



THE WORLD THIS WEEK



Red Duel for Power May Give World a Breathing Spell

Kremlin's Goal Is To Rule the World

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press Foreign News Analyst

There is a noticeable trend in many areas of this weary world toward turning inward to problems at home. The trend may make for a period of international tranquility, but while Communist power reigns supreme in a third of the world, the tranquility will be more a mirage than an actuality.

The tendency is noticeable in Asia, where India and Pakistan seem to have made progress in improving their relations; in Egypt, where the new Republic regime of Gen. Nasser, the soldier-president, is taking stock of its own economic problems. It is noticeable among the French, who long have had a tiger by the tail in Indochina and have been wearied by the struggle.

Should the fighting in Korea be brought to an end despite the activities of President Syngman Rhee, the Chinese Communists might for a time find it wise to turn their attention to their own pressing economic problems. And with the Soviet Union apparently so occupied with its own woes at home and in the satellite empire, the world might get a breathing spell.

Retreat, Not a
Unfortunately, it probably would not be for long. Although Moscow is in retreat today, both on the home and international fronts, the retreat is by no means a rout.

Even while men and machines are at home, the directors of world Communism carry on a behind-the-scenes offensive. Unless a man on horseback should topple the Kremlin regime, there seems little hope for a lasting rest from international tension. If the present Kremlin regime gets out of its current difficulties without an explosion, the rest of the world might just as well brace itself for another long round of the same old treatment.

The transition from one-man to collective rule, an expedient found necessary after Stalin's death and the lack of an all-powerful successor, has been difficult and probably painful for Moscow. The collective leadership principle being applied now in the Communist world cannot last for long. Dictatorships cannot operate efficiently that way.

Sooner or later, the hidden tug of war in the Kremlin may be expected to be resolved one way or the other. For the winner—unless the machinery be wrecked in the struggle—the world Communist organization stands ready and waiting. There are plenty of hands available to keep the mechanism oiled.

The present Communist retreat began just after Stalin's death. As expected, it has been a tactical withdrawal of the sort invented by Lenin, father of the Russian Revolution, who instructed the Communists to retreat and even crawl ingloriously in the mud if it should be necessary to further the overall aims of world revolution.

Lid a Satellites
It is now apparent to all the world that even the severest of police state repressions were not sufficient to keep the lid on the long-bubbling resentment of 70 million people in the captive countries of middle and eastern Europe.

Now Communist Hungary has changed governments, with the "accident away from the brutal industrialization program to feed the Soviet machine. Communist rulers of Czechoslovakia have had to make gestures to the people to keep resentment from smoldering into a revolt of sheer desperation. Communist rulers of East Germany are in danger because of the open revolt against their Kremlin-directed stewardship. Communist rulers of Romania make gestures to angry peasants. Rumors of revolt seep out from sealed-off Poland.

In the attempt to mollify the 70 million with promises, gestures and threats, Moscow inadvertently exposed a similar situation closer to home, in the USSR republics. The same promises, gestures and threats held out to the people of captive lands have shown up for some time in the Soviet press, directed to the Soviet peoples. The conclusion is inescapable: there must have been widespread unrest in the USSR's home provinces, too.

Yet, despite all this, world Communism continues to keep its machinery in gear. Its underground propaganda offensive has not abated, despite honeyed words from Moscow. The international network of subversion still operates, still plans new moves.

Dates
Tuesday, July 14
Virginia primary election. Anniversary (10th), America's first world fair in New York 1853.
Wednesday, July 15
St. Swithin's Day.
Friday, July 17
American Federation of Mineral Societies meets in San Diego.
Sunday, July 19
National Farm Safety Week starts.

Plans will be made in October at the "Third World Congress" of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in Vienna. Arrangements for this important meeting are chronicled today in the Soviet press, even while it reflects worry over internal affairs.

World Congress in Vienna
The WFTU's immediate task is still to keep the west off balance, harassed by the activities of Communist-dominated trade unions. Its long-range goal still is to prepare for the day of revolt in non-Communist countries. There may be tactical retreats and delays, but that goal has not been forgotten.

The WFTU still operates as an arm of Soviet espionage and intelligence in colonial and underdeveloped countries. Other organizations—for example the World Council of Peace, the International Federation of Youth and the International Federation of Women—continue their operations as if nothing had happened inside the Communist empire these past six tumultuous months.

Those who lead such organizations do not know any more than anybody else which horse to back in the Kremlin sweepstakes. But they are banking on the Communist Party's retaining its hold in any event.

Problem of Succession
When the Kremlin is satisfied it has sufficiently mended its fences, when it has resolved the problem of succession to Stalin, it will be ready to proceed aggressively once again on the world stage. The Communist world operation can go into high gear whenever it is summoned, and it seems to matter little which personality or group of personalities calls the signals.

There probably will be more and more turning inward on the part of non-Communist nations, looking to their own domestic problems, as international tension seems to slacken. It is all to the good, so long as these nations do not lose sight of the threats from outside.

It is possible that Communist power is on the wane. It is always possible that some day it will be overthrown from within. But until and unless such an event takes place, non-Communist countries will confine their optimism largely to watching hopefully for the signs, while keeping their ranks closed and their powder dry.

TWO VIEWS OF THE KOREAN SITUATION



X MARKS THE SPOT



BIRD OF PREY

Drought

Governors of five drought-stricken states met in Amarillo, Tex., to discuss what state governments might do to help farmers and livestock men fight the disaster.

Sections of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas and New Mexico are in their fourth year of drought with pastures dried to dust and crops destroyed.

At Gov. Allan Shivers' request, Texas ministers led their congregations in prayers for rain.

Seventy-seven communities in Texas were reported rationing water. The Texas Disaster Relief Organization warned of a public health problem from water obtained from "questionable sources."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson, who a fortnight ago flew over the sections designated a disaster area by President Eisenhower, said emergency credit was needed.

"There are few problems down there that a good soaking rain would not help," Benson said, "but it is going to take time to build up moisture in sub-soil."

Benson said the government already has taken these steps:
1. Worked out a plan to make government-owned feed available at a reduced price.
2. Obtained cooperation of railroads in cutting freight rates on feed moved into the area and livestock shipped out.

3. Aided in marketing thin cattle and lower quality beef.
4. In the Senate, however, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader, called on Benson to launch a \$118-million dollar cattle purchase program and use his price support authority to try to stabilize the market.

Johnson said Benson had spoken of farm programs as "disaster insurance," but it turns out what he was talking about was "burial insurance."

Johnson said the Administration plan to provide eight million dollars in aid was "just enough to liquidate the remaining assets and (give the rancher) a coach ticket out of the disaster area."

Cows with calf sold in the Texas panhandle this weekend at from \$55 to \$100. Fifteen months ago they brought up to \$325.

ARTS & SCIENCES

Weather

The weather, in case you hadn't noticed, is gradually getting warmer.

The authority for that statement is not the perspiring shirt-sleeved man in the street but Dr. Harry Wexler, chief of the Scientific Services Division of the U.S. Weather Bureau.

While the earth has become 2.2 degrees warmer in the winter time in the last 60 years, he said the summer increase in the northern Hemisphere has been only one degree.

"That may not sound like much," said Dr. Wexler, "but it takes on significance when you realize that if the average annual temperature fell 14 degrees, we'd be back in the Ice Age."

Weathermen, incidentally, think they can do something eventually about controlling the weather.

"We could probably regulate the weather right now," he said, "if we had instruments close enough to the sun to measure variations of solar radiation. Then we could compare that with our ground measurements and learn the effect of atmospheric resistance."

When man perfects the space platform—and Dr. Wexler is confident he will one of these days—it will be possible to place instruments up above the atmosphere and gain the information.

It would not take too long after that, he said, for scientists to regulate the weather by altering the content of the atmosphere.

Royal Author

Emperor Hirohito, who likes to take off his shoes and wade in the water, has written a second book about his royal marine researches in Sagami Bay near his summer home.

Sometimes Hirohito goes cruising offshore in a small launch, often piloted by a captain or an admiral of the former imperial navy.

The emperor's last book about his seashore excursions was entitled "Charts of Opisthobranchia Species in Sagami Bay."

His new volume, published this week, is called "Charts of Ascidian Species in Sagami Bay." The royal author listed 81

different types. The imperial fishnet bagged many of these for the first time.

The emperor's summer wading and other explorations have earned him a modest reputation as a biologist. In 20 years he has uncovered many new species.

The emperor's books sell for 2,500 yen (about \$7.50), a high price in Japan. The press run is only 2,000 and the emperor is distributing many of the volumes to scientific centers and universities.

Red Genetics

The man credited with evolving the Soviet theory of genetics, ridiculed outside the Iron Curtain as political puppetry, now says the whole idea was Joe Stalin's.

When Prof. T. D. Lysenko presented his paper in 1948, many American and other scientists scoffed at it. But the theory was adopted as doctrine by the Communist Party and many Russian scientists who disagreed were ousted from their university and college posts.

Under Stalin's direction, the whole system of teaching biology in Russia was changed to fit the theories approved by the politicians.

The Lysenko theory is that acquired characteristics of a plant or animal may be passed on to its offspring. This is in conflict with the Mendel theory of heredity, developed during more than 80 years of research by scientists throughout the world, that characteristics are determined by genes, an element of germ plasma.

Detractors of Lysenko said the Communists were trying to teach a false theory that plants and animals can be changed by exposing them to a favorable environment, and that desirable characteristics they acquire will be passed on to their offspring.

Thus changes might be produced much faster than by the long process of seed or animal selection used in conventional breeding methods.

Lysenko labeled his latest statement an "eulogy" of the late Russian premier. Many scientists in the west interpret it as Lysenko's attempt to get off the scientific hook.

(All Rights Reserved, AP Newsfeatures)

Korea

The Communists agreed to resume negotiations for a Korean armistice despite opposition of the South Koreans.

Red negotiators, accepting a June 28 proposal by Gen. Mark W. Clark, insisted that the United Nations take effective steps to control the troops of South Korean President Syngman Rhee. Clark promised to do everything possible.

That may be easier said than done. Gen. Clark, as U.N. commander, has authority over the South Korean army but he has no jurisdiction over the Republic of Korea. Rhee threatened earlier that, if necessary, he might withdraw the South Korean army from Clark's command and fight on alone.

Rhee and President Eisenhower's special envoy, Walter S. Robertson, were deadlocked for days over the South Korean president's unshaken opposition to any truce terms that did not leave a united Korea.

Meanwhile a dispute raged in Congress over Rhee's actions. Sen. Alexander Wiley, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Rhee was an embittered, reckless man who was doing infinite damage to the Allied cause and his own.

Sen. William F. Knowland, acting Republican leader of the Senate, said Rhee had not been sufficiently consulted about the truce terms and agreed with the South Korean president that the war would not really be settled if Korea were left divided.

Quotes

Adlai Stevenson in Rome, nearing the end of his round-the-world tour: "It seems to me we are reaping a harvest from patience, firmness and sacrifice as a result of a postwar American foreign policy of assistance and persistence. Prospects of peace are brighter than the free world has faced since the war."

Elpidio Quirino, 62, Philippines president, recuperating in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore: "In my country it is hot, but not like this. We usually have a breeze from the ocean."

(All Rights Reserved, AP Newsfeatures)

Ike and Congress—A Study in Tactics

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

President Eisenhower is wiser in the ways of Washington than when he moved into the White House six months ago. For instance, in dealing with Congress.

He had to learn the way in assuming leadership with Congress. Since he still has 3½ years to go in the presidency, his education can hardly be considered complete yet. The few times when he thought it necessary to be tough with the lawmakers, which he did after a while, he still operated quietly behind the White House doors and avoided any open breaks with individuals or Congress as a whole.

Judging from the persistence with which he pursues this quiet, behind-the-scenes application of pressure on the lawmakers, it would seem he may think he can live out his four White House years without any public explosion.

Maybe he will. But it will be extraordinary if he does.

He started out in the presidency as a man who seemed to think any differences of opinion between him and the lawmakers could be settled on the basis of sweet reasonableness alone.

Lead or Be Led

As time passed, and in spite of his great willingness to compromise, he found that when some members of Congress make up their minds he has the choice of surrendering or pre-empting, that on some things there can be no compromise.

This confronted him pretty early in his presidency with the question of leadership. If he merely offered ideas but wouldn't fight for them, Congress would do the leading, although he had been the elected leader.

Gradually he had to learn to stand firmly on some things or see himself trampled. Why, after his life spent leading men in the Army, should he suddenly find leadership a problem?

Because leadership in the Army and leadership in the presidency are not the same thing; and one is not necessarily a preparation for the other.

His years before he assumed the responsibility of the presidency probably influenced him into thinking that compromise and reasonableness could work magic in unlocking the problems of government.

All his life, until he became President, he had been taking orders. No matter how high his rank while he was in the service he always had at least one boss, the President.

True, while he was in the Army he gave orders and had to make decisions of the gravest kind. But he was also under instructions from Washington. He was held responsible, in the final result, for getting things done.

Getting things done often meant getting strong-willed men of other nations, diplomatic and military, to reconcile and compromise differences of opinion which were sometimes bitter and even had ancient, national roots.

The Great Compromiser

He became famous for his successes in this field. Whether this ability to smooth over differences was something he developed out of necessity during the war and after the war or whether it was a natural talent, is something which he alone perhaps knows.

But when he moved into the

White House there was no longer any boss above him except the American people who had chosen him with a vote of confidence which said in effect: "Now you're on your own."

He had had, of course, previous experience with Congress although it was in a way different from his position as President. That was when he was Chief of Staff of the Army after the war and had to testify before committees.

It was his job then to present facts, offer opinions, answer questions, and try to persuade the lawmakers to his way of thinking.

His experience in those days may have given him some insights into the operations of congressional mind but could hardly be considered a full preparation for his later dealings with Congress when he was sitting in the White House, and for this reason:

As chief of staff he could make recommendations to Congress on what he thought should be done but the job of getting Congress to carry out the recommendations was, in the end, a political problem and therefore out of his field as an Army officer. That was for the White House and President Truman to handle.

Popular with Congress

By his friendliness, his general goodwill, and no doubt because of his overwhelming success as commander of the armies in Europe, he was an immensely popular and respected man among members of Congress. They handled him gently.

These good relations with Congress in his pre-political days—plus his firsthand knowledge of how much could be accomplished by compromise instead of stubborn determination always to have one's own way—was probably another factor influencing him later as President in dealing softly with lawmakers.

And there was perhaps one other compelling force which steered him into avoiding any knock-down, drag-out fights with Congress: the memory of the harsh relationship between Congress and Truman, an almost endless tug-of-war.

Truman's Unbridled Tongue

Eisenhower may have figured that by taking a directly opposite course from Truman, who never bit his tongue when he wanted to express his views on Congress as a whole or on an individual member, he could hardly wind up with less cooperation from Congress—on domestic affairs, at least—than Truman got.

Eisenhower did not start out strongly. He took his first jabbing from Congress without murmur or protest when he asked the Republican-controlled House and Senate to approve a resolution condemning the Russians for breaking agreements and his own Republicans scuttled the idea.

He had to take a stand on the case of Charles E. Bohlen or suffer defeat not only a humiliating but, from the long-range effect of his influence with Congress, a dangerous defeat. Eisenhower wanted Bohlen approved as ambassador to Moscow. Sen. McCarthy of Wisconsin and some other Republicans opposed him.

Eisenhower fought for Bohlen by getting his Republican leaders in the Senate, mainly Sen. Taft of Ohio, to overwhelm the opposition. This was done quietly, however, without criticism of McCarthy or anyone else.

Test on Taxes

Once again Eisenhower faced a major test of leadership, or at least his willingness to stand firm on what he asked for, when he ran into some stone walls among his own Republicans on extending the Excess Profits Tax to Dec. 31 instead of letting it expire June 30.

Again behind the scenes, but this time through his Republican leaders in the House, he used tremendous pressure to save the day for himself.

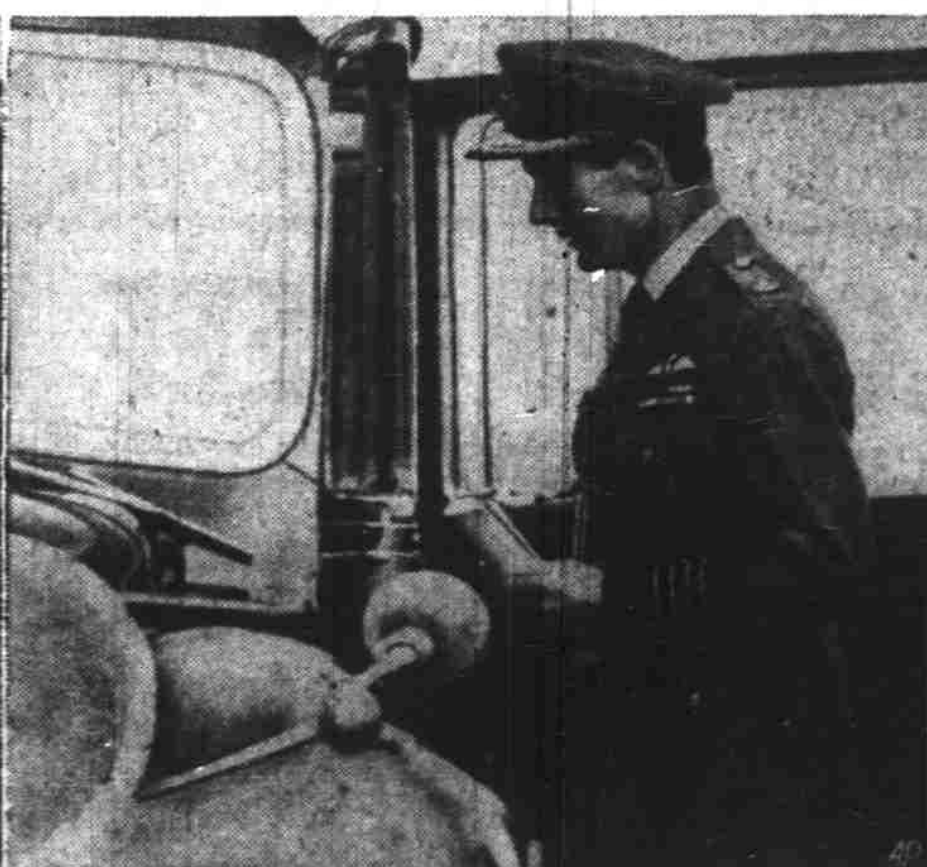
So far Eisenhower has never uttered a word of criticism of congressmen, individually or altogether. As a result of his reticence with brickbats, perhaps, he has been spared personal attacks, too.



SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES—South Korean farmer uses abandoned battle equipment to make a scarecrow protecting his barley field from birds behind front lines.



SEALED SOIL—Prolonged drought has ruined crops of thousands of farmers and ranchers in the southwest. Big rivers like the Rio Grande have been reduced to a trickle.



BELGIUM-BOUND—Group Capt. Peter Townsend, whose name and that of Princess Margaret have been linked romantically, was sent to British embassy in Brussels.