

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

Reds Not Expected to Back Down on Invasion Promises

'Need for Nuclear Controls Growing

By TOM WHITNEY
AP Foreign Staff Writer

THE absence of any agreement at all on international control over nuclear weapons becomes more and more glaring as more and more countries enter the atomic field. In 1945 only one country—the United States—had produced an A-bomb.

By 1949 the Soviet Union had increased the number to two.

By 1955 Britain had not only become the possessor of A-bombs, but had also launched a program to produce H-bombs similar in destructive power to those already possessed by the Soviet Union and the United States.

Not only was atomic energy no longer a monopoly of one country, it was well on the way to becoming accessible to any power interested in developing it. Atomic materials had turned up nearly everywhere. Atomic techniques had turned out to be not nearly so expensive and complex as they once were pictured.

Last Monday President Marshal Tito said Yugoslav scientists are engaged in atomic research and soon will seek to generate nuclear power for productive purposes.

On the same day more than two dozen foreign scientists from 19 countries arrived in Washington to get knowledge in the peacetime uses of atomic energy as a first step in President Eisenhower's atom-for-peace plan.

In late February U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles offered nuclear fuel for atom research reactors to SEATO nations.

Practically every country of Europe inside and outside the Iron Curtain was active in atomic research and development in one degree or another and many countries outside Europe were following suit.

Most news of atomic development from countries other than the big three—the United States, Britain and the U.S.S.R.—concerns research and development for peaceful uses of atomic energy. But peaceful uses for nuclear power go hand in hand with military uses. It has become abundantly apparent that so great a gap exists in terms of technique, skills and equipment between output of atomic electric power and atomic explosives. Plutonium, the explosive for one type of atomic bomb, is under one system a byproduct from atomic electric power production. Plutonium can be used to trigger a thermonuclear (hydrogen-bomb) explosion of much greater size than an A-bomb.

Unregulated Field
There are no international conventions to prevent, to regulate or control production or use of nuclear weapons by any country able to make them, except the "no-exchange" countries, such as West Germany, pledged in agreement not to make them.

The only regulatory force of any sort at large in the world is public opinion. It is a formidable thing to be sure, this public opinion, but it has no staff of inspectors, no rules, and it provides no real insurance against insane, irresponsible or suicidal absolute rulers who might in the future come to possess nuclear weapons.

Competent scientists have claimed that there are nuclear weapons within the range of possibility now which could depopulate whole continents.

The question immediately arises as to just what would have happened to the world had Adolf Hitler had at his command such a weapon of annihilation?

Chaos of the Future
Can the world actually count in the forbearance, say, of the rulers of Communist China when they get atomic weapons no matter certainly of not many years?

About certain smaller questions over which great nations might be tempted to fight? Will this always be true? Might not both be true? Might not both be true? Might not both be true? Might not both be true?

All these are relevant questions. All these are relevant questions. All these are relevant questions. All these are relevant questions. All these are relevant questions.

Dates

Wednesday, March 16
Opening Elementary School Principals (NEA) convention, Chicago.

Thursday, March 17
St. Patrick's Day. Secretary of State Dulles arrives Ottawa.

Friday, March 18
Meeting of National Council of Presbyterian Men, Chicago.

Atomic

From Border to Border

The biggest blast of the spring series of atomic tests on the Nevada proving grounds was set off this week, and it turned out to be the most spectacular—although not the most powerful—of the 35 atomic devices so far detonated on Yucca Flat.

The brilliant predawn flash was seen in all the 11 Western states, from the Black Hills of South Dakota more than 800 miles northeast to points across the border in Mexico.

Two factors were advanced in explanation of the extreme distances at which the burst was visible: the 500-foot size of the shot tower (the previous high was 300 feet) and the unusually clear weather.

A sudden wind shift forced more than 100 Atomic Energy Commission scientists and 575 Army and Marine personnel to evacuate Yucca Flat 10 minutes after the detonation. However, possibly dangerous radioactive fallout from the lower part of the bomb cloud failed to materialize.

Speculation on the device itself centered on the possibility it was a new atomic trigger for the hydrogen bomb. The AEC would say only it was a major effort for the Livermore, Calif. Laboratory, with an assist from Los Alamos, N. M. Livermore in the past has specialized on H-bomb developments. The explosion was not of a hydrogen device, since the AEC tests such weapons only outside the United States.

Soviets Regress

In the Soviet Union the Kremlin leadership took a long step backwards in its attitude towards nuclear warfare.

The beginning of all wisdom on this subject is the realization that nuclear warfare will destroy not just one side in a new world war but world civilization. In April 1954 Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov himself said this in a speech. It looked to be an important milestone of real progress. Previously the public speeches of Soviet leaders had obstinately maintained that only "imperialism" would be destroyed in a new atomic war. Now after Malenkov's resignation as premier the Kremlin has returned to the pre-Malenkov view of the matter. Malenkov's view has been condemned as heresy. Molotov's concept—that nuclear weapons can destroy only "imperialism" and not communism—is the accepted dogma. Meanwhile in Moscow various spokesmen have been vaunting Soviet atomic might.

The world obviously has a lot longer to live with the atomic nightmare.

BUSINESS: Giants Battle

Tough Job Ahead

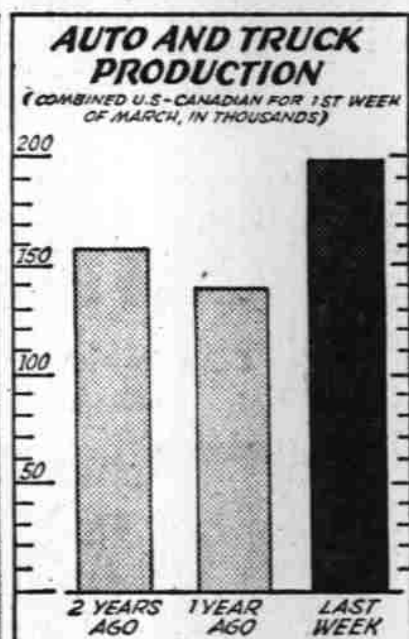
Production records in the auto industry point to a tougher sales job for the nation's new car dealers.

Right now U.S. factories are producing at the rate of more than nine million cars a year. For some weeks now, output of passenger cars has shot past the 170,000 mark. The nearest the auto manufacturers ever came to equalling that weekly record before was back in 1950—the industry's top production year.

Not even the wildest optimists in the industry expect the present sizzling production pace to continue indefinitely. If the usual pattern is followed, the assembly lines will start slowing down around the middle of the year. Labor trouble, of course, could bring on a slowdown even sooner.

In the first two months this year, U.S. auto plants rolled out 1,335,560 cars for the highest January-February production ever accomplished. This month they expect to build 770,000 more. That means the total for the first quarter should hit more than 2,100,000.

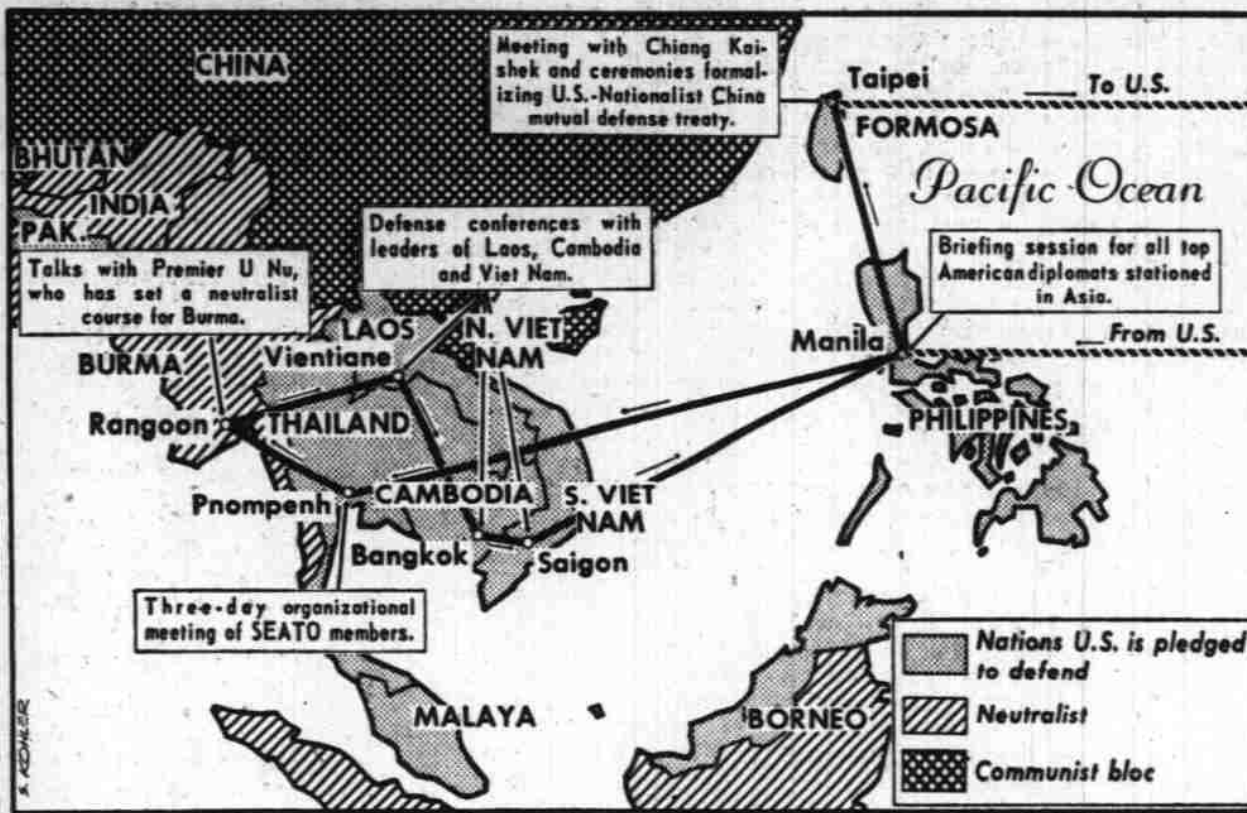
Will sales keep pace? That's what the dealers would like to know. New car inventories in dealers' hands are currently estimated at 600,000. So far, the souped-up 1955 models with the



fancy paint jobs, rich upholstery and rakish lines have been selling like hot cakes. And, say manufacturer spokesmen, the peak spring selling season is yet to come. Dealers admit the cars are selling fast. But, they complain, with high trade-ins and price reductions being offered almost everywhere, it's getting tough to operate at a profit.

Meanwhile the consumer, with bargains all around him, can cheer quietly from the sidelines, and pray that Detroit's production war will continue.

Highlights of Dulles' Far East Tour



Economist Warns of Bust

The First "Bear"

After several days of testimony from stock exchange officials, the Senate Banking Committee this week heard from the first economist to appear in its study of the current stock market boom.

From exchange officials, senators got generally "bullish" estimates of the future. Both Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange, and Edward McCormick, American Stock Exchange president, testified the market was basically sound. McCormick's opinion was that stock prices are "definitely not" too high and "have not reached the danger point."

However, a drastically different estimate came from Harvard economist John K. Galbraith. He told the committee the United States may be in the early stages of a boom-and-bust cycle that could end in a 1929-style crash.

Perhaps influenced by Galbraith's testimony, prices on the New York Stock Exchange broke sharply after he appeared before the committee.

Galbraith agreed with previous witnesses who argued that the American economy is far stronger now than it was in 1929. He also agreed there now are safeguards against a new crash, among them curbs on "wholesale market rigging and fervent salesmanship."

But the Harvard economist

listed as danger signs such factors as these: the increase of credit buying, the influx of newcomers into the market, and the growing gap between the sale price and the book value of shares.

Granting the safeguards set up since 1929, Galbraith claimed that "the fundamental problem of containing a speculative orgy,

once it is well launched, remains essentially unsolved." He continued:

"We had a bad speculative outbreak once before with most disagreeable consequences. Obviously what has happened before—more than once before—can happen again. . . . The prime need is to act early rather than late."

Galbraith offered recommendations about what the government should do if there be a resumption of the fast upward movement of the past year in the weeks or months ahead.

They included: temporary abolishment of margin trading, "specific and reiterated" warnings by the government of the danger of runaway speculation, and as a last resort "more drastic measures involving the tax power."

Accused: Premier Imre Nagy of Red Hungary, a follower of ousted Russian Premier Georgi Malenkov's "more consumer goods" policy, on charges of "rightist deviation" by the Hungarian Communist party.

Acquitted: Maj. Ambrose H. Nugent, career officer of Merrill, Wis., on charges of collaborating with the Communists while a prisoner of war in Korea.

Indicted: Mrs. Marie Natvig, who set off a sensation in a Federal Communications Commission hearing by denouncing her own testimony, on nine charges of lying under oath.

Approved: By the Senate Rules Committee, requests for \$1,104,600 to finance investigation by Senate committees this year.

Suspended: Academy Award nominee Grace Kelly, by MGM for her refusal to make a movie called "Jeremy Rodock."

ROYALTY: Plans Reported
Does Love Triumph?
An informant in touch with the British royal family said this week that Princess Margaret intends to marry 40-year-old RAF Group Captain Peter Townsend this fall.

It was the first time an air of authenticity was given recurrent speculation in the British press and elsewhere that the gay young princess was serious about her romance with the dashing air officer.

Townsend, who is divorced and the father of two children, would say only "There can be nothing said until the time is ready or somebody else does something."

The 24-year-old Princess is expected to renounce her right of succession to the throne to smooth the way for her marriage to a commoner, according to the informant.

Such a marriage would defy the Church of England's ban on remarriage of divorced persons. Buckingham Palace maintained its traditional silence on reports concerning the royal family's personal plans, but available information tended to corroborate the report.

There are suggestions that news about Margaret's intentions is being leaked intentionally. This indirect publicity would permit evaluation of public reaction to possible marriage of the princess to a divorced commoner and also avoid the public shock which developed when Margaret's uncle, Edward VIII, suddenly and dramatically announced his intention to marry Mrs. Wallis Simpson only immediately before his abdication of the throne.

Dulles Sees Real Threat to Formosa

By SIGRID ARNE

Associated Press Newsfeatures Writer

SECRETARY of State Dulles made it plain to the American public this week that there is more than mere bluster in Red China's repeated claims it will forcefully expel Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government from the island of Formosa.

There have been recent reports of assessments by neutral countries which maintain diplomatic contact with the Chinese on the mainland that Premier Chou En-Lai actually meant what he said in apparently wild propaganda promises to "liberate" Formosa. Despite this there has been a tendency to think of the threat only in terms of Chiang's island outposts on Quemoy and Matsu.

Addressing the nation in his radio-television report to the people on results of his tour of the Far East, Dulles put an official stamp on the "accept at face value" evaluation of Chinese intentions by declaring flatly: "The Chinese Communists seem determined to try to conquer Formosa."

All Bombs Aren't Big
He also reminded the American public, which has been getting a heavy dose of instruction on the facts of life in the atomic age recently, that there is an extreme in atomic warfare opposite thermonuclear weapons capable of devastating entire continents with radioactive fallout. At the other end of the scale from these nightmarish behemoths, there are atomic weapons with power so restricted they can be pinpointed on a military target "without endangering unrelated civilian centers."

Dulles made clear it is with this type of power the United States expects to disprove the Reds' portrayal of Uncle Sam as a "paper tiger," adding: "We must always remember that the free nations of the Western Pacific and Southeast Asia will quickly lose their freedom if they think that our love of peace means peace at any price. We must, if occasion offers, make it clear that we are prepared to stand firm and, if necessary, meet hostile force with the greater force that we possess."

Defense 'Flexible'
The secretary of state cast no more light than he already had in other statements on the recurrent question of U.S. defense of Quemoy and Matsu. He did not mention them by name, instead emphasizing that the U.S. treaty with Nationalist China—made official during ceremonies he attended on Formosa—and a Senate resolution authorizing President Eisenhower to fight if necessary comprises authority for a "flexible" defense.

As Dulles reported to the United States, England's Anthony Eden brought out in the open during a speech before the House of Commons the elements in the "horse trade" Britain has been trying to set up to calm the waters in the Pacific. Under the British plan, Communist China would get Quemoy and Matsu and possibly a seat in the United Nations in exchange for a promise not to pursue its claims to Formosa by force.

Another Gap Closed
With the threat of open Red aggression and subversion in Southeast Asia diminished by SEATO, the organization set up as a going concern at the meeting Dulles attended in Bangkok, the far-traveling secretary of state has succeeded in closing one more gap in the high fence of "containment" around the Communists.

But if he is to complete the encirclement, he will probably have to add many a painful mile to the 210,000 miles he has already clocked during little more than two years in office.

State Department experts point out that the free world defense alliances so far are only like a huge pair of parentheses—one line runs from Norway down across Europe and over to Turkey; the other one now encloses communism's Pacific border, running from Japan to Thailand.

Middle Section Weak
The region directly below the Soviet Union is a different story. Although there are several criss-crossing defense agreements in the area, there is no solid free world agreement to hold the whole southern girdle together.

If the encirclement policy is to be completed, the peripatetic Mr. Dulles may have to endure another 210,000 miles of shuttling across the oceans—and for the next trip he'll need more white linen suits, and a cork helmet against the hot suns of that uncertain belt which lies between Lebanon and Burma.

Sidelights
When sadder high winds swept New Orleans' Lake Pontchartrain this week, a Coast Guard crash unit and a police patrol boat sped out to give any needed aid to pleasure craft.

A Coast Guard boat wound up high and dry on a jetty; the police boat broke down and had to be towed to a boat yard. These were the only two casualties of the storm.

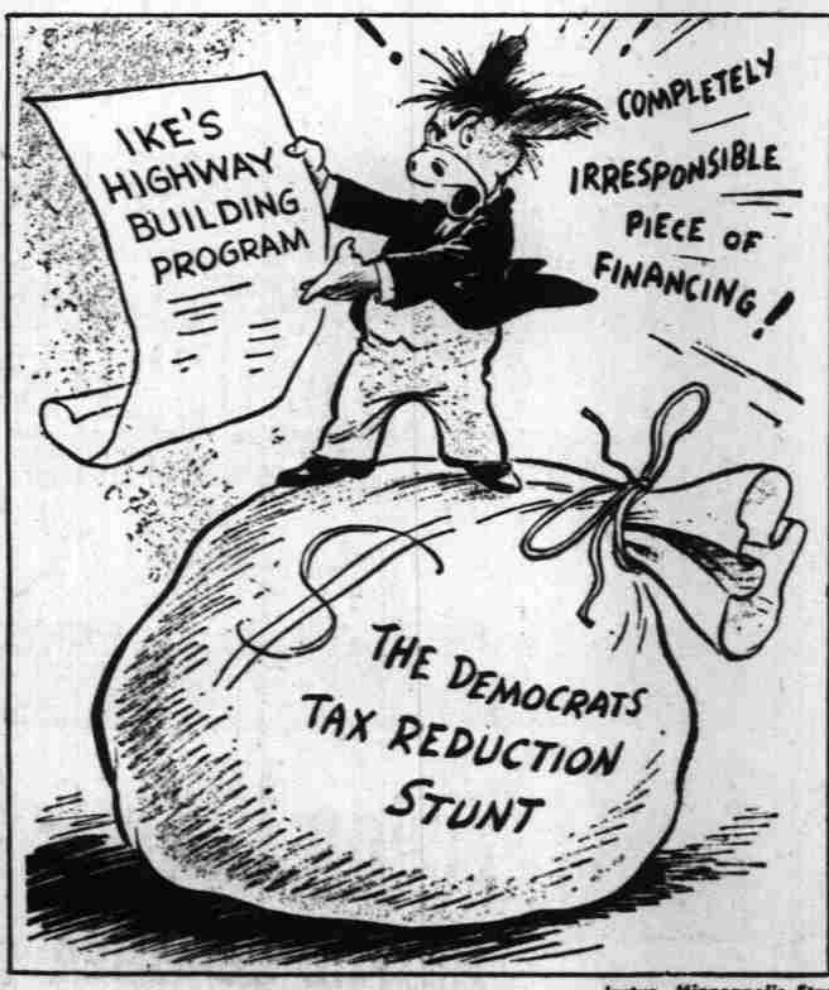
Policemen in Nashville, Tenn., play no favorites. While lawyer Dave Alexander was arguing for city police who claim they are due about \$300,000 in back pay, one of them put a \$1 parking ticket on his car.

Gen. Maxwell Taylor
airborne division was cut off and surrounded at Bastogne while he was in Washington. He rushed back to Europe and parachuted smack into the center of his division, knowing full well he faced either death or capture if the Germans won the battle.

As Far East commander—a position which also makes him head of the United Nations Command in Korea—Taylor will be dealing directly with the Japanese government. With his knowledge of that nation's history and people, no one would seem in better position to successfully push the U.S. argument that Japan should rearm.

Later in the war Taylor's 101st

CARTOON COMMENTS ON THE CURRENT CONGRESSIONAL TAX FIGHT



WHAT A PLACE FOR SPEECH-MAKING!

TWO BIRDS AND A WORM

NO MATTER HOW YOU SLICE IT . . .