

United Nations

A 10-MAN team will carry the ball for the Soviet Union when the seventh U.N. General Assembly convenes in New York next week.

Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, an old hand at propaganda blitzkriegs, heads the delegation. Andrei A. Gromyko, former Russian delegate to the U.N. and present Soviet Ambassador in London, will be second in command. Among other Red delegates are Valerian A. Zorin, Soviet deputy foreign minister and new delegate to the U.N., Georgi N. Zarubin, ambassador to the U. S., and Arkady A. Sobolev, ambassador to Poland.

U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson is scheduled to lay before the Assembly a plan for full U.N. endorsement of the Allies' Panmunjom truce terms to settle the war in Korea.

Acheson may be pitted against his Soviet opponents at first without aid from top diplomats from France and Britain who are deliberately staying away until after the U. S. elections Nov. 4.

Soviet Plan Expected

The Russian delegation is expected to come up with its own plan for settling the Korean war—a proposal likely to be heavily weighted with Red propaganda.

Observers look for Vishinsky to drag in the All-Union Soviet Communist Party Congress and the Peiping "Peace Congress."

Although the Korean war will be the top item on the Assembly agenda, other high-ranking questions will concern race and colonial disputes in Africa; setting up a U.N.-sponsored bank to finance better living standards in the world; the drawn-out problem of a world disarmament program.

At the Assembly meeting in Paris a year ago, the U. S. opposed placing the Tunisian and Moroccan colonial disputes on the agenda and argued for letting France work out such problems directly with the protectorates.

U. S. Position Changed

When the Arab-Asian bloc tried to get the Tunisian question on the Security Council schedule, the U. S. abstained from voting and the bloc failed to get enough votes for a debate.

The U. S. reportedly has veered in its position on these questions and now favors placing the Tunisian-Moroccan questions on the agenda.

France can be expected to argue against any consideration of the questions at this time.

Official observers from Italy, Finland, Austria, Switzerland and the Republic of Korea will be on hand for the Assembly sessions. All but Switzerland, which has never sought U.N. membership, have been vetoed for U.N. membership by Russia.

Diplomacy

Moscow Ousts Kennan

The State Department has instructed U.S. diplomatic personnel in Moscow to go ahead with plans to furnish and occupy the new embassy building leased in September. Spasso House, the personal residence of every U.S. Ambassador to Moscow since 1933, is likely to remain unoccupied, however.

For the time being, at least, Secretary of State Dean Acheson has indicated there will be no replacement for Ambassador George F. Kennan, ousted by Moscow last week after a speech in which he compared the existence of U.S. diplomats in Moscow to that of Americans interned in Germany during World War II.

Acheson made it clear he backs Kennan all the way. Authorities said it remains undecided whether the State Department will hit back by expelling newly arrived Soviet Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin. This might be left up to the new President taking office in January, along with the whole difficult problem of maintaining relations with the Kremlin.

Diplomatic Low Point

Russia's ouster of Kennan has plunged Soviet-American diplomatic relations to their lowest point since the two countries recognized each other in 1933. Kennan, a creator of the policy of "containing" the Soviet Union, is the first U.S. diplomat to be declared persona non grata in Moscow.

The Soviet move came as a definite surprise to Americans and most foreign diplomats in Moscow. Mrs. Kennan had been making plans to stay on for the winter or at least until after the upcoming general elections when her husband, by custom, would have offered his resignation to the newly elected President.

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow will be in charge of Elim O'Shaughnessy, minister-counselor, who will serve as chargé d'affaires. Kennan, meanwhile, was named a special adviser on Russian affairs.

Officials expected the Communists to use the Kennan episode to make propaganda behind the Iron Curtain, playing up the Kremlin's sudden action as a slap in the face to an impotent America by the increasingly powerful Soviet Union.

CAMPAIGN POLITICKING GETS ROUGHER



VOTERS CRANE FOR A LOOK AT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES STEVENSON AND EISENHOWER



BOTH presidential candidates switched to powerhouse swings this week as the rip-snorting 1952 election campaign drew nearer showdown time.

With little more than three weeks to go, Republican Nominee Dwight Eisenhower scrapped his "no personalities" tactics and ripped into President Truman. It appeared Eisenhower was aiming his heaviest fire at Truman rather than at Democratic Candidate Adlai Stevenson, thus focussing attention on the President.

For his part, Gov. Stevenson shifted from deft verbal jabs at Republicans to the sledgehammer approach. In this week's aerial sortie into seven states in the Midwest and South Stevenson bore down, calling Eisenhower a man who "seems to have embraced or been embraced by the most reckless and embittered wing of his party."

In Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's home state of Wisconsin, Stevenson called the Senator "a champion of trial by ordeal and slander."

Party of Confusion

The Democratic nominee went on to say Republicans "with do-nothing, care-nothing, mindless mumbo-jumbo will let America and the world slide into depression. . . . They are the party of confusion, hesitation, weakness—and these are the signposts that point to disaster and war."

As Eisenhower switched from the

Truman had delivered some effective blows at the GOP.

In all his speeches, the President pointed out that he admired Eisenhower—but as a military man.

In one address, the President said he made "a very serious mistake" when he once thought Eisenhower qualified for the Presidency.

No Detraction Intended

"He (Eisenhower) owes his popularity to the high positions he has held, and the good work he has done in them. I do not wish to detract from his achievements. But when he turns around and slanders our nation's effort as a procession of blunders and failures, then I am going to call him on it."

The President cited recent speeches of the general in which Eisenhower, talking about the Berlin blockade and the Korean war, deplored what he called "the incompetence of political leaders which made the military action necessary."

Eisenhower, said the President, "was personally involved in our decisions about Berlin and Korea."

Truman said Eisenhower joined in recommending that U. S. troops be pulled out of Korea in 1947 and was responsible for the fact that the United States, after Nazi Germany's

surrender, failed to get from the Russians "a clear right-of-way" to Berlin. The lack of this access, Truman said, led to the Berlin blockade crisis.

Eisenhower Reaction

In the Eisenhower camp, the attitude was: "Truman started it."

Eisenhower appeared to be enjoying himself in this new kind of assault on his opposition. In one address, he took off his spectacles and leaned on the rostrum.

"It seems," he said, "that we are supposed to accept that kind of racket as typifying the purpose or nature of the current Democratic campaign: Sound without substance; promise without performance; howls without harmony."

"Now the whole is blended into a raucous din and jangle led for seven years by the drum major of the Administration's band. He (President Truman) asserts that the Democrats must march to the weird clatter he inspires, but his hand-picked lieutenant shows definite signs of annoyance, even disagreement. He has gone so far as to imply that the drum major has made a mess of things. . . . so confusion reigns among them. And now we are getting an educated accent welded onto the old Democratic demagoguery."

Eisenhower's lieutenants were jubilant. They felt the general, by abandoning his "no personalities" approach, had scored with his listeners. They believe Eisenhower has hit a peak and that the reaction points to a broad avenue of future attack.

Good Receptions for Harry

On the other hand, large, cheering crowds still turned out to hear President Truman and, though hecklers usually were on hand, his receptions were warm.

Gov. Stevenson's flying trip to Florida, Louisiana and Tennessee this week marked the deepest penetration he has yet made of the South. The governor's campaign manager, Wilson Wyatt, commented that Stevenson expects to carry the South. Eisenhower backers have predicted the general will make heavy inroads in the normally Democratic South.

Stevenson will start a new tour next week which will carry him into Wyoming, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California and Texas. Starting with a major TV-radio speech in Chicago, Oct. 21, the governor will make a lengthy whistle-stopping train trip through the Midwest and the East, winding up with another major TV-radio speech in Chicago Nov. 3.

REDS HEAR MALENKOV PLOT FUTURE



YOUTH AT A SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AN ARDUOUS assignment this week fell into the lap of Moscow Radio's star announcer, Yuri Levitan.

For him, it was no doubt an "honor"—at least it should have been. His chore: To rattle off the 25,000-word text of Georgi M. Malenkov's

keynote address to the Soviet All-Union Communist Party Congress. It took him five hours and 15 minutes to wade through.

Keynoting the first Communist party Congress in 13 years, Malenkov, possibly the most powerful of the ruling Kremlin hierarchy after Stalin, laid down this program for the future:

International "Cooperation"

In the foreign field the USSR will fight against plans for "instigating a new war," while incessantly strengthening the defensive might of the Soviet state so that it can "crush and repel any aggressors."

On the economic scene the USSR will sponsor "cooperation and devel-

opment of commercial ties with all nations."

On the domestic front the USSR will "strengthen the economic might of the country by fulfillment of the tasks of the fifth Five-Year Plan."

Malenkov pictured the Soviet Union as growing ever stronger and more prosperous, but warned that "capitalist encirclement" exists and that "Western warmongers" threaten "new aggression."

Malenkov Echoes Stalin

Like Stalin before him, Malenkov stressed over and over again that there will be no war as far as the Soviet Union is concerned—as long as

plans of the "imperialists" are thwarted.

Observers see Malenkov aiming to convince the non-Communist world that the likelihood of war will fade only if present governments of non-Communist nations are balked. They see the line as this: If there is to be no war, the countries of Europe and Asia can go back to the normal pursuit of national aspirations. In order to make this possible, however, the U. S. must be balked. To balk the United States, it is necessary to bring pressure on those governments which cooperate with Americans.

The Soviet Union, observers point out, is bound to drag out another bid for "peaceful co-existence" with capitalist countries. This tactic will be no more inspired by good faith than similar ones in the past. The ultimate aim of Soviet Communism is world Communism.

Korean Fighting

FOR the first time in a year, Chinese Reds this week attacked U.N. positions in Korea in regimental strength.

The Communists struck at two hills along the peninsula-wide front line, one just east of "Old Baldy" and the other slightly farther to the east.

U.N. positions held fast and first assault waves subsided. Later, fanatical Chinese Reds charged again—this time across a battlefield littered with their own dead.

The two hill targets of the Reds were dubbed White Horse Mountain and Arrowhead Ridge.

Truce Hopes Vanish

The brutal fighting in Korea left no doubt the Communists intend to continue the war—nobody has believed anything else since the Red Chinese-Russian meetings in Moscow last month.

The indefinite recess in the Panmunjom armistice negotiations, called by the United Nations, was requested one day after the big Red military assault.

This left the truce situation deadlocked over the repatriation of prisoners of war issue. There was little hope, even before the indefinite recess, that any decisions would be forthcoming at Panmunjom until the Korean war came up before the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

The United States is expected to seek explicit U.N. approval of what Allied truce negotiators have been doing at Panmunjom. The Russians are expected to present their own terms for settling the war—with plenty of propaganda thrown in.

Both General Mark Clark and the chief U.N. truce negotiator, Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., made it clear that, while the armistice negotiations had not been broken off, there would be no more talks unless the Communists accepted Allied proposals for breaking the prisoner deadlock, or came up with a "constructive" one of their own.

Van Fleet Describes Action

As for the stepped-up Communist attacks, Eighth Army Commander Gen. James A. Van Fleet said: "The enemy has been clobbered."

The general cautioned, however, that the Reds are capable of continuing "limited" attacks through November. He said he did not think the Communists could support a general attack for so long a period.

What could happen after November, the general didn't say.

The Communists, meanwhile, kept up concentrated attacks on advanced U.N. positions all along the front.

Quotes

Secretary of State Dean Acheson: "It is clear from the continuation of violent and vicious 'Hate America' propaganda, that the Soviet rulers, even though they may turn a smile on the rest of the world, are prepared to continue their hostility toward the people of the United States in an effort to isolate us, to divide us from our allies."

"We can face this challenge with confidence. We have no reason to doubt that whatever hope and expectation the Kremlin has for disintegration and division will prove to be as vain as its hopes and expectations for the crumbling of Western resistance."

Iran

Mossadeh Pauses

Iran's Premier Mohammed Mossadeh, stymied over how to get Iranian oil flowing again to world markets, paused this week to think over the drawn-out oil dispute with Britain.

Earlier, Mossadeh threatened to break off diplomatic relations with England or withdraw Iranian envoys from London unless the British accepted his demands unconditionally.

Mossadeh had told Britain she must agree to pay \$137,200,000 in disputed royalties at once, and limit her compensation claim to the value of the physical properties with no consideration for profits that would have accrued under the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's cancelled concession.

This week, Mossadeh restudied the British-American offer. High government sources said the premier was disposed to accept the proposal, but only if he was paid the \$137,200,000 in disputed oil royalties as a preliminary condition to settlement.

The United States and Britain made it clear they are willing to recognize Iran's oil nationalization, and acknowledge Iran's freedom to sell oil anywhere and operate her oil industry with whatever personnel she wished.

Beyond this, it was felt the two countries had made their last concessions. The final choice still belonged to Mossadeh.

In Short

Killed: more than 80 persons in Britain's worst rail mishap in 37 years when three trains smashed up at a station near London. Hundreds were injured.

Launched: by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a drive to gradually reduce its staff in order to get its payroll within the limits of current appropriations.

Reported: by Defense Mobilizer Henry F. Fowler, that record industrial expansion is creating a capacity greater than is needed for present defense requirements and that civilian supply is being maintained at a "high level."

Recovering: pair fully but steadily, the borough of B'oklyn, following a debacle at Ebbets Field this week in which the National League's Dodgers suffered a full defeat at the hands of the American League's stalwart New York Yankees and saw the world champion slip past for the fourth consecutive year to the Bronx Bombers.

Missing: an Air Force B-29 bomber based on Hokkaido, Japan, after messaging that an unidentified jet was closing in on it from the direction of the Russian-held Kurile Islands.

Reported: by Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett, that South Korean troops far outnumber U.S. troops in the Korean battle line.

Sidelights

In Columbus, O., doctors at University Hospital who like to watch football games at nearby Ohio State University Stadium, devised a new system of signals to let them know if the stork flaps his wings during a game. White bed sheets waving from a window of the hospital mean business is waiting. Doctors must sit in a certain section of the stadium to make sure they see the coded bedside calls.

In Newport News, Va., first presidential election returns put Adlai Stevenson and Sen. John Sparkman ahead by two votes when a couple, who plan to be out of town Nov. 4 cast absentee ballots with the city registrar.

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