

Congress Is Hostile To Package Tax Bill

The WORLD This WEEK

Has the Atom Bomb A Deadlier Brother?



GRIM—Alger Hiss, former State Department official, and his wife, Priscilla, after he was sentenced to five years in prison for perjury.



CAUSE—West Berlin police took possession of this rail headquarters, then evacuated it by AMG order, rather than give Russians an excuse for clamping down another Berlin blockade.



EFFECT—Russians immediately began a slowdown of Berlin-bound trucks. Hundreds were halted at checkpoints, permitted clearance at rate of only 13 an hour. After the rail building was evacuated, the junior blockade was eased.



WALKOUT—Russian Lt. Gen. Derovnyanko stalks out of four-power Allied meeting in Tokyo after refusing to discuss fate of 376,000 Japanese prisoners still unaccounted for.

Lawmakers to Weigh Truman Tax Program

TAXES in an election year are a Congressional subject of paramount importance. Legislators who must campaign this fall—and this includes all of the House and one-third of the Senate—want to cut taxes, not add to them. Sentiment on Capitol Hill followed a traditional pattern, therefore, when members of Congress warmly greeted President Truman's proposals for cuts in excise taxes but were distinctly less than cordial to his call for higher corporation taxes.

In his special tax message, the President asked Congress to increase federal revenue by \$1,000,000,000 by revising upward taxes on corporations with annual profits over \$50,000 and by larger estate and gift taxes.

War-time Excise Taxes

At the same time he recommended cutting—not abolishing—many war-time excise taxes, but only to the extent where the loss in revenue could be made up by plugging loopholes in the present tax laws.

"I wish to make it clear," declared Mr. Truman, "that I could not approve excise tax reductions unless they were accompanied by provision for replacement of the revenue lost."

He recommended no increase in individual income taxes.

The most urgently needed excise reductions, Mr. Truman said, were the present 20 per cent retail taxes on furs, jewelry, toilet articles, luggage and handbags, the 15 per cent levy on passenger tickets, and the 25 per cent tax on long distance telephone and telegraph tolls.

Cites Loopholes

The most glaring loopholes in existing tax laws, Mr. Truman said, were "excessive" depletion exemptions enjoyed by oil and mining interests, abuse of tax exemptions by educational and charitable institutions, and the capital gains device used in the motion picture industry. He also cited a quirk in the present law relieving life insurance companies of income taxes.

The tax bill which Congress finally whips together may slash excises far deeper than Mr. Truman's recommendations—possibly double the \$750,000,000 suggested in the tax message. Some legislators, including GOP House leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., have come out for outright repeal of all war-time excise taxes as a brake on business.

"I predict Congress will vote no tax increase whatsoever," said Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R-Colo.).

As for the President's threat of a veto unless the outline of his program is followed, Martin declared: "Congress should not allow one man to legislate taxes."

People

Milton Steps Up

Another Eisenhower has stepped up to head one of the east's principal colleges. Milton S. Eisenhower, 51, brother of the wartime Supreme Allied commander in Europe, is the new president of Pennsylvania State College.

Dwight D. Eisenhower is president of Columbia University in New York.

Milton, long a career government official and since 1943 the president of Kansas State College, will become the prexy of Penn State on July 1. He fills an office vacant since the death of Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel in 1947.

Milton Eisenhower served the federal government for 19 years. He joined the Department of Agriculture as assistant to Secretary William Jardine in 1928 and remained in the department 14 years.

During the war he headed the War Relocation Authority and served as associate director of the Office of War Information.

At Kansas State, Milton received a salary of \$10,000 a year, in addition to a furnished home on the campus and some expenses. At Penn State, he will receive a reported \$20,000 a year.

In Short . . .

Announced: By Hungary's Communist government, trial of American businessman Robert A. Vogel would be held within the next few weeks on charges of espionage and sabotage.

Acquitted: By a federal jury in Chicago, Preston Tucker and seven associates in the bankrupt \$28,000,000 effort to produce a rear-engine car.

Elected: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, 64, disciple of the late Mohandas Gandhi, as first president of the Indian Republic.

Strike

Chrysler Dispute

State and federal mediation attempts to avert a Chrysler strike failed and Wednesday 89,000 CIO United Auto Workers walked out from the company's 25 plants throughout the country.

The main issue was whether Chrysler should pay \$100-a-month pensions as they fell due or agree to a union demand for a jointly-administered trust fund with the company contributing a set sum for each man-hour of work.

A new strike technique—not a boycott but the direct opposite—is being threatened by the CIO Communication Workers of America whose dispute with telephone companies is rapidly coming to a head. Union negotiators are seeking higher wages, a 35-hour week, pension improvements and shorter apprentice periods.

The union declared last week that a nationwide telephone strike seems inevitable and asked, in the event of a walkout, for the CIO's estimated 6,000,000 members to flood telephone exchanges with calls to cause a breakdown in use of automatic dial equipment.

Three years ago the automatic dial equipment operated so successfully in a nationwide strike, the union had to compromise drastically on its demands.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company said its subsidiaries were prepared to operate 33,400,000 telephones if a strike were called.

Appeal

The Hiss Case

If the appeal of Alger Hiss from his perjury conviction reaches the Supreme Court at least three justices possibly will disqualify themselves from any part in the case.

Justice Felix Frankfurter and Stanley Reed testified as character witnesses for Hiss at the first trial last June. Justice Tom C. Clark was U.S. Attorney General when the government case against Hiss was prepared.

The three justices are not required to disassociate themselves from the case. Generally the custom is that if a judge believes his participation in a case might cause either side to feel aggrieved, he steps down. If the trio decide to withdraw, it would reduce the Court to the legal quorum of six judges.

Under usual procedure, the Hiss appeal goes first to the U. S. Circuit Court in New York. If he loses there, Hiss may then ask the Supreme Court to review his case. Such requests are not always granted.

BOMBS: The Gamut from A to H U.S. Stake In Europe

OBSERVERS in Washington see a crucial decision in the making on whether this country should attempt to produce the hydrogen bomb, theoretically 1,000 times more powerful than the atomic bomb which razed Hiroshima.

Hush-hush conferences have been held at the highest level. Participants have included President Truman, Secretary of Defense Louis A. Johnson, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and David E. Lillenthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The public would not know a thing about the subject had not a senator on a television program talked too much. Since then it has been widely though not accurately discussed.

Not a New Theory

Basically, the idea of releasing energy with hydrogen is not new; it was discussed by scientists before the war. One of the key Nazi war-time projects was research on heavy water (hydrogen) and the atom but Hitler reportedly turned down thumbs on both to concentrate on his buzz bombs, V-1 and V-2.

The atom bomb operates on the principle of fission, or splitting of atoms. The principle of the hydrogen bomb is just the opposite, fusion of hydrogen atoms to form helium. It is believed this process gives the sun its enormous energy.

In theory, the hydrogen bomb can be produced because the terrific heat and pressure needed to set it off can be created by using the atomic bomb as a trigger.

100 to 300-Mile Range

The Hiroshima bomb destroyed four square miles and seriously damaged another three square miles. This country's current atomic bombs, soon to be tested at Eniwetok, are about



THE MEEK SHALL INHERIT THE PIECES

six times as powerful as the Hiroshima bomb.

A hydrogen bomb, according to expert calculations, would devastate from 100 to 300 square miles.

There are a number of moral, political and military decisions which will have to be made. On humanitarian grounds, should this country try to add another fantastic weapon to its arsenal?

Should this country build it before Russia does?

Or should another attempt at international control be made—despite its

seemingly hopelessness—before embarking on a munitions race with almost inconceivably powerful weapons?

Should this country go it alone or should it work with Britain and Canada, its wartime atomic partners?

Alphabetically Speaking

Americans might be the first to develop hydrogen bombs but soon other nations would have them too. Hydrogen bombs, no matter how powerful, may not prove the ultimate weapon. Alphabetically speaking, from atom to hydrogen is only from "a" to "h."

MEDICINE: Changing Frontier

New Heart Operation

Thanks largely to science, man's life expectancy spurred 17 years to '66, during the first half of the century. But with longer life have come new problems for medicine in mental and degenerative diseases. Heart disease is one of the greatest causes of death today.

A new and encouraging surgical technique for treatment of coronary artery disease, one of the principal forms of heart ailment, has been reported by a Cincinnati surgeon. It makes use of powdered asbestos.

The operation—so new it has been

performed thus far on only three human patients—is designed to increase the blood supply to the diseased heart by gluing the patient's healthy lung to his heart by means of an asbestos paste "painted" on the surface of each. The paste is made by putting powdered asbestos in a salt solution.

Dr. B. N. Carter of the University of Cincinnati says the function of the asbestos is to serve as an "irritant" causing nature to form new tissue at the point of attachment—thus providing tiny new blood channels between the lung and the heart.

Anti-Histamine Controversy

The common cold remains one of the most stubborn foes of modern medicine. Doctors can't even agree on what it is, let alone on how to treat it. The value of the new anti-histamine drugs as a treatment for colds is in sharp dispute.

Dr. Noah Fabricant, assistant professor of Otolaryngology at the University of Illinois, says a virus and not an allergy is responsible for colds and anti-histamines have no effect whatsoever upon that virus.

A Navy physician, Capt. John W. Brewster, is firm in his belief that the onset of cold follows the destruction by allergies of protective tissue in the nose and throat.

Captain Brewster says many respiratory diseases have the same symptoms at the onset which, he contends, indicates an allergy reaction causing the death of outermost cells in mucous lining of the nose and throat.

He contends that with the loss of these cells, the natural defense sheath of the body is breached permitting entry of the cold virus and any other organisms that may be present in the nose and throat.

The resultant disease depends, he says, upon the dominant organism present, its virulence, the resistance and immunity of the patient and the treatment he receives.

PAUL HOFFMAN, ECA administrator, is in Paris in another of his attempts to needle European nations into dropping their trade barriers faster.

At a previous Paris meeting, Hoffman bluntly told the consultative council of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) they were not making as much progress in breaking down tariff walls as they were expected to in return for Marshall plan funds.

Free Enterprise System

It is the American belief that trade barriers constitute the chief stumbling block to European recovery.

Before he hopped to Paris last week, Hoffman told a Peoria, Ill., Junior Chamber of Commerce that a successful European recovery program might point the way to eventual overthrow of Communists throughout the world—including Russia.

But if that program fails, he said, the Kremlin would take over all Europe under its program of "world conquest through seizure of power by national Communist parties."

U.S. on Red Schedule

"And don't think the United States isn't on that schedule," he warned. "It is."

If Russia should fail in western Europe, Hoffman said, there is hope, at least, that the people of Russia may in time gain an understanding of freedom—and then, freedom itself. He said:

"People in the satellite countries will not necessarily have to wait for the Russian people to act; they are peering through the Iron Curtain now, looking with longing at people in western Europe who not only enjoy better living conditions but have their freedom, too."

A Federal Union

A somewhat similar view was expressed by former Undersecretary of State Will L. Clayton in urging Congress to advocate a federal union of the North Atlantic Treaty nations and other democratic nations.

"Stalin is winning the cold war," Clayton said, "if it continues 1955 will probably find the western hemisphere surrounded by Communism."

Democracies cannot continue to bear the defense burdens imposed by Communism's cold war, Clayton argued. He suggested a free federation with but one foreign policy, one defense policy, one currency and no customs barriers. This, he said, would solve the dollar problem, end unbearable military spending and restore free enterprise.

Sidelights

● Eggs should cost housewives an average of eight to ten cents a dozen less this year than last, according to the Department of Agriculture.

● In Chertsey, Eng., Ernest Evans, hospitalized for a minor knee operation, presented the biggest problem doctors ever had. He's eight feet six inches tall, weighs 434 pounds. It took 11 male nurses to move him onto two beds, placed end to end. The staff couldn't figure out a way to lift him unconscious onto the operating table, so he had to climb on himself, then take the anesthetic.

● Cleopatra, the Cincinnati Zoo crocodile, operated on last week for pop bottles in her abdomen, was given a pint of blood to speed her recovery. The blood came from four ducks.

● Like most other things, the pay of census-takers has gone up since 1940, when the nation's last nose count was taken. House-to-house tabulators will earn about \$8 or \$9 a day instead of \$4 to \$6 as in 1940.

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CARTOON FORUM



'START DIGGING ME OUT OF THIS MESS'



WAITING FOR 'FULL RECOGNITION'



THE LATEST VANISHING AMERICAN?