



United States Will Not Dictate to Its Allies **Ike Polishes His Congress Program**

Dulles Disavows McCarthy Views

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

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER and Secretary Dulles took considerable pains this week, before leaving for the current Bermuda conference, to reassure America's associates around the world that she has no intention of using her money as a club over them, or of forging chains for them through her position as the strongest member of a vast alliance.

Dulles made it clear he was speaking for Eisenhower—that he was expressing official American policy. Next day at his press conference, the President said, "I'm in full accord with the Dulles statement."

The Secretary was, in one way, replying to Senator McCarthy, voicing a sentiment which pops up naturally in many people when the Allies do not seem to want what the United States wants, had said other nations should be told what to do about trade with Red China on pain of losing American aid.



J. M. Roberts Jr.

Referring to an Army report of some 600 unaccounted-for American prisoners of war in Korea, McCarthy declared in his Nov. 25 radio-TV address:

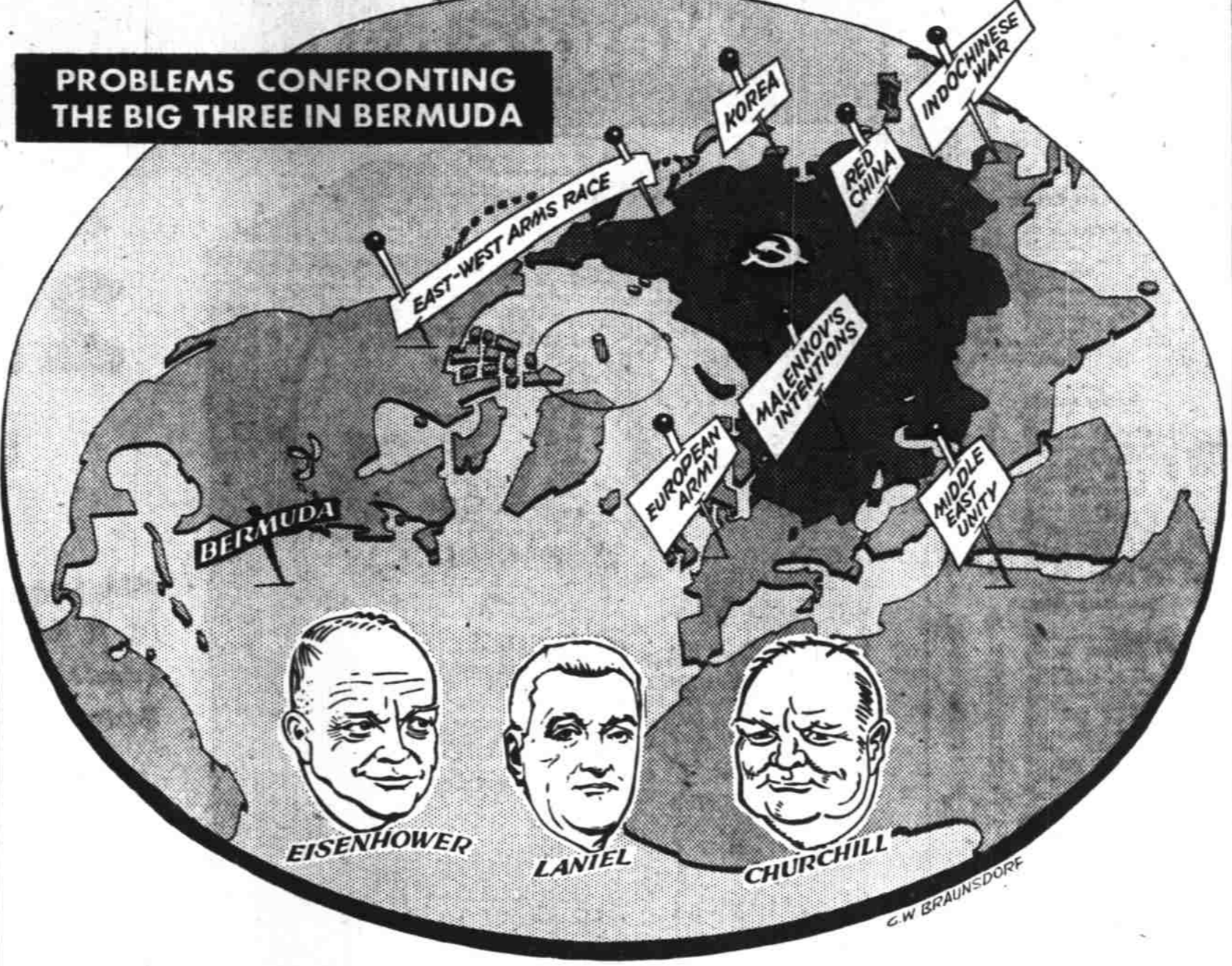
"Now, what are we going to do about it? Are we going to continue to send perfumed notes, following the style of the Truman-Acheson regime? Or are we going to take the only position an honorable nation can take—namely, that every uniformed American packs the honor, pride and power of this entire nation on his shoulders."

McCarthy said the Chinese Reds could be forced to release the Americans by an economic blockade. He declared: "We can do this by merely saying to our Allies and alleged Allies — If you continue to

ship to Red China while they are imprisoning and torturing American men, you will get not one cent of American money."

But Dulles addressed himself as much to the sentiment as to the authors thereof. He stood slightly away from the political melee surrounding the Wisconsin senator by omitting his name, though quoting him.

A direct objective, from all appearances, was the minds of the people with whom he and the President conferred this weekend, and all of those with whom they have to confer regularly in the conduct of the cold war.



will differ with her Allies at several points:

He and President Eisenhower "do not propose to throw away" the assets of Allied cooperation "by blustering and domineering methods."

No Right to Dictate
"It is the clear and firm purpose of this administration to treat other free nations as sovereign equals—whether they be large or small, strong or weak." He espoused a policy of "a spirit of justice, forbearance and magnanimity."

They are dependable as Allies, he said, "just because they are unwilling to be anyone's satellites. They will freely sacrifice much in a common effort, but they will not be subservient to the United States than they will be subservient to Soviet Russia."

Appeal to the World
In this vein, the secretary's statement became not only an answer to a political faction in the United States and a statement of policy to the world, but also an appeal to the nations,

with whom he must do business, to drop their fears.

More than one nation which is not required to play an important role in world affairs or which does not feel itself actively threatened by Soviet Communism — nations like Syria, Burma and Indonesia — have refused American aid rather than risk the string they suspected might be attached.

Test at Bermuda
Now Dulles is telling them that "actually they stand as equals in all dealings." As for Europe, much will depend, of course, on what the British and French say back home about how the policy worked at Bermuda.

Ike Polishes His Congress Program

By SIGRID ARNE
Associated Press News Analyst

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER and his staff of advisers are putting the final spit and polish on the program they intend to present to Congress in January.

The program will cover many things that affect you directly—like taxes and social security—but an important part will have little direct connection with the average taxpayer. It stems from the Republicans' contention that Washington kept too rigid a hold on the rest of the country after the war.

- Dates**
Monday, Dec. 7
Anniversary (12th) Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
- Tuesday, Dec. 8**
Feast of the Immaculate Conception.
Diplomatic dinner, White House.
- Thursday, Dec. 10**
Human Rights Day
Nobel awards ceremony, Oslo.
- Friday, Dec. 11**
Anniversary (67th), American Federation of Labor.

The President and his advisers want to shift some of the responsibilities back to people, cities and states.

Take the farm program. The administration would like to get rid of the food surpluses that show up every year but it wants this done through the farmers' own efforts. The government is holding farm goods worth \$2,600,000,000 and has title to another 1 1/2 billion dollars' worth under loan and purchase agreements.



Sigrid Arne

Women

Mrs. Rosie the Riveter
Woman's place, the bearded prophets used to say, was in the home. Not any more! It still may be true, however, that their work is never done.

The Census Bureau reported this week more wives were working outside the home last spring than ever before in the nation's history.

Married women, according to the survey, make up more than half the number of all employed women.

The Census Bureau found the number of single working women declining, and also that there is no increase in the number of widowed and divorced in the female labor force.

The survey showed about 19 million women working for salaries in April of this year. It listed 10,700,000 of these, or 57 per cent, as married.

The number of married women workers increased by 350,000 during the past year and, the Census Bureau said, was three million higher last spring than at any time in World War II.

Rejected: By the United Nations General Assembly, in paragraph by paragraph voting, Russia's "peace package" demand for an unconditional ban on atom and hydrogen weapons and big power arms reductions.

Killed: Former Gov. Kim Sigler of Michigan with three companions in the crash of his private plane against a TV tower near Battle Creek, Mich.

Two-Price Plan

Eisenhower's farm advisers—an 18-man committee of college professors, farmers and consumer experts—came up after months of work with a two-price idea which may go to the next Congress.

Under this plan the government would continue to support prices of principal farm products for that part of the output which is eaten here at home when the market price drops below "parity." Parity is a price stated by law to give the farmer a fair break.

But this new two-price idea would permit surpluses to flow to the world market at whatever the world market price would be.

Take labor policy. Some unions are demanding that the Taft-Hartley Law be junked. The President and Secretary of Labor Mitchell say they have no intention of trying to get it pulled off the books but that they are willing to propose changes.

Probably the most important indication here was Mitchell's statement in a speech before the CIO convention that he'd like to see more labor disputes settled simply by talks between employers and workers, with Washington out of the picture.

Stable Dollar
The administration hopes to back up all of its programs by a dollar that remains stable so that prices in the stores will neither jump like they did during the Korean War nor drop like they did in the '30s.

Both the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Department are working on this part of the program.

Early this year there was a tremendous jump in the number of people and businesses who wanted to borrow money.

The administration feared that if everyone got all the money he wanted it would set off worse inflation because there wouldn't be enough goods to match the money and people would start bidding up prices.

The Treasury Department boosted interest rates paid on some government obligations—up to 2.3 per cent on 90-day Treasury notes in June. It became more expensive to borrow money because banks and others with money to invest found these notes more attractive than loans to private borrowers. Some of the would-be borrowers found they could wait.

When business slackened a little, Federal Reserve went into the open market to buy government bonds. For each bond bought money went into some bank. That bank had more to lend. More money to lend means the cost of borrowing drops. That's what's happening. Interest on the 90-day notes was down to 1.3 per cent in November.

Business

Fads and Fancies

The three billion dollar shoe industry is in a hectic race trying to keep up with the rapidly changing preferences of Mr. and Mrs. Consumer.

For example, heels of women's shoes:
Low-heeled shoes used to be preferred by tall, slim types who didn't want to look taller than their male escorts. Now they're being snatched up by women of all sizes and shapes—as fast as retailers can stock them.

A definite trend toward lower heels—even for formal wear—was reported this week by many of the 650 manufacturers who unveiled their spring and summer lines at the Popular Price Shoe Show of America in New York City. The reason? Designers have come up with something new—a rare combination of style and comfort.

Another trend is being shaped by the current do-it-yourself fad. For amateur house painters and fixer-uppers, the industry is bringing out a shoe that's rugged enough for a heavy construction job and good looking enough for a country club dance. It's a combination work and play shoe.

Demand right now is shifting in the direction of softer, more flexible shoes. As one industry spokesman put it this week: "The era of the stiff shoe is as dead as that of the stiff collar."

THE WORLD THIS WEEK



INJUNS? Justus, Minneapolis Star

Arts & Sciences

IS SNAKE VENOM A CURE FOR POLIO?

Tests on Humans
The University of Miami announced that a few polio patients have recovered after receiving test injections of snake venom. It was the first disclosure that the preparation had been given to humans.

A year ago Dr. Murray Sanders, head of the university research team, reported that experiments, in hundreds of experiments with monkeys, struck directly at polio infections of the spinal motor cells.

This week's report by Dr. Sanders made no claim of the long-awaited cure for polio in humans. That, he said, must await prolonged controlled treatments under supervision of physicians, equipped to pursue wide-scale studies.

of polio virus recovered. Others which did not get the venom were killed or paralyzed by the polio injections.

Dr. Sanders said the venom preparation has been effective against all types of polio.

Scientists have known for some years, he said, that a conflict can be created between two infectious agents so that an animal harboring both can survive without infection from either.

So far, the work has been based on the fact that both cobra venom and polio attack the motor cells, and on the hope that the interference phenomenon would apply.

Polio can kill these motor cells, so that the muscles they serve become useless. The problem was to avert polio's action on the cells.

A link in the chain of discovery was provided when two Johns Hopkins doctors found that severing a muscle nerve caused a chemical change in the spinal cord motor cells affected by polio. This chemical change involved a decrease in the activity of two enzymes.

When the enzymes were depressed in activity, the motor cells offered resistance to polio.

Last March, two English scientists published a report showing that boiled cobra venom depressed the two enzymes.

New Heart Operation

An operation has been perfected in which veins are transplanted from a patient's forearm to arteries that supply the heart muscles to provide relief in heart ailments.

Dr. Henry Meyerding, a Mayo Foundation surgeon, told the American section of the International College of Surgeons the new technique had been perfected after 11 years of experimentation with animals.

"Heart disease due to arteriosclerosis or coronary disorder so reduces the flow of blood to the heart that finally it is unable to function," Dr. Meyerding said. "When veins are transplanted into the blocked arteries, the effect is miraculous."

Underground Camera
Army engineers have developed a camera to snap pictures inside a small hole in the ground. The new camera fits inside a hollow tube about three feet long and less than three inches in diameter. Near the bottom of the tube is a circle of quartz glass, backed by a mirror which reflects the wall of the hole. The camera, operated electrically, takes pictures of the reflection at every three-quarters of an inch of depth.

EGYPT WINS IN THE SUDAN

Self-Determination
The political parties advocating merger of the Sudan with Egypt won a decisive victory in the election of a lower house of Parliament, virtually complete returns at Khartoum showed this week.

graduates. They will be voted on next week.

The pro-Egyptian Nationalist Union Party won 44 seats in the 97-member House. The Socialist Party, which won four seats, and one independent, came out for unification with Egypt.

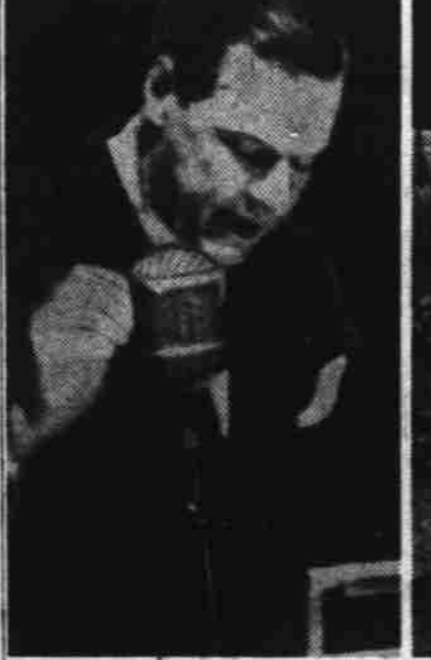
predominated in joint Anglo-Egyptian rule of the million square mile Sudan. After years of friction, Britain and Egypt agreed last February to hold the elections, which started in mid-October.

It will not be until 1955 that the Sudanese decide on the actual question of whether they want independence or union with Egypt.

In Cairo, Egyptian President Mohamed Naguib told the Sudanese to be on guard against possible moves by a "cunning imperialistic power." He mentioned no names but he obviously referred to Britain.

Quote

Vice President Nixon, speaking in Bangalore, India: The United States could be friendly with communists "the day Russia and Red China decide they no longer want to impose their will on any other nation."



ACCUSER—American delegate Lodge charged Russia had directed torture.



VICTIMS—U.S. Department of Defense released photo showing bodies of political prisoners suffocated in caves whose entrances (background) had been sealed.



ACCUSED—Russia's Andrei Vishinsky yawns, later called the charges "bosh."