

SPECIALISTS PREDICT THESE EVENTS FOR 1953

AP Newsfeatures

THE coming year, like the next several, promises to accentuate rather than relieve world problems which have been growing ever since the war. It does not bring the prospect of immediate war, barring Russian underestimation of Allied reaction to some action she may be planning. But as the time approaches when Allied experts believe Russia will reach her peak of preparedness—1954-55—complications spread out in ever-widening whorls.

In the military field, the Korean war showed small prospect of ending. What to do about it—let the stalemate continue, try to end it with an offensive in Korea, apply pressure directly to China through blockade, bombing or both—was not expected to be decided until the year is well under way. Smaller wars in Indo-China and Malaya were expected to drag on, though there was a possibility the British might finally support the Indian in Africa and the Middle East, outbreaks closely akin to war could occur at any time.

In the field of the cold war, and the military preparedness undertaken by the Allies to prevent it from becoming hot, economic troubles will increase. A world economic conference probably will be held, and some palliatives might be found.

But no solution appeared for two great problems affecting world economy. One is the obstruction of trade between the free world and the Russian sphere, without which no real world balance can be attained. The other is the fact that Great Britain is going through an economic menopause.

The United States, with Britain trailing unhappily along, will move more and more toward support of nationalist movements in politically immature areas.

The U.S. will make another effort to settle the Iranian-British dispute, but any agreement will be bought, without producing real amity. Similar problems are likely to arise throughout the Middle East oil area, especially in Iraq.

The United Nations will neither come apart—barring war—nor become effective. It will remain an important forum, and could serve as standby machinery for administering world cooperation if peace is ever attained. The idea of a federated Europe will grow, aided by Franco-German agreement on Germany's place in European defense, and on the future of the Saar.

Rising signs of Peronist ideas will be seen in other Latin American countries, with parallel activity by the communists. This will produce worse relations with the U.S., in some cases, but the facade probably will continue polite.

... J. M. Roberts Jr.

WHAT'S in store for the Communist satellite countries of Europe in 1953? More of the same.

For the workers—The Stakhanovite (speedup) movement imported from Moscow will be stepped up at the insistence of the Soviet Union, to squeeze out every possible ounce of effort for production in a "mobilization for defense."

For the farmers—The drive toward collectivization on the Soviet scale will be intensified with even greater ruthlessness. The aim of this drive will be to eliminate all vestiges of private agricultural production.

For the consumers—Continuing shortages of consumer goods, excused by playing up the threat of war and the need to produce for defense of the homeland and the Soviet Union.

For the governments—More sovietization. The next year should see most of the satellites brought to a condition where they could be absorbed at will by Moscow as new republics of the USSR.

For the Communists—More purges. The purification of the satellite parties is far from complete.

... William L. Ryan

A NEW political party is taking over the federal government for the first time in 20 years and a lot of big questions loom on the horizon. Leaders see the situation shaping up something like this:

President-elect Eisenhower will get cooperation generally from both parties in the first few months at least. Unless Eisenhower strikes his toe, a minimum of criticism is promised by the Democratic opposition while the new leader translates his pledges into action.

Southern Democrats, on whom Republicans will depend for support in many instances because of slim GOP margins of control, can be expected to get the honeymoon immediately the GOP tries to fulfill its promises on civil rights.

Republicans will try hard to trim the last Truman budget of around 80 billion dollars. The retiring President says they will have a tough time.

MOST businessmen are viewing 1953 with confidence—and keeping a check-rein on their hopes. Playing it cagey, they are planning for a year with little change in the industrial production pace, now at a peacetime peak, and little change in prices.

The confidence springs from: 1. the belief that the new Administration will be friendlier to business; 2. the belief that the new President is unlikely to slow down the pace of rearmament; and 3. the hope that the public, supposedly with cash in the bank, will spend more next year.

The caution springs from: 1. the chance that defense spending may crest in the latter part of 1953; 2. the chance that industrial capacity to produce has expanded beyond the needs of civilian demand alone; and 3. the firm belief that "everything that goes up must come down sometime."

A DAY-BY-DAY RECORD OF 1952

JANUARY

3—Supreme Court rules that evidence pumped from a man's stomach is illegal.

5—Churchill arrives to see Truman. Attorney General McGrath orders 93 grand juries for national crime cleanup.

7—Eisenhower says he will take GOP nomination if offered. Rene Pleven's French cabinet overthrown.

10—Capt. Kurt Carlsen and companion leap from flying Enterprise just before it sinks. Truman names McGrath to clean up government.

16—Last of 226 on snow-bound streamliner rescued after three days near Donner pass.

17—Churchill tells Congress he wants steel, not gold. Skipper Carlsen is New York's first ticker tape hero of 1952. Edgar Faure named French premier.

22—American Airlines crash in Elizabeth, N.J. kills 23 in plane, 6 in houses.

23—Sen. Kefauver announces for presidency.

25—British disarm Egyptian police at Ismailia; nearly 50 dead.

27—King Farouk dismisses Egyptian cabinet, names Aly Maher Pasha premier. Herbert Hoover urges U.S. troops be withdrawn from Europe.

31—Truman assails Senator McCarthy as character assassin.

FEBRUARY

1—Newbold Morris named by Attorney General McGrath to clean up government.

3—Harold L. Ickes dies.

6—King George of Britain dies.

8—Queen Elizabeth II proclaims monarch. Allies accept conditionally proposal for top level political talks after Korean armistice.

9—Italy ditches World War II treaty with Russia.

11—Third airliner in two months crashes in Elizabeth, N.J., killing 33. Truman asks Congress to extend economic controls two years.

15—Famed bank robber Willie Sutton captured in New York.

22—NATO approves European army with Germany. U.S. House committee charges \$2 million stolen, \$50 million wasted on African air base.

26—Churchill says England has atomic bomb plant and bomb but that Labor kept it secret.

27—Japan and U.S. sign treaty detailing conditions under which

U.S. forces will remain in Japan. Red insurance on Russia as a trustee supervisor bogs Korean talks.

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MARCH

1—Ahmed Naguib Hilaly Pasha named Egyptian premier. Ten thousand riot in Hong Kong.

3—Plane hits seagulls at Nice, and crash kills 37. Artist Howard Chandler Christy dies. Supreme Court lets stand New Jersey law requiring Bible reading in schools.

8—Arnold Schuster, who spotted bank robber Willie Sutton, is shot dead.

10—Gen. Fulgencio Batista ousts Pres. Carlos Prío Socarras of Cuba in military coup. U.S. restricts travel of Russian officials in U.S.

11—Eisenhower and Kefauver score upset sweeps in New Hampshire primary.

18—Eisenhower wins moral victory through write-in votes in Wisconsin.

20—Senate okays Japanese peace treaty. South African supreme court invalidates new law limiting franchise. Taft pulls out of New Jersey primary.

21—Consumers' price index drops 1.2 points for first break since June. Start of tornadoes killing 233 in six south central states.

23—Truman allots \$4.3 million to step up the getting of fighters and scientists from behind Iron Curtain.

29—Truman announces he will not run again.

30—Charles E. Wilson resigns as mobilization chief because Truman won't let steelmen raise prices when wages go up.

31—Taft and Kefauver ahead in Wisconsin and Nebraska primaries.

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WHAT DOES FATE HOLD IN STORE IN THE YEAR AHEAD?

Retail merchants count on the public spending more freely in the coming spring than in the last. Already the consumer is saving less, and buying more. With employment high, more customers are buying on time.

... Sam Dawson

COUNTING upon an early end of the Controlled Materials Program that limits its car and truck output, the auto industry is raising its production and sales sights for 1953.

If controls are removed early, industry heads have intimated, the industry will build—and sell—at least five million passenger cars in 1953. Moreover, some say, that figure may be taken as the annual normal output requirements for many years to come. Approximately 4,350,000 cars were built in 1952.

The industry has geared itself for sharp competition with new models with more eye-appeal than any in its more than half-century of vehicle production. Smoother lines mark all the new models, with lowered silhouettes imparting an appearance of even greater length, although generally there has been no over-all increase in bumper-to-bumper measurement.

... David J. Wilkie

DRUGS to control or perhaps cure some types of cancer are one bet for scientific discoveries in 1953. A number of new chemicals are under test. One or more may fulfill research hopes.

And you may expect:

By year's end, an atomic submarine will be close to reality.

New metals will be found, able to withstand temperatures of jet planes and rockets for superior performance. Rockets may top the 250-mile present record.

Work on the H-bomb will carry forward. Radioactive atoms will be used to sterilize drugs, maybe foods. Success will likely come in

"breeder" atomic piles, making more atomic fuel as they burn atomic fuel for peaceful heat and power.

A heart-lung machine will pass human tests, by-passing the entire human heart and lungs to permit new kinds of surgery, or revive stopped hearts.

The biggest enemy, heart and blood vessel diseases, will begin to yield some, through better understanding and control of the chemistry of hardening of arteries, coronary attacks, and high blood pressure. Safest bet: No cure for hangovers.

... Alton L. Blakeslee

FOR the first time in 20 years the two big labor organizations—AFL and CIO—stepped across the threshold into a new year without strong White House ties which have marked the phenomenal growth of unionism since 1933.

There was strong evidence that President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower, at least at the start, will respect the opinions and listen to the argument of organized labor leaders. At the head of the Labor Department, and sitting in the new cabinet, will be Martin P. Durkin, a leader in the AFL for many years, a Democrat who hopes to recast the Taft-Hartley Act, the nation's basic labor law.

Both the AFL and CIO say they want to get together again on the elusive question of labor unity. The White House and Congress are now considered in unfriendly hands than at any time in the past 20 years, a condition which leads some observers to feel that the AFL and CIO would want to close ranks and present a solid front.

Even so, it is strictly speculative whether organic unity will come in the next 12 months.

... Rowland Evans Jr.

AMERICAN agriculture faces economic question marks. Will farm income and prices ease off further from recent postwar levels? Will the cost of producing crops and livestock continue an uptrend

18—Senate kills bill for St. Lawrence development.

21—Eisenhower slams Taft for "theft" of delegates. Taft claims 603 or 604 votes on first ballot.

23—500 U.N. planes smash North Korean power plants.

27—Congress enacts McCarran-Walter immigration bill over veto.

28—Congress votes modified price controls until next April 30.

30—Stevenson says no once more.

31—Truman says he won't invoke Taft-Hartley because some steel companies plot against public interest. Russia vetoes U.N. probe of its charges on germ warfare.

6—Liner United States sets speed mark of 3 days, 10 hours, 40 minutes to England. Mexico elects government candidate for president without violence.

7—GOP convention opens with keynote by MacArthur, after Ike wins first test on seating delegates. Congress adjourns after restoring \$1 billion to Atomic Energy Commission.

9—GOP votes for Ike on disputed Georgia and Texas delegates, reversing commitments.

11—Eisenhower nominated on first ballot; Senator Richard M. Nixon for Veep. UN planes blast Pyongyang.

15—Senator Harry T. Byrd walks off with re-nomination. Government discloses Navy Sky-rocket plane hit 1238 m.p.h.

17—Bayard Peakes confesses killing stenographer because American Physical Society, her employer, had spurned his thesis.

23—Gen. Mohammed Naguib Bey takes over Egyptian government in coup.

24—Steel strike settled at White House conference. Living costs hit all time high.

26—Stevenson nominated for President; Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama for Veep. King Farouk abdicates. Eva Peron dies.

28—Senator Brian McMahon dies of cancer.

29—Air Force asserts "flying saucers" are natural phenomena.

3—Olympic games end with U.S. winning unofficial point total over Russia.

15—U.S. lifts regulation X curbing housing credit. Eisenhower criticizes Stevenson for jokes in campaign; Adlai says Ike surrendered to Taft.

17—Tito's secret marriage revealed.

2—Truman says GOP master minds risk World War III.

3—Eisenhower finishes triumphant southern tour. British unions demand further nationalization. Nun reveals Bishop Francis X. Ford died in Chinese prison after mistreatment.

52—Jet plane blast kills 29 at British air show.

7—General Naguib seizes control of Egypt.

9—Senator McCarthy bowls over GOP opposition for renomination in Wisconsin.

10—Six nations in coal-steel pool draft united Europe treaty. Israel and West Germany agree on \$822,000 payment for anti-semitic acts.

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that started with the war? Will farmers be forced to go further into debt to continue present production and living standards or will they start easing up on their buying?

Most economists expect the domestic demand for farm products to continue relatively high for most of 1953. Much will depend upon the pattern of government spending. Some retraction in such spending could result in a reduction in employment and a consequent decline in demand for food and fiber products.

On the unfavorable side are indications that the foreign demand for American farm products may be smaller, largely because of a shortage of dollars in overseas areas.

Farm experts generally expect 1953 farm returns to drop below 1952 but not greatly so. They expect government farm price support programs to be effective in preventing any sharp decline. A Republican administration will take over from a Democratic one, but few changes are expected before 1954 in government farm-aid policies.

... Ovid A. Martin

WOMEN will hold the nation's money bags in 1953. Appointment of Mrs. Ivy Baker Priest as Treasurer of the United States and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby as Federal Security Administrator is proof that Uncle Sam believes in turning over the pay check to the lady of the house.

Since this is the second time a woman has been named Treasurer, it seems that the gentlemen of both parties are agreed that women are best at managing the money.

This is a talent developed from long experience as Mrs. U.S.A. struggled with the household budget and learned to appreciate the value of a dollar.

Effects of the new importance of women in the fiscal departments of the government probably will be felt in other fields. Big business as well as government is realizing that it takes a woman to keep a balanced budget.

... Dorothy Roe

YEAR-ROUND air conditioning is certain to hold the limelight in the new home of 1953. Heating plant manufacturers are concentrating on summer air cooling for the house. Installation in homes priced upward from \$10,000 and \$12,000 has been shown to be practicable.

A big building year is in prospect. Two government agencies see new construction activity in 1953 destined for a new peak—"perhaps rising about \$1 billion over the \$32½ billion apparent for 1952." About as many private dwelling units are expected to be started as in 1952.

Private observers, however, think it will depend on (1) general business conditions, and (2) Congress. They note that federal rent control is due to end April 30. Public housing will drop. Building materials may be even more plentiful. Interest rates will be seen creeping upward.

Prices of farm real estate may continue upward, but at a slower pace, according to the Institute of Farm Brokers.

Commercial construction may jump by one-fourth. Public utilities construction, school building, highway work, military and naval installations are all on the boom chart.

... David G. Bareuther

EDUCATION will continue to wage a losing battle against new enrollments, overcrowded classrooms, shortages in teachers and inflated dollars. More than 500,000 youngsters will attend double sessions or other make-do arrangements at the elementary level, with growing signs of similar difficulties at the secondary school level. This despite the fact that state and local units will pour 370 million more dollars into schools this year than last, according to the National Education Association and U.S. Office of Education.

First emphasis will be placed on the recruitment of teachers and in improving the preparation of teachers in the universities and colleges.

... David Taylor Marke

TELEVISION is on the boom again. It's due to revival of the licensing and construction of new stations, the first of which are going into areas which have not had television.

Appearance of so many new stations cannot but help influence the sales of receivers. This already has been noticed, with manufacturers anticipating their best record yet in 1953. They hope to be able to turn out around 6,000,000 sets to bring the nation's total well along toward 30,000,000.

... C. E. Butterfield

HOLLYWOOD looks forward to 1953 with the same cautious optimism of recent years. Postwar years have been rocky for the film industry. The battle for the entertainment dollar has been a tough one, with inflation and television as the chief adversaries. But the movie industry manages to smile and survive, despite the prophets of doom.

Hollywood's take is nothing like the wartime boom, but profits should remain on an even keel in 1953.

It's doubtful if 1953 will see any marriage of the big film companies and television, shotgun or otherwise. The movie minds are still skeptical about how TV can pay for the enormous cost of running big film studios.

... Bob Thomas

ALTHOUGH there have been many dire predictions recently about the future of the legitimate theater on Broadway, a round-up of plans for the coming year indicates that "the fabulous invalid" will again take on new life. Gay musicals amid historical scenes dominate the categories now promised at this early stage.

... Mark Barron

18—Nixon confirms he accepted \$18,235 from 76 private individuals to cover expenses in office.

Joe Shover, Truman's aide, dies. Russia blocks Japan from U.N. by 52nd veto.

23—Nixon makes national TV address disclosing finances; leaves fate to GOP committee. Rocky Marciano knocks out Joe Walcott for heavyweight title. Dodgers win National League pennant.

24—Eisenhower says Nixon is vindicated. French submarine with 48 disappears.

26—Yanks win American League pennant, replacing Baltimore.

28—Stevenson reports 10-year income at \$500,046 and taxes paid at \$211,980.

30—Truman asserts Eisenhower harmed country by failing to recognize Russian threat early.

31—Hallowe'en riot by Ohio State Penitentiary convicts ends with \$1,000,000 damage. Mrs. Dixie Lee Crosby, wife of crooner Bing, dies.

4—Eisenhower wins Presidency in landslide, cracking the record. "South" GOP takes control of House and Senate.

6—Nobel prizes awarded to Dr. Edward Miles of Harvard and Deshpande Bloch of Stanford for nuclear research; Francois Mauriac, for literature.

7—Reds repulsed in heavy attacks on Sniper Ridge.

8—Chaim Weizmann, Israeli president, dies at 77.

9—Philip Murray, CIO president, dies.

10—Trygve Lie announces resignation as secretary-general of the U.N.

11—Gen. Van Fleet says heavy October fighting saved combat efficiency of at least two communist armies in Korea.

13—Abraham H. Feller, general counsel to U.N., plunges to death from 12th floor window.

14—Atomic Energy Commission reports "satisfactory" hydrogen bomb experiments at Eniwetok.

18—Nat Holman, basketball coach, suspended by CCNY in probe of 1951 dumping scandal.

21—William Green, AFL president, dies at 62.

23—Army chief of staff Gen. Nur Mahmud takes over rule of Iraq, martial law declared after mobs fire U.S. information Service building in Baghdad.

30—Saar votes against rejoining Germany.

1—Eisenhower names Martin P. Durkin, a Democrat who voted for Stevenson, as his Secretary of Labor in new Cabinet.

3—Ike starts three-day tour of Korea, fulfilling campaign pledge. Taft calls Ike's choice of Durkin as labor secretary in new Cabinet an "incredible" appointment.

4—Walter P. Reuther, president of United Auto Workers, is new president of the CIO, succeeding the late Philip Murray.

8—New Cabinet aides confer with Eisenhower aboard cruiser Helena off Wake Island. Morocco riots kill 50. Itzhak Ben-Zvi elected second president of Israel.

9—Eisenhower asks Gen. MacArthur to confer with him about his plan for ending the war in Korea.

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