

Foreign Aid Faces Knife in Congress

A TOP problem for the Eisenhower Administration is how to keep Congress from slicing too much off appropriations for foreign aid.

If the present mood on Capitol Hill prevails, the program stands to suffer drastically. Many lawmakers feel foreign aid outlays offer the most attractive field for budget cutting.

There is much sentiment in home constituencies for halting foreign aid. The over-all lack of enterprise in Europe in supplementing U. S. aid is one reason. Congressmen, searching for ways to economize in line with campaign promises, are keenly aware of dissatisfaction on the part of Americans when it comes to foreign aid.

The administration of the foreign aid program needs streamlining. There have been flagrant cases of waste and haphazard methods of appropriating funds to different needy areas. The Eisenhower Administration is out to cut down on waste and tighten up the direction of the program in an effort to save it from extinction. The President and his top foreign policy advisors are on record as approving the continuance of the program. But Congress wants more than streamlining. Key members of both Houses have emphasized that foreign aid is in for the knife if the Europeans themselves don't come up with some bonafide assurances that they are going to pitch in.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Mutual Security Administrator Harold E. Stassen are touring Europe with the express purpose of impressing West European leaders with the sense of urgency Eisenhower repeatedly has expressed for speedily building up the Western defense front against communism. They will try to get some definite assurances that Europe is ready to get down to business on such heretofore controversial issues as the European army, for example.

As things stand now, the European army is still on paper. The job is to build it—and fast.

Even if Dulles can help save the European army idea from the scrap heap, the new U. S. High Commissioner in Bonn, Dr. James B. Conant, (whose confirmation was challenged by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R-Wisc., because of a statement the former Harvard president made about private schools being a "divisive influence." McCarthy, a Catholic layman, felt the statement reflected on parochial schools.) still will have the job of helping West German Chancellor Adenauer get the plan approved in parliament. Strong Socialist opposition will be fighting them on every point.

Conant will also face the task of acting quickly to bolster American prestige and influence in Germany, and to shake up and strengthen his own big staff in Bonn.

Death In London

SINCE early December, a series of death-dealing fogs has blanketed London. In December alone, it killed 6,000 people—and the January toll is not in yet.

The fog, laden with industrial filth, including sickening sulphuric acid, has brought severe illness to hundreds of thousands, grounded airplanes, dirtied clothing, curtains and buildings and slowed commerce to a virtual standstill. The economic loss already runs in the millions.

The death toll so far in this winter of daytime darkness nearly equals the toll of 6,957 killed by Nazi bombers in September, 1940, worst month of the World War II blitz. The final toll undoubtedly will far surpass it.

"It's almost on the scale of mass extermination," cried Marcus Lipton, Laborite member of the House of Commons.

Many Londoners, coughing grit and feeling vague aches in the chest, are frightened. There is uncertainty over whether anything effective can be done. There is a clamor for government action to halt industries around the metropolis to ease the content of poison in the fog. There is also a drive on to cut down on home chimney fires.

Almost every London house has several fireplaces and there is a chimney for every one. Most Londoners burn soft coal in their fireplaces, and this shoots soot and more fumes into the air.

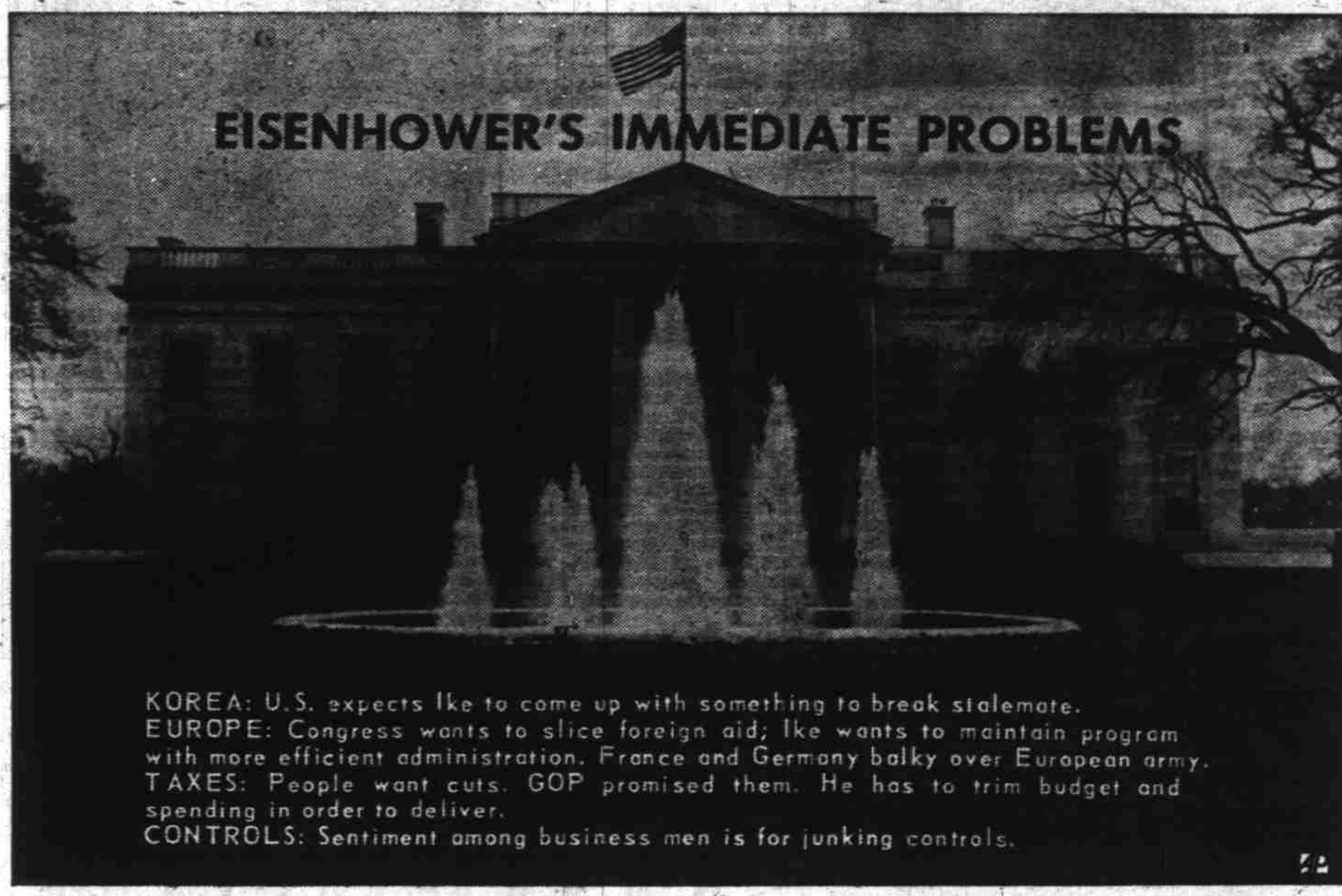
It all adds up to a black, nauseating smog which people can taste as well as smell. There is almost no escape from it because it seeps into houses and office buildings.

The polluted air causes a strain on the hearts of people whose respiratory systems are diseased or weakened. It also brings bronchitis and pneumonia. Most deaths attributed to the fog have been among people with heart trouble or respiratory diseases.

Aside from bringing sickness and death, the fog has cut visibility to zero. Opera fans in the galleries of many theaters have demanded their money back because they couldn't see the stage. Electricians in the wings have spotlighted the wrong dancers at ballet theaters.

The WORLD This WEEK

ADMINISTRATION: Efficiency Heralds New Policy Shifts



KOREA: U.S. expects Ike to come up with something to break stalemate.
EUROPE: Congress wants to slice foreign aid; Ike wants to maintain program with more efficient administration. France and Germany balky over European army.
TAXES: People want cuts. GOP promised them. He has to trim budget and spending in order to deliver.
CONTROLS: Sentiment among business men is for junking controls.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S Administration has taken over Washington's multitudinous Federal agencies and bureaus with a will to do or die.

In department after department, the President's chiefs have issued orders for a full day's work for a full day's pay, a full 40-hour week, and staggered lunch hours. Efficiency is the word.

The campaign to tighten up all along the line fulfills expectations. The President apparently has put first emphasis on efficiency. Changes in policy will come later.

President Eisenhower's basic blueprint for U. S. domestic and foreign policies in the next four years will be spelled out in his first State of the Union message before Congress Monday.

Despite the President's insistence on secrecy during official White House conferences, some reports on his intentions have leaked out.

large tax cuts cannot be expected soon. White House observers think Administration officials will try to come up with some moderate cuts in line with present laws. For example, the excess profits tax is due to expire June 30 under present law. Unless things change, the Administration is likely to let it die. Individual income taxes under present law are due for cuts a year from now. Some Congressmen want to cut them sooner.

The Congressional delegation to the White House urged the lifting of price and wage controls.

One member of Congress predicts the President will report on his Korean inspection trip without making any immediate recommendations or disclosing what future course he intends to take.

President Eisenhower's Cabinet was finally made complete by Senate confirmation of Charles E. Wilson as Secretary of Defense after the former president of General Motors agreed to dispose of \$2,500,000 worth of stock.

Senators raised the same objections over Robert T. Stevens as Secretary of the Army and Harold E. Talbot as Secretary of the Air Force as they did over Wilson. Both men held stock in corporations doing business with the Defense Department.

The furor over these appointments underlined the fact that President Eisenhower's administrators, although good business men, had much to learn about dealings with Congress, where political savvy is what counts.

President Eisenhower's Cabinet was finally made complete by Senate confirmation of Charles E. Wilson as Secretary of Defense after the former president of General Motors agreed to dispose of \$2,500,000 worth of stock.

Senators raised the same objections over Robert T. Stevens as Secretary of the Army and Harold E. Talbot as Secretary of the Air Force as they did over Wilson. Both men held stock in corporations doing business with the Defense Department.

The furor over these appointments underlined the fact that President Eisenhower's administrators, although good business men, had much to learn about dealings with Congress, where political savvy is what counts.

GIs Wait In Korea

THE course the new President of the United States chooses to follow in Korea will be designed primarily to break the exhaustive stalemate there.

Outside observers can do more than guess at what future U. S. policy in Korea will be. Best estimate at present seems to be that U.N. forces in Korea will try a strong, but limited, offensive while the Navy exerts pressure on the China mainland by blockade. The South Korean army may be the keystone of this plan.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. J. Lawton Collins, touring Korea, said the retirement of Eighth Army Commander, Gen. James A. Van Fleet, does not necessarily imply a change in U.N. policy in Korea. Collins' trip undoubtedly is connected with the President's desire to get on top of the war problem in a hurry, however.

Collins conferred with Van Fleet and U.N. Far East Commander, Gen. Mark W. Clark in Seoul. He also was on hand in Toyko for the arrival of Gen. Van Fleet's successor, Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.

It was Collins' seventh tour of the battlefield since the Korean war began two and one-half years ago. He was briefed at headquarters of American infantry divisions and also talked with captured Reds.

Collins remarked that he was impressed with the improved condition of the South Korean army. South Korean President Syngman Rhee gave credit for building up his country's army to Van Fleet. Rhee conferred South Korea's highest award on Van Fleet and declared:

"His great spirit has inspired our people to redouble efforts in support of our military forces and restored their faith in support of democratic principles."

Lt. Gen. Taylor, an old friend of Van Fleet's, is one of the most colorful higher ranking officers in the Army. He has a background of oriental studies and duty that especially fit him for a Far East command, as well as a brilliant combat service as the Eighth Army since its organization during the summer of 1944. Its first chief was Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, who led it in the liberation of the Philippines in company with Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army. After Eichelberger, Lt. Gen. Walton S. Walker led the Eighth until he was killed in a jeep accident at Christmas, 1950. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway succeeded Walker and held command until he took over Gen. Douglas MacArthur's post as Far East Commander and was succeeded by Van Fleet.

U.S. Jets Patrolling Japan Set to Tangle with Soviets

THE nearest of the Russian-held Kurile Islands lies only four and one-half miles from northeastern Japan. At the speed of jet fighters and bombers, that distance is covered in about 24 seconds.

U. S. military authorities know that Russian jet bombers are based in strength in the Kuriles and on Sakhalin Island—within easy striking distance of every major Japanese city.

Guarding the northern outposts of Japan is a spreading chain of radar stations. Backing these up are newly-reinforced squadrons of U. S. Sabre jets, slower F-84 Thunderjets and radar-directed anti-aircraft guns.

When Russian planes approach Japanese territory, as they do almost daily, a radar warning sets off a defensive alert. Sabre jets and Thunderjets streak down icy runways and soar skyward on missions of interception. Their orders: Shoot to kill.

Since the Japanese Government, with U. S. approval, warned that hostile aircraft violating Japanese territory would be shot down, U. S. pilots patrolling northern Japan have been ready to tangle with Russian planes on a business basis.

U. S. air officers estimate the Russians have perhaps 1,000 fighters and bombers at dozens of bases on Sakhalin and in the Kuriles.

Russian IL-28 medium jet bombers, capable of carrying an atomic bomb, have been observed by U. S. pilots and recorded on U. S. radar screens. Some have crossed the Japanese border, either by accident or design. Hundreds of speedy MIG-15 fighters, also known to be based in the island chain, would act as a screen for an IL-28 fleet should Russia decide to strike Japan.

The Russians make a practice of parading the IL-28's back and forth between Sakhalin and Kurile bases. As in Korea, the U. S. Air Force is greatly outnumbered. U. S. air officers, charged with responsibility for defending Japan, have tried to balance the scales by tightening up patrols and radar defense.

The situation in Japan illustrates one big advantage the Russians hold.



U. S. SABREJET AT WORK

U. S. Air Force and Navy planes carry the lion's share of the burden in Korea, and all of it in Japan. Russia is free to put her best pilots and equipment in the Kuriles and on Sakhalin, if she wants to, relying

on satellite forces to tie down Western forces elsewhere.

The unequal balance is evaded up somewhat by the superiority of U.S. pilots and crews—amply demonstrated in Korean air battles.

In Short

Disclosed: by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio), that he is ready to introduce five bills proposing 15 changes in the Taft-Hartley Labor Act.

Announced: by officials of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, that a safe new vaccine against polio has worked in a few humans, and probably will get large scale trials on children this summer. The vaccine gives humans and animals antibodies (natural disease-fighters) that can prevent invading viruses from doing damage) against all three types of polio virus.

Negotiating, friends of former President Harry S. Truman, in order to arrange publication of his memoirs it a figure that will enable him to pursue a life of complete freedom as the Democratic party's elder statesman. One New York publishing company reportedly has offered to pay a sum expected to run in excess of a half million dollars over a period of several years.

Announced: by the Atomic Energy Commission, plans to construct a new 29-million-dollar explosives assembly plant in southwest Illinois. Simultaneously, the Commission announced it will conduct a series of tests involving "new and improved" atomic weapons—plus some 16,000 troops—beginning in March on the Yucca Flats of the Nevada desert.

Convicted: former government economist William W. Remington, on two counts of perjury in his second Federal court trial. Remington was accused of falsely denying he passed U.S. secrets to Russia.

(All Rights Reserved, AP Newsfeatures)

Dulles Pushes for Positive American Cold War Strategy

U.S. foreign policy under Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will emphasize a positive approach to the cold war.

The old policy of containment of Communist expansion already is well on the way to being dumped. The containment policy, Dulles believes, was foredoomed to failure because it was a purely defensive policy. A defensive policy, he has stated, never wins against an aggressive policy.

The new Secretary of State wants to restudy and reappraise present U. S. foreign policy from top to bottom. He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he hoped to accomplish this first of all.

"Present policies have in them many good elements," Dulles testified, "but, on the other hand, the situation has changed and deteriorated in many parts of the world."

"Many of the hopes we had, today are of dubious validity, and I believe that our policies—all require a study to be sure we come up with something that is best. I hope that before the end of the year we will be able to come up with either fresh policies or with a fresh conviction that the existing policies are the best we can find. I hope that, in most cases, we can find better policies."



DULLES

Essentially, Dulles wants to shift from what he considers the negativism of the containment policy to the aggressiveness of an intense moral-pressure campaign. He wants to use psychological warfare and propaganda to beat the Russians at their own game.

In line with Dulles' contention that not enough attention is being paid to attempts to undermine the Russians at home and in their satellite countries, President Eisenhower

appointed a cold war psychological strategy board. The board will search for ways to make U. S. strategy in psychological warfare more "unified and dynamic."

"I ask you to recall," Dulles told Senators, "that Soviet Communism has spread from controlling 200 million people some seven years ago, to controlling 800 million today, and it has done that by methods of political warfare and propaganda and has not actually used the Red Army as an open aggressive force in accomplishing that."

"Surely if they can use moral and psychological force, we can use it and to take a negative defeatist attitude is not an approach which is conducive to our own welfare, or in conformity with our own historical ideas..."

In these statements, all before the Foreign Relations Committee, the Secretary of State emphasized his desire to see U. S. policy switch from one of waiting to see what the Kremlin does next to one which asserts itself before the Kremlin acts—one which has a chance of keeping the Russians off balance instead of vice versa.

Whether it will succeed or not is anybody's guess. One thing, at least, has been overlooked. That is the ruthlessness with which the Russians wage their political warfare. Can the U.S. match propaganda dished out by a power that holds a knife at the backs of its satellites?

Dulles points out that the Soviets have refrained from using the Red Army as an "open aggressive force" in pulling 800 million people into their orbit. Nevertheless, the Red Army was present as an occupying force in every country that went Communist with the exception of China—and it can safely be assumed that Red Army advisors were in action there too.

Specifically, Dulles says he wants to see the U.S. adopt methods short of general war which will seek to liberate captive peoples. Critics of this policy fear it may force the Kremlin's hand—something our European Allies are very much disturbed about.

Quotes

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.): "I think the Democratic party is still the majority party in the nation. We were met with a combination of circumstances that caused us to lose the election."

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson: "I shall do my best to serve and strengthen America and the free world... not as a business man nor as a member of a particular party, but as one of many citizens in a great crusade that must not fail."

IT HAPPENED IN JANUARY

3—3rd Congress opens.

5—Winston Churchill arrives for visit, sees President Eisenhower.

8—Georges Bidault is named new French foreign minister by new Premier Rene Mayer, replacing Robert Schuman, advocate of European cooperation.

9—President Truman asks Federal budget of \$78.6 billion.

12—Pope Pius invests 24 new Cardinals in Vatican ceremonies.

13—Russians announce arrest of nine Jewish doctors on charges of plotting to kill top Soviet leaders on instructions of Zionist organizations, American and British intelligence.

15—Runaway train rams Union Station in Washington, injuring more than 50. Two ex-GIs seized in Vienna as Soviet spies. British base plot to restore Hitler policies in Germany with arrest of seven ex-Nazis.

19—Iran's Parliament extends for one year complete powers of Premier Mossaddegh.

20—Dwight D. Eisenhower, takes oath as 34th U. S. President. Mr. Truman borrows presidential railroad car for return to Independence, Mo.

21—Federal jury in New York convicts 13 secondary Red leaders of conspiring to teach overthrow of the

government.

22—Announced U. S. battle casualties in Korea total 128,971, an increase of 250 in a week. Charles E. Wilson, Ike's nominee for Secretary of Defense, agrees to sell \$2.5 million in General Motors stock, clearing way for Senate confirmation.

23—Gen. James A. Van Fleet, U. S. Eighth Army commander in Korea, will retire March 31, his successor: Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.

27—Secretary of State Dulles says new U.S. foreign policy aims at defeating Red encirclement by cultivating desire for freedom behind Iron Curtain.

Dates

Monday, February 2

Ground Hog Day. If the woodchuck comes out of hibernation, winter is, by tradition, over.

Trial of Fred Saigh, owner of the St. Louis Cardinals, for income tax evasion opens in St. Louis.

Tuesday, February 3

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Mutual Security Administrator Harold Stassen arrive in London on first stop in their European fact-finding tour for President Eisenhower.