

# THE WORLD THIS WEEK

## Shaky Kremlin Hold on Satellites Offers Opportunities

### Ebb of Communist Power May Be Near

By WILLIAM L. RYAN  
Associated Press Foreign News Analyst

THE economic facts of life have caught up with Communist rulers, and a combination of fear and frustration may soon have heads rolling throughout the empire. The prospective meeting of the Big Three foreign ministers in Washington cannot come too soon. In the light of what has happened in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and inside the Soviet Union itself, the West urgently needs to re-examine its approach to the major issues of the day.

The situation contains innumerable possibilities, all the way from a headlong retreat of the Communists to the outbreak of a general war. All these possibilities must be examined carefully before the West, in concert, can go ahead with its planning for the future.

#### Civil War Possibilities

The possibility that events like the revolts in East Berlin and East Germany can lead to a German civil war—or to fratricidal warfare in other satellite countries—has not been lost upon leaders on either side of the iron curtain. Such a development could be the spark on the powder keg that could set off the explosion of World War III.



William L. Ryan

The Soviet press has already indicated the Kremlin is quite aware of this possibility. It probably is just as chilling and distasteful an idea for Moscow as it is for any western capital.

The idea could well be the reason for the long list of concessions offered to the East German people to curb their wrath. The concessions could easily extend to lopping off the heads of the most hated Communist leaders of East Germany—Communist Boss Walter Ulbricht, for example—and to the sudden demise of Red bosses in other satellite countries.

#### Kremlin Shows Frustration

The angry and abusive outpourings of the Kremlin, characterized by an extraordinary three-column editorial of vituperation on the front page of Pravda last week, reflect Kremlin frustration. The Moscow leaders are impaled on the horns of a dilemma. If they give in to the wrath of the Germans, they show weakness in the regime of Premier Georgi Malenkov. But give in they must, taking a long chance that the East Germans can be kept in control thereafter. Their campaign to neutralize Germany through the lure of hopes for reunification is too important to be discarded in favor of brutal suppression in the East Zone.

But signs of weakness are dangerous for the Malenkov regime. Already there are reports of the German defection spreading to Poland, Hungary and other areas of the satellite empire. Under Soviet orders, Communist leadership is being tightened all along the line. Communist bases are being brought to book for economic failures which produced the mass popular discontent, even though the real blame lies with Moscow and its enforcement of the program of heavy industry throughout the empire.

If what happened in East Germany was symptomatic of conditions elsewhere in the Soviet captive empire—and this becomes more likely with each day's dispatches—the Soviet Union would have reason to be fearful.

#### Threats Loom

Such situations carry the threat of war, but the Kremlin would be aware that more than a half million troops in its satellite empire would be unreliable. Moreover, the situations carry a threat to the Moscow regime itself.

It requires no penetrating analysis to disclose a very real fear of war among the Soviet people, fed all these years by Soviet propaganda and nourished by the memories of the last war's horrors.

It is just as evident that the Moscow regime, none too secure at home, is not too trustful of its own army leaders. There has been an insistent campaign in the Soviet press to convince the people that "heroes, generals and statesmen" should not be glorified, that it is only the people themselves who make history. Throughout the campaign is an indication of nervousness with regard to the Soviet army's potentialities.

An army revolt against Communist power in the USSR need not necessarily start within Soviet borders. The well trained,

disciplined troops outside the Soviet borders also could constitute a threat, should the right "hero" come along to lead a military uprising. It is not at all beyond the bounds of possibility that the troops in East Germany could be so led in time of crisis.

#### Another Possibility

Such thoughts might well prove a deterrent to Moscow. But the West could hardly bank upon such developments. Should the prospect of civil war loom clearly in Germany, the West would be obliged to assume that Soviet troops would remain loyal. The possibility of World War III would become very real.

The foreign ministers' conference will be vitally important. If ever a solid front against the Kremlin was needed, it is now, when the Communist world gives every evidence of being caught off balance.

A united western front now would stand a good chance of success in keeping the Communists on the backward run. If economic conditions in East Germany, Eastern Europe and even Communist China are going to be alleviated, there must be a decided effect upon the Soviet industrialization program and the Soviet timetable. There will, even in all likelihood, be a strong economic effect within the borders of the USSR itself, to say nothing of the political impact in the subjugated Soviet republics.

Unquestionably, the western foreign ministers will examine all these possibilities most carefully, perhaps with rising hopes that the ebb of Communist power is at hand, brought about by Communism's own self-devouring mechanism and without the horrors of a new war.

### News Briefs

**Reported:** by the Aircraft Industries Association, that scheduled airlines have carried more than 166 million passengers since passage of the Air Commerce Act in 1926.

**Changed:** by the White House, the title of James B. Conant from U. S. High Commissioner in Germany to ambassador. The chiefs of the West German diplomatic missions in Washington, London and Paris also were raised to the rank of ambassador.

**Announced:** by the Defense Department, that more than half the men who entered military service since the Korean war began are still on active duty three years later.

**Disclosed:** by the Japanese ministry of transport, that Japan hopes to begin its first commercial air flights across the Pacific in November.

### CARTOONISTS VIEW TWO THORNY ISSUES



IS IT LOADED?



IT'S NOT THE WEATHER

## ARTS AND SCIENCES REPORT

### Music Note

The boss of America's music makers, James C. Petrillo, seldom goes in for diplomacy. But he plans to take a fling at it during his current European visit. Petrillo wants to talk to Denmark's King Frederik IX about some long-hair phonograph recordings the king makes from time to time. The recordings have Mr. Petrillo ruffled because they sometimes find their way into U.S. radio stations.

So, Petrillo will drop in on the king and ask him to promise not to permit the use of his recordings for commercial purposes.

It will be just a heart-to-heart talk, says the American Federation of Musicians chief.

### Science

Armed with 30,000 hypodermic needles and 15,000 syringes, doctors this week threw a million dollar punch at the serious polio outbreak in Montgomery, Ala. It was the first mass attack on polio with the scarce anti-polio serum gamma globulin.

The serum provides immunity for only four weeks, but doctors hoped it would get the highly susceptible younger children through the worst of the summer polio season.

The Office of Defense Mobilization flew in 67 gallons of gam-

ma globulin. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis provided the hypodermics, syringes and other equipment and footed much of the estimated \$1,000,000 inoculation tab.

Emergency centers for administration of the injections were set up in 12 white and Negro schools in Montgomery. Long before the hour the centers were scheduled to open, lines began forming.

Health authorities and National Foundation officials emphasized the gamma globulin tends only to ward off polio paralysis, but does not prevent the disease. Authorities hoped to cut the incidence of polio in Montgomery by 80 per cent with the injections.

The National Foundation announced, meanwhile, that a mass test of a new polio vaccine on as many as a half million U.S. children may be undertaken this year.

The vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas Salk of the University of Pittsburgh will be used if the experiment is carried out. Basil O'Connor, director of the Foundation, said the vaccine had shown enough promise to warrant such a large-scale test.

Under the tentative program, a half million children would be

given the vaccine and a similar number would get something else. Should the test be undertaken late this year, results could not be known until the fall of 1954, O'Connor said.

This year is shaping up as another heavy polio year—perhaps the heaviest, but 1953 may provide the final answers in the fight against the disease.

### Education

A study of 522 school systems in the U. S. shows teachers tend to veer away from controversial issues in the classroom because of apprehension over Congressional investigating committees. Results of the study were reported this week at the annual convention of the National Education Association in Miami Beach.

The convention's keynote speaker, Dr. Walter F. Tunks, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Akron, O., said:

"It may be that communism has filtered into some of our schools and churches. Whatever screening is necessary should be done locally by those to whom the schools and churches are responsible, rather than by Congressional committees too far removed from the facts and too

often actuated by partisan politics."

He labelled the "recklessness of those who defend freedom by ways and means that are in themselves a denial of freedom" the real threat to the American way of life.

Other educators emphasized that children "cannot be reared in a vacuum and be expected to become competent in citizenship."

Dr. Martin Essex, superintendent of schools at Lakewood, O., urged school boards to develop orderly procedures to deal with "false super-patriots and fear groups that militantly prevent free inquiry."

The convention also took up the teacher shortage, building needs, finances, and enrollment increases. The association is made up of 450,000 teachers and an affiliated membership of 950,000.

### Quotes

**Lt. Gen. John W. O'Daniel**, commander-in-chief of U.S. ground forces in the Pacific: "The war in Indochina is in the process of being won, thanks to the development of a Viet Nam army and excellent cooperation with the French."

**Oscar Castello**, acting defense secretary of the Philippines: "If the Communists decide on large-scale war, they could make a rapid southward sweep of Asian countries. We may find ourselves in a situation similar to the darkest days of 1942."

**Sen. Alexander Wiley**, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee: "The Soviet Union which appeared to be so strong, which seemed magnanimously to be tossing noble concessions to the West, is now shown to be a desperate, fear-ridden giant. The powder keg of subjugated peoples could blow sky-high over night."

### Church Disavows Reds

Delegates to the World Methodist Convocation on Evangelism in Philadelphia were concerned over allegations the churches have been infiltrated by Communists. (See "Education.")

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam challenged critics of the church to "name one clergyman who holds a position of large responsibility in any Protestant Church who is a member of the Communist party."

Bishop Oxnam previously has taken issue with Rep. Harold Velde (R-Ill.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Velde stated last March it was "entirely possible" his committee might look in-

to Communist infiltration in churches.

In a recent speech in the House, California's Republican Rep. Jackson declared Bishop Oxnam "works for the Lord on Sunday and for the Communist front the rest of the week."

Oxnam, without naming either Velde or Jackson, told the Methodist convention the charge of Communist infiltration in the church "is the refuge of scoundrels."

The convocation marked the 250th anniversary of the birth of John Wesley, founder of the Methodist church. It also signaled the opening of a six-month drive by 40,000 Methodist churches to enroll 250,000 more members—1,000 for each year since Wesley's birth.

## HARRY TRUMAN STEPS OUT ON THE TOWN



EX-PRESIDENT TALKS WITH NEW YORK CABBIERS

Private citizen Harry Truman took in the sights in New York this week. He shook hands with cabbies, posed for camera fans and had a good time for himself.

It probably couldn't happen anywhere else but in America. More than one New York hack driver might have said to his wife: "Bumped into Harry Truman on 43rd Street today. Nice guy."

But in one sense it was just like old times. Mr. Truman was talking politics and Republicans were talking back.

In his first formal speech since leaving the White House, private citizen Truman challenged budget slashes by the Eisenhower



TRUMAN OBLIGES AN AUTOGRAPH SEEKER

administration and blamed what he called a "reckless" wing of the GOP for cuts in the Mutual Security program.

The ex-President delivered a warning against lower taxes at the expense of security.

Republicans reacted immediately. Said one high GOP official: "Mr. Truman is back at the old stand—soft on economy, soft on money and soft on communism."

Other Republicans asserted the Eisenhower administration would provide a "better defense" than the Truman administration.



TAKING THE MORNING CONSTITUTIONAL IN MANHATTAN

But Harry Truman had hit on a controversial issue—even among Republicans. There was little doubt the Democrats planned to glean ammunition from the defense budget fracas on Capitol Hill for use in next year's crucial Congressional elections.

The criticism already had been offered that the GOP administration was planning to meet possible Soviet attacks on the U. S. with a well-balanced budget.

Republicans have sliced the Truman defense budget from about 41 billion dollars to 36 billion.

### U.S. Likely to Keep Its Atom Rights

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

THE cautious reaction of private enterprise to the news that the government is about ready to relinquish its stranglehold on atomic energy for industrial purposes suggests that the government is going to be the principal developer for a long time.

Congressional hearings this week brought out the idea that since only a few private interests are capable of financing reactors and the other work involved, letting anyone in on the ground floor now would create the grave risk of establishing a great new monopoly of the future which would in actuality be based on an original expenditure by the whole people.

It was also a fact that none of the interests deemed capable of taking the plunge had indicated any firm intention of putting up \$100-125,000,000 for the purpose.

**Study Groups Formed**  
In order to get the private development idea under scrutiny, the Atomic Energy Commission several months ago formed five study groups from selected industries.

In general, the reaction as reported to executive sessions of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee seemed to revolve around continued government cooperation. Some wanted the government to help finance projects. Some wanted a guaranteed market for plutonium which would be produced as a part of power projects. Some wanted the benefits of continued government research in the power as well as in the explosives field.

The AEC apparently started from the premise that there was a good precedent in the radar and other electronic work done by the government during the war as a military measure and then thrown open to commercial exploitation afterward.

**Atomic Investment**  
But the people of the United States have already made a twelve billion dollar investment for atomic development, and there was a growing feeling that the government should remain in a position to get back as much of it as possible if it ever begins to show commercial profits.

Nobody knew when this might be (though 10 years seemed about the average guess) nor whether there would actually be any great profit involved. But there was a hunch that it just might, one day, be the means of relieving some of the nation's great tax burden.

Secretary of the Interior Mc-Kay told the Congressional committee that benefits of the government's research should be spread over as wide a field as possible, meaning both large and small business. But small business had no way of getting in. Under Secretary of Commerce Walter Williams and Rep. Durham (D-NC) went on from there to how the government could retain a profitable financial interest in the processes. And that note caught the ear of a good many who were following the hearings.

**Ownership Theory**  
The idea was broached that the government should continue as the developer until the system was past the stage where such tremendous investments were necessary in what might prove to be only experiments, and until lowered costs of entering the field would invite a broad instead of a very limited section of industry.

There was little idea that industrial uses of atomic energy should, remain a government monopoly, with government operation of power plants and the like after that becomes economically feasible.

But there was a growing idea that the government should retain at least the rights that a private inventor would retain under similar circumstances.

**Disaster**  
Worried livestock men and farmers sifted the drought-dry soil of West Texas through their fingers. The furrows where plants should have been growing were filled with sand. Grazing land for dairy cattle was dry and cracked. There had been no rain for more than a month.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson made a tour of the stricken area, drew up a four-point program of government help and promised immediate aid.

The government program is designed to head off financial ruin for ranchers and farmers by:

1. Making available cotton seed and other food byproducts for herds and flocks to eat "at prices producers can afford to pay."

2. Lowering rail rates to drought areas. "We've got to get the livestock and the feed together," Secretary Benson stated.

3. Planning for a stepped-up buying program of meat and lower grade livestock. This would be a move to get lower grade livestock into consumption, not storage.

4. Working out some method for emergency credit, using existing agencies as far as possible.

Following up the Benson program, a "drought disaster relief act" was introduced in the Senate which would authorize government loans to farmers and stockmen at four per cent interest and would provide for federal purchase of feed and other supplies for resale to farmers.

President Eisenhower allocated eight million dollars in emergency relief to 152 drought-stricken counties in Texas and 40 in Oklahoma shortly after the disaster measure was introduced in the Senate.

**Business**  
The business outlook for the second half of 1953 is bright. Businessmen still say there are no signs of a recession just around the corner.

Government economists say business will pick up in the fall, after summer mass vacations and plant repairs are completed. A 13 per cent increase over last year's expansion of plants and equipment is planned.

Defense spending will continue high. Jobs will be at a peak this summer—but may be a little less plentiful by the end of the year. The cost of living may be a little easier to bear.

Auto production may face a slowdown by fall. It hit a record high in the first half. Home building may also slow down a little.

### Defense

The United States still is dangerously vulnerable to atomic attack, defense mobilization officials say.

Chief danger is the intense concentration of population and industry in a few metropolitan areas. The top 15 metropolitan areas contain 30 per cent of the total population and 40 per cent of all manufacturing employment. The situation, says one defense official, is "an open invitation to attack."

The quickest remedy, he says, is for city defense planners to organize so efficiently they will be able to develop a maximum immunity from enemy attack.