

Eyes on J. Malik

JACOB A. MALIK has been the key man in several major Soviet moves in the United Nations. He did the muscle work in preliminary talks which led to the ending of the Berlin blockade in 1949. He was also the man who announced Soviet—and thus Red Chinese and North Korean—willingness for a cease fire in Korea a year ago.

At United Nations headquarters in New York this week, many eyes were turned once again on chief Soviet delegate Malik. His vacation in the Soviet Union already was overdue. He created the impression of a man awaiting important orders.

Some highly placed U.N. officers expressed the feeling that a peace in Korea—however nervous it might be—could come to pass. Such an armistice would fit into place a section in the puzzle of Soviet world diplomacy.

Far Eastern Expert

Malik is an expert in Far Eastern affairs. He came to the United Nations as chief delegate for the U.S.S.R. four years ago and was on hand for several great developments in Korea. It was just after his arrival that the U.N. Assembly recognized the Republic of Korea as the legal government. This paved the way for the ending of U.S. occupation in South Korea. Malik then nursed North Korean complaints and allegations through many a stormy U.N. session that culminated in the war in June, 1950.

The impression now is that Malik's tenure with the Soviet delegation is almost over. Malik reportedly has his eye on the post of first deputy foreign minister, held until recently by Andrei Gromyko. Malik's return to Moscow could imply a retreat into watchful waiting by the cautious element of the ruling politburo.

The Korean war has been costly to both Red China and the Soviet Union. The Kremlin may regard it as no longer worth the trouble. Communist China already is making much of a program of building for the future, and the Soviet Union itself has much to accomplish in that direction before it could risk a new world war.

Quotes

Adm. William M. Fechteler, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations: "The United States Navy now is large enough to take calculated risks until we can go into full mobilization."

Winston Churchill, explaining in the House of Commons that the Red Dean of Canterbury, 78 year-old Hewlett Johnson, had to be tolerated as part of the price for free speech: "Free speech carries with it the evil of all the foolish, unpleasant, venomous things that are said, but on the whole we would rather suffer them than to do away with them."

Arms

Supercarrier

The keel of the world's largest warship has been laid by the Navy in Newport News, Va. At normal construction rate, the 60,000-ton carrier Forrestal will be ready to join the fleet in late 1954.

The ultra-modern, flush-deck carrier is designed to launch and recover atom-bomb carrying planes and heavy, swift jet fighters to provide for its own protection against enemy attack.

First of two of the class which Congress has authorized the Navy to build, the Forrestal will cost an estimated 218 million dollars, excluding cost of 100 planes.

The ship will have a flight deck 1,040 feet long, 252 feet wide. Its "island" structure can be retracted to provide an unobstructed flight deck.

The Forrestal also will have: A speed probably above the 33 knots rated speed for the present largest carrier, the 45,000-ton Midway; a bow completely enclosed up to the flight deck, to thrust aside the biggest waves; television to give the crew eyes for steering and navigating the ship when the bridge is retracted; extensive compartmentation of the hull to keep the ship afloat even if hit by several torpedoes.

The new carrier is named for the late James Forrestal, the country's first Secretary of Defense.

Sidelights

● In New Haven, Conn., the county farm bureau reported it was so hot in nearby orchards that apples baked on trees.

● In London, Dr. Warren K. Sinclair advised doctors with mustaches, like his, who work with radio-active material, as he does, to brush over their whiskers once lightly with a geiger counter every day before heading home to the Mrs. "There's no telling what might happen if you kiss your wife without removing radio-active dust," warned the doctor.

● In Moultrie, Ga., things were hectic for awhile after the sergeant of police lost the keys to the city jail. The institution's one inmate, suffering the torments of a hangover, waited patiently for freedom while the search went on.

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The WORLD This WEEK

DEMOCRATS SEEK STANDARD BEARER



ADLAI STEVENSON



AVERELL HARRIMAN



RICHARD RUSSELL



ESTES KEFAUVER



HARRY S. TRUMAN



ROBERT S. KERR



ALBEN W. BARKLEY



SAM RAYBURN



HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN knew how to say no to would-be President-makers. His classic "I will not accept if nominated, and will not serve if elected" left no doubts in anybody's mind.

Gov. Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois, also knows how to say no—but he has trouble making it stick the way Sherman did. As the Democrats prepare to take over political center stage in Chicago, speculation about Stevenson's availability for the presidential nomination still is rife.

For five months, Stevenson has repeatedly said he is running "only for re-election as governor of Illinois." Asked if he would run if drafted, Stevenson replied:

"No politician can say he would refuse a draft. But I have asked Illinois delegates not to put my name in nomination and I hope others respect my wishes."

An Acceptable Candidate
President Truman reportedly favors Stevenson, but some party bigwigs say the Illinois governor has been so coy about running that Truman may switch to W. Averell Harriman or someone else.

Stevenson would be acceptable to the South because of his middle-of-the-road position on the civil rights issue. In addition, he would be an

attractive candidate for Labor and the big city voters because of his good record in Illinois. His past reluctance to come out swinging in an all-out fight for the nomination has hurt him with Democratic leaders, however.

The upcoming Democratic Convention will be the most wide open affair in 20 years. The magic number is 616. That's how many votes a candidate needs to win the nomination and none of the 20 hopefuls now in the field has anywhere near that number.

Candidate Standings
Tennessee's Sen. Estes Kefauver leads the field in pledged votes and known first ballot preferences. Georgia's Sen. Richard Russell comes next, followed by Harriman.

Other avowed candidates are Oklahoma's Sen. Kerr, whose chances for nomination are slim; Vice President

Alben Barkley, considered too old by many observers; Connecticut's Sen. Brien McMahon and Minnesota's Sen. Hubert Humphrey, favorite sons, and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, who says he is available in the event of a deadlock.

President Truman has said he will not reveal his choice for the nomination until his alternate, Thomas J. Gavin, Kansas City councilman, casts the President's first ballot in the convention.

Truman to Hospital
Gavin arrived in Washington shortly before President Truman entered Walter Reed Hospital. The President cancelled all appointments and was to see no one, including Mr. Gavin, at least for the time being.

The President's admission to the hospital may have a decided effect on the Democratic convention. Democratic National Chairman Frank E. McKinney said in Chicago he would respect the President's wishes in resisting a draft.

At a press conference in Chicago, McKinney said that at a meeting with the President July 13, Mr. Truman

had "reiterated for perhaps the fifth time" that he did not want to run. He quoted the President as saying:

"I mean what I say. I've served my time. This is a man-killing job. I don't want to, and you wouldn't want to see me, be carried out of the White House in a pine box."

At the hospital, the President's condition was not regarded as serious, and officially his admission was for a "checkup."

Civil Rights Question
Another big question hanging over the Democratic Convention concerns the civil rights issue. Southerners, led by South Carolina's Gov. James Byrnes, already have threatened another revolt if the convention writes a strong civil rights plank into its platform as it did in 1948.

The President says there will be no retreat on civil rights if he can help it.

President Truman reportedly will insist that the Democrats campaign on an all-out "Fair Deal" platform as the best hope of victory over Dwight D. Eisenhower in November.

New Fair Trade Law Aims at Price Wars

PRESIDENT TRUMAN this week signed a "Fair Trade" law which his supporters claim will protect the small businessman. Opponents of the measure say it is a blow to anti-trust laws and a spur to inflation. They predict it will cost the nation's consumers two billion dollars a year by preventing price-cutting bargain sales.

Defense

Operation Skywatch

Around the northern, western and eastern rims of the U.S. a volunteer army scans the skies on 24-hour watch against any sneak attack from Siberia or across the polar cap.

This network of watchers, designed to snare raiders trying to carry a knockout atomic punch past radar's blind side (low along the horizon and in the shelter of hills and mountains) was mobilized this week. The watch is supposed to continue, night and day, indefinitely.

Nerve center of the entire operation is at Colorado Springs, Colo., headquarters of Air Defense Command. The system works like this:

Watchers, equipped with binoculars, telephone any suspicious flights to a filter station. The filter station checks the spotters' reports with the Air Force. If the flight still remains in the suspicious category, jet interceptors, on 24-hour alert, can be unleashed for a look, armed to kill if they find an enemy.

As the round-the-clock skywatch got underway there were gripes and complaints, most of them reflecting bitterness on the part of some watchers against a "let George do it" attitude by the public.

One observer said: "The public needs a bomb to wake them up." Almost all stations reported lack of personnel. Some communities reported a shortage of facilities. In Maine, some watchers remained on duty 10 to 12 hours at a stretch to compensate for the shortage of volunteers.

Officers of the Air Defense Command warned the skywatching operation will break down entirely unless more volunteers materialize. They pleaded for another 350,000 people to fill the gaps. The aim is to have watchers stand duty for two-hour stretches.

Foreign Aid

Jets for Yugoslavia

U.S. military aid extended in the past to Yugoslavia has been based on the theory that Yugoslavia's chief role in case of war would be that of a defensive ally, employing hit-and-run holding tactics. The emphasis this week was shifted from defensive to offensive.

In Bled, Yugoslavia's summer capital, U.S. Army officials informed Marshal Tito that he can count on greatly strengthened American military aid, including jets, tanks and heavy artillery, during the next year.

The decision to beef up Tito's military forces came after first-hand checkups by U.S. Army officers of Yugoslavia's military establishments, troops and the use to which American equipment already delivered has been put.

Their findings mark a new peak in U.S. confidence in Tito's administration and its readiness and ability to resist aggression.

Under the new plan, Yugoslavia's armed forces will be strengthened so they will be able to fight an offensive as well as a defensive war in the event of attack.

U.S. officials have known for some time that Russia has been modernizing the air forces of Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania along Yugoslavia's borders. The Soviet Union has supplied these satellite forces with jet fighters operating under direct orders from Moscow.

Part of the decision to supply Yugoslavia's air force with jet planes undoubtedly was based on this information.

The American military delegation also told Tito that U.S. dollars will be used to strengthen Yugoslavia's munitions industry to enable it to produce armaments it now has to buy from the West.

The background of the bill is this: Under the fair trade laws of the 45 states that have them, a manufacturer may fix the price of a trade-mark or brand-name product by making a contract with one or more retailers. Under the laws all other retailers in the state, including those who do not sign the contract, are required to sell the product at the price fixed in the initial contract.

Court Upsets Authority
This price-fixing authority of the Fair Trade laws in the 45 states was wiped out on May 21, 1951, by a Supreme Court decision that set off a series of price-cutting wars.

The measure signed by President Truman this week restores the price-fixing authority, permitting manufacturers to fix retail prices on trade-marked or brand-name merchandise and making it mandatory for merchants who refuse to sign such agreements to abide by them anyway.

The President indicated he signed the measure with some misgivings, declaring it was no "cure-all" for the problems of small retailers and would remove "some competitive force which otherwise would operate to help keep prices down."

Asks Congressional Review
The President added that "we have not yet found the best solution," and urged Congress to make a thorough review of the problem in the next session beginning in January.

Truman pointed out that such price-fixing as the law upholds would be illegal under Federal anti-trust laws, at least in interstate commerce, unless Congress provided a specific exemption. Such an exemption existed in the Miller-Tydings Act of 1937, until the Supreme Court ruled the non-signers were not bound by the contract.

The price wars that came on the heels of the Supreme Court ruling saw some retailers selling certain goods below cost to attract customers who would be expected to buy goods that were not reduced.

Many small retailers made their strong feelings on the price wars known to Congress and the controversial Fair Trade law was proposed. The measure was opposed by the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission but both houses of Congress passed it by heavy majorities after long and angry debate.

Dates

Monday, July 21
Democratic National Convention, Chicago.

Tuesday, July 22
Oklahoma runoff primary for six U.S. Representatives.

Wednesday, July 23
Anniversary of the establishment of the Salvation Army in 1865.

Thursday, July 24
Pioneer Day in Utah, a legal holiday marking Mormon settlements of 1847.

Saturday, July 26
Texas Democratic primary for U.S. Senator; 22 U.S. Representatives; Governor and other state offices.

In Short

Broken: by the new superliner United States, the westward speed record across the North Atlantic set in 1938 by the Queen Mary. The new time from England to the U.S.: 3 days, 12 hours and 12 minutes.

Lifted: by the Government, controls on nearly all canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.

Announced: the appointment of Walter J. Donnelly as United States High Commissioner for Germany to succeed John J. McCloy, returning to the U.S. after three years.

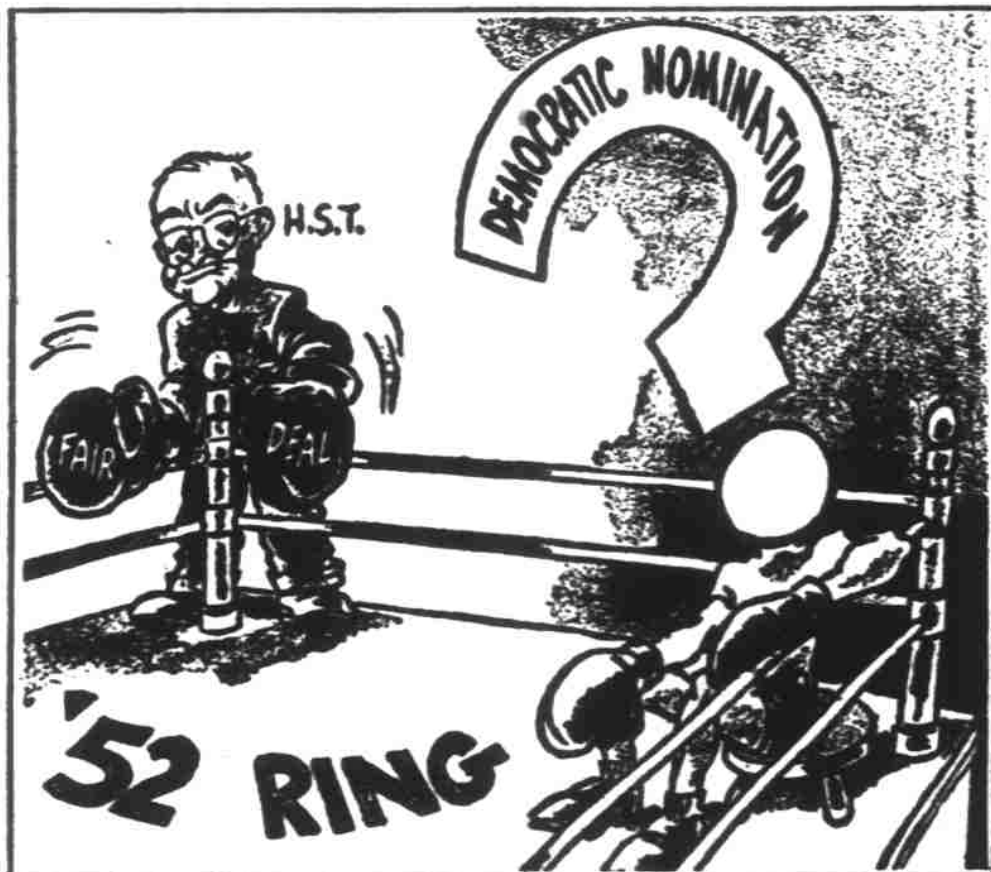
Named: commander of all United Nations prisoner of war camps in Korea, Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, who broke up the mutinous resistance of fanatic Communist prisoners on Kojie last month.

Requested: by Iran's Premier Mohammad Mossadegh, unprecedented powers from parliament to rule Iran as he sees fit for six months and solve the country's grave economic crisis.

Urged: by 53 Democratic congressmen, a law that would let the people, instead of national convention delegates, name presidential candidates in special primary elections.

Launched: by the Justice Department, an investigation of 23 cablegrams telling of efforts by Chinese Nationalist diplomats to influence U.S. Far Eastern policy. The cables were signed by Nationalist Chinese Embassy officials in Washington and were addressed to Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa.

Re-nominated: U.S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, 65 year-old bitter foe of New Deal-Fair Deal spending in Virginia's Democratic primary. Byrd defeated his Oxford-educated opponent, Francis Pickens Miller, by more than 210,000 to 124,000. Victory in the Democratic primary in Virginia is tantamount to election.



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