

Russia, With Crisis at Home, Wants Peace for Now

Malenkov Must Mend His Fences

By TOM WHITNEY
Associated Press Writer

It's clear the sharp warning given by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles against intervention in Indochina or renewed aggression in Korea has been studied very carefully in Moscow and Peking.

Dulles suggested the possibility the United States in such an eventuality might well strike at the aggressor on his home territory. This is the kind of warning which, had it been given in time, might have prevented the bloody conflict in Korea.

Soviet propaganda organs, of course, always label such declarations as that of Dulles as "warmongering," but Russian leaders take full account of them as serious pronouncements.

The evidence to date would indicate that Premier Georgi Malenkov is in no mood to let the Soviet Union involved in any more major or minor wars now.

How this jibes with the ideas of Mao Tse-tung is not clear. But since it is the Soviet Union which would have to furnish weapons for any expansion of conflict in the Far East, the Soviets have a weighty say in Peking's decisions.

Position Is Plain
The position of Moscow is plain enough to justify a few general predictions on the Soviet line in 1954.

The Soviet leaders have not stopped being Communists just because Stalin died.

But the death of Stalin did create a new situation for them. It became necessary to slow down the previous timetable for Communist advance and mend political and economic fences at home.

Agricultural Crisis
The situation in Soviet agriculture turned out to be particularly acute. Malenkov and his fellow leaders had to improve the morale of Soviet farmers and get them to increase their food output. Beyond this it was necessary for the new government to win political popularity in the nation by giving more to the worker as well—more food, more consumer goods, more amenities of life.

Malenkov has launched his plan. It is clear that his attention must be on internal affairs in the immediate future. Thus he and his fellow leaders want a period of relative quiet in international affairs.

This seems clearly to exclude military adventures abroad for the coming months. At the same time, it is not in the nature of Soviet Communists to pass by what opportunities there are within this framework of advancing their cause in the outside world.

Use Trade Bail
It would not be surprising if the Russians in 1954 made some approaches to the British and to the French in particular.

The Russians are likely in 1954 to try to push into West European markets. They will quite probably make offers to purchase commodities which are not salable readily elsewhere. Their calculation will be not only that they can use the merchandise, but that they will undermine trade restrictions of the West with communist countries.

Concession on Austria?
It would not be surprising in 1954 if the Russians were to adopt positions on a number of issues which at least appear to be conciliatory. They may even make major concessions on some old problems. For instance, it is at least conceivable that they might agree to an Austrian treaty.

It would be surprising, however, to see any progress on a settlement in Germany. The Russians still fear a repetition of German aggression and seem to feel that their control in East Germany will prevent Germans acting as a united nation against them.

There is unfortunately no evidence as yet that the Russians are interested in making a permanent peace with the West. They seem to want to arrive merely at a temporary modus vivendi which will permit them to carry out their internal program for the U.S.S.R. in peace as long as they need it.



TOM WHITNEY

Religion

Student Conference

Religious faith on the college campuses of the nation was reflected this week in the expressions of a conference of Methodist students.

Approximately 2,500 of them, from 500 colleges and universities across the country, met in Lawrence, Kan., to voice their loyalties to spiritual values.

It was one of the biggest student religious gatherings in recent years. The conference floor sounded with calls for fuller human justice, international understanding, resistance to attacks on freedom, and application of spiritual truths to "man's concrete life."

Eclipse

Celestial Preview

It's a bright, dramatic year ahead, astronomically speaking.

Always, of course, the most impressive of recurring celestial performances are eclipses of the sun and moon. In 1954, most of the United States is promised three of them—one of the sun and two of the moon.

Most people can expect to see many eclipses of the moon in a lifetime. Usually two occur each year. However, any one observer is fortunate if he sees more than one total eclipse of the sun within a lifetime.

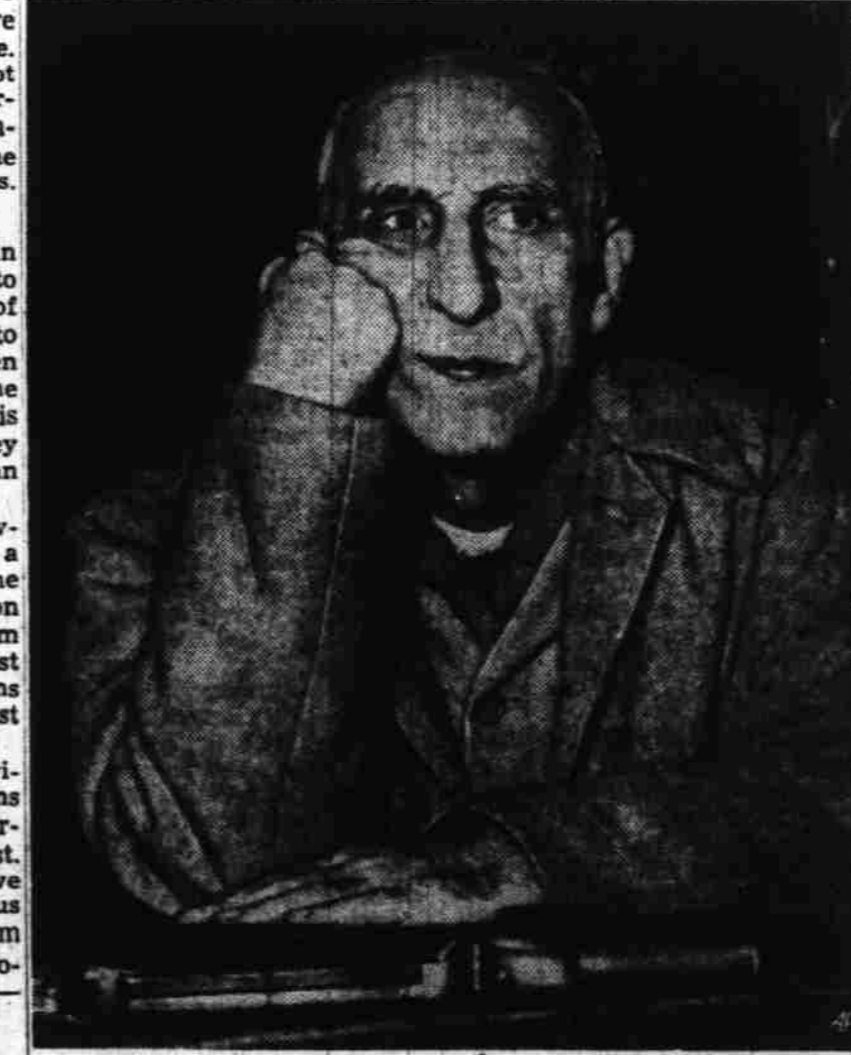
Actually there are many more sun than moon eclipses, but one must be in the right part of the world at the right time in order to see them. For example, the last total sun eclipse visible from New York, says the American Museum's Hayden Planetarium, occurred on Jan. 24, 1925, and there will not be another until Oct. 26, 2144.

On June 30, however, there will be a total eclipse visible in part of the Midwest. The path of totality—the region from which observers will see a complete blackout of the sun—will start in northeastern Nebraska, extend through Minnesota and Wisconsin, cross central Lake Superior, skirt the southern end of Hudson Bay, proceed across the Atlantic Ocean through Europe and Asia, and end in India.

For those in the umbra—or total shadow—nature will stage one of her most glorious spectacles. The corona, or sun's outer gaseous shell which normally is invisible, will burst into view, exhibiting brilliant colors—red near the sun's surface, yellow and pearly white farther out.

On Jan. 18 there will be a total eclipse of the moon, lasting from 9:17 to 9:47 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. And on July 15, the moon will again plunge into the earth's shadow, but will not be fully eclipsed.

MOSSADEGH HEARS SENTENCE



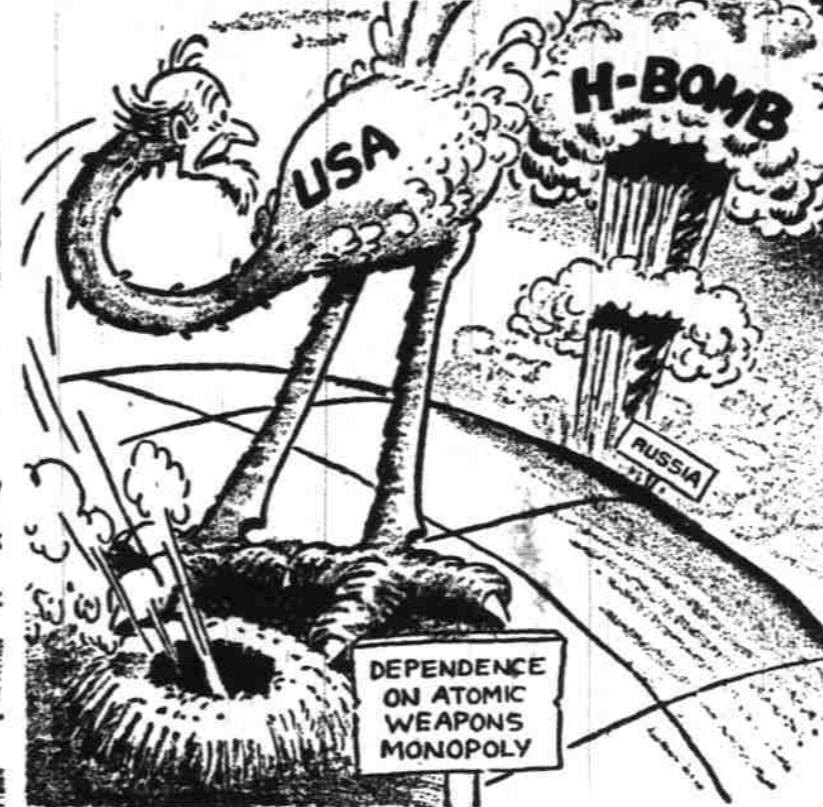
MOHAMMED MOSSADEGH, ex-premier of Iran, stares stonily ahead as Tehran military court sentences him to three years in solitary confinement. He was convicted on 13 charges of acting treasonably against the Shah.

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

CARTOONISTS LOOK BACK ON SOME OF 1953'S BIG EVENTS



EISENHOWER: "FACE FORWARD, PLEASE"



Vintroux, Charleston, W. Va., Gazette



Pitcher, South Bend Tribune



Warner, Indianapolis Star

Arts & Science

KANGAROO ON TOAST?

New Meat Source

Rats and kangaroos should be investigated as possible new sources of meat for man, it was suggested at the Boston meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the world's biggest general science conclave.

Man now utilizes only a few species of animals for food and is confronted with problems in raising them efficiently, said Prof. S. A. Asdell, Cornell physiologist.

"Kangaroos, rats and rabbits all reproduce readily under domestication," he said, "and the first offers a good palatable supply of the best cuts because of its shape."

Asdell did not commit himself on how the flesh of a rat might taste but he was enthusiastic about rabbits in that respect. "The rabbit offers great possibilities for further exploitation," he said. "This species thrives in a confined space and will live in a variety of climatic conditions. It is a rapid reproducer and the flesh is mild and easily cooked. Above all, it is a strict vegetarian. It is surprising that so little has been made of the rabbit as a major producer of the world's animal protein."

About a century ago, he said, some attempts were made to introduce the kangaroo as a domesticated food animal in France but no really widespread efforts have ever been made.

The scientist said animal cuisine was much more varied in the Middle Ages than today.

Tooth Decay
Rats raised in a complete "germ-free" atmosphere in a laboratory were fed diets which ordinarily result in tooth decay but did not develop bad teeth.

Similarly at another lab, rats reared under normal conditions, with bacteria in their mouths as man has, were stomach fed with diets which ordinarily result in tooth decay and again none of the rats developed any cavities.

"These two rather unique experiments," said Dr. Frank J. Orland of the University of Chicago, "tend to establish the basic concept that a living tooth cannot decay in the complete absence of bacteria nor in the complete absence of food."

Another report on life among the rats was made to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by Dr. Otto Weininger, University of Toronto psychologist. He said that rodents which had been petted a few minutes a day as baby rats developed "significantly less heart damage and fewer stomach ulcers" under emotional stress as adult rats than did "non-genetted" creatures.

The Big Eye

Scientists soon may be able to

see and photograph the once-thought unseeable atom, the American Physical Society was informed at its Palo Alto, Calif., conference.

They may be able to observe what takes place when a catalyst breaks down one chemical compound to form another—a reaction widely used in industry but little understood. They may see the geometrically interesting lattices formed by atoms in making crystals.

The best bet for getting a look at the atom, said Dr. Joseph Henderson of the University of Washington, Seattle, is an instrument called an ion microscope. It uses the cores of hydrogen atoms as its "light source." He said it is being developed mainly by German scientists.

With this instrument, scientists should be able to see an object as small as a hundred-millionth of an inch in diameter, Dr. Henderson said. This is small enough to include individual atoms, most of which are supposed to be a fifty-millionth to a hundred-millionth of an inch across.

Some American researchers have reported getting pictures of large molecules but have expressed doubt that a single atom ever will be seen.

The German researchers haven't seen an individual atom yet but have reported getting acceptable pictures of molecules, Dr. Henderson said.

Booming Young & Old

The Census Bureau has released a study indicating the nation's population is growing fast at both ends (among young and old) but shrinking in the middle. The study in population changes by age groups was for the period between April 1, 1950, and July 1, 1952. It showed:

The number of school age children had the biggest growth, 8.4 per cent to 33,112,000.

The elderly population (65 and older) had the next biggest growth, 6.8 per cent to 13,101,000.

The population of adults of working age (18 to 64), the biggest single group, declined 0.7 per cent to 89,967,000.

Dates

Monday, Jan. 4
Eisenhower reviews administration's first year in address to nation.
Anniversary (sixth) Burma's independence.

Wednesday, Jan. 6
Feast of Epiphany (Old Christmas Day).
Maid of Cotton to be named, Memphis.

Thursday, Jan. 7
Anniversary (165th), first national election.

Friday, Jan. 8
Battle of New Orleans, 1815 (legal holiday in La.).

Sunday, Jan. 10
Anniversary (179th), U. S. Marine Corps.

NIPPON FLIES AGAIN



JAPAN, under American guidance, has started to rebuild its National Defense Force. Here an air wing flies in formation during maneuvers over Honshu. Thus far the Japanese Air Force has only light training planes.

Great Debate Due On Foreign Trade

By WALTER BREEDE JR.
Associated Press Financial Writer

BATTLE lines were drawn in 1953 for one of the hottest fights over foreign trade since the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930.

It was a fight that threatened to split American industry from top to bottom. Although the cleavage was pretty much along traditional lines—"free traders" on one side and "protectionists" on the other—some industries and even some individual companies had followers in both camps. Congress and the administration were in the middle.

The battle was intensified by a sharp rise in the volume of imported goods and a slow but continuing shrinkage of foreign markets. The truce in Korea reduced demand for many raw materials and manufactured goods. Adding to the problem of world surpluses was the increased productivity of foreign countries, many of them highly industrialized nations which depend on exports for survival.

Prominent among the latter were Britain, Germany and Japan. British manufacturers stepped up their exports of woollens, bicycles and automobiles; a revitalized steel industry in the Ruhr spurred an unprecedented outpouring of German manufactured goods ranging from toy trains to ocean-going tankers. Japan sought to gain her former dominance of Asiatic textile markets.

Increasing Competition
U. S. manufacturers ran into foreign competition both at home and abroad. Low labor costs gave the foreigners an edge; American businessmen in many cases found it impossible to match foreign prices. Dissatisfaction over foreign trade policies mounted as U. S. manufacturing tapered off (the Commerce Department reported just the other day that slackened production in many lines of manufacturing had reduced factory employment by 700,000 since early summer).

What to do about it? "Raise tariffs," cried some businessmen. "Do away with all tariffs," said others.

Pro and Con
Auto maker Henry Ford said the United States should "lead the free world toward freer trade" by eliminating all import barriers, tariffs included. W. Rogers Herod, president of International General Electric Co., said opening the gates to low-cost foreign imports "certainly would be a mistake."

There were apparent inconsistencies and contradictions. Textile manufacturers said tariffs on woven wool and worsted fabrics should be raised—but tariffs on the raw wool the textile manufacturers buy should be abolished. Small domestic oil companies called for curbs on imported oil; big oil companies said petroleum imports are essential to the nation's welfare.

Full opportunity to qualified firms in labor surplus areas to submit bids on all procurement for which they are procured. The Commerce and Labor Departments have been ordered to give technical help to areas trying to attract new industries.

Hagerty said he had no complete list of regions the government has classed as surplus labor regions but, he added, the list includes such communities as:

Terre Haute, Ind.; Lowell and Lawrence, Mass.; Winston Salem, Durham and Asheville, N. C.; Altoona, Johnstown, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton, Pa., and Providence, R. I.

President

Man on Vacation

Eisenhower was on vacation in Augusta, Ga., but as usual with presidents, the job followed him.

Between occasional morning rounds of golf, the President conferred with key advisers on the annual economic report which he will send to Congress early this month. He also worked on drafts of his Jan. 7 State of the Union message, the annual budget message and a television-radio report on his administration's first year which he is to deliver to the nation Monday night.

A constant procession of key aides and administration officials streamed in and out of the Little White House throughout the holiday week.

At midweek, the President outlined an administration policy of placing more defense contracts in areas where there has been widespread unemployment.

The manpower move was stressed by the President less than 24 hours after a majority of some 330 economists convening in Washington had agreed that the country is having "an orthodox recession" on a mild but general scale, accompanied by production and payroll cuts.

A similar view had been expressed a fortnight ago by a professional economist in Congress, Sen. Douglas (D-Ill.), who declared that American business already was in the midst of a "real recession."

James C. Hagerty, presidential press secretary, said that the policy of channeling more defense contracts into unemployment areas had not been prompted by any recent developments. Rather, he said, it was designed to relieve joblessness in areas where it has existed "quite a few years."

The program also provides that defense plants located in areas where unemployment has been high over a considerable period should be given a rapid tax write-off.

The manpower policy also calls for:

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Great Debate to Come
The foreign trade controversy produced a few preliminary skirmishes in Congress. Over the vociferous protests of the protectionists, the lawmakers renewed the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act without crippling amendments and passed a customs simplification bill. They voted \$1.5 billion dollars in U. S. aid to friendly foreign nations. All signs indicated, however, that the Great Debate was yet to come.

Military shipments—a prime factor in keeping U. S. exports at a high level—have been falling rapidly of late. For many U. S. manufacturers that will mean a sharp decline in foreign business.

It is widely predicted that U. S. merchandise exports in 1954—including military shipments under the Mutual Security Program—will fall considerably short of the estimated 1953 total of 15 billion dollars. Imports, pegged at about 12 billion for 1953, may inch a little higher.

Export business should continue good; many foreign nations have added substantially during the past year to their gold and dollar holdings and have more money to spend on American products. But with exports falling and imports rising, you can look for a real old-fashioned tariff scrap—a fight that should provide plenty of campaign fuel for the coming congressional elections.

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