

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

Bad Omens for the West Multiplying in the Far Pacific

Ike Warns Against Dropping Guard

By J. M. ROBERTS

Associated Press News Analyst

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER and other government leaders were busy this week telling people they had a right to hope but not to relax as a result of the Geneva conference.

The same theme was being played in Britain and France.

Leaders were faced with the necessity of keeping hope from becoming expectation.

The truth of the matter was that in the last hours at Geneva it became obvious, despite the friendliness of the leaders, that Russian sweetness and light did not extend to the reunification of Germany and a working collective security system for Europe.

One of the last things at Geneva was a referral to the foreign ministers of the question of whether East and West Germany should be represented in subsequent negotiations.

Communist Boss Nikita Khrushchev, however, made it clear this week the referral meant nothing.

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First he said a rearmend Germany is "unacceptable" to Russia. Then he said reunification can be accomplished only one way, within the framework of an all-European security pact, and that Russia would insist on East German representation when the foreign ministers try to work out something in October.

That leaves very little to negotiate. It also raised the question of how long the foreign ministers can keep alive the "spark of peace" which the President said had been ignited at Geneva.

While Khrushchev was speaking in East Germany, Western intelligence sources revealed that Russia has been pouring new and modern war weapons into that area, increasing the firepower and mobility of her divisions at a greater rate than in any period since 1945. It didn't look as though she was preparing to get out.

But one has to consider, also, that NATO is doing likewise in Western Europe.

President Eisenhower came off well in his reports to Congress and the public. For once American representatives had kept the initiative at a conference with the Russians. There

was not the slightest sign that they had fallen into any booby traps. The President's obvious sincerity in describing American peace aims to the world had made him a one-man "peace offensive." Democrats and Republicans alike hailed his conduct.

There were fewer isolationist expressions than have accompanied any other conference of similar importance.

Offensive Regained By following through with arrangements for exploratory talks with Red China, the United States stole Russia's "peace-loving" thunder.

The President's proposal for an exchange of military blueprints and inspection had put Russia on the defensive, and almost everybody was in a good humor with him.

He said, however, that if the United States and Russia were to achieve anything during the conference of foreign ministers, both would have to give something.

What the United States had to give, however, was not clear, since a vast proportion of the differences between the two nations are moral.

These differences, said the President, are "as wide and deep as the difference between individual liberty and regimentation, as wide and deep as the gulf that lies between the concept of man made in the image of God and the concept of man as a mere instrument of the state."

Stark Contrasts He didn't say so, but they are also as wide and deep as the differences between a nation which has the power to go to war without consulting the wishes of its people, and nations whose governments must first convince their democratic constituents of the rightness of such a move.

As attestation of the better feeling produced by Geneva, Russian papers and radios published the text of the President's television report to the nation. But Western leaders were testifying, and Khrushchev's words in East Germany tended to prove, that the gulf remained wide and deep indeed.

Dates

Thursday, Aug. 4 Anniversary (165th) establishment of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Saturday, Aug. 6 Anniversary (29th) showing of first successful talking motion picture.

Monday, Aug. 8 International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy begins, Geneva, Switzerland.

Opening, Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, Seattle.

People

Terrifying Ride

John L. McFaum of Ipswich, Mass., knew he was in trouble when the transmission gear on his five-ton horse van broke as he attempted to shift into low gear on the steep downgrade leading into Winsted, Conn.

When both the footbrake and the emergency handbrake failed, he figured he was a goner. The huge truck, with four prize horses and two helpers in the rear, began picking up speed.

McFaum's wife, following in a convertible, realized something was wrong and pulled alongside. Her husband shouted he had no brakes and told her to get out of the way.

Instead she raced ahead down the hill into the town of 9,000, desperately waving back cars at the first of Winsted's four intersections. At the second McFaum missed a boy on a bicycle "by inches." A pedestrian warned away traffic at the third. The fourth was usually the busiest street of all, but McFaum's runaway truck safely barreled through at 80 m.p.h. and headed uphill on the other side of town. He nosed it into a curb and brought it to a halt.

So close had they been to death, neither McFaum, who is 48, nor his wife could speak for 20 minutes. Police Chief Waldo Heath commended both for their "nerve and skill" in getting through safely.

Abandoned: By the U.S. Justice Department, its effort to deport crooner Dick Haymes to his native Argentina.

Fired: George V. McDavitt, who stirred up a controversy as boss of the Small Business Administration's security program.

Cancelled: The scheduled visit of the new French resident-general of Morocco to Fez, in order to avoid fatal riots.

Appointed: Hans Speidel and Adolf Heusinger, former German army generals, as top-ranking officers of the new West German army.

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Two Black Clouds in Indochina



THE SETTLEMENT of the Indochinese War at Geneva a year ago has not ended Red Chinese attempts to take over the entire peninsula. By force of arms, the Reds have seized Laotian provinces of Phonsaly and Sameua and have many supporters in South Viet Nam.

Reds Still Loudly Demand Formosa

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Associated Press Foreign News Analyst

THE emphasis has changed, but the Cold War is far from ended. Its western front may now settle down into a long and perhaps too comfortable deadlock, but its eastern front remains menacing.

President Eisenhower has held out hope only that a start has been made on the road to peace. His bold initiative at the Geneva summit

meeting, plus the long series of American moves over the past 10 years, seem to have world communism at bay in the West. But while the Western world's top leaders were smiling amiably at one another in Geneva, situations were developing in Asia that could turn the Westerners' smiles into deep frowns.

The big question now confronting the free world is just how much of the Asian danger stems independently from the Chinese Communists and how much of a Russian finger there might be in the Chinese pie. For the moment it seems a mixture of both.

While the United States prepares to discuss "practical matters" on an ambassadorial level with the Red Chinese—and that might seem a good omen for peace—the bad omens were multiplying. Here is one:

"Glorious Duty" Inside China itself, there is a rip-roaring campaign under way to whip up popular support for a universal military service law which has just been enacted. Even while the Geneva conferees exchanged friendly smiles, here is what the Red Chinese press was telling the people of China:

"The Chinese working class... enthusiastically supports the... Purge Growing... The United States imperialists occupied our Taiwan (Formosa) and directed war provocations against our country. All these things tell us there is a threat of war so long as imperialism exists and we should be prepared against aggression by the imperialists. Therefore we must not only build a strong military force, but also build a powerful national defense force (to) liberate Taiwan and protect peace in Asia and the world."

That's the tenor of a daily outpouring which is coupled with a nationwide hunt for spies in a broad and growing purge. The aim of Western diplomacy is to stop expansion of communism while avoiding armed conflict. A measure of this has been achieved in Europe. But too much faith in Communist smiles and too much eagerness to settle down to an uncomplicated life may help communism chip away at Western strength and unity. Europe can hardly be comfortable, however, while time bombs smolder in Asia.

The time may come again soon when the Communist world will need new sources of friction to muddy international waters for their own aims. The sources are close at hand. Indochina is only one example.

The Geneva agreements of 1954 call for elections in all Viet Nam by July 1956. The United States and South Viet Nam did not sign the agreements. But France did, to end its war with Ho Chi Minh's Communist forces in North Viet Nam, and there were supposed to be consultations this July on election procedures. The American-supported South Viet Nam Premier, Ngo Dinh Diem, balked, fearing such talks would lead to elections, and total Communist victory in Viet Nam, loosening the free world's toehold in Southeast Asia. The whole Communist world, in shouting "robbery!" with the loudest shouts coming from Red China.

Reserves Watered Down Congress finished action on a new military reserve bill, but the measure it sent to the White House was far less compulsory than the President and the Pentagon had asked.

A major new feature provides for a special active duty course of up to six months for young volunteers, who would thereafter serve in the active reserves for 7½ years.

Present or former servicemen could not be required to go into the active reserve, but the bill holds out some inducements to present servicemen enabling them to cut down the length of their active duty by volunteering for the reserves.

All who enter service under provisions of the bill would be required to serve in the active reserves, for a length of time varying according to how long they were on active duty.

Congress refused to agree to proposals to compel veterans to join the active reserve or to draft men for the special new short-term hitch if there aren't enough volunteers. The reserve bill originally was intended to raise the present reserve strength of less than 800,000 men to almost three million by 1960. Because of revisions made by Congress, few believe it can attain that goal.

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EUROPE: Reds Stronger

Strong Reminder

Western intelligence sources at Bonn revealed this week that new deliveries of modern conventional weapons have strengthened the firepower and increased the mobility of Soviet army divisions in eastern Germany.

The news served as a strong reminder that despite smiles and politeness at Geneva, Europe in general and Germany in particular has a long road to travel before it knows security.

The Soviet deliveries in 1955 were reported to include 1,000 T54 tanks to replace outmoded World War I models, 1,500 new guns, 600 armed personnel carriers, 150 amphibious vehicles and over 100 new towing tractors for heavy artillery.

The shipments were accompanied by 25,000 new troops from Russia, presumably specialists in the new weapons. The assumption was the newcomers would replace conscripts returning home.

The armament shipments were described as the largest sent by the Russians to Germany since 1945. Western military observers regard them as probably long-planned modernization similar to that being carried out by NATO forces in West Germany.

The U.S. 7th Army has received guided missiles and additional atomic cannon in the last year. The British Rhine army is trying out a new tank and has begun experiments with a new organization of troops designed for the hazards of atomic warfare.

Although the reports of new weapons listed only conventional types, Western strategy takes into account that Soviet forces in East Germany probably have atomic weapons too.

CONGRESS: New Target

Question of Ethics

Investigating senators, who during this session of Congress have not enjoyed the top billing gained by their predecessors, hit upon some more powerful material in the 84th's closing days.

Profitable Partnership Before the inquisitive panel of the Senate Investigations subcommittee, witnesses appeared to explain their knowledge of the private business dealings of Secretary of the Air Force Harold Talbott. Talbott is a partner in a management engineering firm which returned him \$132,000 in profits in the two years after he became a member of the Cabinet in February of 1953. His government salary is \$18,000 a year.

On Wednesday, as President Eisenhower was saying in a news conference that every public official must be impeccable both from the standpoint of law and of ethics and "should avoid giving any impression of wrongdoing," Talbott revealed to the committee he had started legal steps to divest himself of his interest in the Paul B. Mulligan company.

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FARMERS: Soviet-American Friendship

Corn Belt Diplomacy

For two weeks now a group of 12 Russian farming experts has been touring the flat and hot fields of Iowa, attempting to master the delicate relation of the wheels within a corn-hog economy—that specialty which has made Iowa the most bountiful farm producer in the world.

No one doubts now that the Russians came with an intense interest in corn and hogs, determined to learn all they could. Judging by their conduct, no one can doubt they also were instructed to promote the "peace offensive" highlighted by the Geneva conference.

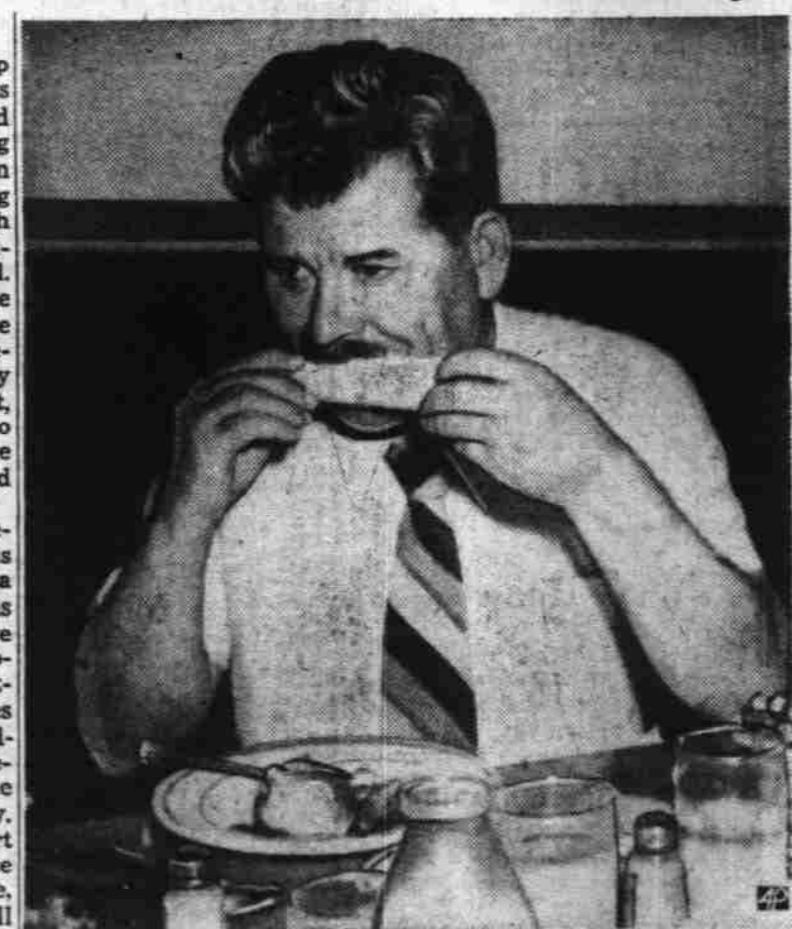
But in the actual contact between Iowans and Russians during the past two weeks, a spontaneous friendliness was generated which could not have been foreseen either by the Soviet government, which accepted a suggestion of the Des Moines Tribune to send the delegation, or the U.S. State Department, which permitted the Russians to enter the country.

All Iowa set out with a sort of missionary zeal to show these Russians that Iowa wants peace, that Iowa has only good will toward Russians as people. The Russians on their part have been properly astounded by American farm mechanization and have shown a burning interest in the position of private profit on the American scene.

They tirelessly roamed from field to barn, testing grain and judging livestock with a true farmer's eye.

The Russians became so popular one community reportedly sought help from Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper to make sure their city wasn't bypassed as original plans were altered in response to new invitations.

The basis of Iowa's friendliness appeared to be a wholesome self-confidence. Iowans are very certain, even if Wash-



TASTE TEST—Boris Sokolov, chief of the corn selection laboratory for the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute, sinks his teeth into Iowa corn at Ames.

ington, D. C., may be doubtful, that America's best argument and advertising is America itself. They feel that nobody can look at Iowa, not even a Russian Communist, and not be influenced in the right direction.

At midpoint in a month-long tour which in its second half would take them all the way to the Pacific, the Russians were far from abandoning Marx, but they appeared to be much too sensible not to recognize the contrast between tracts on "The Impoverishment of American Farmers" they read back home

and the prosperity evident on every hand from sunrise to sunset. And whether or not they'd like to take them all back to Russia, the list of things they now have seen for the first time— from dime stores to strawberry sodas—is almost as tall as the Iowa corn.

The visit has many implications for America and the Soviet Union. It might be that the type of mental activity stirred by the Iowa meeting "in the cornfield" might have as far reaching effect as diplomatic gatherings "at the summit."



Alexander, Philadelphia Bulletin

SPEAKING OF DISARMAMENT

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