



New Budget For Britain

BBRITAIN'S new budget, due for announcement Wednesday in Parliament, is about to chain the nation to another year at hard labor with high taxes.

Unwritten law forces the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, and his aides to keep absolute secrecy on the budget until it is presented to Parliament.

That secrecy has not been broken but there are enough tea leaves lying around for observers to read a reasonably accurate picture. Tax collectors still must rake in about 40 per cent of the national income to keep the government and its far-flung services going.

No Big Tax Cuts

It is already clear that no big tax concessions can be made. There is some speculation that Cripps may have a few small concessions up his sleeve for the hard-pressed working man on a salary in a bid to save the government's wage-freeze policy.

Estimates for the 1950-51 fiscal year, submitted to Parliament last month, show government costs running about \$8,400,000,000 a year.

Also the Treasury declared in its annual economic survey some time ago that the financial and economic policies worked out in the last three years must be kept intact.

That means Cripps still is committed, among other things, to his policy of holding down wages and profits. This policy has been pursued more than two years with a twin goal: to help hold off inflation and to keep down prices of hard-to-sell export goods.

Unions Hard Hit

The powerful Trades Union Congress (TUC) seeks tax relief for workers. The TUC general council has worked hard to help enforce the wage ceiling policy. Rising prices have brought strong pressure from rank and file union men—and some of their leaders—for more wages.

TUC chiefs now feel unless they get relief through taxes the pressure for more pay may blow its top.

There is not much room to loosen up on income taxes. Previous concessions have made income taxes fairly light upon the bluecollared worker and the working-class family man.

A married man with two children earning \$22.40 a week (considerably above the average) pays only 28 cents a week in income taxes.

Sir Stafford might cut purchase taxes, which also has been urged by the National Union of Manufacturers. He could lower taxes on beer and tobacco. He could extend the children's allowance of 70 cents a week to the first child, at present it is granted only for all children after the first.

If Sir Stafford needs to raise more revenue to finance concessions to labor he also may impose a capital gains tax.

Capital gains—such as earnings from successful stock market speculation—bear no tax in Britain although such a tax has been imposed in the United States for a number of years.

STRIKE: Billion Dollar Loss

The Case of Hamtramck

The Chrysler strike, which has idled 140,000 workers across the nation, is estimated to have cost more than a billion dollars in direct losses to Chrysler, supplier plants, dealers and employees.

Chrysler, one of the Big Three in the automotive industry, and the CIO United Auto Workers Union have been deadlocked since January 24 over methods of financing a plan to provide \$100-a-month pensions, including federal Social Security.

What a big strike does to national economy is hard to visualize but its impact is sharp and drastic in Hamtramck, a community of 50,000 in the heart of Detroit. Most of its people are of Polish ancestry, thrifty and hard-working.

8,000 Affected

About 8,000 of the community's gainfully employed are affected by the strike.

The strike has partly paralyzed business in the community. Businessmen, salesmen and landlords are recalling the painful days of the 1930 depression. Retail business is off nearly 25 per cent. Residents are cashing in U.S. savings bonds.

In Short . . .

Subpoenaed: Louis F. Budenz, former Communist leader, as the "mystery witness" named by Sen. McCarthy to support his charges that Owen Lattimore is the No. 1 Soviet spy in the United States.

Ratified: By the Indian Parliament, a new Indian-Pakistan agreement to protect minority groups and end communal rioting which has taken thousands of lives.

Predicted: By the Federal Reserve Board, Americans are going to keep on buying homes, automobiles and television sets at a record rate this year.

Confirmed: By the Senate, W. Stuart Symington, as chairman of the National Security Resources Board, a post vacant 16 months.

Rescued: By a troop of Georgia Boy Scouts with "Explorer" ratings, a former Air Force veteran pilot who had spent a week wandering in the Okefenokee swamps after a plane crash.

The WORLD This WEEK

NATION: Truman's Sixth Year

HARRY S. TRUMAN began his sixth year as President of the United States last Wednesday. Tanned and refreshed after a month-long Florida vacation, he faces the prospect of having to settle for a half-loaf of his Fair Deal program in the present Congress.

At conferences with Administration leaders, the President was told the Senate might have time to take up only about eight major issues before Congress quits on July 31 to go home and campaign. These include the omnibus money bill, foreign aid, Social Security, rent control extension and an effort to get action on the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) bill.

Out in the Cold

The list by Sen. Scott Lucas (D-Ill) the Majority leader, left out in the cold several major Fair Deal proposals. These include the Brannan farm plan, compulsory health insurance, federal aid to education, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and expansion of unemployment coverage.

The President seems relaxed, fit and confident for the coast-to-coast stump-touring in behalf of Democratic candidates for Congress. White House intimates say it will be in the "give 'em hell" manner of his own 1948 campaign.

But Mr. Truman will make immediate use of the olive branch, too. He is trying to revamp the bipartisan approach to foreign policy and confine party potshots to the "water's edge" of this country.

Some impartial observers feel the President's attempt to patch up two-party cooperation on foreign policy may have come too late to prevent its becoming a major issue in the campaigns this fall. A sizable segment of the Republican Party is all but committed on trying to capitalize on what it calls Administration "blunders" in foreign affairs.

Vandenberg in Despair

Cooperation in foreign policy had reportedly deteriorated so far that Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, chief Republican advocate, was said to have



York, Louisville Times

WAITING FOR MORE ELEPHANTS

despaired of being able to bring it back.

The key man in President Truman's new effort to revive the bipartisan approach is John Foster Dulles, recently named as adviser to Secretary of State Acheson.

As a trouble shooter at the United Nations charter conference in San Francisco, Dulles showed diplomatic stature. He lived up to that reputation at international conferences as adviser to Secretaries of State Stettinius, Byrnes and Marshall—and for a time with Acheson.

But Dulles has a political future of his own to consider. Appointed to the Senate by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Dulles was defeated in a special election last fall by Herbert Lehman.

Dulles has not committed himself yet as to whether he will oppose Lehman this fall for a full six-year term.

Momentous Decision

Friends insist Dulles is determined to give his best to the job of advising Acheson. These same sources say, however, that when Dulles is convinced he is not being consulted fully he may step out and run for nomination as senator in New York.

Unless he went out of his way to make it unmistakably clear such was not the case, any decision by Dulles to reenter the political ring would be generally interpreted as evidence of a breakdown in two-party cooperation on foreign policy.

SUBS: Underwater Marathon

Snorkel Feat

American interest in submarine and anti-submarine devices has been spurred by reports that Russia is building the world's mightiest underwater fleet—estimated currently at 250 to 300 vessels.

Just a month ago a U.S. submarine quietly filled its tanks and submerged in the Pacific off Hong Kong; it surfaced 21 days and 5,200 miles later at Pearl Harbor.

The Navy revealed the trip last week. It did not claim a record but officers said it was the longest underwater run they ever heard of.

A German Device

The sub, one of the "snorkel" type, has a short breathing tube that sucks air from the surface. The Germans had the device on their submarines first, but now both the U.S. and Russia have them. The snorkel enables a sub to run just below the surface for long periods on diesel engines.

Formerly, undersea craft when submerged had to run entirely on electric batteries which required recharging frequently. To do this, the sub had to surface.

With the snorkel, a sub can stay down as long as its supplies—including fuel—hold out. Batteries still are needed whenever it submerges more than a short distance below the surface.

Fleet-Type Craft

The 1,850-ton Pickerel, which made the run, is a standard fleet-type submarine—only streamlined and with higher propulsive power than others in her class. The 67 enlisted men and

eight officers aboard the 300-foot craft grew beards and mustaches and saw 30 full length movies for relaxation on the 21-day cruise.

Asked whether the submarine could be seen at the periscope depth at which she traveled, the commander said, "We had indications to the contrary."

The Navy is pushing work on an atomic power plant for submarines, which would lift present limitations on underwater range. For all practical purposes, an atomic-powered engine could operate forever without refueling.

Hoax

Middle East Plant

The august *New York Times* published a Tehran dispatch dated April 1 last week detailing the exploits of one Robert (or Roger) T. Lincoln, known throughout the Middle East as America's top-drawer spy.

The dispatch said suspicious Russians and Arabs had woven a legend depicting Lincoln as a mystery-shrouded figure who spoke many tongues and hobbled with U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and top American diplomats.

One Tehran paper wrote of Lincoln's activities as "by far more active, more clever and more skilled" than those of the late Lawrence of Arabia and said he worked to neutralize Soviet influence in the north Iranian province of Azerbaijan.

Actually, the *Times* said, Lincoln was invented by U.S. Ambassador to Iran, John C. Wiley, about a year after the Soviet radio had mentioned activities of a mysterious American of that name. Wiley's spoofing job was thorough, when he set his mind to it.

An official biography was drawn up crediting Lincoln with six languages and giving him the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The biography solemnly described him as an ex-rum runner, confidence man and counter-espionage agent. It said he was the son of the noted American writer "Booker T. Lincoln," and had studied Yogi under the noted Tibetan scholar "Hi-Lung Hung-Lo." His political faith was given as "Dixiecrat."

These papers, the *Times* said, were "lost" in a public place by an American diplomat and it is known they fell into both Iranian and probably British hands.

One of the "lost" papers contained the following "top secret" message to Wiley from Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, wartime chief of the Office of Strategic Services: "For publicity purposes my visit (to Iran) is pleasure; actually I am out to investigate Lincoln's activities. Reports of his excesses among the Kurdish women have reached the President and while he is one of our best operators, yet he's got to get on the beam morally."

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Dates

Tuesday, April 18
Anniversary (first), Irish Republic.

National Noise Abatement Week starts.
New Jersey primary.

Wednesday, April 19
Patriot's Day (Mass. & Me.). Anniversary (175th), Paul Revere's ride.

Friday, April 21
Anniversary (52nd), start of Spanish-American War.

Appomattox

Lee & Grant

Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant are to meet again at Appomattox, Va., this Sunday afternoon under more pleasant circumstances.

The occasion, 85 years after the first historic meeting, is the official opening of the restored surrender house. The guests of honor are Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, III, of Washington, and Robert E. Lee, IV, of San Francisco.

The direct descendants of the famed Civil War generals are to cut a ribbon across the porch of the reconstructed brick farmhouse. Restored by the National Park Service, the building is to become a public shrine.

Led by Lee and representing the Confederate forces, the Virginia Military Institute band is to march into the McLean House yard from the final Southern positions.

Representing the Federal troops and led by Grant, the U. S. Marine Corps school band from Quantico will march into the yard from the site of the Northern encampment.

The reconstructed house stands on the exact site of the former McLean farmhouse, torn down in 1893. Nearby are several other original buildings of the old town of Appomattox Court House.

Congress Has Right To Hold Red Probes

DELICATE legal points in the shadowy area between the powers of government and the rights of individuals are being defined by the Supreme Court these days as probes of Communism reach full tide. In one of the first of these, the Court has held that certain civil rights of individuals, guaranteed by the Constitution, can be abridged by Congress if the national welfare is threatened.

Congress has full power to ask whether you are a Communist or believe in Communism. If you refuse to answer, the penalty may be jail plus a heavy fine for contempt of Congress. That's the practical effect of a Supreme Court decision rejecting appeals of two movie writers, John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo. They now face a year in jail and \$1,000 fines because they refused to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities whether they were Communist Party members.

Test Case for Ten

Eight other prominent Hollywood figures also refused to answer the same question for the committee; over the head of each hangs a charge of contempt of Congress. In Hollywood, one of the ten accused issued a statement in behalf of all. It said:

"By its refusal to review the cases of Lawson and Trumbo, the Supreme Court has welcomed governmental censorship, political blacklist and thought control into our system."

By its refusal to act, the Court upheld without change the unanimous opinion of the U.S. Court of Appeals that:

"When legislating to avert what it believes to be a threat of substantive evil to national welfare, Congress may abridge the freedom of speech and the freedom to remain silent."

The appeals by Lawson and Trumbo involved no question of constitutional privilege against self-incrimination. In a number of other instances, witnesses refused to testify on these grounds and were not prosecuted.

Conviction Set Aside

The Court did, however, set aside the conviction of Richard Morford for refusal to show the House committee records of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.

The Court said Morford's lawyer was not allowed to question government employees on the trial jury panel as to whether the President's loyalty program would influence their verdict.

In a recent opinion, the Court held a Communist could get a fair trial before a jury which includes government workers. But the Court said defense lawyers at trials must be permitted to raise questions as to possible bias.

Medicine

Wonder Hormone ACTH

ACTH is an abbreviation for adrenocorticotropic hormone, made by the pituitary gland at the base of the brain. It stimulates the adrenal gland to produce some adrenal hormones, including cortisone.

ACTH and cortisone bring dramatic relief from rheumatoid arthritis. Fifty-two reports in a new book called "Clinical ACTH" describes this use plus experiments on a host of other diseases.

The studies say ACTH proved effective in treating delirium tremens of DTs of alcoholism, brought relief in some cases of asthma and other allergies and was of some help in treating virus and bacterial pneumonias.

Other tests were made on infantile paralysis, tuberculosis, mental illnesses, muscular disorders, high blood pressure, several types of cancer and some skin diseases. The early results were not conclusive.

Dr. John R. Mote, director of Armour Laboratories, Chicago, says the significance of the reports is not in hope of immediate curative use of the hormones, but in understanding how and why many diseases develop.

Much more study will be needed, he said, before doctors understand the role of ACTH and the adrenal gland in health and disease.

Sidelights

● Three and a half years ago, Kenneth Lyons of Fort Lee, N. J., pumped six bullets into his sweetheart after a quarrel. She visited him every Sunday in prison and last week on his release they were married.

● In Syracuse, N. Y., a housewife cut open a chicken she had purchased from the butcher and out rolled 20 eggs, three the size of duck eggs, eight of normal size, the other nine small but completely formed. A poultry expert said the bird apparently had a jam on its production line.

● Off Okinawa, things looked black when a 20th Air Force C-46 plane lost its right engine 300 miles at sea. The crew jettisoned cargo and radioed for an escort. A voice broke in on the radio: "I know you fellows would rather have another engine but we want you to know we are pulling for you." It was the Air Force chief of chaplains. The crippled C-46 landed safely at the airbase.

● At Elizabeth, N. J., an excited motorist telephoned police someone had climbed over the rail of the Goethals Bridge 150 feet above the waters of the Arthur Kill. Rescue crews swarmed to the scene and found a slightly startled man suspended under the bridge. Sure, he said, he'd gone over the railing—"do it every day, I'm the welder."



Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

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