



# THE WORLD THIS WEEK



## Korea Truce May Not Affect Basic Trend of U.S. Business

### Allied Guesswork Looms at Bermuda

By WILLIAM L. RYAN  
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WHEN the western Big Three get together in Bermuda (if a French government will stay in office long enough to permit it) their biggest and most serious job will be attempting to figure out what comes next in today's colossal world chess game.

Much depends upon the intelligence of their guess. It can mean the difference between collective strength and disorganized weakness. It can mean the difference between resisting future aggression or being obliged to meekly bow to it. It can even mean the difference between peace and World War III.

With each gust of what Sir Winston Churchill calls "the wind of conciliation" from the East, it becomes just a little more difficult for the West to maintain and bolster its collective security effort. It would be utter folly to assume that Moscow was unaware of this or was not capitalizing on it.

**Western Sentiment**  
The longing for peace in Britain, France and America is so strong that it can create tremendous pressures which could force a convulsive movement away from the wearying but necessary preparation for eventualities to come.

Gestures toward peace, no matter how much cynical calculation might be behind them, are grasped eagerly. Memories in a democracy seem inconceivably short. Against an interminable record of cynical disregard for solemn compacts, the wishful "maybe this time they mean it" provides a fertile field for sowing discord among allies.

The statesmen who gather in Bermuda, therefore, will likely be weighing carefully the professions of good will touted on Pravda's front pages against the insister articles in the world Communist press. What do these say?

**Future Tactics Emphasized**  
These articles advertise the future program with an emphasis inescapable for anyone accustomed to breaking down the language-within-a-language jargon of Moscowism. They mean a program aimed first at disuniting the western world, and second at adapting the Moscow program abroad to the specific conditions of each country.

The whole program, says the Communist press, is based on a granite foundation of "proletarian internationalism." And what is proletarian internationalism? Pravda defines it as a movement which "stands for the liberation of the proletariat of all countries and the national liberation struggle of oppressed peoples."

What does this instruction mean to the Communist leaders of France, of Britain, of America, of Latin America, of Asia and the Middle East? Pravda, once again, supplies the answer. Proletarian internationalism, it says, "requires the correct assessment in each country of national characteristics with regard to international and internal circumstances." That is, the Communist must adjust himself to local conditions and not follow the Stalinist-Marxist book out the window.

**Direction From Moscow**  
The 19th Communist Party Congress last October all but openly announced this campaign—a campaign of talking peace while carrying on an underground war. Communists abroad were told they and the Soviet party needed one another and that the Soviet party's main duties included "establishing brotherly connections with the workers of all countries."

And what about peace? Will the Communists stop this activity if there is a big power agreement?

Moscow itself has answered this, many times over, and still today answers it the same way. There can be no "transition to Communism," says Moscow, in circumstances of "capitalist encirclement." So long as any strong capitalist state exists, there will be capitalist encirclement. This capitalist encirclement must eventually be eliminated by force.

This is the program which deserves the closest scrutiny by the statesmen at Bermuda. One could say that "maybe" since the death of Stalin the program does not still hold true. But the evidence—all the evidence the West has to go by—is totally against it.

### KOREAN WAR REACHES CLIMAX AS SOUTH KOREANS BALK



AS ALLIED AND COMMUNIST truce negotiators at Panmunjom approached an agreement for ending three costly years of war in Korea, there was rejoicing that an end to the blood-letting was in sight. But there was grave concern that South Korea, flatly opposed to the United Nations truce proposals, might wreck any cease fire. The South Korean attitude created a situation in the Allied camp fraught with uncertainty and peril. With South Korean troops mopping two-thirds of the battle-

### Change in Defense Program Unlikely

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.  
Associated Press News Analyst

YOU could get almost any estimate you wanted this week of the prospects for American business, depending on which direction you were looking or who was reading the several different types of barometers.

One thing was fairly clear. The general defense effort, not Korea, was the key to the industrial situation. Korea had been discounted by business management, although the several weeks of uncertainty had its effects in the speculative security field.

There were some things to suggest that the boom had reached its peak. Chief among them, were governmental reminders that the defense program would not continue forever at the present rate. There was a slight leveling off in production of goods and services, for the first time in a year and a half. But it was very slight, no sure indicator.

**Uncertainties Make Difference**  
Many observers were inclined to attribute most signs of a general leveling off to the uncertainties surrounding the foot-hold-finding of a new administration and a new Congress, and to those of the international situation.

There was considerable expression of dissatisfaction with the administration's slowness to develop a farm program, which vitally affects a large part of the economy. This was tied up with uncertainty over trade policy, although Congress was moving toward extension of the Reciprocal Trade program pending a general overhaul which President Eisenhower is pledged to support, with the administration facing determined opposition, looking toward freer foreign trade.

The U.S. faced a vast new wheat surplus and heavy exports in cotton. Cotton exports have dropped some 50 percent, and the world demand for wheat has been diminishing. Secretary Benson thinks "trade not aid" would not only help America's allies support themselves, but would greatly ease the handling of these surpluses.

The Administration-Congress picture seemed to be settling down a little bit, with party regularly making itself felt at several points of conflict. In addition to Reciprocal Trade, safe passage of other parts of the Eisenhower program before adjournment began to look surer.

**Excess Profits Tax**  
This, of course, includes the extension of the excess profits tax which business hates, but with the promise of major tax reforms, if not reductions, early next year.

Insofar as the defense program was concerned, as some of its certainties began to emerge from uncertainty, it appeared it would run along about as is for another year.

General Motors and Chrysler managements both expressed confidence in the future of domestic business by refusing to entertain a suggestion from Walter Reuther, the union leader, that they "spread the work" beyond what he feared would be the end of the boom by holding back automobile production now and so extend the period of highest demand. The managements said they couldn't perceive the approach of any such cut-off time.

**Steel Inventories Growing**  
Nevertheless, steel inventories were growing, and analysts in that industry seemed to think that next year would bring some lessening in production. There were prospects, too, of eventual changes in the steel business due to increasing needs for foreign ores.

One thing that encouraged business—one field where uncertainty was less than usual—was the ease with which the annual negotiations between automobile managements and labor had been handled, and the considerably lowered tension between steel management and the unions as their negotiations progressed. Strikes, and the prospect of strikes were far less serious than in many recent years.

The international situation, of course, contained a major field of uncertainty. The prospects of new moves after the end of Korean fighting kept the pot boiling. What the U.S. would have to put into peace or cold war were vital factors in the economy, and matters, so far as the business man was concerned, which remained in the laps of the gods.

### Italy Votes

Alcide De Gasperi's pro-American coalition emerged in this week's Italian elections as the strongest faction. But a see-saw vote put his government in peril of losing the legislative majority it needs to insure ratification of the European army plan and continue its record of power stability.

The Communists showed steady strength. The extreme right wing skyrocketed to prominence as the votes were counted. This wing is made up of monarchists and fascists. Their strength threatened to leave the parliamentary balance of power with a half-dozen minor splinter parties lined up neither with the government nor with the opposition.

The total of 28,386,610 votes cast was enormous, almost 94 per cent of the electorate. It was probably the heaviest percentage turnout in the history of modern democratic elections.

The Communist-dominated left wing seeks outright ties with Moscow. The monarchist-fascist right, highly nationalistic, wants a middle way separate from either East or West.

It is in the lower house—the Chamber of Deputies—that the De Gasperi forces now are pressed hardest. They retained control of the upper house by 125 seats of the 237 that were at issue, but won only a narrow majority in the lower chamber.

The voting results showed the center parties have slipped badly since the last parliamentary elections in 1948. Their winning margin is so thin that illness or enforced absence of any center deputy could provoke a legislative crisis of the type that has plagued France since the end of the war.

### Disaster

Neat suburban homes along streets lined with trees. Farm houses with cattle grazing nearby. That was how it was in Michigan and Ohio shortly before 9 p.m. Monday.

In seconds the homes were so much firewood. The trees were stripped of foliage. The farm houses smashed, the cattle gone.

Tornadoes did it.

Possibly a dozen twisters sliced through the area, killing more than 135.

Less than 24 hours later, the tragedy was repeated in New England. The worst tornado to strike that region in 75 years roared through central Massachusetts just before sundown killing more than 65, injuring more than 700 and leaving an estimated 2,500 persons homeless.

Worcester, Mass. was hardest hit. Outside of Worcester, the towns of Holden and Shrewsbury were particularly hard hit. About 100 houses in each community were reduced to rubble. A new \$5,000,000 machine tool plant in Worcester was levelled and a new housing development was hammered to the ground.

The vicious winds blew heavy trucks off roads, cut 100-yard-wide swaths through heavy woods, tossed automobiles around like toys. One huge truck was lifted from Ohio Route 25 and transplanted intact 400 yards away—its driver missing.

Flint, Michigan, was hard hit. Emergency hospitals were set up in factories, city buildings and other places around the town.

But the story of Coldwater Road spelled out the tragedy in Flint more graphically than anything else.

Coldwater Road is only a name today. It had been a road with modest, mostly frame wood houses. Factory workers from Flint's busy industries lived in many of them.

The twister mowed down 40 of the little frame homes.

A 60-year-old school teacher saw the tornado stalk down Coldwater Road.

"My husband and I were driving near the road," she said. "We saw it coming. It sounded like the rumbling of a train. When the lightning flashed, we could see its funnel dipping down toward Coldwater Road. We just made it home—only about a mile away—when it happened. The lights went out. We knew then it had hit."

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### Dates

**Wednesday, June 17**  
Adlai Stevenson extends fact-finding tour into Greece.

**Thursday, June 18**  
Russell Tongay scheduled to get hearing in death of swim star daughter, Kathy, Miami.

**Saturday, June 20**  
Eight western states, Alaska, Hawaii and Canada to take part in giant civil defense test.

### ARTS AND SCIENCES REPORT

#### Diva's Finale

Famed soprano Kirsten Flagstad has bid farewell to the opera stage.

Announcement of her retirement came this week in London after a huge audience in the historic Royal Exchange acclaimed her performance in Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas."

Flagstad, best-known for her Wagnerian roles, retired from the Metropolitan at the close of the 1952 season.

In its prime, Mme. Flagstad's voice had a beautiful, bell-like quality. She seemed to perform even the most difficult roles with extraordinary ease. There was a certain majesty in her deportment on the opera stage. Audiences will remember her characteristic curtsy in response to applause that was always thunderous.

Metropolitan Opera fans probably never will hear a better "Alcetes" or "Fidelio" than Mme. Flagstad's.

**Attic Discovery**  
An oil painting, believed to be the earliest known on-the-spot picture of an event in New York City's history went on display this week.

The picture was found a year ago in an attic in Clermont, upstate New York. It is unsigned, but experts attribute it to Augustine Herrman. It was executed on August 17, 1847.

Art experts regard the new find as one of the most important discoveries in American pictorial history.

The painting, only 12 1/2 by 16 inches large, now hangs in the Museum of the City of New York. It depicts the departure for Holland of former Governor General Willem Kieft to face charges of maladministration in office.

Kieft's accuser, Pastor Evardus Bogardus, who with others returning to Holland shares the canvas with him, was in turn accused of drunkenness and insubordination.

Neither was ever brought to account. The ship on which they sailed foundered in a gale in the English Channel more than a month later and they were lost.

**Science**  
Bigger and better atomic weapons are coming up.

That's the word from U. S. Atomic Energy Commission scientists. They say 1954 will be a "year of urgency." That's why they plan to boost atomic materials and weapons production more than 25 per cent in the next year.

The expanded atomic program is sure to see further experiments in the development of a hydrogen bomb. It is not likely to include anything more than research on a power plant for the proposed atomic aircraft carrier and atom-powered airplane.

Reductions already made in next year's atomic budget has forced an extension of the target date for actual construction of these.

AEC scientists are more interested in building up atomic stockpiles in the immediate future.

Research on a power plant for the proposed atomic aircraft carrier and atom-powered airplane.

**Child Training**  
There's some concern that Britain's bonnie Prince Charles may be in danger of being turned into a spoiled brat.

London's Laborite Daily Herald hints Queen Elizabeth's four-year-old heir should be shielded from his adoring public without delay.

One Herald staffer was particularly disturbed after watching young Charles ham it up for coronation crowds in front of Buckingham Palace last week.

Said the Herald: "... It doesn't seem wise that during the formative years of his childhood Prince Charles should be tempted to the feeling of self-importance which might be induced by constant applause, handkerchief waving and hysterical cries of affection."

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### NEWS BRIEFS

**Named:** by President Eisenhower, Charles Slusser, mayor of Akron, O., to be commissioner of Public Housing.

**Predicted:** by New York's Republican Rep. Daniel Reed, that a truce in Korea will "strengthen the hand of lawmakers fighting President Eisenhower's recommendation to extend the excess profits tax."

**Reported:** by the U.S. Public Health Service, that 1953 will see a new birth record set. During the first three months of the year, the Service said, births ran about 29,000 ahead of those in a similar period last year.

**Ruled:** by the Supreme Court, that Washington restaurants must serve well-behaved Negroes at regular prices. The tribunal put aside until its next term any decision on whether segregated public schools are unconstitutional.

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### CARTOON FORUM



HOW TO HAVE HIS CAKE AND EAT IT, TOO? Warner, Indianapolis Star



OUT OF PLACE IN A JET-PROPULSION AGE Cornack, Christian Science Monitor



CALCULATED RISK Vinboeck, Charleston, W. Va., Gazette

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