

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

World Is Still Far From Purely Peaceful Use of Atom

Political Trends Taking on Form

By J. M. ROBERTS
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PRESIDENTIAL politics grabbed the national spotlight this week as the Governors Conference met in Chicago, and several trends took on more definite form.

Democratic trends, that is. The Republican trend, despite a lot of heartburning among the old guard, was established some time ago and can be described in one word, "Eisenhower." They were beginning to talk about nominating him by acclamation next year.

They had from him, however, only the word that his decision on whether to run would be based on the state of the world and the state of his health. Assuming it to be very unlikely that the world will suddenly become an uncomplicated place, and seeing the state of his health to be excellent, they are not even talking about alternatives.



Roberts

On the Democratic side, however, despite the apparent trend toward their philosophies demonstrated in the last congressional and gubernatorial elections, many alternatives were being discussed.

Pressure Mounting

Signs were increasing that some of them are getting impatient over Adlai Stevenson's silence about his plans.

Some observers at the conference suggested the pressure might make him say something sooner than he had planned.

For one thing, there was a very definite movement to get a campaign going for Averell Harriman. The New York governor made a strong impression with his stretch-running when he was elected to that job.

Harriman has always said he favored renomination for Stevenson, but has been keeping his long experience in foreign affairs to the fore in his comments and speeches to avoid any appearance, if he should seek the nomination, that he was merely a local candidate or a favorite son. You will notice that he was

Johnny-on-the-spot at Geneva while the aura of big things still hung over that Four Power conference city.

Harriman predicted at Chicago the Democratic candidate would win in '56. Privately, he knows that whoever attempts to beat Eisenhower is taking on an uphill battle. One way he thinks it might be done would be to make people believe the Republican administration is more interested in "the interests" than in the people.

Attack Advised

Harriman also thinks there is room for criticism of Eisenhower's conduct of foreign affairs, despite the shining aura which has appeared around the President since Geneva.

A good many Harriman supporters think he could do better than Stevenson at pulling the party back together. It was noticeable at Chicago that Southern states-rightsers sulked in their tents while Stevenson, no longer a governor, was entertaining some of the conference visitors at his home. Everybody was saying that the loyalty oath battle was over, except the Southerners who said it had better be. Nevertheless the battlefield on which the party tore itself apart in '52 brought back many memories of the carnage.

A number of Democrats have expressed the view that if Stevenson wants the nomination he'd better get busy, and are warning him that there will be no draft this time. They want Democratic aggressiveness to begin before the convention, which will be later than usual.

Ribicoff's Comment

One Democrat, Ribicoff of Connecticut, said he doubted whether any of the Democrats now mentioned could carry his state, "as of now." Lausche of Ohio and Kefauver of Tennessee are among the others mentioned.

It is agreed on all sides that the philosophies of Stevenson and Harriman are close together, both on domestic and foreign affairs, and that there is little chance to be made except on the basis of who can put up the best fight against Eisenhower.

Stevenson, of course, has the edge in this preliminary maneuvering, if you can call it that, while Harriman continues to express support of the Illinoisian. Stevenson put up a good fight in '52 against a great national hero, and gained a respect from the public seldom if ever accorded a loser before.

Labor

New Record

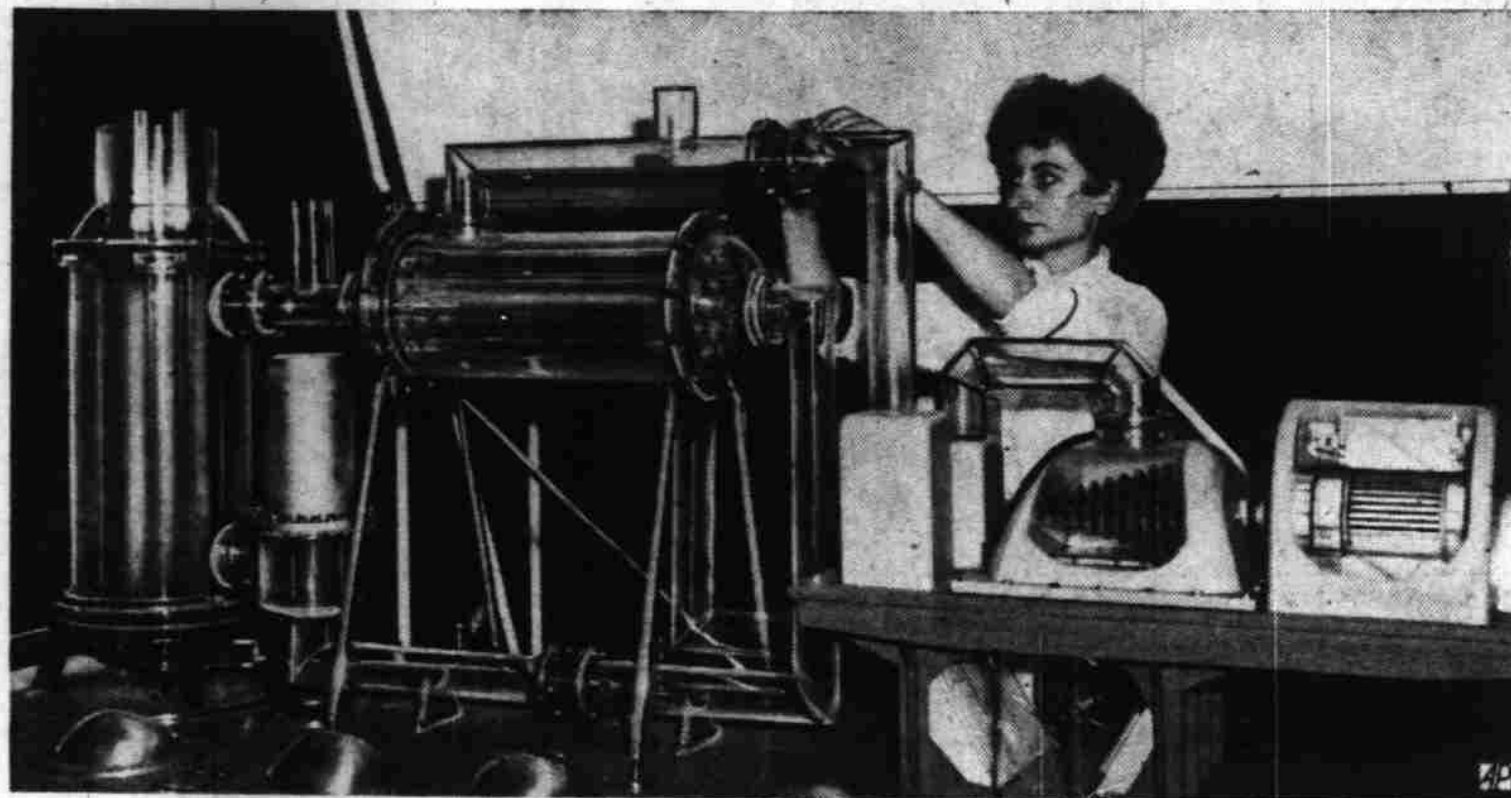
The country set a new employment record in July—64,995,000 persons at work, the highest figure in history.

The report was made with obvious pleasure by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. The two Cabinet officers also reported that unemployment—which totaled 2½ million during the month—was lower by 200,000 than June and almost a million lower than July a year ago.

The new record employment figure was nearly one million above the previous record, established in June. It was three million higher than July of last year.

Weeks and Mitchell announced there was in July an unusually brisk hiring of school-age persons. This was said to account for most of the gains. However, the report continued that employment among adults held up better than usual for this time of year in most industries.

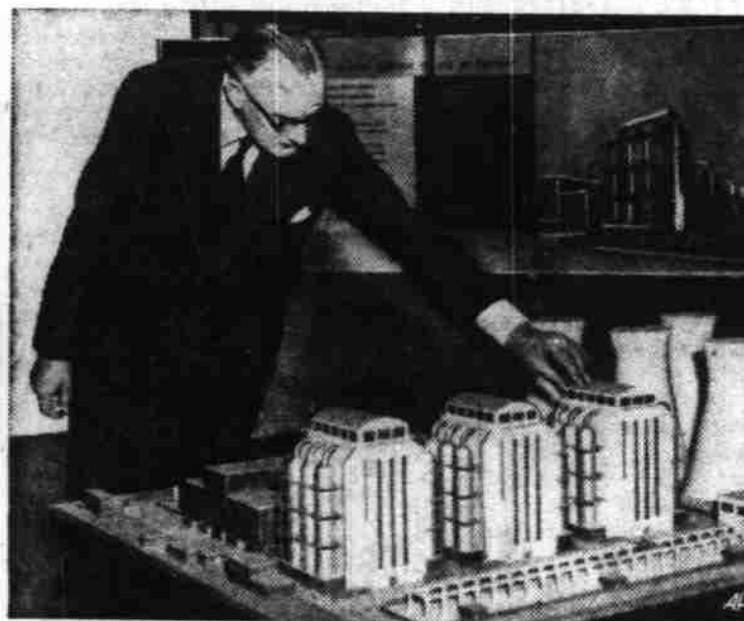
Nations Show Their Atomic Wares at Geneva



A TECHNICIAN makes final adjustments on one of the elaborate scale models of U.S. atomic power plants on display at the "Atoms for Peace" conference in Geneva. Donated by Westinghouse, it is similar to a 60,000 kilowatt installation that company and the Duquesne Light Co. are building near Shippingport, Pa. The atomic reactor is in the chamber at left. It heats a liquid which is carried in pipes through the horizontal cylinder (center), converting water there into steam. The steam moves to the right, where it spins a generator which produces electric current.



THE RUSSIAN MODEL of a heavy water research reactor, said to be in operation, is unveiled by a U.S.S.R. engineer. The plastic mockup includes details of the building. The reactor itself can be seen in the building's center.



PART OF ENGLAND'S exhibit is this three-reactor station engineered by General Electric Co. Ltd. The English Branch of the U.S. firm says as yet it has no site for construction, but will be ready to build within 18 months.

Russians Hedge On Control Plan

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
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THE "Atoms for Peace" conference in Geneva strengthens the widely held belief that the prospect of an atomic war is fading. Indeed, as President Eisenhower pointed out, the mighty force of the harnessed atom might one day enable mankind to remove the root causes of all war.

The statements of the world's top-ranking scientists at Geneva open up a promising vista for future generations. Yet there is a sobering note that must be taken into consideration. Can atomic war be outlawed without conventional warfare first being completely banished?

"Tactically," a military man told me recently, "the atomic and hydrogen bombs are lousy weapons. They can lay waste vast areas, but they lay them waste for good. The territories affected cannot be occupied. The only value of the A-weapons, therefore, is strategic, against the enemy's rear and against populations. That is a horrifying thought, but it cannot be denied that the principal value of the nuclear weapon at the present time is as a deterrent to prospective aggression."

Invitation to War?

From that standpoint, some military men are of the opinion that an international agreement prohibiting the manufacture and use of all atomic weapons, if effective, might even be an invitation to war with the so-called conventional weapons, which in themselves these days are mightily destructive.

All through the cold war, the Communist side has loudly proclaimed its support of a complete prohibition of atomic weapons, although it hedged at foolproof control and supervision of such a ban.

Even at the atoms-for-peace conference, a platform for the illumination of lofty ideals, the Soviet side has not neglected the propaganda angle, expressed in the idea that it is principally Moscow which stands for extending the development of atoms-for-peace by its insistence upon quick and total prohibition of A-weapons. But Moscow's claim to the role of mankind's emancipator from fear deserves the closest examination.

Aside from mere words, how is the Soviet side advancing the

prospects of a golden era in which the atom would be mankind's servant? Let's take a look at the latest Soviet proposals.

Russian Specifications
The Russians say the United States, Red China and the Soviet Union should limit their armed forces to 1,000,000 men each, and the British and French to 650,000 men each, to strike a balance of three million per side for the major Eastern and Western powers. Their latest proposal also calls for a pledge from all states who might participate in such a pact not to increase their armaments nor their military budgets above the level prevailing at the end of 1954.

What would this mean? The main power of the Soviet Union and Red China would remain their existing armaments and present manpower. The reductions would permit the two big Communist countries to dominate Europe and Asia without resorting to a shooting war.

One-sided Proposals
The Russians call upon all nations to liquidate any foreign military bases they might possess. This would mean an end to the North Atlantic and Southeast Asia treaty organizations, and to the safety ring around the Communist world.

The counter-balance against the vast manpower and armed forces of the Soviet Union and Red China, at the moment, is largely the potential of the West in nuclear weapons. However, horrified Western civilization might feel about the prospective use of such weapons, the fact remains that if such potential were removed, the balance would be tipped lopsidedly in favor of two huge nations who have given the rest of the world little reason to trust them.

The very existence of that concentrated superiority in armed forces would be sufficient to spread the influence of these two nations over more than half the world by the presence of the threat alone, without resort to actual armed conflict and conquest. With nuclear weapons completely out of the picture, the biggest deterrent to political aggression or any other sort of aggression would be removed.

It is doubtful, therefore, that the West can go along with the idea of complete destruction of its atomic stockpiles, no matter how foolproof the controls may appear, for a long time to come. The prerequisite to such complete nuclear disarmament would have to be a foolproof guarantee that world communism no longer was a monolithic force manipulated from a center whose expressed ultimate aim remains the imposition of that system upon the rest of the world.

Quote

Sen. Carl Mundt (R-S.D.), in commenting on President Eisenhower's list of vital legislation in the next session of Congress: "I think the President ought to add an improved farm program to this list. Something has to be done to give the farmers better prices and it can't wait."

Dates

Wednesday, Aug. 17
Swearing in of Adm. Arleigh Burke as chief of naval operations aboard carrier Ticonderoga, Norfolk, Va.

Thursday, Aug. 18
Boy Scouts World Jam-boree, Niagara Falls, Canada.

Monday, Aug. 22
American Bar Assn. convention, Philadelphia.

Politics

Comeback Trail

Consigned to the political graveyard four years ago when he stepped out as commissioner for major league baseball, A. E. "Happy" Chandler looked extremely active for a political corpse this week.

He was graciously accepting congratulations on winning the Democratic nomination for governor of Kentucky. In a bitter election fight, he had defeated Bert T. Combs—the man backed by high Democratic officeholders in the state—by approximately 20,000 votes.

Although the Democratic nomination does not insure victory in November's general election, Democrats in Kentucky usually have a substantial advantage over Republican opponents. Edwin R. Denny, a former U.S. district attorney, won the Republican nomination.

Republicans were encouraged by the strife within Democratic ranks during the campaign, believing it improved their chances in the general election. But Chandler apparently was going to receive firm backing from the party machinery. The defeated Combs and his principal backers, Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby and U.S. Sen. Earle Clements, announced their intention of working for a Chandler victory in November.

Chandler goes into the general election with a record of never losing such a contest in a career that goes back a quarter-century. He started his climb in 1929, winning a Kentucky state senate seat. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1931 and became a "boy wonder" governor in 1935. He won two U.S. Senate elections before quitting a Senate post in 1945 to become baseball commissioner. He resigned from that post in 1951, one year before his contract expired.

Experts Trade Atom Data

Atoms for Peace

Ten years after the atom demonstrated its supremacy in war, scientists from the world over gathered in Geneva this week to learn of its supremacy in peace.

The same atom that seared Hiroshima and Nagasaki and cast a perpetual shadow on the future of man if he ever again resorts to all-out war was shown in the role of a savior—capable of keeping the world supplied with energy should man ever deplete his supplies of coal, oil, gas and oil shale.

Secrecy wraps were taken off many of the advances scientists so far have made in the attempt to slow down and harness nuclear force. For the first time,

the United States revealed all "essential" details of five different types of power reactors with which the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission hopes to achieve economic power from the atom.

Businessmen on Hand

One of the main features of the 12-day meeting is an "atom fair," where demonstrations of atomic equipment actually on the market or being prepared for the market are displayed. The presence of businessmen at Geneva tended to keep many of the discussions on the practical basis of dollars and cents. One of the most valuable concerns whether or not scientists could generate electric power with the atom at a cost com-

parative with that of other fuels.

Russian Claim

The answer was said to depend on location. The Russians stated that in some of their regions far removed from coal mines, it already is more profitable to operate atomic power stations. They put one in operation in 1954, achieving the first industrial use of atomic power in the world. The Russians added, however, that generally speaking it still costs considerably more to produce nuclear power.

In the United States, where electric power from standard energy sources is much cheaper than in most countries of the world, it probably will be another 15 to 20 years before atomic power becomes competitive, according to Dr. James A. Lane of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

AIRMEN: Price of Integrity

Tell of Torture

The new groundswell of peace and goodwill seemed capable of drowning out the warning, but the American public received another reminder this week of what kind of men serve the "Peoples Republic of China."

The eleven U.S. airmen the Communist Chinese released at the start of the "little Geneva" talks held a press conference in Tokyo on the way home this week, and any thought the rulers of Red China may be mending their ways seemed quickly dispelled.

"I was subjected to types of

Sidelights

• The Louisville, Ky., police department had a detective out searching for a finance company bandit, but the policeman unwittingly assisted the gunman. Diligently pursuing his assignment, the detective peered in the front window of the Sterling Finance Co., saw all was normal, then walked off. Assistant Manager Ralph Green thought this action suspicious, so he trailed the policeman down the block. At this point the actual bandit entered and forced two women cashiers to hand over \$250.

• In Newark, N. J., another bandit made an unhindered entrance in a dry cleaning establishment, but demonstrated he had big ideas. Told the four lonely dollar bills in the cash register were the firm's total funds on hand, he spurned the money, pocketed his gun and walked out with a promise of a return visit.

Hands Manacled

During periods of interrogation, the colonel's hands sometimes were manacled so that circulation was shut off. After hours in this position, guards would jerk the fingers, "causing great pain clear up into my shoulders," he said.

Another Red Chinese persuasive technique was to tightly bind his ankles and feet and force him to remain standing for long periods—once for 30 hours.

One Wounded

At other times he was struck in the face, spit upon, kicked and beaten over the head and back with sticks.

Maj. William H. Baumer of Lewisburg, Pa., was the only man among the eleven who returned with noticeable physical injury. He was wounded when the plane was shot down and suffered frostbitten fingers and toes before being discovered by Chinese searchers. He now uses crutches.

Maj. Baumer said he was not physically tortured and did not sign a "confession." All the others signed and all said they endured some physical brutality, although questioning and solitary confinement were the main weapons the Communists used against them.

Long History

The Russian church, the dominant religious institution in a land of 200 million people, is associated with neither.

Major barriers have separated it from the rest of Christendom. In the case of the World Council, these obstacles are contemporary in origin. For the Vatican, they are rooted far back in history.

Indications of a desire to close the breach came, by coincidence, at the same time last week from both camps. The simultaneous gestures pointed up the two global patterns of modern Christianity.

Pope Pius XII, in a letter to a leader of the church's Eastern Rite, appealed for a reunion of Orthodox churches with Rome.

The council's member churches in 48 nations have about 175 million members. The Roman Catholic Church has about 350 million members.

Actually, the overture by the Roman pontiff was no departure from past efforts. Repeatedly over the years, popes have pleaded for an end of the age-old break. Special efforts, how-

ever, have developed in recent years.

For example, renewed emphasis has been given to the Church's Eastern Rites, which closely resemble practices of the Orthodox Church. There are some nine million Eastern Rite Catholics loyal to Rome.

But about 250 million other Christians, who have the same liturgical customs, are in the Orthodox churches of Russia, Greece, the Balkans and elsewhere—which split from Rome 10 centuries ago.

The "great schism" of 1054 arose largely from a clash over authority between the patriarchs of Rome and Constantinople.

Gap Widened
But later Roman Catholic dogmas have widened the gap—the moral infallibility of the pope, the immaculate conception of Mary, and her bodily assumption to heaven. The Orthodox churches do not profess these doctrines.

Unless the idea of the supremacy of the pope is revised, an Orthodox spokesman said recently, the differences are "impossible to reconcile."

As for the World Council, the barriers are not so deeply entrenched, and center mainly in its refusal to go along with Communist-backed peace moves espoused by the Russian Church. The Council already has many Orthodox churches in other countries among its membership.



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