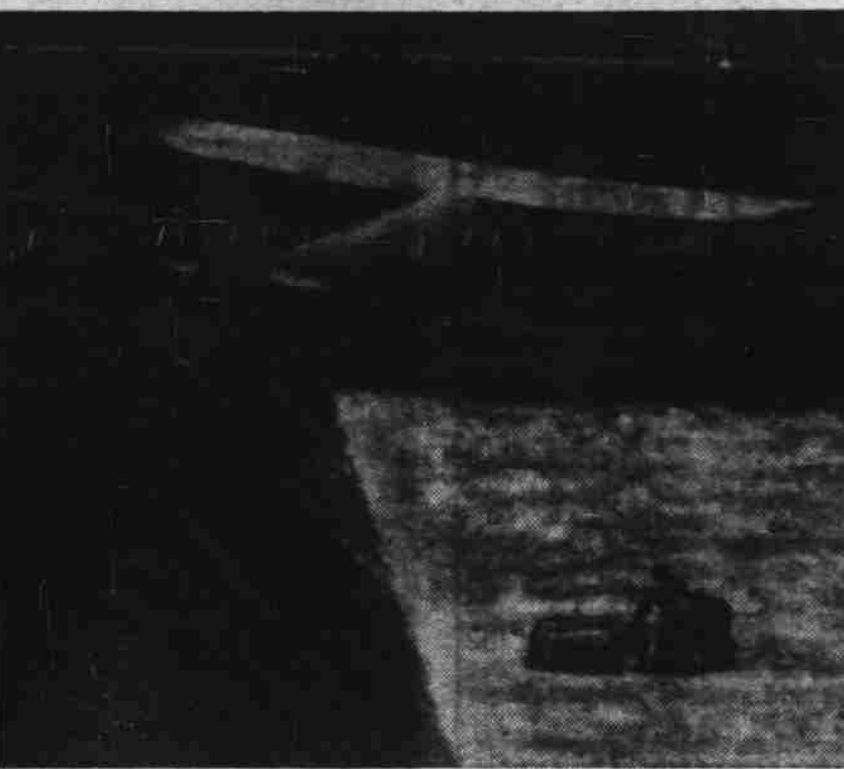




FIRE—Driver, his clothing ablaze, dazedly crawls from wreck of racing car at Atlanta, Ga., track. The victim, J. E. (Skimp) Hershey of St. Augustine, Fla., died in hospital hours later.



WATER—Four died when this cabin cruiser went over dam in the Allegheny River near Pittsburgh. Here a seaplane makes vain attempt to drop rescue gear to men on cruiser deck.



COMEBACK—Ben Hogan, seriously hurt a year ago, wins U. S. Open, golf's top trophy.



HANDSHAKE—Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt is greeted by King Gustav of Sweden in summer castle at Drottningholm. The wartime President's widow dedicated statue of her husband in Oslo.



TIRED—Sen. Harry Cain is very weary after 12-hour filibuster against federal rent controls.

Why Britain Balks At European Unity

THERE is historic precedent for the current British aloofness against proposals for economic and political unification of Europe. Prime Minister Attlee told Commons last week his government wants to "help, not hinder" French foreign minister Robert Schuman's proposal for pooling western Europe's coal and steel production and resources.

Attlee described the Schuman plan as the "sketch of a great idea, but it has not been filled out in any detail." The prime minister spoke 24 hours after the Labor Party, which he heads, had rejected the idea of any supra-national authority telling governments what to do about their coal and steel.

Major Political Document

The Labor Party statement, a major pronouncement, stressed that European unity is not an "overriding end in itself" and that national sovereignty and Britain's commonwealth obligations must come first. It held that current proposals, including the Schuman plan, are in conflict with principles of British democratic socialism and Britain's economic position in the world.

In Paris, a French foreign office spokesman interpreted the Labor Party statement as "opposition not only to the (Schuman) plan but to all aspects of the unity of Europe."

The Briand Plan

The idea of European economic and political unification as a deterrent to war is not new. In 1930 Aristide Briand of France proposed a European federal union. The British foreign office declared that "the attitude of His Majesty's Government toward M. Briand's proposal should be one of caution . . . cordial caution."

In this atmosphere, the Briand idea died almost before anyone realized what was happening.

Disappointment was expressed privately in Washington at the decision of Britain's ruling Labor Party not to take any immediate part in Schuman plan deliberations.

The American contention has long been that western Europe has to move toward internationalism—particularly through economic integration—if it is to stand up successfully against communism.

Hotels

Footloose & Fancy Free

If sometimes you've considered hotel rates high, the convention of hotel managers in Denver last week may be enlightening.

The average hotel guest, they say, is a great guy. He foots the tab for a billion-dollar business. But he can drive you stark, raving mad.

He can be—and often is—a tippler, a thief or a supersentimental slob. He'll keep other guests awake, flood their rooms from his overflowing bathtub and chase them down the hall.

Hotel rates have to take care of more than just room, service and convenience. They have to provide for the cost of towels, ash trays, light bulbs and silverware taken as souvenirs. The tab has to cover repairs for burned and stained furniture, detective service, damage suits and business lost from bad publicity.

But most hotel managers, while they admit it is a screwy business, wouldn't be in any other. Take A. F. Spatafora, for instance. He's manager of the Hotel Monteleone in New Orleans; started as a bellboy 46 years ago.

Spatafora still is afraid of ghosts because when he was a bellboy a seven-foot character with a long beard used to call for service, then wrap himself in a sheet and jump out at the boys from unexpected corners.

Of course, all managers insist, the guests in their own particular hotels aren't like all the others; they're really nice.

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CONGRESS: Rent Ceilings Are Extended U.S. Policy Blueprint

IN VIEW of the rough going encountered by much of President Truman's Fair Deal program, Congressional approval of a rent control compromise is being hailed as an Administration victory.

The Senate beat down an attempt to kill federal rent controls and voted 36 to 28 to extend the present law until January 1, plus a "local option" clause permitting communities which like rent ceilings to retain them for another six months.

Next day the House passed, 202 to 163, a bill extending controls to February 1, one month longer than the Senate measure. The Senate may adopt the House terms or the bill may be adjusted by a joint conference committee.

The President had sought a flat one-year extension. The Senate vote, before jammed spectator galleries, was held Monday after Sen. Harry P. Cain (R-Wash.) dropped his filibuster against it.

The Cain Filibuster

On June 9, Sen. Cain held the Senate floor a little over 12 hours, with only brief interruptions, talking against the bill. He broke his own long-distance talking record of six hours and 45 minutes set in March, 1949, when he spoke against the proposed appointment of Mon C. Wallgren as chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

But Cain fell far short of the all-time one-man filibuster mark of 18 hours and 23 minutes, set by the late Sen. Robert LaFollette, Sr., of Wisconsin in 1908.



FEELING HIS OATS



BIGGER THAN 'BIG BOY'

Administration leaders, incidentally, have all but abandoned hope for final adjournment of the 81st Congress by August 1.

There is too much major legislation pending and many lawmakers seeking reelection this fall are reluctant to go home until the performance record is more impressive.

Four 'Must' Bills

Even Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), whose House docket is in fairly good shape, said it would be "optimistic" to look for adjournment by midsummer.

POLITICS: A Primary View

Grass Roots

In 13 state primaries held thus far, voters have been unusually easy on the "ins."

Candidates have already been chosen for 173 House seats—without a single incumbent being defeated.

Of 11 Senate seats involved in 10 states—only two incumbents (Pepper, D-Fla., and Gurney, R-S.D.) have been unseated and both lost to House members who stepped up. A third, Sen. Frank Graham, D-N.C., faces a run-off next Saturday.

Most of the larger states already have chosen candidates and each section of the country has been tested. These include Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the east; Alabama, Florida and North Carolina in the south; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and South Dakota in the midwest; New Mexico in the southwest; and Oregon and California on the west coast.

Await Dewey Decision

In New York, Republicans still are waiting to find out whether Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will run for a third term. Dewey hasn't said yes or no. If he decides not to run, the Democrats may put up Rep. Franklin D.

Roosevelt, Jr. Other Democrats, however, don't like the idea of running two Roosevelts for governor in the same year.

James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late President, thus may have stolen a march on his younger brother by winning the Democratic nomination for governor of California.

There is no indecision in New York City, however, where Republicans and Democrats have united in a coalition attempt to unseat left-wing Rep. Vito Marcantonio from the Congressional seat he has held for the last 14 years.

There choice is 51-year-old veteran Democrat, James C. Donovan, a former state senator and one-time undersecretary of New York County.

Marcantonio, leader of the leftist American Labor Party, often has been a coalition candidate himself. This will be the first time, however, he has faced a joint candidate with such powerful backing.

Columbia Dark Horse

Last week Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the president of Columbia University, made a commencement address that read like a Republican campaign document to many.

Eisenhower said that if military expenditures aren't watched they may "dangerously bleed the economy and even destroy what we seek to protect."

In Short . . .

Offered: By the U.S., \$12,500,000 to a United Nations program for technical assistance for undeveloped areas if other nations contribute another \$8,330,000.

Urged: By West German chancellor Konrad Adenauer, German entry into the European council, declaring, "anyone against the European Council is against the west."

Declared: By Tagliche Rundschau, official organ of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany: "Any attempt to annul Poland's annexation of Germany territory would provoke a new war."

Passed: By Congress, a resolution suggesting that when death comes to the last members of the Grand Army of the Republic and United Confederate Veterans, they be buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Quotes

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker:

World War I aviation ace and president of Eastern Air Lines: "Too many good men, who don't have hallucinations, have seen them (flying saucers). And if they exist, you can bet they belong to the U.S. Air Force—they're not from Mars or Russia."

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy:

"You can condemn communism in general terms, in the Acheson manner with a lace handkerchief, a silk glove and a Harvard accent, if you please, but you can't fight Communists in that fashion."

Europe

Boom Year

The Marshall Plan countries in western Europe have pushed their industrial output 24 per cent above prewar and, by present crop forecasts, will enjoy their "best-fed" postwar year.

Gains in steel, coal and electric power, says the Economic Cooperation Administration, have helped boost production to unprecedented heights.

The rate of industrial output is 8 per cent over a year ago and 24 per cent over the last prewar year, 1938.

Mine and factory output in Britain is 52 per cent better than 1938 and 10 per cent better than a year ago. Italy's industrial output is up 11 per cent from last year, Germany's up 17, and the Netherlands up 11 per cent.

Census

Hemisphere Nose Count

On the basis of returns to date in the first hemisphere census in history, the population of North and South America will show about 325,000,000, slightly higher than first estimates.

Although no final returns have been announced yet by any country, the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras have virtually finished their count.

Brazil will begin its census July 1, followed by Haiti and the Dominican Republic in August, Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay and Peru in September and Ecuador and Venezuela in November.

U.S. Trained

Enumerators of all the American republics were trained by the U.S. Census Bureau to assure uniformity in method.

Latin America has the fastest growing population in the world, according to Dr. Calvert Dedrick, coordinator of international statistics for the U.S. Bureau of Census. He said:

"Latin America is increasing its population at the rate of 3,000,000 a year while the U.S. is growing about 2,000,000 annually."

The history-making census, first ever taken in Ecuador, first in more than 40 years in Bolivia and Uruguay—will provide government and business heretofore unknown data about population, housing, agriculture, industry, business, resources and needs.



CROSSWORDS PUZZLE



SPIRAMID OF LEARNING