

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

Korean Peace Parley Faces Maze of Thorny Problems

Reds Will Hammer At Western Unity

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press Foreign News Analyst

THE United Nations General Assembly meets Monday to try to find a way to solve the insoluble, to make the impossible become possible. The delegates will be preparing for a political conference on the future of Korea. But in this conference, each key word will mean a different thing to each side. The two sides will not even be agreed on the meaning of the word "peace."

Around every corner is a dead end street. Behind every disagreement lurks the threat of a new shooting war. In the background are staggering problems, economic and political, upon whose solution depends the number of friends the United States will have left in the world. And always there will be the monotonous obligation of abuse, threats, bombast and cajolery, the never silent weapons of the Communists' permanent war on western ways of life.

Political Conference

Some time before Oct. 27, a political conference is to be called under the terms of the Korean armistice. Both the United Nations side and the Communists say the conference will concern itself with unification of the Korean nation. But agreement ends there. Even the U.N. allies themselves are not agreed upon what precisely is meant or how the aims should be accomplished.



William L. Ryan

The Chinese are interested in aiding the "Korean peoples democratic republic." That means a satellite Communist state. The United Nations fought for three years to keep the Korean peninsula from being transformed in its entirety into a Communist satellite.

The United States has authorized 200 million dollars, and plans to appropriate a billion in all, for economic reconstruction of Korea. Does this include North Korea? The Soviet government has announced the appropriation of a billion rubles (200 million dollars by Russian exchange calculations) for economic reconstruction of Korea. Does this include South Korea?

Curious Omission

And in this respect, there was a curious omission in the Soviet announcement, which brings up even more mysterious questions. Premier Georgi Malenkov, telling the Supreme Soviet about it last week, referred only to the "heroic Korean peoples."

Has the North Korean Communist purge any connection with this odd omission by the Soviet press? Did the Chinese manage to throw out the Muscovite Communists from Pyongyang, and if so, why? Are the Chinese suddenly determined to assert their authority in Asia independently of Moscow?

Do the Chinese believe the Russians will be forced, willy nilly, to give them the economic and military aid they need in any event, so that they can risk such a political offense to Moscow? Will the Chinese start the Korean war all over again to force Moscow to come through?

Someone Wanted Peace

Somebody on the Communist side wanted the Korean armistice badly enough to push for it steadily through a number of incidents, any one of which would have given the Communists an excuse—if they wanted one—to call the whole thing off. Who was so insistent—the Russians or the Chinese? If the war was a tiresome drain on the Russians, might they not have forced it on the Chinese? Or did the Chinese balk at further expenditure of money and manpower without the vastly stepped up assistance they apparently did not get from the Russians?

What are Chinese intentions in North Korea, Malaya, Burma and elsewhere in Asia, not excluding Japan? There has been much talk of confining the Korean conference to Korea alone, but is it possible to lift Korea out of the Asian and world picture?

And what about all talk of unification? Will either side bow to the other on what form it should take? The United States, for example, has intimated, subject to Senate ratification, a mutual security treaty with South Korean President Syngman Rhee. How can this be squared with unification, unless it is under Rhee, which the Communists surely will not accept?

The Troop Question

The pact provides for basing American troops in Korea, but any proposals in the political conference on the country's fu-

Dates

- Monday, August 17**
U.N. General Assembly convenes in New York.
- Tuesday, August 18**
Anniversary (366th), birth of Virginia Dare, first child of English parents born in America.
- Wednesday, August 19**
National Aviation Day.
- Saturday, August 22**
Anniversary (89th) International Red Cross, Geneva.
- Sunday, August 23**
Birthday (70th), Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright.

ture are sure to stipulate withdrawal of foreign troops on either side of the truce line.

Can the United Nations risk the assumption that the Communists will not start the war again in their own good time? If not, can the U. N. withdraw troops and leave South Korea open once again to an invasion? Yet, is unification possible without withdrawal of troops?

Sixteen members of the U. N. signed a declaration pledging prompt resistance to any renewed armed attack in Korea. Next time, they say, it may not be possible to confine the fighting to Korea's borders.

The South Korean president considers the Americans committed to support South Korea if the political conference breaks down in its 90-day trial period. He says he is determined to fight on alone, if necessary. The United States holds itself committed only to walk out on the political conference after 90 days if the Communists show bad faith or exploit the conference. The British say the U. N. declaration commits them to no definite course of action other than consultation in the event of a renewed attack.

Who will make the decision with regard to whether the Communists are exploiting the conference or showing bad faith? If the conference does break down, what is the alternative? More shooting?

Who will take part in the conference? Can the United States, for example, negotiate with Communist China when Washington does not recognize the existence of a Chinese Communist government? Will it be confined to belligerents, and is China a belligerent when she insists the millions of Chinese troops in Korea were "people's volunteers"? Is the Soviet Union a belligerent by virtue of supplying the Chinese?

Selwyn Lloyd, the British minister of state, arriving for the U. N. meeting, said he would like to "keep all controversial and acrimonious topics" out of the U. N. discussions on Korea. Now what the world waits to hear is this: What questions are not controversial or acrimonious?

FOOD IS A WEAPON ...



THE whole campaign of Communist "hate America" propaganda has been shot full of holes by little packages of meat, canned milk and fats—worth \$1.19 each. Despite recurring waves of Red threats, arrests, rail and road blockades of Berlin, hungry East Germans continued to slip across zone and sector borders into West Berlin to get the free food parcels. In 15 days, 2,113,500 relief packages were given away.

The Reds confiscated all the packages they could lay hands on. They told East Germans it was "infected food," impregnated with American polio germs but the con-

fiscated foodstuffs, repacked by the Reds, turned up later in communist state-owned stores at exorbitant prices. The Reds banned all listening by East Germans to RIAS, the U.S. State Department radio transmitter in West Berlin and to make that order effective opened a new jamming network to black out American programs. The radio counterattack obviously was prompted by fear that slowdowns now crippling production in strategic East German industries might flare into a new anti-Red revolt. RIAS broadcasts were an important source of information for leaders of the June 17 uprising.

U.S. Orders Study Of Foreign Trade

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

AMERICAN business was watching closely this week to see whether President Eisenhower would follow the even-steven pattern of congressional appointments to his new Foreign Economic Policy Commission, or whether he would attempt to load it.

Amid the constant clamor from abroad, especially from Britain and Europe, for freer American markets to meet the situation created by the U.S. position as their universal creditor, the President suggested the commission make a thorough investigation of the whole situation.

Saga

Leap to Freedom

A former Russian school teacher drank a toast this week on the fifth anniversary of her leap to freedom from a ledge of the Soviet consulate in New York. The toast was drunk in beer—not vodka.

Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina, 57, is now a very different person from the frenzied little teacher who plunged from a third-floor consulate window to avoid being returned to Russia.

She now has an apartment in the Jackson Heights section of New York City and is a prospective American citizen. She is "so happy, it is hard to believe."

No Fear Now

"When I first moved to this neighborhood," said Mrs. Kasenkina, "I was nervous and afraid. I never left the house alone. I spoke through interpreters. Life was empty."

"I have been without interpreters for two years now. I drive my car to the supermarket every day and chat with the other women. I do not jump every time the telephone rings."

The venetian blinds in her four-and-a-half room apartment are open wide in the daytime. A special police siren once kept at her bedside now gathers dust in a hall closet.

Mrs. Kasenkina's weekly schedule is full. A few days a week an English teacher drops in to polish up her vocabulary. The living room walls are covered with landscapes and religious paintings, all her own work.

Paints Landscapes

She lives on royalties from a book, occasional painting sales and private funds. Her sister, Eugenia, a nurse in England, is the only member of her family still alive. Eugenia has promised to join Mrs. Kasenkina in New York.

One of the things Mrs. Kasenkina prays for is that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service will move up her citizenship examination. It would speed her personal "five year plan" for Americanization.

Under existing law, she cannot be naturalized before May 14, 1956. It was on May 14, 1951 that she obtained her certificate for permanent residence in this country. The law says an alien must have five years such residence before being eligible for citizenship.

Mrs. Kasenkina filed her "first papers" the notice of intention to seek naturalization—in New York in May, 1952.

Mrs. Kasenkina gave no indication of the broken leg and pelvis she suffered in her leap to freedom as she stood, small and erect, for her toast.

"It is a very special day," she said. "I feel like an American. I want to act like one."

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The administration is already known to be for freer trade. But the President is expected to rely heavily on the commission's report in formulating a legislative program on the subject. The commission is to report 60 days after Congress re-convenes in January.

Commission Appointments

Vice President Nixon and Speaker Martin have now made their appointments to the commission, five members from each house. From the Senate, Milliken and Hickenlooper are strong protection-

ists. Byrd and George support reciprocal trade, and Bush with an open record but leaning protection-

ist. From the House, Reed and Simpson are strong protection-

ists, Cooper and Richards strong for reciprocal trade, Vorys an in-and-outer.

This gives the protectionists a slight but not invariable edge. The President is to appoint seven members. They could all be freer traders. But that would be out of character with his announced intention of persuading Congress rather than trying to use a blueprint.

Two Reports

The nature of the problem and the complexion of the congressional appointments make it almost certain there will be two reports from the opposing standpoints. The President is looking for all the information available on which to base a sound program which will protect American business where needed and still open American markets to her friends abroad as far as economically possible.

The odds were, then, that Eisenhower's appointments would serve either to balance the Commission, or give the freer traders just enough edge so that theirs would be the majority report. He will also have an eye to giving foreign relations their full weight in the considerations, as against a study based solely on straight economics.

Foresee Battle

Lines are forming for a bitter battle as the Commission starts work, and in the subsequent legislative process. The freer traders, responding to foreign appeals, largely from the British, started their campaign long ago. They include many of the great exporters and importers. With Henry Ford II as perhaps their biggest gun, they made most of the noise for a long time. The banner has been carried by the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce.

They argue that if the United States doesn't do something other nations will have to extend their restrictions on dollar purchases, and thereby put the pressure on them to trade with the Soviet sphere will be increased. Ford and other big manufacturers have expressed full confidence in their own ability to meet any competition in this country which may result.

The list of protectionists is nearly as long as the list of industries, large or small, which would run into direct competition. Members of Congress from coal, oil and copper areas have spoken against tariff reductions. Small industries of all sorts are forming associations and preparing to hire lobbyists for their defense.

They think they won a big battle this year by creating an atmosphere in which the Administration was afraid to move until it had taken steps, such as the work of the Policy Commission, to establish that it was not going off half-cocked under foreign pressure.

But at the recent United Nations trade conferences in Geneva, at the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Vienna, in the reports of clinical investigators such as the Brookings Institution, as well as in the foreign chancelleries, the demand for change was patently growing.

Gold

Basis of Trade

Gold continues to flow out of the United States as other nations—notably Britain and western Germany—build up gold and dollar reserves.

Western European countries are generally improving their trade balances—their exports showing more gains as their imports are held down.

The National Foreign Trade Council estimates that this year might show a gain of 2 or 2½ billion dollars in other nations' gold and dollar reserves, on the basis of transactions with the United States alone.

Foreign countries have drawn more than one billion dollars from the American gold stock since December. The U.S. Treasury, however, has more than 22 billion dollars in gold, about 1¼ billion lower than last year.

In addition to the gold that other countries have been getting from the United States as their trade improved, they have also been investing in U.S. securities.

The U.S. Treasury reported that at the end of April, foreign-owned short term dollar assets topped the nine billion dollar mark for the first time.

But, says the International Monetary Fund, no amount of reserves can be adequate to finance a chronic or continuing imbalance in a country's payments.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York says: "General currency convertibility will depend upon progress toward a better pattern of production and trade, not only among the European countries, but also between them and the rest of the world."

ARTS & SCIENCES REPORT

Fission & Fusion

The next fortnight will have American radioactivity detection devices scanning world skies for proof of Russia's boast that it has the hydrogen bomb.

A well known atomic scientist, Dr. Ralph Lapp of Washington, D. C., declared that Russia actually may have conducted a "small scale" test of a primitive H-bomb late last week—small scale insofar as the hydrogen end of it, but conceivably involving a triggering atomic bomb 10 times as powerful as the one dropped on Nagasaki.

Dr. Lapp estimated it would take at least a week for this nation's detection devices to verify such an event. While the United States has never said how it detected the first Soviet A-blast in 1949, Lapp suggested America's network for scenting the atmosphere for radioactivity from Nevada tests probably had global arms extending right up to the Iron Curtain.

Reaction to Soviet Premier Malenkov's claim was varied. Much of it was on the skeptical side. One effect of the Russian announcement was to jar loose what seemed like the first confirmation of speculation that the United States had unlocked the secret of the H-bomb.

Rep. Van Zandt (R-Pa), voicing suspicion of the Red claim, said: "Why, we didn't know we had one (an H-bomb) ourselves until last October when we exploded a hydrogen device."

The United States never has claimed it had the H-bomb nor even disclosed how close it might be to that accomplish-

ment, although there has been strong speculation that a hydrogen device was actually detonated during A-bomb tests at Eniwetok last fall.

Medicine

Two federal medical authorities agreed there is no evidence that cancer or heart disease is more likely to strike Congressmen than others.

Dr. John R. Heller, director of the National Cancer Institute, called the death of four senators from cancer in the past two years "unusual" because, he said, the normal expectancy would be about one Senate cancer death in that period.

Dr. R. C. Arnold, acting director of the National Heart Institute, said death from heart disease of 13 members of the Senate and House in the past two years is not an unusual number among that many men. Members of Congress who died recently of the diseases in-

cluded Sens. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) and Brien McMahon (D-Conn) of cancer; and Sens. Charles W. Tobey (R-NH) and Willis Smith (D-NC) of heart trouble.

Meanwhile in Washington a doctor close to the situation says it's now possible that the original site of the spreading cancer that killed Sen. Taft may remain a mystery.

The doctor, completely familiar with the medical history of the case, said a partial post-mortem report concerning the "gross" findings—that is, those resulting from visual examination—was as follows:

"Disseminated cancer—primary site and type undetermined." The doctor said if the original cancer could not be identified on the basis of obvious findings on gross examination, he didn't believe it would be clarified by microscopic examination of the tissues.

Nose Computer

The United States got its 160th millionth person about 10 a.m. last Monday—almost 9 million above the official Census figure of three years ago.

That's the verdict of a 10-foot high machine ticking away in the lobby of the Commerce Department in Washington. Census officials arranged a special ceremony to mark the event.

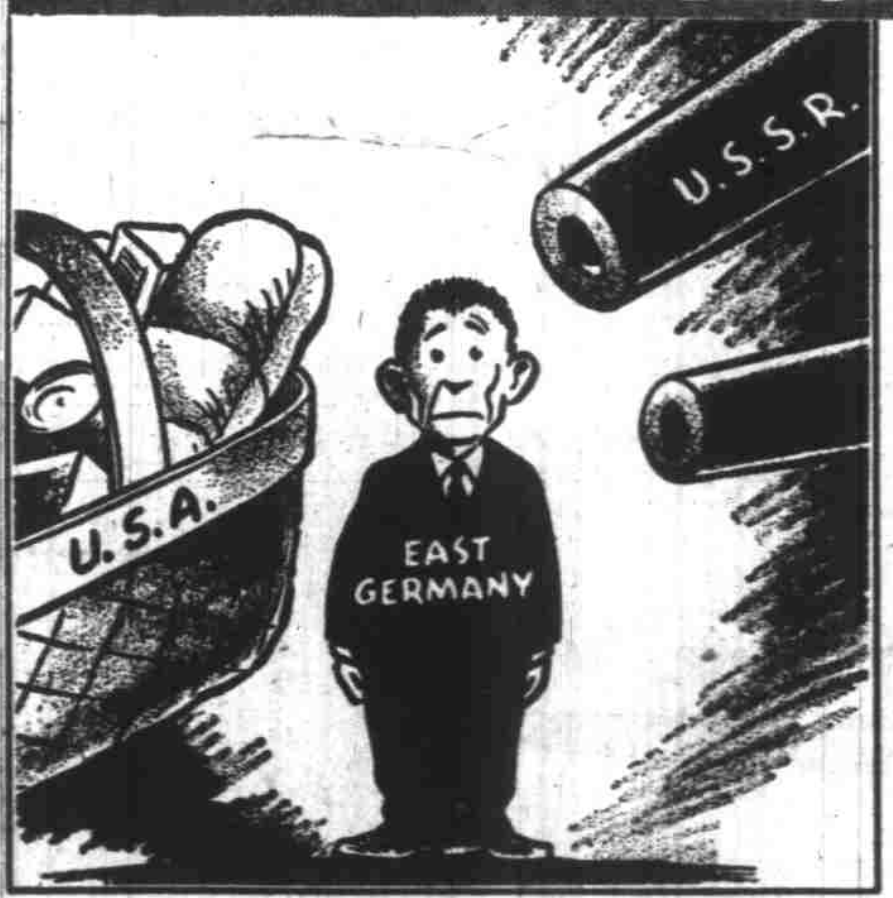
The machine records a net gain of one person every 12 seconds. It figures on a birth every 8 seconds and a death every 21 seconds. It also takes into account the number of persons entering and leaving the country.

Quotes

Gen. Mark W. Clark, U.N. commander of troops in Korea: "If the truce is broken, I would favor using any and every weapon at the disposal of my country."

Dr. Hugo Eckener, German designer of Zeppelins, on his 85th birthday: "It would be foolish to build new dirigibles (in the jet age). It would be very much like a covered wagon trying to compete with a truck."

CARTOON FORUM



Justice, Minneapolis Star

Werner, Indianapolis Star

Alexander, Philadelphia Bulletin

GUNS AND BUTTER

BITTERSWEET

HARDLY AN ALL-OUT EFFORT