



THE WORLD THIS WEEK



Modern War Demands "New Look" in Armed Forces

Retaliation Must Be Swift, Certain.

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

YOU could feel the explosion coming. Ever since President Eisenhower announced his budget, since the Defense Department announced its "new look" at the application of atomic power to reduce military manpower, since John Foster Dulles outlined the idea of "massive retaliation," you could feel it growing.

Lots of people are nervous lest the administration's desire for economy lead it into chance-taking with national security.

President Eisenhower said he wasn't going to be a demagogue about it and wasn't going to take chances. But people wondered if he might not be getting faulty advice from people who wanted to please him and Congress.

Adlai Stevenson lit a small flame of criticism, and the military leaders, aided by Vice President Nixon and Dulles himself, began explaining that the new stress on capability for "instant" and "massive" retaliation, with its accompanying Army reduction and holddown on the Navy, was no Maginot Line concept.

No "All or Nothing" Basis
American defense would be on an "all or nothing" basis. It just meant that, while the nation would still be able to handle brush fires like Korea, still conduct limited warfare if it wished, it would also be holding over the heads of possible aggressors the possibility of massive and instant retaliation.

It was described as a powerful policy for the very reason that it would enable the United States and her allies to choose their own course as circumstances might dictate, while keeping the possible aggressors uncertain.

Then last Monday, Lester Pearson, Canada's foreign secretary, asked a question. In effect, it was, "How're you going to have instant retaliation and all that stuff and still remain in consultation with your allies?"

Ridgway's Reservations
On the same day Army Chief of Staff Ridgway gave the impression before a Senate committee that he had reservations about cutting the Army and relying so heavily on the Strategic Air Command.

Reporters began to question Dulles at his press conference. One statement, and the merits of the military plan got all mixed up in what promised to be a political valve-popping.

The administration and the Senate had just been through a great hassle over a proposal to limit the President's treaty-making authority. It began with the Bricker idea to amend the constitution to give the states a say about what should become the law of the land through international treaties. It had burned itself out, but had left imbedded roots which promised to flare up again at any time.

Dulles' Declaration
The statement by Dulles: That the President, because of the North Atlantic treaty and the hemisphere defense treaty which consider an attack on one as an attack on all, has the authority to retaliate against attacks on the cities of allied countries just as he has the power to retaliate against an attack on New York or Chicago.

Next day Eisenhower fully endorsed the Dulles' statement. Any president, he said, ought to be impeached, or even hanged, who did not act immediately if the country were attacked.

The President had already stated, in connection with Indochina, that America wasn't going to be led into war except through constitutional processes. Nevertheless, Dulles was stating a fact as things go in this modern world.

When Pearl Harbor brought the time for war, the President didn't have to wait on Congress. The Army and the Navy went into action, and then Congress declared war. It never did declare war after President Truman's midnight intervention in Korea but a war was fought just the same.

Instant Action
Any president can give the word and the Army, Navy and Air Force will go into action. They are not, however, facts which Congress has ever been willing to admit formally nor will they be admitted now. Congress still considers itself the supreme authority on two things—war and appropriations. Now he's connected with both as we set the cauldron bubbling.

Refugees

War's Heritage

"They need freedom from fear even more than they need freedom from want."

This comment by Henriette Lund, consultant of the National Lutheran Council's welfare division, summed up findings of an eight-member team which spent two months interviewing refugees in Germany and Austria.

The survey was part of a Lutheran program to back greatly expanded resettlement in this country under the 1953 Refugee Relief Act. Other churches also are stepping up resettlement projects for the year.

The Rev. Frederick M. Otto, of Fremont, Ohio, one of the interview team which this week brought back "dossiers" on hundreds of families that want to come to the United States, said the refugees are "psychologically still in flight."

"The church's deepest obligation is to help them to the end of their flight and to find rest in a spiritual sense," he said. Another team member, Rev. Harry Wolf, executive secretary of Lutheran charities in Detroit, Mich., said that the lot of refugees is particularly hopeless in Austria, where camps are crowded and jobs scarce.

"They want to go where there would, at least, be some hope for their children," he said.

Planes

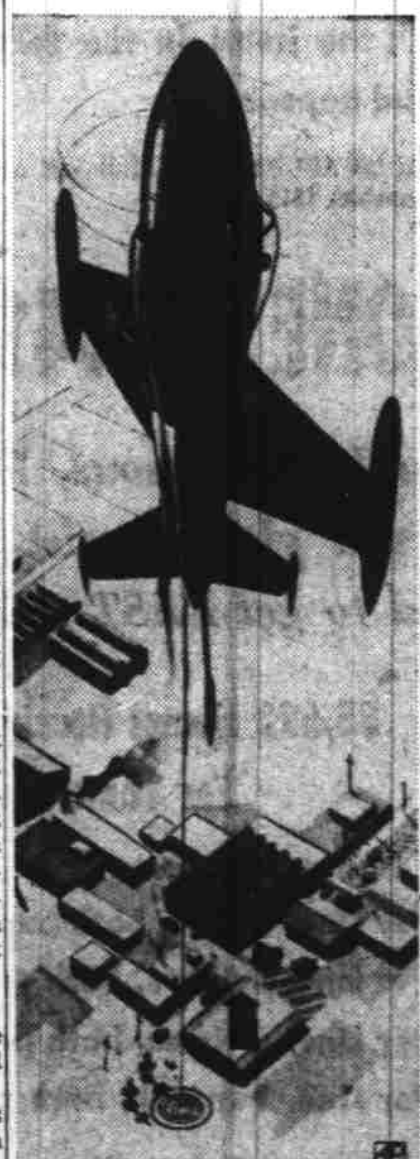
Revolutionary Design

Buttressing Secretary of Defense Wilson's reliance on new weapons in the "new look" for the armed forces, the Navy announced testing of two new planes of revolutionary new design, which take off vertically from standing starts on their tails, level off in the air, then back down for tail-first landings.

Both Lockheed and Consolidated Vultee are making these "vertical takeoff" fighters, powered by turbo-prop engines driving contra-rotating propellers.

The Navy said these planes will be able to spurt upstairs fast for interception at high altitudes, level off and fight at high speeds or, if necessary, hover stationary in the air like a helicopter.

In addition to the Navy, the Air Force has under construction "vertical takeoff" fighter planes of various design. So do the British and Canadians. Russia acquired several German projects of similar design at the end of World War II and is believed developing them with all possible speed.



WHOOSH—Artist's conception of how Navy's new vertical takeoff interceptor plane, Lockheed XFV 1, would look answering an alert.

INDOCHINA WAR FLARES



UMBRELLAS—Previously landed troops protect landing of French and Vietnamese paratroops brought up to Dien Bien Phu by planes flying a shuttle service from Hanoi. Arrows on map (below) show encircling attack of the Communist-led Vietminh whose current campaign in Indochina is regarded as setting the stage for bargaining at the Geneva conference.

TAXES: How Much to Cut?

Political Problem

The pressure of an election year lay oppressively on the House this week as lawmakers came to grips with taxes. Republicans who campaign their way into office on a tax-cutting, economy program, were in the unenviable position of having to beat back Democratic proposals for cuts in income taxes.

The stakes were high. Whatever the verdict in the House voting, both sides knew the battle would be waged again in the fall congressional elections.

Both sides unlimbered their heavy oratorical artillery. The President told a nationwide radio and television audience that Democratic proposals for tax cuts were politically motivated and would be a "serious blow" to the government.

Eisenhower pointed out that savings achieved by his administration have already allowed a tax cut of five billion dollars plus another 1 1/2 billion scattered through the huge tax re-

vision bill. Any further cuts, the President said, would undermine the cornerstone of his domestic program.

Democratic Answer

The next night, Democrats answered. Rep. Rayburn, House minority leader, said the President's tax program gave six times as much relief to upper income brackets as to the great bulk of taxpayers.

Democratic analysis of the measure said 80 per cent of the nation's 55 million taxpayers have incomes of \$5,000 or less and estimated they would receive only 205 million dollars in reductions during the first year of the Eisenhower program. Wealthier families and corporations, on the other hand, would benefit by over 3 1/2 billion dollars, the analysis said.

The Democrats proposed to amend the GOP tax bill by increasing personal income tax exemptions from the present \$600 to \$700 or \$800 this year and to as much as \$1,000 in 1955.

M'CARTHY: Prober Probed

Showdown on Army

The political pressures generated by Sen. McCarthy's probing methods resulted in his Senate investigative subcommittee's deciding to explore at public hearings, with witnesses under oath, the bitter flurry of charges and countercharges between its own chairman and Army officials.

The hearings, which may be televised, are expected to begin late next week. The controversial Wisconsin senator agreed to sit on the sidelines himself with Sen. Mundt (R-SD) taking over as acting chairman for the inquiry.

A New Staff

Mundt and Sen. McClellan (D-Ark.), ranking minority member, conferred about the possibility of a whole new investigative staff and counsel to run the probe. There were indications the subcommittee would look outside of Congress for the staff and counsel.

The subcommittee, composed of four Republicans and three Democrats, set up the following ground rules for the probe:

1. The subcommittee, itself, will run the inquiry.
2. All sworn testimony will be taken in public session.
3. Mundt, as acting chairman, was empowered to employ such counsel and staff as he deems necessary; the staff members, however, must be acceptable and responsible to Democrats as well as Republicans on the subcommittee.
4. The subcommittee will "proceed to the holding of these public hearings . . . to the exclusion of all other hearings."
5. The subcommittee will adjourn until next Tuesday when Mundt will report what has been done about hiring the staff.

Staved Off Other Probe

The subcommittee's drastic action apparently staved off other suggestions that some other group take over a full probe of Army charges that McCarthy staff members sought special favors for Pvt. G. David Schine, a former McCarthy consultant, and countercharges that the Army tried to blackmail its way out of being investigated by using Schine as a hostage.

Roy Cohn, the subcommittee's chief counsel, denied he had asked special favors for Schine or had threatened to wreck the Army or obtain Secretary Stevens' ouster as the alternative. In his radio-TV address to the nation last Saturday, Vice President Nixon declared that "men who have in the past done effective work exposing communism . . . have, by reckless talk and questionable methods, made themselves the issue" and thereby helped "those whose primary objective is to defeat the Eisenhower administration."

The Stevenson Charges
Nixon was answering the speech a fortnight ago of Adlai E. Stevenson, 1952 Democratic presidential candidate. This week Stevenson declared that Nixon had only confirmed his own charges that "McCarthyism was injuring the government, dividing the nation and diverting attention from the real issues."

Leonard W. Hall, GOP national chairman, remarked that the "give-'em-hell" tactics of former President Truman were certainly no better than the rough tactics of Sen. McCarthy. He admitted there were some differences between McCarthy and the President but he insisted the administration would not be diverted from its program by side issues.



Dates

- Wednesday, March 24
National Health Council, New York City.
- Thursday, March 25
Maryland Day (state holiday).
- "Oscar" awards, Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences, Hollywood.
- Friday, March 26
Secretary of Commerce Weeks to address Institute for Maine Industry, Colby College, Waterville, Maine.

In Short . . .

- Predicted:** By Sen. Knowland, Senate Republican leader, that the Senate will forego any prolonged Easter recess because of the heavy work load.
- Announced:** By the U.S. Air Force, hit by recent drops in enlistment, creation of its own recruiting system (separate from the Army) starting July 1.
- Convicted:** By a Greensburg, Pa., jury, John Wesley Wable, 24, as the "phantom slayer" of a sleeping truck driver on the Pennsylvania Turnpike.
- Refused:** By the Supreme Court, to let Alabama and Rhode Island file suits challenging last year's congressional act ceding title to oil-rich submerged lands to the coastal states.

POW: A Double Standard?

By BEM PRICE
AP Newsfeatures Writer

For the first time an Air Force officer has acknowledged that airmen captured in Korea were not bound by the same rules on giving information to the enemy as ground troops.

It is another example of the right hand not knowing what the left hand is doing, even in a theater of battle, because of divided command.

The general's statement was bolstered by testimony from Marine Col. Frank H. Schwable and four other Marine officers.

Schwable appeared before a four-week Marine Corps court of inquiry to determine whether he should face a court martial for signing a false germ warfare confession while a Red prisoner.

The colonel in his own defense said he understood the "general attitude" of the Air Force was that airmen could give unimportant and fictitious information if captured.

Other officers attached to the First Marine Air Wing testified they were told "to do things the Air Force way" and that the Air Force authorized pilots "at their discretion and if circumstances required to deviate from regulations."

The Air Force never has acknowledged publicly that any such instructions were given to

Reds Stack Cards Against the West

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press Foreign News Analyst

THE stepped-up fighting in Indochina in the past week may be a Communist means of setting the stage for the conference on Far East problems at Geneva next month. If it is, it may mean that some sort of truce offer will come from the Communist side.

If that happens, it is difficult to see how the West—and particularly the United States—can win at Geneva.

There are two major questions to come before the conference of the United States, the Soviet Union, Red China, Britain, France and whatever other interested nations attend. One question is Korea. The other is Indochina. In both cases, the cards seem stacked.

The deadlock already exists in Korea, regardless of the torrent of words to be spent on the problem at Geneva. Korea cannot be reunited on Soviet terms, and the Soviet Union will not accept Western terms. The most that can be expected is a recognition of permanent division there. That will continue to be costly and worrisome to the United States for some time to come.

Textiles
Natural Fibers
The chemist's test tube has not yet replaced the sheep, the silk worm or the cotton plant as an efficient producer of "miracle" textile fibers. Trading in Japanese silk futures was resumed on the New York Commodity Exchange this week for the first time since July 1941. Silk dealers said the move reflected a revival of consumer interest.

And far from being crowded off the stage by the new synthetics, some of nature's other textile fibers seem to be coming back in an even bigger way. A New York textile banking house recently conducted a popularity poll of textile fibers among 17 major department stores and 26 garment manufacturers. Tuesday it announced the results: Lured by lower price tags and better styles, American women are turning more and more to cotton garments.

While price seems to be cotton's main attraction for today's penny-pinching consumer, aggressive merchandising and promotion with emphasis on "name" designers has also helped. Cotton, it is conceded, could not compete with the synthetics "if the prices of all these garments were on a par."

But as things stand now, the survey says, "cotton textiles should do better this year than last, unless the cotton farmer succeeds in getting the government to boost the price of free cotton. That would hand over a greater share of the market to the synthetic producers."

The wool industry is also striving to regain some of its lost markets. The year 1953, says one economist, marked the return of wool in many markets where synthetics had won acceptance—particularly in the women's apparel field.

A cessation of the war there surely would bring strong pressure to bear, both inside metropolitan France and in the French Union, for broader political concessions to local nationalism. It surely would bring strong pressure upon the United States for an end at least to military aid to the French-supported Viet Nam government of Chief of State Bao Dai.

A Waiting Game
The realistic Russians probably have come to the conclusion that a military victory in Indochina either for the French or for the combination of Communists and nationalists is just about impossible, short of risking all-out World War III. But, as in Korea, a cease-fire probably would mean, for some time to come, nothing more than a heavily armed truce. From then on it would be the Communists who would be calling the shots, playing the waiting game as they are elsewhere in the world.

Once the shooting stopped, we could be sure the Communists immediately would concentrate all their attention upon adroit manipulation of nationalist and anti-French feelings in the States of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. They would be helped by strong agitation in metropolitan France sparked by the powerful Communist party there.

If a truce were negotiated in Indochina, it would be hailed by Moscow and Peking as a clear indication of peaceful intentions, of their determination to lessen international tensions.

If the West should attempt to forestall such a truce, loaded as it would be on the side of a Red propaganda victory, the fire of Moscow and Peking would be directed at the "imperialist" West. What adequate answer would there be? To be adequate, the answer would have to be one understood and accepted by the Asians. The Asians would understand one thing: That there was a chance of ending dangerous shooting in their midst, but that the West insisted shooting was to continue.

Good Answer Needed
During the week Senator Wiley (R-Wis.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called on Russia to come to Geneva prepared to propose "deeds instead of words." The harsh fact is that the Soviet Union happens to be in a position from which it can propose a deed.

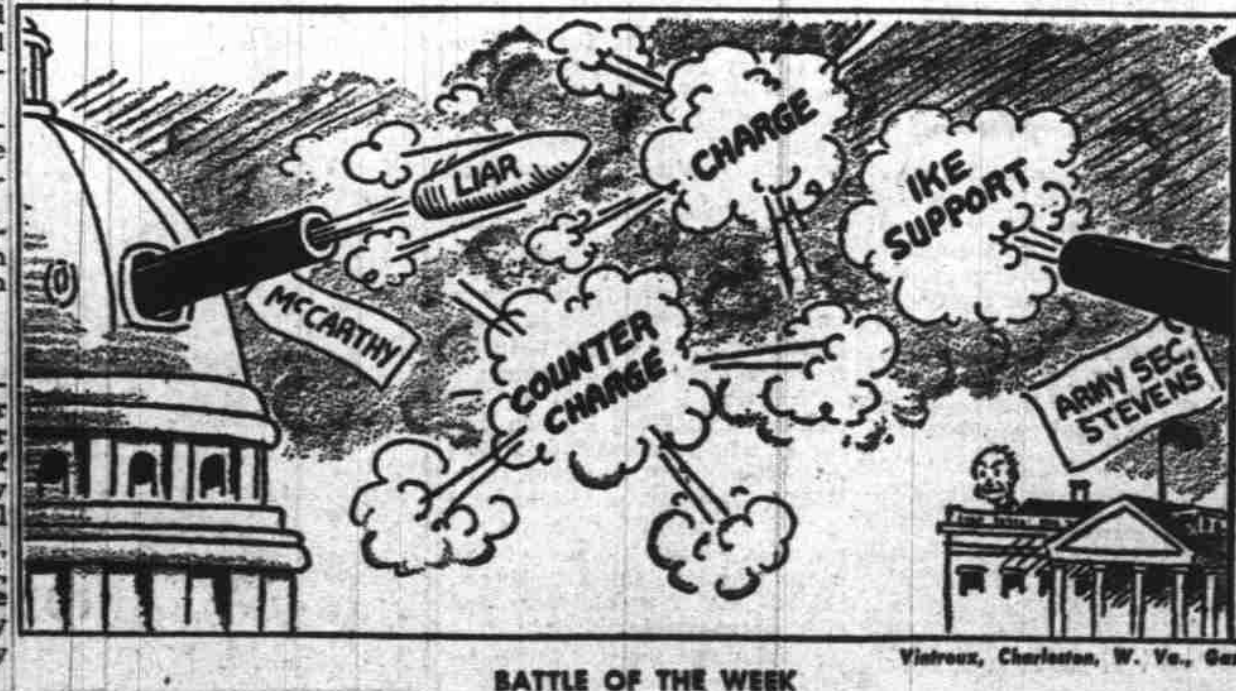
The deed would look to the Asian world like a step toward peace. Our answer would have to be a good one.

Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency: "Sometimes I think we go too far in what our government gives out officially and in what is published in the scientific and technical field. We tell Russia too much."

British Maj. Gen. Ernest Cowell, surgeon father of Roberta Cowell who used to be a man and fighter pilot in the Royal Air Force: "I had a son Robert who is now Roberts, my daughter. I can say, not only as her father but as a doctor, that she is recognizable in every way as a woman, and her mother and I are both satisfied she is now completely female."

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BATTLE OF THE WEEK
Vintoux, Charleston, W. Va., Gazette