nation.

More than 90 per cent of the steel-making facilities producing the week before were shut down. Steel production was at its lowest level since the week of February 11, 1946, during the previous strike.

The heavy drain on worker family savings is one of the most immediate effects of strikes. It means economic belt tightening whose effects are felt by the wives and children of strikers.

Last week John L. Lewis, boss of the United Mine Workers, sent 102,000 coal miners back to the pits but held 400,000 others still on strike. The

miners went back on the job after a terse hint from union headquarters that their idleness "is not now vital to the pending wage negotiations."

Union Is adamant

Philip Murray, head of the United Steel Workers and also president of the CIO, is adamant about union demands for company-paid pensions and insurance. These were the recommendations of a Presidential fact-finding board which, incidentally, turned down union demands for a wage increase.

The big steel companies say they won't agree to a plan that eliminates employment payments entirely. They claim such a costly program would lessen job security and could lead to a common disaster for employees and companies alike.

In Detroit, the big CIO Auto Workers Union accepted a Ford Co. offer to set up a company-financed pension plan along the lines recommended by fact-finders in the steel industry. The Auto Workers planned to serve the same demands on General Motors, Chrysler and other car manufacturers.

Navy

Cloak & Dagger

A new chapter in the Navy's battle against being "scuttled" in the unification of the armed services was opened last week with cloak and dagger secrecy.

Typed copies of letters from three high naval officials were slipped to newsmen in the shadowy corridors of a downtown Washington office building. The letters were signed with names of Adm. Louis Denfeld, chief of Naval Operations; Adm. A. W. Radford, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, and V. Adm. Gerald F. Bogan, commander of the first Pacific task fleet.

Secret Source

The naval source, who turned over the papers, stipulated that his name be kept secret. There were indications the Navy might start a probe to find out his identity.

The gist of the documents was this: A statement by Adm. Denfeld that a "Navy stripped of its offensive power means a nation stripped of its offensive power."

An assertion by V. Adm. Bogan that Navy morale has sunk "almost to despondency" because of belief that the nation is being sold a "false bill of goods."

A statement by Adm. Radford that most Pacific fleet officers concur in Bogan's and Capt. John G. Crommelin's views.

A fortnight ago, Capt. Crommelin publicly charged that the Navy's attack force was "being nibbled to death" at defense headquarters. Crommelin said he jeopardized his career by making the statement but declared he placed true patriotism above hopes for individual advancement.

Congressional Probe

Chairman Carl Vinson (D—Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee promised a Congressional investigation. He declared the complaints, in view of the responsibility of the men whose names were signed to them, merited full consideration as a national security measure.

Vinson's committee will be busy for some time, however, with its B-36 investigation, hearings on which were resumed last week.

Dates

- Tuesday, October 11**
International Golden Rule Week starts.
Pulaski Memorial Day.
Birthday (65th), Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- Wednesday, October 12**
Columbus Day.
Farmer's Day (legal holiday in Florida).
- Friday, October 14**
Birthday (59th), Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.
- Sunday, October 16**
Laymen's Sunday.
United Nations Week starts.
Children's Day.

GERMANY: Another New State

Setting the Stage

At the United Nations in New York, Russia has protested creation of the west German state as a violation of Big Four occupation statute but it is ready, apparently, to set up a German government of its own.

The Red Army newspaper in Berlin last week endorsed imminent creation of a "national government" in Berlin by German Communists.

The official organ of the Soviet occupation army declared the German people demand this new government "to overcome the western powers' poli-

cy of division and to build a united, independent, democratic Germany."

It denounced leaders of the west German federal republic at Bonn as "miserable puppets, completely controlled by foreign imperialists."

Informed sources predict the east German republic will be proclaimed in Berlin by October 20 without any semblance of a popular election.

Food

More for Your Money

Government surveys show that you, the consumer, are spending less for food this year than last yet are eating just as well.

The Agriculture Department says the average person spends about 26 per cent of his income for food compared with 28 per cent a year ago.

By July of this year, the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar had fallen to 48 cents from a wartime peak of 54 cents.

The farmer's share in July varied by types of food. It was 36 cents of the dollar paid for all fruits and vegetables, 63 cents for meat and meat products, 57 for dairy products, 65 for poultry and eggs and 26 cents for bakery and cereal products.

Abroad

Austrians to the Polls

France is not the only western European government with a coalition government despite Communist opposition. Austria is run by a coalition of the right wing Peoples Party and the Socialists.

And the Austrian national elections being held this Sunday seem certain to see that coalition continue. In the 1945 elections, the Peoples Party won 85 of the Parliament's 185 seats. Socialists won 76 and the Communists only four. This time the balance of power may shift to the Socialists, but there will be no landslide.

Actually, Austria is well on the road to a socialist state. Railroads have been nationalized for 80 years and steel since the end of the war. Austria's health program is not as extensive as that of Britain's, but her social security and labor laws are among the most advanced in Europe.

The immediate goal of Socialists is nationalization of the chemical industry and minor land reforms.

The right wing Peoples Party campaigned for free enterprise. With a completely free hand, they would return the steel industry to private ownership.

Communist Angle

Austrian Communists may not win even one seat this time but they are carrying on a bitter and expensive campaign against the two major parties. Their angle is the usual Communist one—everyone else wants to sell the country out to Wall Street imperialists.

Austrian Communists are against formation of an Austrian army. An army and air force of 55,000 men is authorized by the draft treaty of independence which still is being discussed by the occupying powers.

Communists claim that only "war mongers" want an army in Austria. The other parties feel an army is needed to prevent the Communists from attempting a coup d'etat.

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Quotes

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to Guy G. Gabrielson, Republican national chairman: "Develop a set of principles so you can tell the difference between a Republican and a Democrat."

The Rev. Charles H. Long, Jr., 26, Shanghai delegate to the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America in convention at San Francisco: "Communism seems to be in China to stay. Chinese Christians believe the Church must try to adjust to the regime or die."

In Short . . .

Commissioned: By President Truman, Gen. George C. Marshall, as president of the American Red Cross, succeeding Basil O'Connor.

Announced: By the Vatican radio, world Catholic population is 423,000,000, a one-third increase in Church membership since 1920, while world population was increasing one-sixth.

Devalued: By Argentina, the peso in relation to the U.S. dollar, by 46 per cent.

MEDICINE: Sex Hormones

Relief from Arthritis

Rheumatoid arthritis affects millions of Americans. It is an extremely painful swelling of joints, that twists old and young bodies, stooping shoulders or crippling fingers.

Scientists at the Oklahoma Research Foundation and the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine report that sex hormones, both male and female, may bring relief to arthritic victims.

Eighty-one of 90 patients with rheumatoid arthritis were freed from pain

and swellings within four to 12 weeks, they said. The patients felt better, could move more easily, gained weight and recovered appetites.

But use of the sex hormones can't be called a cure nor even a treatment yet, the report said.

The good effects usually lasted only as long as the injections continued. The hormones also brought improvement in four patients with gout, and two with rheumatic fever.

The vital hormones, produced by sex glands in the body, can be dangerous to use. Overdoses make some patients sick. Too much of the male hormone, testosterone, may produce masculinizing effects on women. And the female hormone, estradiol, may affect men adversely.

The sex hormones are being produced synthetically in large amounts. The Oklahoma scientists say more study may show whether they can be used safely until some specific treatment is found for arthritis.

New Respirator

A Harvard University doctor has developed an electrophrenic respirator that in some cases may replace the heavy iron lung. It attaches directly to the phrenic nerve in the arm to stimulate breathing.

Thus far it has been used primarily to help newborn infants take their first breaths. But scientists say it could be used on drowning persons or those shocked by electricity. It might also aid polio victims, they said.

In appearance the electrophrenic respirator resembles a small portable radio. The little box has wires, electrodes, that attach to the phrenic nerve, causing muscles that control breathing to expand and contract.

All respirators work on the diaphragm—the thin muscle wall between the chest and abdomen. But Harvard scientists say this is one of the first to stimulate breathing movements of the muscle wall through the arm nerve.

TWO RUSSIAN VIEWS OF THE WEST



POLITICAL UNITY



MILITARY UNITY

BLEACHER ENTRANCE