

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

Neutrality Grows in Europe as Reds Turn to Asia

Old World Wants End to Cold War

By TOM WHITNEY
Associated Press Foreign Staff Writer

THE difficulties—so obvious at Geneva—which the Western allies have in finding a common ground on which to face the Communists have deep causes and unfortunately are not going to disappear overnight.

There are profound contradictions between the way Western Europeans on the one hand and Americans on the other assess the acuteness of the Communist danger: to the free world.

These are summed up in the Western European term of "neutrality"—a mood which seems to be growing.

The failure of the French to ratify the European Defense Community agreement, the tendency of groups in West Germany to rebel against the government coalition to rebel against him, the reluctance of the British to make commitments on Southeast Asia are all part of the same picture.

"Neutrality" might be defined as a kind of Western European isolationism. It is the feeling on the part of many quite anti-Communist or at any rate non-Communist Western Europeans that they can afford to withdraw from the cold war.

An Undermining Process
The growing strength of neutrality and similar attitudes in the largest Western European countries has undermined the willingness of those governments to take the kind of action which the American government feels is necessary to stop the Communist advance.

Neutrality gets its strength from a lot of different ingredients.

One of these elements is the assessment by many Western Europeans of the changes in Russia since Stalin's death. There is a great inclination in Western Europe to see in Soviet

policies since the dictator passed away, signs that the new regime is less aggressive, that it is seeking peace and settlement of difficulties. The American government and public are more inclined to believe that the post-Stalin regime is as aggressive as before.

The Russians have done much to appear conciliatory to Western Europeans during the past year. They have made numerous small but effective gestures. These have had considerable effect.

Another ingredient in Western European neutrality is the fact that the Communist spearhead appears now to be pointed away from Europe—to Southeast Asia. Despite the involvement of the British and the French in Southeast Asia, the average European does not get very excited about what seems so remote. It is the Americans with their Pearl Harbor and Korean experience who feel this threat more keenly.

It would be a mistake to assume that neutralist moods are founded primarily in logic. Emotion is their most important constituent.

Emotional Picture
And in the emotional picture the phenomenon called anti-Americanism is important. Americanism in England and other important Western European politicians appeal to it regularly.

Anti-Americanism in Western Europe is something which Americans themselves find difficult to understand. In part it seems to be the not-unnatural reaction of proud peoples who find their relative power in world affairs is so much less than it used to be. They resent this and particularly the United States with its wealth and might, with somewhat the same feelings which an aristocratic but recently impoverished relative might have toward a new rich uncle from whom he has to seek material help.

Furthermore, for the first time in a long while, West Europeans can permit themselves to express their anti-American feelings. With American assistance, they now have largely recovered from their economic crisis. They are, so to speak, feeling their oats.

Fear of German Militarism
No less emotional is the attitude in France and Britain to revival of West German economic power and to American-sponsored plans for using German power in EDC forces. Fear of German power is deeply ingrained in peoples who have twice in one generation suffered from German aggression.

The fear of German militarism in Western Europe is something which tends to make the Russian menace seem less important. The Russians know this and stimulate it.

There are other factors too. The most important is West Europe's general feeling about a war. Most Western Europeans consider that if there is an atomic war between the United States and the U.S.S.R., that matter who wins it, they will not be around to see the end. They believe their beautiful cities will be destroyed and their countries made battle-grounds where the titans will fight it out to the finish—of Western Europe.

Grasp at Hopes
Anything seems better to many Western Europeans than this. It is natural many of them grasp eagerly at any hope of a peace settlement between East and West.

In their state of mind, Western Europeans sometimes feel that the American policies of firmness against communism which are intended to prevent war, in fact, are actually on the point of bringing on the ultimate catastrophe.

Neutrality has in it much wishful thinking.

It also has in it many elements similar to the moods which set the scene for the Munich surrender to Hitler in 1938.

Like it or not, however, neutrality is a fact. How much deeper in Western European psychology it is going to grow in the coming months and years cannot be foreseen.

But already the situation which it has created for U.S. diplomacy is very difficult indeed.



Williams, Detroit Free Press



"SEZ ME!" Fletcher, Sioux City Journal



Cormack, Christian Science Monitor

Politics Simmers At Army Hearings

By SIGRID ARNE
Associated Press Newsfeatures Writer

IT WAS inevitable that the McCarthy-Army hearings would get down to personal political sniping as they did this past week when Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) and Sen. Symington (D-Mo.) crossed swords.

The whole affair has political overtones, of course, but until the McCarthy-Symington episode political remarks were fairly broad. After that exchange Sen. Potter (R-Mich.) said the hearings had "more or less degenerated" into a partisan row "marked by personal conflicts which are becoming hotter by the moment."

Politicians know full well that every time a television camera or radio microphone swings in their direction they stand to lose or win votes with the folks back home. So it is safe to say that the futures of every person involved in the hearings has been affected one way or another.

McCarthy and Symington had tangled with political talk before, but in a bantering way, avoiding the head-on crash. The hearings were scarcely two weeks old when McCarthy, in reply to a question from Symington, said, "I got the impression that maybe you wanted a little campaign material."

Symington replied, "I think you are furnishing enough as it is, Senator."

Presidential Aspirations?
This time McCarthy put it in to the record that he figured Symington is gunning for the Democratic nomination for president in 1956.

The handsome Symington made no reply, but the Washington grapevine for months has carried talk of him as a possible Democratic standard bearer in the next national elections. He has been secretary of the Air Force and in 1950 was chairman of the National Security Board.

Symington has insisted through the hearings that his main interest is the morale of the Army. McCarthy claims the Army has been infiltrated by Communists. Evidence indicates that Symington, a Democrat, offered aid and advice to Republican Secretary of the Army Stevens.

A Truman Adviser
McCarthy called Stuart Symington "Sanctimonious Stu" and said that Symington and Clark Clifford, who was special counsel to former President Truman, persuaded a "naive" Stevens to bring charges against him and two of his staff members. McCarthy demanded Clifford be called as a witness.

Before their fracas was over, Symington suggested that McCarthy "better go to a psychiatrist."

Sen. Jackson (D-Wash.), replying to Potter's complaint that the Democrats seemed to want the hearings to drag on until Election Day, said that the way to end them was to "avoid bringing in other people" (like Clifford), who then ought to be heard as witnesses in "simple American fair play."

Jackson moved in a closed

Atom

Super Security
Security precautions of the atomic law are so severe that the Atomic Energy Commission is asking Congress to relax some of them.

As things stand now, the secrecy code is so tight the United States can't even tell its allies what it learns about Russia's nuclear weapons progress.

What the AEC wants specifically is an amendment permitting the exchange of intelligence information on the "evaluation of the atomic capabilities of potential enemies."

Exchange of information is a two-way street. Britain, feeling that all data from the United States has been choked off, is keeping her own information to herself — including intelligence on Soviet atomic developments.

This blackout is known to be of major concern to American officials responsible for estimation of Soviet progress in nuclear weapons.

Exchange of military intelligence with Britain, which operates one of the oldest and most experienced intelligence organizations of world powers, has been a keystone in both peace and wartime collaboration of the two English-speaking nations.

Other Information
With its proposal for exchange of intelligence reports with friendly powers, the AEC also suggested that the president be authorized to determine what data on design and manufacturing methods should be transmitted to allies.

This suggestion brought an immediate objection from at least one member of the Senate House Committee on Atomic Energy, which is considering the amendment recommendations. Sen. Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) criticized the placing of such special staying in the Senate and hunting Communists. Nor is there any reliable public information to show whether he would win or lose should he aim high of president changes from time to time.

Dates

Monday, June 14
Flag Day.

Wednesday, June 16
American Medical Assn., San Francisco.

Thursday, June 17
Bunker Hill Day, Boston. Paul Hoffman scheduled to receive "Father of the Year" award at the White House.

Friday, June 18
Anniversary (first), Egyptian Republic.

Sunday, June 20
Father's Day.

Primaries

Roosevelt Wins
James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late President, ran away with the Democratic nomination for congressman in California's 26th District.

Roosevelt defeated his principal opponent, Ned Redding, by a 6-1 margin despite his marital troubles which had led Stephen Mitchell, Democratic national chairman, to withhold his support.

The 46-year-old Roosevelt's chances for election in November seemed excellent for the big 26th District of Los Angeles has better than a 2-1 Democratic registration.

His Republican opponent in November will be Theodore Owings, victor in the GOP primary.

None Like Warren
Nomination by both parties, possible under California's system of cross-filing in primaries, seemed beyond the reach of any candidate—at least in the sweeping manner achieved by Chief Justice Earl Warren when he was governor.

Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, Warren's successor at Sacramento, won the Republican primary by an overwhelming margin but trailed Richard P. Graves for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Sen. Thomas Kuchel, appointed by Waiver to succeed Richard Nixon when he became Vice President, won the Republican nomination for the Senate but trailed Rep. Samuel W. Yorty in the Democratic primary.

In California's 6th District, John F. Baldwin Jr., won the Republican nomination for Congress but trailed Rep. Robert L. Condon in the Democratic primary. Last year Condon was classified as a security risk by the Atomic Energy Commission and barred from a weapons test at the Nevada proving grounds. Condon called the ban "stale political charges" and had denied under oath being a Communist.

In South Carolina, Lt. Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., won the Democratic nomination for governor. Victory in the primary is tantamount to election in that state.

Timmerman won easily over Lester L. Bates. Both candidates had opposed consolidating white and Negro schools despite the recent Supreme Court decision banning segregation.

Sen. Burne R. Maybank was unopposed for re-nomination. In other races, Rep. Robert T. Ashmore, Greenville, and Rep. James P. Richards, Lancaster, won re-nomination.

In Iowa's primary, State Atty. Gen. Leo A. Hoegh, who opposed legalizing liquor sales by the drink, won the Republican nomination for governor.

CHURCH: World Conclave

A Spiritual U.N.
Can Christians of the world present a common front? That's one of the main questions discussed in American churches today.

Pick up almost any current religious publication, and you'll find the pro's and con's of the subject being analyzed.

Reason for the widespread attention focused on the matter is the forthcoming general assembly of the World Council of Churches.

The assembly, in the opinion of many church authorities, will be the most significant Christian gathering of modern times.

It will be the most widely embracing one ever held in the United States, bringing together official delegates of 160 denominations around the world.

Opens Aug. 15
Although the assembly in Evanston, Ill., doesn't open until Aug. 15, it has caused an advance stir of activity, discussion, planning and preliminary meetings.

Both anxious concern and high expectations are being expressed.

At stake will be the first broad attempt by the world's

Christians to map a more nearly united approach to the moral and spiritual problems of contemporary society.

Earphone Translations
The assembly will resemble a United Nations—in a religious rather than political sense. Just as in the U.N., earphone translations into various languages will be provided during the sessions.

Church organizations throughout the country are setting up advance study groups, seminars and institutes.

Some delegates are expected from churches behind the Iron Curtain, although official State Department permission has not yet been given.

The probability of their admission has caused a flurry of protest by some groups, including some local American Legion posts.

Business

Employment Rises
The job situation has improved in recent weeks.

Total unemployment in the nation is lower than it was a month ago.

In manufacturing industries, says the U.S. Department of Commerce, unemployment is a little higher right now, but the rate of climb has not been as steep as it was earlier this season.

Seasonal Increase
Much if not all the improvement, of course, is due to seasonal factors like warmer weather, which has spurred hiring in the construction business and on farms. Jobs almost always become more plentiful in May. There hasn't been a May since 1939 when payrolls didn't show an increase.

This being the case, last month's downturn in unemployment was not particularly impressive. Government officials frankly admit that the decline in May was smaller than it usually is at this time of year.

While the improvement is not sensational, it seems to bolster the position of those economists who argue that the general decline in business that started nine months ago has finally been arrested.

It also supports the contention of those who maintain that there has been no real honest-to-goodness upturn in business this spring, and that none is likely. Conservative economists now are saying there will be no important revival of business activity until fall.

Curve Flattens Out
Undersecretary of Commerce Walter Williams said recently that while "no crystal clear, sharp upturn" has been in evidence, at least the long business decline has been replaced by a "flattening out process."

"Considering the different positions occupied by different businesses at any given time in the business cycle," he explained, "it is impossible to call the turn for all the businesses at any one time."

But, he declared, there is "much reason for solid encouragement about the business outlook."

Steel

New Red Invention
Pravda claims Soviet inventors have developed and put into mass production new methods for producing sheet iron more economically and efficiently than in the West.

The new technique, said Pravda, makes it possible to get sheet iron directly from molten pig iron without first casting the iron into ingots. The paper said the method can be applied to other metals as well as steel.

The common process for making sheet iron used by American plants and previously used in Russia involves casting the iron into ingots and then processing the ingots through various rolling mills to obtain the sheet. The Russians claim their method eliminates the ingot stage entirely but there was no indication of precisely what the process involved.

Pravda claimed the Soviet metallurgical industry has installed the new equipment in 35 plants and is in the process of installing it in 57 others. As a result, Pravda said, sheet iron production will be four times as great as in 1952-53.

In Short . . .

Reported: By Japanese doctors treating 21 fishermen showered by radioactive ash from the March 1 Bikini hydrogen blast, that there is little danger any will die.

Ruled: By the Supreme Court, that the FPC must fix rates for interstate sales of natural gas by companies that produce and gather it.

Died: Maury Maverick, 58, colorful former Democratic Congressman, twice mayor of San Antonio and leader of the so-called loyalist faction of the Texas Democratic party.

Suggested: By Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas E. Murray, that the United States stage a special demonstration of a hydrogen bomb for representatives of all nations, including Russia, to show that modern weapons are capable of driving civilization back into "primeval chaos."

Admitted: By Gen. Henri Navarre, relieved French commander-in-chief in Indochina, failure of a five-month campaign to smash Vietminh strength in central Annam.

Declared: By Guatemala, a state of emergency, suspending civil liberties.



SNOOPER DELUXE—Pilot, copilot and photographer-navigator of Boeing RB47E stand amid equipment for newest photo-reconnaissance plane to go into service with the U. S. Strategic Air Command. Equipment includes 16 cameras, any seven of which may be carried at one time, depending on mission. Cylindrical objects in foreground are cartridge flares, while those at tips of the V are flash bombs. Remainder consists of 16 cameras and two photocell-operated shutter tripping units.

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Robinson, Indianapolis News