



Truman Sees Vote As Trend to Fair Deal

FOR once, anyway, President Truman sees eye to eye with political forecasters.

Hailing sweeping Democratic victories in New York, Mr. Truman predicts they "will have a decided effect upon the 1950 elections," when the full membership of the House of Representatives will be chosen as well as one-third of the Senate. Even more, he says, they will directly affect the Congressional attitude toward his Fair Deal program. Jubilantly he forecast:

"As a result of these elections, the second session of the 81st Congress is going to do a better job."

The President is not alone in his estimate. New York voters, constituting a tenth of the nation's electorate, gave Democrats handsome victories in several mayoral contests as well as in the nationally watched Senate battle.

The decisive victory of former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman over Sen. John Foster Dulles for the unexpired term of Robert F. Wagner, Sr., is viewed as a major setback for Gov. Dewey who stumped the state almost as vigorously as Dulles, himself.

Lehman however, had a personal popularity that Dulles had not established. Lehman went down the line for the New Deal philosophy enunciated by Franklin D. Roosevelt and carried forward by Mr. Truman in his Fair Deal program. Dulles made "statism" and the "welfare state" the targets of his campaign.

Observers speculated that Lehman's 200,000 majority may cause Dewey to abandon any plans he may have had for running for governor again next year and, possibly, making a third bid for the Presidency in 1952.

'First Round—Not Last'
Dulles, in conceding defeat, said, "This is the first round, not the last. I believe with absolute conviction that the principles for which we fought will prevail."

Political analysts interpreted this as a hint that he will run again next year when the Wagner term expires.

New York City gave Mayor O'Dwyer a plurality of more than 800,000 and such upstate cities as Syracuse, Binghamton, Rome and Port Jervis discarded Republican mayors for Democrats. Syracuse picked a Democratic mayor for the first time in 24 years.

But three cities in New York (Glens Falls, Lockport and Ogdensburg) ousted Democratic mayors for GOP leaders. Buffalo kept a Republican mayor.

Driscoll Looms for 1952
New Jersey's Republican governor, Alfred E. Driscoll, moved into the spotlight as a possible Presidential candidate by winning re-election. He put the finishing touches to the rule of Frank Hague, once-powerful boss of the state Democratic machine. Hague, 73, announced his retirement after the returns came in.

Boss rule also suffered a rebuff in Boston where Mayor James M. Curley, running for his fifth term, was defeated by John B. Hynes, former city clerk. Both candidates were Democrats.

Democrats broke the GOP stranglehold on Philadelphia by winning four city offices formerly held by Republicans.

Virginia had the only other governorship race outside New Jersey. There, strictly according to form, Democratic Sen. John S. Battle swamped the Republican candidate, Walter Johnson.

Aerial

Tourist Fares?

The issue of tourist fares for the trans-Atlantic trade split delegates of the 68 leading air carriers in the international field last week in Mexico City.

The problem is whether air coach fares would bring out a new class of American tourist or just divert passenger traffic from the more profitable first class planes. It's one the International Air Transport Association will not decide lightly.

It's a problem that concerns more than just the commercial carriers too. All governments are interested.

The plan—say \$225 to London instead of the present summer rate of \$350—has two of Washington's alphabetical agencies on opposite sides of the fence. ECA would like to see it but CAB says the time is not yet ripe.

CAB Versus ECA
CAB, the Civil Aeronautics Board, controls American carriers and its opinion is expected to prevail. ECA, the Economic Cooperation Administration, favors the idea because lower rates might mean more American tourists in dollar-hungry Europe, where ECA now bears the load.

CAB worries about financial prospects of the nation's airlines. Some have had rough going since the war. Getting necessary equipment for tourist service, plus the hazard of tourists fares cutting first class service, might make air coach plans too expensive for some of the lines.

The cheap fare issue also splits the airlines. Pan American Airways has been advocating it for a year. Trans World Airline opposes it as financially unsound. Most foreign lines flying the Atlantic are against lower fares. Their governments want them to reap every possible Yankee dollar.



LEHMAN

Science

Atoms for Peace

A Communist-licensed newspaper in Berlin claims that Russia has used atomic energy blasts to reverse the flow of two Siberian rivers in a land reclamation project.

"This is the first time in history of mankind," said the Soviet-edited *Nacht Express*, "that atomic energy was used for peaceful purposes."

The paper implied that it was this industrial blast and not an A-Bomb test that was detected by western observers.

"This overwhelming project has made it possible to reverse the directions of the Siberian rivers Ob and Yenisei by blasting with atomic energy large sections of rock in the Urals and Caucasian Mountains," it said.

Amphibious Studies

University of California scientists report a new way to predict the number of casualties from water waves in amphibious landing operations after studying the recent Miki maneuvers in Hawaii.

Underwater wave recorders, airborne video cameras and other equipment told engineers about wave height and energy of waves and the stability of various types of landing craft.

By putting all the data together, said Professor J. W. Johnson, predictions can be made as to the number of craft of a given type that will overturn in waves of a given height.

Seventeen craft overturned in the Hawaiian turf during operations.

The WORLD This WEEK

MOSCOW: The Paradox in Red Square

MOSCOW'S historic Red Square drolled up last week for the 32nd anniversary of the 1917 Revolution and as usual Soviet authorities talked militantly of peace amid their spectacular and traditional military display.

Picked Soviet troops, mechanized forces and more than 1,000,000 Russian workers paraded in solid phalanxes past Lenin's tomb while overhead zoomed squadrons of fighters and bombers, led by Gen. Vassily Stalin, son of the prime minister. The air display featured jet fighters and multi-engine bombers.

'Western Warmongers'

Georgi M. Malenkov, dynamo of the Politburo whose star has risen swiftly, keyed the anniversary addresses by declaring that the United States is fomenting a new blood bath of war designed to make the world an American colony. Such a war, he said, would dig the grave of capitalism.

"In the hands of imperialists," he charged, "atomic energy is a means for the production of lethal weapons, a means of intimidation, an instrument of blackmail and coercion."

"But in the hands of the Soviet people it can be and must be a mighty instrument of technical progress on a scale never witnessed before, an instrument for the rapid development of the productive forces of our country."

'Fight for State'

That same theme was echoed by Marshal Alexander M. Vassilevsky, minister of Soviet armed forces, who called on Russians to "fight still harder for the further growth of the might of our state." That strength is necessary, he said, because of western warmongers and their policies of aggression.



Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post Dispatch

TITO, YOO HOO!

Vassilevsky said the material wealth of the Soviet people is growing while the capitalist world faces poverty and mass unemployment.

As official orator of the anniversary, Malenkov succeeded Vyacheslav M. Molotov, former foreign minister and now deputy prime minister, who delivered the addresses in 1947 and 1948. Malenkov now appears at the immediate left of Premier Stalin in official anniversary pictures. This order suggests that he has replaced Lavrenti P. Beria, who made the address in 1946, as the No. Three man in Russia. Beria held that position in the May-Day pictures this year.

Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, denounced as a Communist heretic



Cormack, Christian Science Monitor

WANT TO GET UNDER?

and spy for the west, sent greetings to the "Soviet people" but did not mention the leadership in his message.

Tight Rein in Germany

Meanwhile in eastern Germany, the Russians apparently have decided to keep a tight military rein on the new republic despite their promises of sovereignty to the new Communist government. This is the view of western Allied officials at a Soviet announcement that Gen. Vassily Chiuikov will remain in Berlin as head of the Russian control commission.

The control commission replaces the old Soviet military administration in name only. Chiuikov headed the military administration.

Western authorities regard Ambassador Gregory Pushkin as the real boss of Soviet policy in Germany. Pushkin, the man who swung Hungary into the Communist fold, arrived in Berlin to take up his duties in the Soviet sector.

Another significant move last week was the appointment of Soviet Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky as Polish minister of defense.

The most direct line of communication between Russia and its 300,000 advance troops in Germany runs through Poland. Rokossovsky's assumption of command is viewed as insurance against any Polish Tito-like taking control and threatening that line of communication.

Pact Set For Japan

U. S. State Department experts have just about completed an American draft of a peace treaty for Japan. It will be discussed at consultations with the British and other Allied powers around December 1.

This American draft is of more than ordinary importance. While a proposed international agreement normally is subject to sweeping changes in negotiation, this is considered unlikely in the case of the Japanese peace pact.

American diplomatic authorities regard their draft as a means for establishing a new basis for Japan's future—not as a device for punishing Japan for World War II.

No Punitive Treaty

Washington will flatly resist any effort to write a punitive treaty.

A peace conference probably will be scheduled around the middle of next year. This will go on with or without participation of the Communist nations.

Simultaneously, the American government will negotiate a military treaty with Japan.

As presently conceived, this military pact will provide for U.S. land, sea and air bases in Japan for the next five to ten years.

Its primary purpose is to secure the islands against any attack from the Asiatic mainland. The move also would make Japan an American bastion in the cold war.

Economic Pact

A corollary economic agreement will also be negotiated with Japan to formulate and record American aid to Japan's deficit economy.

Major provisions of the pact as drafted by State Department planners call for:

An end to Allied occupation, commanded by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, as soon as the treaty is signed and ratified.

Orderly surrender by occupation powers of their supervisory role. In about six months the Japanese government would have complete control of all internal and foreign affairs.

Denial to the new government of the industrial capacity to build a modern war machine and the right to create an army.

Final decision on all reparations, including disposal of former enemy assets in Allied and neutral countries.

Removal of territories from Japanese control in accordance with the wartime Cairo agreement.

To Enter United Nations

It now seems likely the Japanese will be expected to make friendship and trade treaties with the principal allies, to stand for membership in the United Nations and otherwise to try to establish itself in the family of nations.

Sidelights

● Thanksgiving turkeys will be more plentiful and cheaper this year than last, according to the Department of Agriculture.

● The Ku Klux Klan is planning to exhume the body of the late Imperial Wizard Samuel Green and build a monument over his grave.

● Striking coal miners at one Marion, Ill., mine appealed for a truce—to fill their own empty coal bins. The company permitted about 50 miners to enter the pits where they worked without pay for three hours. The mine furnished the electric power. The men can pay for the coal when they return to work, officials said.

● The Cheshire, Eng., police have a rogues gallery of people who drink too much. Bars are supplied with the pictures, which they keep under the counter for reference. With the pictures is this warning to barkeeps: "If you serve these people you are liable to a £10 (\$28) fine."

● Fritalux is a new alphabetical abbreviation, actually an elaboration of Benelux, the customs union of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Fritalux, still in the proposal stage, would be a monetary agreement of France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Dates

Monday, November 14

Harry Bridges' naturalization trial scheduled to open in San Francisco.

Wednesday, November 16

Shah of Iran to visit this country.

National Grange convenes at Sacramento, Calif.

Thursday, November 17

National convention of Young Democratic Clubs opens at Chattanooga.

Anniversary (75th), National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Friday, November 18

Vice President Alben W. Barkley to wed Mrs. Carleton S. Hadley in St. Louis.

Films

Rank in Difficulties

J. Arthur Rank, headpin of Britain's ailing movie industry, has disclosed heavy financial losses and threatens to drop making films entirely.

The Yorkshire multi-millionaire said his group will make only six to ten films in the six months starting January 1. And, he says, unless the government lowers its 40 per cent tax on movie tickets he will pull out.

Already the Rank group has sold two of its cinema studios to the British Broadcasting Corp. for use in television.

In his annual statement, Rank lists his group's net loss at \$2,090,890 for the year ending last June 25.

Profits the previous year had been \$11,692,049.

Rank's organization is headed by the Odeon Theater, Ltd., which operates 556 theaters in addition to making films.

If Rank makes good his threat to withdraw, it would affect Hollywood. An agreement negotiated by Eric Johnston, head of the Motion Picture Association of America, limits the right to convert pound earnings on American films shown in Britain to \$17,000,000 a year, plus an amount equal to the dollar earnings of British films shown in this country.

Quotes

Fred Schoville, 42, of Soldiers Grove, Wis., explaining, on the birth of his 20th child, how his family operates: "The older ones take care of the younger ones and the Lord takes care of the money."

Morey Amsterdam, radio and television comedian: "I grew up the day I discovered you can't give people good advice—you have to charge them for it."

President Truman, noting that 2 per cent more women vote than men: "If we don't look out, we probably will have a feminine government some day. I don't think the country would be any worse off."

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MEDICINE: Problems of Age

Hardening of the Arteries

Tests at the Medical Research Institute, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, have shown that older persons have much more difficulty digesting fats than young people.

After eating small quantities of fats, young subjects showed their highest fat content in the blood stream within two or three hours. It subsided almost completely in five hours.

In older persons, the fat content showed a continuous rise for nearly 12 hours after eating and didn't subside for about 24.

The report was made to the American Society for the Study of Arteriosclerosis. The study suggests a direct connection between digestion and fatty hardening of the arteries.

Researchers found that most older persons usually have an oversupply of fat molecules in their blood due to decreasing effectiveness of their digestive systems.

Health and Disposition

A survey reported to the second annual meeting of the Gerontological Society in Chicago indicates that cantankerousness in old age may be directly proportionate to ill health.

The findings are based on 503 reports by students and young professional people at Ohio State University on personal traits of older persons they knew well. The subjects ranged in age from 50 to over 80.

Professor Albert R. Chandler of Ohio State told the old age specialists there doesn't seem to be a confirmation of generally accepted notions that old people are usually cranky and irritable.

But when the old people were divided in groups in excellent health, fair health and poor health, definite trends appeared.

"People in excellent health," he said, "were definitely more likely to

be sociable and change habits easily in changed conditions. They were less likely to be overanxious about money, to give unasked advice, or to dwell unduly upon the past.

"People in poor health were more likely to be domineering, to be irritable, or to be very sensitive about noise and confusion."

Prof. Chandler said he found the picture encouraging. He said:

"We cannot postpone our birthdays, but we can to some extent guard our health and thereby help ourselves to avoid the supposed faults of old age."

'Prime of Life'

Another study by Syracuse University researchers indicates that "old" begins somewhere between the 60th and 75th birthdays.

It was found that men were apt to set an earlier date for "old age" than women. But women and men agreed that "middle age" begins around 35. Women generally chose the teen years as the "prime of life" but men favored the lower 20s.

In Short . . .

Warned: By Pope Pius XII, Catholic judges throughout the world, to beware in granting divorces "valid before God and the Church."

Upheld: By the Supreme Court, fines of \$1,420,000 imposed in 1948 on John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers Union.

Restored: Capt. John Crommelin, to active duty, after a rebuke for releasing confidential Navy correspondence.

Died: Sen. Clyde M. Reed, 71, (R-Kan) after a fall down stairs at his home.

Agreed: By the Navy, to let the Air Force have 25 per cent of Annapolis graduates on graduation, effective next year.

BRITAIN: New Caribbean Federation

West Indian Federation

For the past 20 years, Britain has been urging her colonies in the Caribbean Sea between North and South America toward a federation with a common currency and tariff.

Most of these colonies are small and poor, with conflicting economies. Britain feels it impossible in the modern world for them to maintain separate self-governments. On the other hand,

Britain has long argued that a federation of nearly 3,000,000 people would be strong enough to achieve full freedom eventually and play a part as nation in world affairs.

The blueprint for this long planned state will soon be published by Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones. It then will be debated by each of the colonies.

Two-Year Job

The plan was designed by a "Closer



Association" Committee of West Indians from each territory. They have been working on it for two years.

The committee report urges federation of Barbados, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and the Windward Islands into a single state.

It wants the federation to have full internal self-government, a status just short of a dominion like Canada.

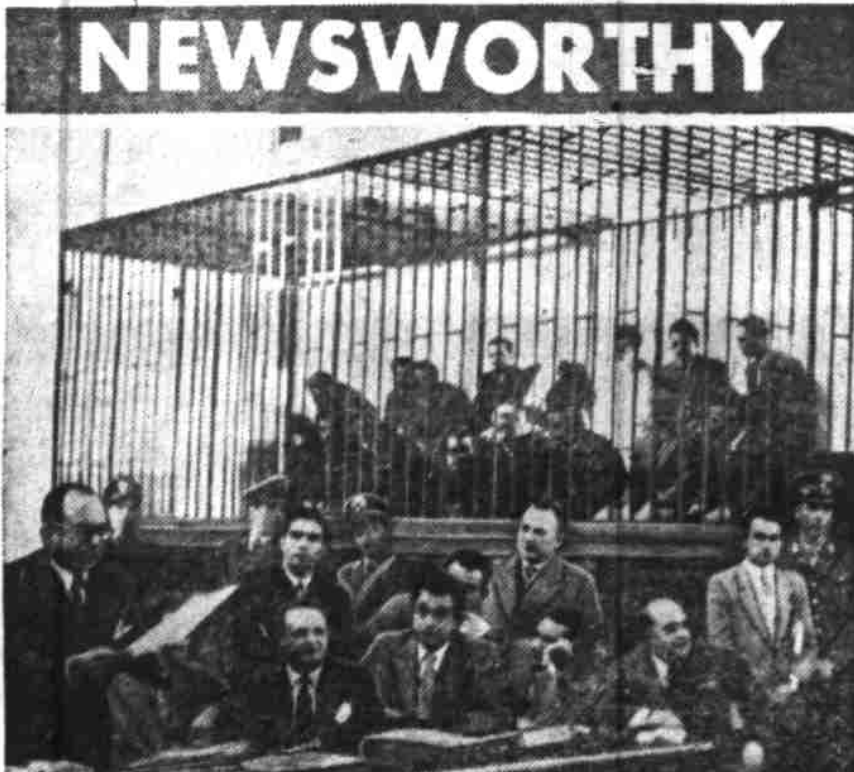
On matters except defense, some financial questions and foreign affairs, the new state would be virtually free. British Guiana has decided against joining the proposed federation.

Two other British colonies, Bermuda and the Bahamas, are staying out, too, on the grounds that they are Atlantic and not Caribbean territories.

American Leases Stay

The West Indies, guarding the western sea approaches to the Panama Canal, have a strategic role in American defensive setup. American-leased military bases in the islands would remain unaffected by these plans.

They include the 99-year leases that Britain granted in 1940 on certain of the islands in return for 50 used destroyers.



BANDIT CAGE—Italian gangsters sit behind bars in a Naples courtroom as their trial begins on 51 charges of theft, hold-up, blackmail and attacks on police. Defense counsel is on left.



CIO LEADERS—Philip Murray (left) and Walter P. Reuther exchange victory smiles after their re-election as president and vice president, respectively, at the Cleveland convention.



U.N. TAKES THE AIR—Television has removed the last vestige of privacy from United Nations deliberations. Here is how diplomats, without pancake makeup, look on television screens.