



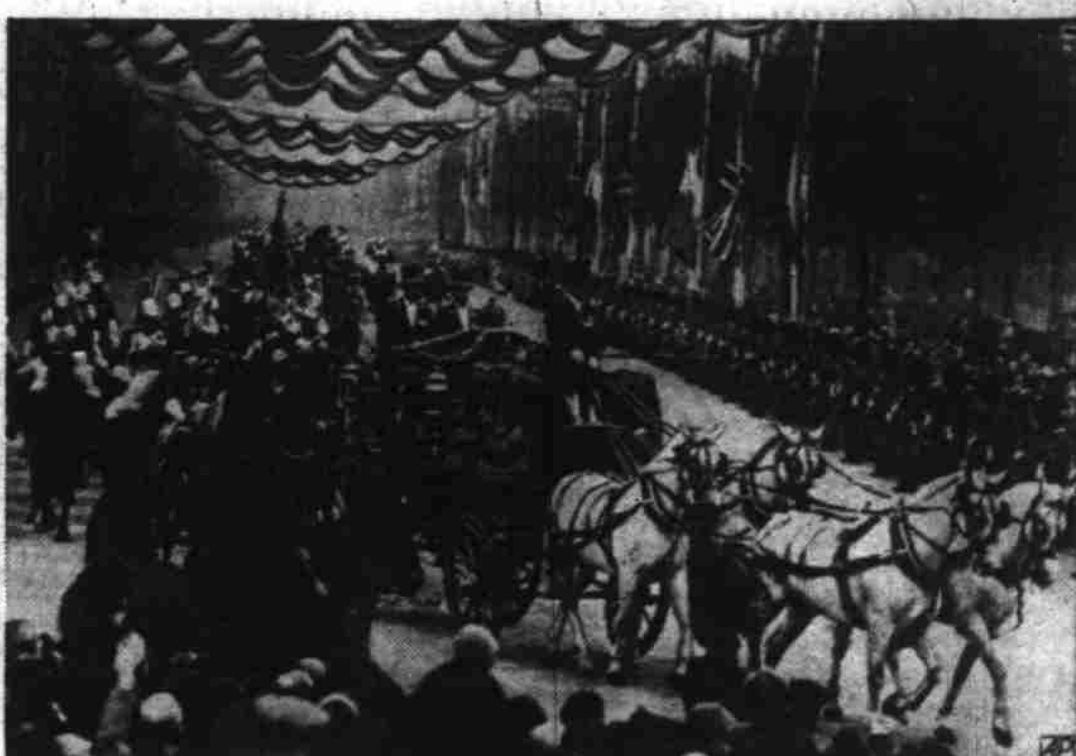
'JOHN HENRY'—John L. Lewis signs with a flourish the new contract ending soft coal strike which tied nation's economy in knots. Thomas Kennedy, UMW vice president, looks on.



HIT—Joe DiMaggio, star of the New York Yankees, tunes up for the regular season by hitting a long one at St. Petersburg, Fla., camp.



BULL'S EYE—Chinese Communist troops examine wreckage of a 13-truck convoy, loaded with gasoline, caught by Nationalist planes near the British crown colony of Hong Kong.



PAGENTRY—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth drive in an Irish coach and four to open new session of Parliament. The King's Speech from the Throne officially opened session of Prime Minister Attlee's new Labor government.

Sick Coal Industry Is National Problem

EVEN though the coal crisis is over, Congress is set to carry out President Truman's request for a commission study of economics in the coal industry.

In his message, the President called coal a "sick industry," whose recurrent upheavals are symptoms of profound economic and social ills. The real challenge, Mr. Truman said, is to find a way to achieve adequate production of a raw material basic to national life while preserving fundamental values of free institutions.

Labor and industrial experts, in and out of Congress, are agreed that the coal industry is confronted by declining markets, severe competition and high costs of efficient, modern equipment. Miners, on the other hand, face arduous, dangerous work, an uncertain work year and the prospects of fewer jobs.

Wage Increases

The month long soft coal strike, culmination of nine stormy months of negotiations, walkouts and three-day work weeks, ended March 5 when John L. Lewis signed a new contract granting miners wage increases of 70 cents a day and welfare fund increases of 10 cents a ton.

Lewis did not get all he asked. He sought \$15 a day basic wage, settled for \$14.75. He had asked a 15-cent increase in the royalty on each ton of coal which owners pay into the UMW welfare fund, agreed on a 10-cent increase bringing the royalty to 30 cents a ton.

No More 'Willing and Able'

The "willing and able" work clause was dropped and the number of "memorial days" the union might order was limited to five a year. In the past these provisions had been used by Lewis to halt work or cut production by limiting miners to a three-day work week.

To achieve these gains, Lewis had fought the mine owners since last July, employing sporadic strikes, curtailed work weeks and finally a full mine shutdown. The squeeze had wiped out coal reserves, forcing layoffs in heavy industry, particularly steel and railroads, closed schools and public buildings and imposed brown-outs in many cities across the land.

The miners and their families suffered hunger and privation.

Defied Injunction

The miners defied the court injunction ordering them back to work and ignored two requests by Lewis to resume digging. The government took the UMW to court for defying the Taft-Hartley Law but Federal Judge Richmond Keach acquitted the union of criminal contempt.

Lewis is said to have boasted at a meeting of top UMW aids that he had "licked" the strike injunction provisions of the T-H Law.

The Justice Department which said first it would probably drop an appeal of the decision if the strike ended, is now planning to argue for its reversal in higher courts because it sets so important a precedent.

Dates

Wednesday, March 15
Federal income tax deadline.
Anniversary (31st), American Legion

Thursday, March 16
Anniversary (35th), Federal Trade Commission.
Anniversary (148th), U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Friday, March 17
St. Patrick's Day.
Anniversary (38th) Camp Fire Girls.

Sunday, March 19
National Wild Life Week starts.

Farms

Bugs on the March?

One crop that may be bigger than ever this year is—bugs. Thriving on the mild winter, a record horde of insects may burst forth any week now to forage through the nation's grain and cotton fields, orchards and truck gardens.

Last year with storage facilities filled and more bumper crops on the way, federal agricultural agencies spent nearly three million dollars combatting insect damage to crops. This year they may ask up to four million for the battle.

Four Billion Dollar Toll

In normal years it is estimated bugs take a four billion dollar toll.

The toll is expected to be more this year because the mild winter has left untouched billions of insect eggs which normally are killed by cold.

Another factor is that some pests have the ability to build up immunity to a new wonder insecticide and, after a faltering season or two, go right on multiplying again.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine estimates that last year three pests alone—the European corn borer, the boll weevil and the grasshopper—did one billion dollars damage in this country. The bureau thinks the trio will do at least two billion dollars damage this year.

Insecticide manufacturers have new formulas ready for the expected horde. Prices of deadly sprays, powders and fumigants may range as much as a third lower than last year.

The Department of Commerce estimates that 100 million dollars may be spent this year for natural and synthetic bug baits.

The WORLD This WEEK

RUSSIA: Squeeze Behind the Iron Curtain

SOVIET RUSSIA is sealing off its cordon of satellite countries from the outside world. Mounting pressure is slowly but surely squeezing almost every vestige of western culture and democratic ideas out from behind the Iron Curtain. Communist methods, never very subtle, range from expulsion of American diplomats and businessmen to torture of native employees of the western embassies.

Break With Bulgaria

Here are some recent events in the none-too-diplomatic cold war along the east-west frontier:

The ouster of American minister Donald R. Heath from the Sofia legation culminated in the severing of relations by the U.S. with Bulgaria.

In predominately Catholic Poland, the Red-dominated government announced it will take over all large church estates.

The Hungarian government, possibly on orders from the Kremlin, asked that the U.S. embassy staff in Budapest be reduced voluntarily on the ground that it is a spy center. This was rejected but Washington noted that Hungary could force diplomats out by declaring them "personally unacceptable."

Double the Cost

The revaluation of the Russian ruble will double expenses of the American embassy in Moscow from \$900,000 to \$1,800,000 a year. The Kremlin knocked out the eight-to-the-dollar special diplomatic rate, cutting it to six-to-one March 1 and four-to-one on July 1. There is a growing belief in Washington that Moscow hopes this increased cost will force reduction of western diplomatic staffs in the Red capital.

The American embassy in Prague reports Czechoslovakia is getting ready to oust all U.S. missionaries.

In an unparalleled action, the U.S. State Department made public the



Cartoon, Christian Science Monitor



Hutton, Philadelphia Inquirer

record of how a Bulgarian translator at its Sofia legation was tortured by Communist police to make him confess crimes he had never committed.

The Department described the pressure used on the translator as an "apparently hypnotic process" and said it explains how Cardinal Mindszenty, American businessman Robert A. Vogeler and hundreds of other suspects may have been broken.

The translator, scholarship Michael Shipkov, 39, was grilled for 32 hours without a let-up, slapped and pounded, and forced to stand with arms outstretched against a wall until he fainted. Finally, after agreeing that

he was guilty of the crimes charged against him, Shipkov discovered more was expected of him.

First, he had to write a lengthy confession involving many of his innocent friends and associates; second, he had to agree to become a spy in the legation in order to win release.

Detailed Record

Shipkov returned to the legation, but instead of spying wrote out a complete record of the means by which he had been forced to admit crimes which never happened. In summing up the significance of Shipkov's statement, the State Department said:

SCIENCE: Big Stalin Prizes

Bombs & Bombs

Russia has awarded a Stalin prize of 200,000 rubles (\$50,000) to Soviet scientist Georgi Shain for discovering in the atmosphere of the stars a heavy hydrogen. A 100,000 ruble prize was awarded six other Russian scientists for theories and experiments in the burning of hydrogen.

Announcement of the winners of 20,100,000 rubles (\$5,025,000) in prizes for scientific discoveries and inventions in 1949 did not mention the atom bomb. Russia has claimed mastery of that secret since 1947.

One of the 277 prizes was given for studies in "Nitration of Hydrocarbons and their Derivatives." Hydrocarbons are compounds of hydrogen and carbon. Nitration of the compounds would mean combining them with nitrates, used in explosives.

In America the Westinghouse Electric Corp. revealed it is building for the Navy at a plant near Pittsburgh an atomic power plant for a submarine. The hush-hush project was started last April. Scientists estimate it will take from two to six years to complete. The submarine itself will be built elsewhere.

Scientists have said that an atomic-powered submarine could run virtually forever without refueling.

Meanwhile another bomb—designed to save rather than destroy lives—has been developed by the Navy. It is to be dropped by an airplane, ship or submarine in distress to give its location in the event its radio has been put out of commission.

The bomb, when exploded, gives off sound waves even underwater that can be detected 3,000 miles away.

In Short . . .

Died: Edgar Lee Masters, poet who wrote the "Spoon River Anthology," at 81, near Philadelphia.

Suspended: By the U.S., further financing of the British oil industry with Marshall Plan funds following British bans on import of American oil.

Resumed: By Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, presidency of Nationalist China, from which he retired 13 months ago.

Planned: By President Truman, a three-week vacation at the Key West, Fla., naval base, beginning Sunday.

Point Four

World Economics

Point Four is President Truman's program for raising the standard of living in backward areas through export of American know-how, backed in some cases with government-guaranteed capital.

A report by the Foreign Policy Association analyzing this program says that birth control and better educational opportunities are keys to success in this endeavor.

The Foreign Policy Association is a non-profit group devoted to study of international problems. Its Point Four analysis is by Dr. J. B. Condliffe, University of California economics professor.

Other requisites for successful operation of the program, Dr. Condliffe says, include a revision in the thinking of people who now cling desperately to tradition, and a restoration of multilateral trade. He said:

Revolution in Thinking

"The only way in which to make sure that productivity outstrips the survival rate is to use educational processes to reinforce the desire for improved living standards and implant in (the peoples of Asia and Africa) a desire to achieve these higher levels by postponement of marriage, limitation of the birthrate within marriage and the provision of educational opportunities for their children."

Such proposals, Dr. Condliffe said, involve a revolution in their thinking translated into social reforms that run counter to traditional folkways. He called it a vast undertaking in which success cannot be expected quickly or easily.

Somehow, he declared, the scientific aptitudes and the economic faith of the western world must be conveyed to peoples who now cling desperately to tradition because they have no faith that their misery can be alleviated by any departure from it.

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Quote

Rep. Graham Barden (D-NC), author of a bill to restrict federal aid to tax-supported schools: "His Eminence the Cardinal (Spellman) made the very erroneous decision that the way to get me and those of like convictions out of his way was to apply ugly names, besmirch and besmear to the point that we would seek cover. . . . He spoke as a cruel authoritarian."

STATEHOOD: Alaska, Hawaii Dream

THE House has approved statehood for Alaska and Hawaii but it may be years before these two territories become the 49th and 50th stars in the flag.

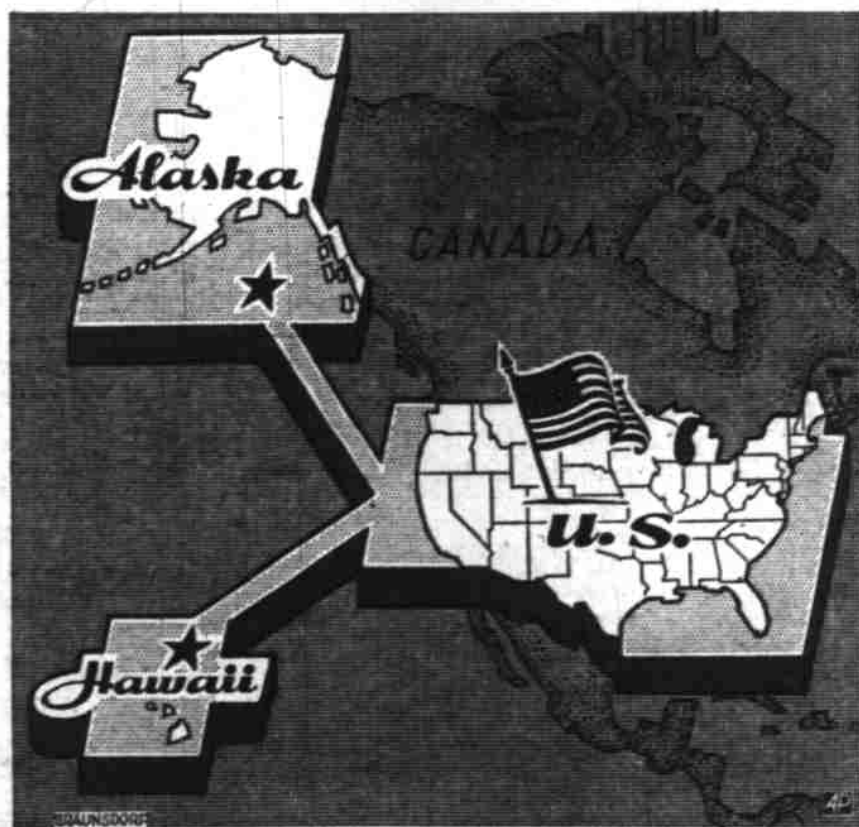
Neither bill has yet been considered by the Senate and may not be this year. Senate opposition has not changed from former years when both Alaskan and Hawaiian proposals have been bottled up in committee.

Physically, Alaska and Hawaii are opposites: one cold, the other hot; one big, the other small; one sparsely settled, the other more densely populated. Both are thousands of miles from the United States but both have a high strategic importance.

Much of the opposition to statehood centers on the question of representation in Congress. Alaska with a population of 92,000 and Hawaii with 530,000 would each get two senators, the same as New York with about 13,479,000 people.

In an effort to keep partisan politics out of debate (Alaska is Democratic, Hawaii Republican), the two bills are considered a single package.

Even if the Senate approves the present bills it will be at least a year before Alaska and Hawaii qualify. They must hold constitutional



conventions, have the draft constitutions approved by the President, hold general elections for two senators

and one representative, report the results to the President who then could proclaim them states.

Labor Gov't Is in Labor

TO THE victor, in the case of the British general elections, there apparently is to be no peace.

Prime Minister Attlee's shaky new Labor government has risked the threat of a new election by accepting a Conservative challenge to fight out the issue of state ownership of the iron and steel industry. It was not a decision Attlee sought.

Earlier amid all the pomp of tradition, King George read to the new Parliament the Speech from the Throne outlining government policy, without mention of any Socialist reforms.

But in his first speech to Commons, where his forces hold a precarious majority, Attlee said his government had no intention of dropping nationalization of the iron and steel.

A Churchill Challenge

The Tories flung down the gauntlet at once. Winston Churchill called a meeting of the Conservatives "shadow cabinet" at which it was decided to offer two amendments to the customary government motion for approval of the King's speech.

One amendment expressed regret that the speech contained no reference to the future of iron or steel, the other criticized the "continuing decline" in government housing.

The debate on the King's speech will continue until Monday. If the Tories press for a vote of confidence and win, Attlee's government may have to resign.

The Commons Vote

Tradition requires a British government to quit whenever it is defeated in Commons on a major issue. However, what constitutes a major issue has never been formally defined.

The Attlee government might take the position that neither of the Conservative amendments to the King's speech is a major issue. If it cannot defeat these, however, its days certainly will be numbered.

Spies

Coplon & Gubitchev

Judith Coplon, former Justice Department political analyst, and Valentine Gubitchev, Russian engineer, were convicted by a federal jury in New York of conspiracy and attempted espionage.

Gubitchev, the first Russian ever to have been convicted of spying in this country, was on the United Nations staff. It was the second conviction for Miss Coplon, 28, Brooklyn-born Barnard College honor graduate. She was found guilty last June in Washington of stealing government documents and is under sentence of 40 months to 10 years on that charge.

The jury rejected the defense claim that Miss Coplon and the 33-year-old married Gubitchev met fortuitously because they were in love.

Appeals will be carried to higher courts by both defendants.

People

Father of a Traitor

The father of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, convicted of betraying atomic secrets to Russia, says he hopes his son will be forgiven and freed in a few years.

Dr. Emil Fuchs, 73, a German Quaker by faith, is a professor of theology at Leipzig University in the Soviet zone of Germany. He says he has no political affiliations but has a respect for the Russian experiment in building a new social system.

"For this reason I consented to come to east Germany to teach," said Dr. Fuchs. He said his family had "suffered almost equally from Hitler and from the cold war."

Dr. Fuchs lives alone in a bomb-damaged Leipzig boarding house, teaching a small class four times a week in Christian dogma. He looks forward to the day when the present east-west tension may relax.

"In that case," he says, "my son's act may be viewed in a fresh light by British authorities. Before his 14-year sentence expires, I think it quite probable that there will be a relief from international suspicion."

"After all, it seems only yesterday that friendship with Russia was very popular in Britain."

