

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

Russians Likely to Seek Ties With All Socialist Nations

Ford Contract May Bring New Inflation

By J. M. ROBERTS

Associated Press News Analyst

THE Ford Motor Co. agreed this week to continue partial wage payments to workers during periods of layoffs, and a shudder went through large sections of American industry.

It wasn't the guaranteed annual wage which Walter Reuther's United Automobile Workers Union is demanding for the long run, but Reuther hailed it as a first and important step in that direction, and nobody denied it.

The possible impact on other industries and on the general economy stemmed from two directions. Many companies feared they would just have to go out of business, or else resort to wholesale firings in the face of any business slump, if the principles involved in the Ford case came to be applied generally.

Business as a whole feared the inflationary impact of new contracts in the automobile business which, if they followed the Ford pattern, would represent an increase of 10 per cent in labor costs and, passed on to consumers, might produce new price spirals which were brought under control less than two years ago.

Greater Battle Expected
The precedents established by the Ford agreement were so great that the UAW, moving directly to negotiations with General Motors, voluntarily gave the great combine a five-day contract extension in order to regain its breath.

Observers had expected more of a battle at Ford. The company had met the expected guaranteed wage demand with a compromise package of its own including an offer to let employees buy stock, none of which has been held outside the Ford family and the foundations established by them since the company's earliest days. But statisticians on both sides had done their homework, and the compromise between the company's job security plan and the union's guaranteed wage demands came in less than a week.

Shivering on the outskirts of the battlefield were Chrysler and other independent automobile manufacturers. Chrysler, big enough to be called one of the Big Three, but just emerging from serious difficulties and in no condition to compete with increased expenditures, wondered if Reuther would consider its economic position or would try to drive the corporation into meeting the Ford terms.

Steel Industry Next
Also strongly affected were the big steel companies, which began negotiations with their powerful unions this week. They had to consider only wages this year, but in facing demands for increases they were well aware that whatever they do now will be the basic price when they start meeting demands for compound interest next year.

The cries raised over the Ford capitulation sounded very much like those heard in 1914, when Ford announced its \$5-a-day policy. Henry Ford was called a "traitor to his class" and his policy "economic suicide." It was better than a 100 per cent increase. And it turned out to be one of the anchors of American

Friendly Farewell Handshake . . . and Target No. 2



MARSHAL TITO got this handshake from Nikita Khrushchev (left) as Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin (center) looks on at end of recent Soviet-Yugoslav talks in Belgrade. Was this stage-setting for Indian Prime Minister's visit?



NEHRU is now being given extraordinary reception during tour of Russia.

Wooing of Nehru Is the First Step

By TOM WHITNEY

Associated Press Foreign Staff Writer

MUCH of the commentary in the West has depicted the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks as a Yugoslav victory over the Russians.

This overlooks some of its probable implications and results.

The Soviet delegation went to Belgrade with both maximum and minimum goals. Its maximum aim, as was clear, was to woo Tito back into the Soviet bloc immediately. In this Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist party boss, failed.

Tito kept his independence and made mighty clear he plans to keep it in the future as well. Any illusions the Russian leadership may have had on this were probably dispelled.

But the Soviet minimum goal is something else again. By going to Belgrade the Kremlin chiefs planned: (1) to establish a framework for eventual rapprochement between the Soviet bloc and Yugoslavia, and (2) to create an atmosphere favorable to further steps in wooing Europe's socialists and neutrals. Into this general category falls the Kremlin's invitation to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to visit Moscow.

That the U. S. State Department is fully cognizant that the Kremlin might still have tricks up its sleeve can be seen in Secretary of State Dulles' comment that Russia may now be willing to loosen the reins somewhat on its eastern European satellites.

Obstacle Removed
Stalin's intolerance of anything in the Socialist domain which he himself did not personally dominate and control ended in the discovery of the "crime" of "Titoism." Stalin's heirs have manifested a clear desire to ally themselves with non-Moscow-dominated Socialists everywhere. But "Titoism" still stood in the way of such a policy. Therefore "Titoism" had to be expunged from the books as a crime, and in a dramatic way.

This was done in Belgrade. Khrushchev publicly confessed to the error of the Soviet government, something rarely done.

Thus Belgrade becomes just the springboard in a sweeping Kremlin strategy.

The plan is to attempt to achieve alliances with all Socialists everywhere. That is the way things look. Democratic Socialists are the most important political force in Western Europe and they are important also in Asia.

But the concept goes even further than this. The Russians are also going to woo non-Socialists: the Greeks, the Turks, the Afghans, the Arabs, etc.

Belgrade served the purpose in this scheme of being a show of Kremlin friendliness and good will even for those who a short time ago were its worst enemies.

Subtle Victory.
To depict Belgrade as a "defeat" for Khrushchev is to miss these points entirely. But even concerning the first goal of achieving a closer relationship with Yugoslavia the Soviet-Yugoslav talks accomplished more than seems to be generally realized in the West.

A careful reading of the communiqué issued as the conferences ended indicates the conferees laid a foundation for broad cooperation between the two Communist countries on more than the foreign affairs front.

It looks very much as if reintegration of Yugoslavia into the general political and economic framework of Eastern Europe is going to proceed rapidly. Yugoslav authorities during the Belgrade talks have managed to keep uppermost the idea that Yugoslavia is retaining her independence. There is no need to doubt this. But it is well worth noting that the Russians have now put the Yugoslavs in a position in which there will be rather rare cause for any assertion of that independence.

In Short . . .
Declared: By the United States Public Health Service, that a safe Salk polio vaccine is being made now which this season "will prevent a high percentage of paralytic polio cases."

Adopted: By the Senate, a housing bill authorizing the construction of a minimum of 50,000 public housing units a year.

Denied: By a House appropriations subcommittee, President Eisenhower's request for 6½ million dollars to build transmission lines connecting the Dixon-Yates power project to the TVA.

Announced: By Douglas Aircraft, that it expects to fly a 500 m.p.h. all-jet passenger transport by 1959.

Reported: A new Communist campaign against "counter-revolutionaries," said to be sweeping Red China from Kwangtung province in the south to Inner Mongolia in the north.

Won: By Italian Premier Mario Scelba's pro-Western government, a wide victory in regional elections on the island of Sicily. It was the first big test of Scelba's popularity since the constitutional election two years ago.

Justice Black and Douglas voted with the majority but said in separate opinions that they favored passing upon the constitutional question. Douglas spoke bitterly against using "faceless informers" in security cases, contending this violates the Constitution.

Justices Reed and Burton, in a dissent, upheld the Peters' dismissal.

Chief Justice Warren noted that the court long has "declined to anticipate a question of constitutional law in advance of the necessity of deciding it."

SMOKING: More Evidence It's Harmful

Second Chapter

The American Cancer Society added another chapter this week to its research on the relation between cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

It was the cancer society's first report a year ago which opened the floodgates on an intense national debate on cigarette smoking, a controversy which 12 months later has quieted down to mere whispers.

Survey Continuing
Last year's report was the first on results of a continuing survey which includes nearly

190,000 men, all interviewed on their smoking habits three years ago. Nearly 5,000 deaths had occurred in the group at the time of the 1954 report and it was the comparison of their smoking habits and cause of death which furnished the basis for the original findings.

Drs. R. Cuyler Hammond and Daniel Horn, guiding lights of the cancer society's statistical research, reported that this year their base has been expanded to more than 8,000 deaths. The additional information, said the investigators, has confirmed last year's indication that cigarettes are damaging to health.

The Scorecard
Highlights of additional conclusions: Lung cancer is rare among men who have never smoked. The death rate from lung cancer increases with the amount of cigarettes smoked. The rate is appreciable even among men who smoke less than 10 cigarettes daily.

Regardless of whether men live in big city or rural areas, the rate is high among smokers and low among non-smokers.

Pipe smoking "appears to be associated with lung cancer" but far less than cigarettes.

The lung cancer death rate among a group of ex-smokers was only half that of smokers.

Quitting Helps
For ex-smokers—those who at the start of the study three years ago said they had quit smoking—the death rate from lung cancer was 14 times as high as among non-smokers. But this was only half the rate among men who had kept on smoking even less than a pack a day.

Criticizing the statistics, Timothy V. Hartnett, chairman of the Tobacco Industry Research Committee, said the ACS study "does not establish any cause and effect relationship."

"Statistical experts point out," he asserted, "that this study ignores important environmental, geographical, occupational, physical and emotional factors that affect disease and longevity."

Religion

Medical Missionaries

Medicine is a brother-in-arms of Christian missions around the world.

In the overseas service of every major church is a far-flung company of trained physicians.

They run a heart-touching practice, tending the bodily needs of peoples who often never visited a doctor before.

This weekend, and continuing through Monday, about 75 of these missionary doctors and nurses are meeting in Atlantic City, N. J.

Home on furlough from their mission posts abroad, they're exchanging ideas on ways of improving and extending their work.

These medical specialists, who work side-by-side with the ministers to spiritual needs, represent 50 American Protestant mission boards and church groups.

These groups maintain 800 hospitals, 2,000 dispensaries, four medical training schools, 15 tuberculosis sanitariums and 150 schools of nursing in foreign missions fields.

Besides this, many medical missionaries serve at lonely outposts, or one-man clinics set up in isolated or primitive regions.

Commented one doctor serving in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: "My patients arrived before I had a place to treat them, so I set up my first clinic under a huge tamarind tree and have been busy ever since."

Most work for small salaries, a fraction of what a medical practice at home would bring them. Some volunteer a year of service—without compensation.

The conference is being sponsored by the National Council of Churches.

BUSINESS: Income Climbs

Record Rate

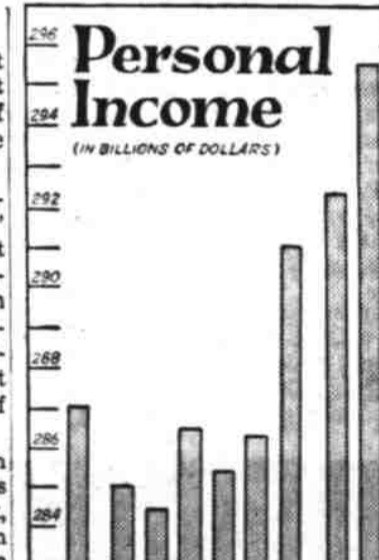
Government figures show that you've been earning money at a record rate this spring—if your income is in line with the national pattern.

The U. S. Commerce Department says "personal income" during April was at its highest level in history. This is the income Americans received from wages, salaries, business partnerships, stock dividends, rentals and the like. In April it reached a record annual rate of \$295,600,000,000.

That's one billion more than the annual rate for March. It's 11 billion dollars, or 4 per cent, higher than in April 1954, when business was at the bottom of a mild recession.

Personal income declined throughout the 1953-54 slump, began climbing again last November. It's been rising ever since. Higher factory payrolls have accounted for most of the increase. Wages and salaries paid by private industry during April were at an annual rate of \$202,200,000,000—up \$7,900,000,000 from a year ago.

Income from rentals, partnerships and proprietorships averaged \$9 million dollars a year during April against \$48,200,



000,000 a year ago; income from dividends and interest was at an annual rate of 25 million vs. 24 million in April 1954. Money paid out in the form of social security and veterans' benefits also showed a marked increase—from \$15,900,000,000 annually in April last year to \$18,900,000,000.

Best news for many Americans was the fact that "take home" pay also hit a record high—they had more money left after paying taxes.

Dates

Wednesday, June 15
Start of nationwide atomic attack Civil Defense exercise.

Thursday, June 16
Western Big Three foreign ministers meet at New York to plan for coming Big Four conference with Russia.

Saturday, June 18
SEATO military planners' meeting, Bangkok, Thailand.

Sunday, June 19
Fathers Day.

People

"One of the Boys"

A distinguished member of the Class of '15 returned to the campus of the United States Military Academy this week.

During three action-packed days, President Eisenhower watched spit-and-polish cadet parades, relaxed with fellow alumni, and delivered the commencement address as West Point graduated the 1955 class of 469 cadets.

At a luncheon early in the presidential visit, Eisenhower turned down a place at the head table to sit with Gen. Omar N. Bradley and other members of his class of 40 years ago. He was introduced—and got a big ovation—as the man who wanted to be "just one of the boys."

In his commencement speech, the President counseled that the free world should look upon the approaching Big Four meeting as "only a beginning" of a peace effort that may take a generation to come to fruition.

He warned against "fatuous expectations" that a world sick with ignorance, fears and hates "can be miraculously cured by a single meeting."

Eisenhower stood almost an hour handing out diplomas to the new second lieutenants. As each saluted he smilingly handed over the diploma and often accompanied it with a pat on the back.

The cadets appeared before the President in the order in which they ranked scholastically. First was First Cadet Capt. Le Donne Olive of Hinesville, Ga., one of the few men in cadet history to be both honor man and cadet commander. Gen. Douglas MacArthur was one of the others.

Court

Showdown Avoided

Is the use of "secret informers" to police the ranks of federal employees contrary to the Constitution?

The Supreme Court had a chance to go into the question this week, but the majority of justices elected to postpone a showdown.

The case before the high court concerned the firing of Dr. John P. Peters, senior professor of medicine at Yale University, as an occasional consultant to the U. S. Public Health Service in May of 1953. The firing was carried out under the old Truman administration loyalty program.

During various loyalty board hearings, Dr. Peters swore he had never been a Communist. He was twice cleared by lower boards but lost after the Loyalty Review Board reopened the case on its own initiative.

The 7-2 decision in favor of Dr. Peters held that the review board exceeded its authority in reopening the Peters case. It thereby wiped out a finding of "reasonable doubt" as to his loyalty.

Justices Black and Douglas voted with the majority but said in separate opinions that they favored passing upon the constitutional question. Douglas spoke bitterly against using "faceless informers" in security cases, contending this violates the Constitution.

Justices Reed and Burton, in a dissent, upheld the Peters' dismissal.

Chief Justice Warren noted that the court long has "declined to anticipate a question of constitutional law in advance of the necessity of deciding it."



Alexander, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin



Robinson, The Indianapolis News



Pletcher, Sioux City Journal

WHILE AGITATORS RANT

IN CASE THE DECK IS STACKED

IT WOULD BE A LONG WAY TO FALL

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