

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

Foreign Ministers Unlikely to Agree on German Unity

No Substitute Fills Ike's Umpire Role

By ED CREAGH
Associated Press Writer

WHEN Harry Truman was President he kept a sign on his desk: "The buck ends here." Dwight D. Eisenhower dispensed with the sign, but after more than 2½ years in the White House he could rationally conclude that his predecessor certainly had the right idea.

Advisers may advise, Cabinet members may propose—but when really big decisions must be made it is up to the President, and only the President to make them. And that is why President Eisenhower's illness is causing many more problems in government than appear on the surface.

The Eisenhower administration is better geared to cope with this situation, probably, than any other has been. The President is a great believer in delegating responsibility—and a strict judge of whether the responsibility has been carried out. His "team" is accustomed to working on its own, without detailed instructions from the top. That is why Eisenhower's totally unexpected heart attack, for all the alarm and concern it created, failed to disrupt government operations. The "team" was able to carry on pretty much as usual.



Creagh

The shape of the administration's farm program ranks high among these in view of its political impact in an election year.

Spotlight on Geneva

In foreign affairs the picture is the same—as spotlighted by the foreign ministers' conference at Geneva. Secretary of State Dulles, of course, has considerable freedom of action. But on major issues to what extent can he commit the United States without a go-ahead from the President? And how can he possibly give a convalescent chief executive the background needed for decision-making?

Nature, the old adage goes, abhors a vacuum. To the extent that a vacuum exists in the realm of high state policy, there can hardly be a high official in Washington who does not hope—for reasons stronger than sentimental—for the speedy and complete recovery of President Eisenhower.

THE DESCENT FROM THE SUMMIT

Will the "Geneva Spirit" Evaporate in the Argument over Germany?



Russians Expected To Be Unyielding

By J. M. ROBERTS
Associated Press News Analyst

THE Big Three foreign ministers, approaching their new conference with Russia at Geneva this week, talked of cautious hope, but walked with the air of actors who have already done the same show a hundred times.

Vice President Nixon and Secretary Dulles agreed publicly that this was the best chance of progress toward peace in 10 years. Britain's Harold MacMillan wasn't insisting so loudly as just after the Big Four meeting that there "ain't gonna be" no war. France's Pinay said publicly that Russia is now violating the "Geneva spirit." At any rate, a lot of its shine had worn off.

Germany's Brenan said he was sitting with the other ministers but who has a vital interest, seemed to take some hope from the fact that the Allies will have a plan under which Germany might be reunited under a European security system. There were no signs that he or the others expected Russia to accept the plan, however, and Erich Ollenhauer, West German Socialist party leader, said openly what most observers thought—that unity, and therefore a peaceful Europe, is not in the offing.



Roberts

The Allies were prepared to offer a step by step arrangement whereby Germany would be unified, and free to accept the decision by all her people as to whether they wished to remain in Western European Union and NATO. Simultaneously, there would be established a 14-nation European security system including the United States, Britain and Canada, to see to it that neither Germany nor any other nation could get out of hand militarily. First display of peaceful intentions would be made through reductions of military forces on both sides of the new boundary between Germany and the Communist sphere.

Reds Won't Retreat
Most Westerners expect Russia to reply "Well, that might be nice, but..." Then she will go home with East Germany and the satellite states still neatly packaged under her arm, and wait for the Germans to stew a while longer. She knows there can be no European peace with a divided Germany, and she knows how to fish in troubled waters, just as she has been fishing in the Middle East.

Incidentally, the Middle East question will be in the background throughout the sessions and most likely will finally break into the open when the United States presses the Russians to walk softly lest they do just what the Communists have always tried to do—sponsor wars between others in order to weaken the outside world wherever possible for Communist infiltration.

Russia's effort in the United Nations to help embarrass France over the North African situation, and the spectacle of a tottering French government in an unstable France trying to help make world policy, is going to be an underlying source of friction throughout the meeting. Friction doesn't think much of trying to do business with the Reds, anyway. He has merely acceded to French clamor for negotiations. This week's vote of confidence in the French Parliament does little to cover inherent French political weakness, which the Russians will be sure to play upon.

Plenty of Business
The United States will be up to both elbows in world affairs, not just European affairs, during the conference. Also at Geneva she will be discussing the points of tension with Red China.

The latter is pressing for a high-level conference and Dulles is holding off until he can tell something about Big Four trends and until Peiping promises to give some meaning to negotiations by renouncing any resort to force.

Russia, by pressing her views in the United Nations, apparently is trying to make that propaganda forum the chief arena for disarmament talk, instead of Geneva.

Diplomats seemed to think Russia needed easement from military burdens and therefore that there might be room for hope of progress in this field. But students of the Russian way were still pointing out that she would only make deals when they are decidedly advantageous to her.

Dates

Tuesday, Oct. 25

NATO foreign ministers meet in Paris.

Thursday, Oct. 27

Foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, France and Russia meet at Geneva.

Sunday, Oct. 30

American College of Surgeons convention, Chicago.

Monday, Oct. 31

Hallowe'en.

Medicine

TB Test Planned

A U.S. Public Health Service scientist revealed this week the government hopes to begin within a year a mass test of the tuberculosis-preventing effectiveness of the drug isoniazid.

Dr. Carroll E. Almer told a news conference in New York that if the drug proves as effective against TB for humans as it has in animal experiments, entire populations can be protected against the disease for as little as a penny a day.

About 400,000 cases of tuberculosis develop in the United States each year, with an annual death toll of 20,000.

Palmer said the test will be conducted in a way similar to the Salk polio vaccine tests, although many details have yet to be worked out. Among the unresolved details is the composition of the test group.

Experiments have shown that isoniazid, first used in 1952 only to treat advanced tuberculosis, can protect guinea pigs against the disease even when large amounts of germs are introduced into the animals.

POLITICS: A Boiling Pot

Indecision in Dixie

Governors of 16 southern and border states met in Alabama last week for the 21st Annual Southern Governors Conference. As will be the case whenever governors get together for the next 12 months, the first topic of conversation was presidential politics.

Groping for Direction

Veteran Associated Press political reporter Don Whitehead, after sampling gubernatorial opinion, wrote that the background talk accompanying the conference made this fact clear: Southern Democratic governors—without a strong man to lead them and lacking a unifying issue—are groping for direction in the 1956 presidential campaign.

Whitehead found one Democratic governor, who asked not to be identified, stating that an effort is being made from Texas to organize a conservative Southern coalition which would be able to speak with authority in the Democratic National Convention, and thus have a strong voice in the selection of the nominee and drafting of a platform.

This source also said this effort "so far has received a cold reception." Although not discounting the possibility of future change, he added: "The truth is there isn't a man or an issue to pull these people into an organized bloc at this time. There's no strong leader. And I can't see any issue which is going to bring about a Southern union."

Three Divisions

If the temper of governors at the conference accurately reflects political thought in home states, Whitehead decided that anyone trying to form a coalition of Southern states will have a difficult time. He saw this political lineup developing among Dixie governors:

1. One group—by far the largest—will be "loyal" to the Democratic party and its nominees, with strong indications that Adlai Stevenson is the front-running prospective candidate.

2. A second "small number," including Gov. George Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina, believe that a third party movement is a "strong possibility."

3. Texas' Gov. Allan Shivers, who supported President Eisenhower in 1952, is the advocate of "an Eisenhower type" Democratic nominee and is in search of followers. Shivers already has announced his personal opposition to Stevenson as the Democratic standard bearer.

Quote

Don G. Mitchell, chairman and president of Sylva Electric Products, Inc., in disputing CIO President Walter Reuther's contention before a Senate-House economic subcommittee that automation will lead to unemployment unless compensating steps to increase consumption are taken: "I not only do not even remotely fear that mechanization or automation will cause unemployment, but I am concerned about the strong probability of a labor shortage in the years ahead unless the rate of mechanization is increased."

FLOODS: Repairs Undone

Northeast Revisited

Just two months after mopping up after the disastrous floods which followed Hurricane Diane, much of the Northeast this week found itself in a repeat performance.

The culprit this time was not dignified with a name, but three days of hard rain from immobilized and water-laden tropical air caused damage in some places just as great as that wrought by Diane.

The new floods left a dead and missing toll of over 40. Connecticut, as was the case with Diane, was hardest hit. Other states where overflowing rivers left behind mountains of slimy debris, wrecked homes and businesses, washed-out highways and railroads, broken bridges and snarled power lines included Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Aid Extended

The governors of states hurt most were advised by Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, that the "major disaster" declaration of two months ago had been extended to cover the new floods. This enabled the Small Business Administration and the Housing and Home Finance Agency in Washington to take steps to help flood victims.

Val Peterson, director of Civil Defense, inspected the area so he could take a first-hand report to President Eisenhower. From his sickbed in Denver, the President pledged all aid possible to the disaster area.

The Red Cross estimated 6,900 families were homeless or living in damaged dwellings. Although staggering, the new damage came nowhere near the figure attributed to the Aug. 19 flood. In Connecticut alone that deluge took 74 lives and caused more than 215 million dollars in damage, compared to less than 20 dead and missing in the latest downpour.

Second Try

Some of this will be restoring facilities they had fixed before. Of the 48 Connecticut towns hit by the weekend floods, 28 had suffered damage from Diane.

Weathermen explained the three days of unremitting rain in these terms: A southeast storm contained in a tropical low pressure system rolled over the Northeast. Normally, it would have moved along with little more than seasonal rains as a token of its passage. However, the moist tropical air was slowed and finally halted completely by a high pressure area hanging further north. The result was almost continuous rain in the stationary low pressure area from early Friday until early Monday.

In Short...

Claimed: By the U.S. Navy, a new world speed record of 695 m.p.h. for its Skyhawk jet attack bomber. The high speed flight was made by Lt. Gordon Gray of La Jolla, Calif., around a circular 100 kilometer course at Edwards Air Force Base in Muroc, Calif.

Discovered: By scientists at the University of California atomic research laboratory, a long-sought particle of "matter in reverse" called an "anti-proton."

Urged: By Secretary of Defense Wilson, an economy drive to cut one-half billion dollars from defense spending without impairing military strength.

Chessman Wins

Caryl Chessman, under a sentence of death in California for seven years, has won yet another reprieve from the gas chamber.

The Supreme Court, although split 5-3, ordered a new hearing on the death cell author's claim his appeal before the California Supreme Court involved a transcript "fraudulently prepared" by the prosecution.

The high court said in ordering the new hearing it was not "intimating any opinion regarding the validity" of Chessman's claim. Justices Reed, Burton and Clark dissented. Chief Justice Warren, former governor of California, took no part in the case.

During his long wait in prison, Chessman wrote "Cell 2455, Death Row"—recently the subject of a movie—and "Trial by Ordeal," published last July. The books helped him finance his long legal fight.

In another legal fight, the Supreme

Court blocked government efforts to bring former Army Sgt. John David Provo to trial for a second time on treason charges by upholding a Baltimore District Court judge.

The Baltimore judge had dismissed a seven-count indictment charging Provo with acts of treason while he was a prisoner of the Japanese after the fall of Corregidor in World War II. Provo had been convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment on similar charges in New York, but the verdict was set aside by an appeals court on the grounds the trial should have been held in Maryland, where Provo had spent considerable time as an Army prisoner. In dismissing the Justice Department's second attempt at conviction, the Baltimore judge said Provo could not have a fair trial "at this late date" and that government's choice of New York for the first trial caused "oppressive delay and damage" to the defendant. Provo now goes free.

Marines

New Commandant

"I'm very much excited and quite humble. It is quite a challenge..."

That's the way Lt. Gen. Randolph McCall Pate responded last week to news he will become the 21st commandant in the proud history of the United States Marine Corps.

His appointment as successor to Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, who will retire at the end of this year, was announced by Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, immediately after a conference with President Eisenhower in Denver.

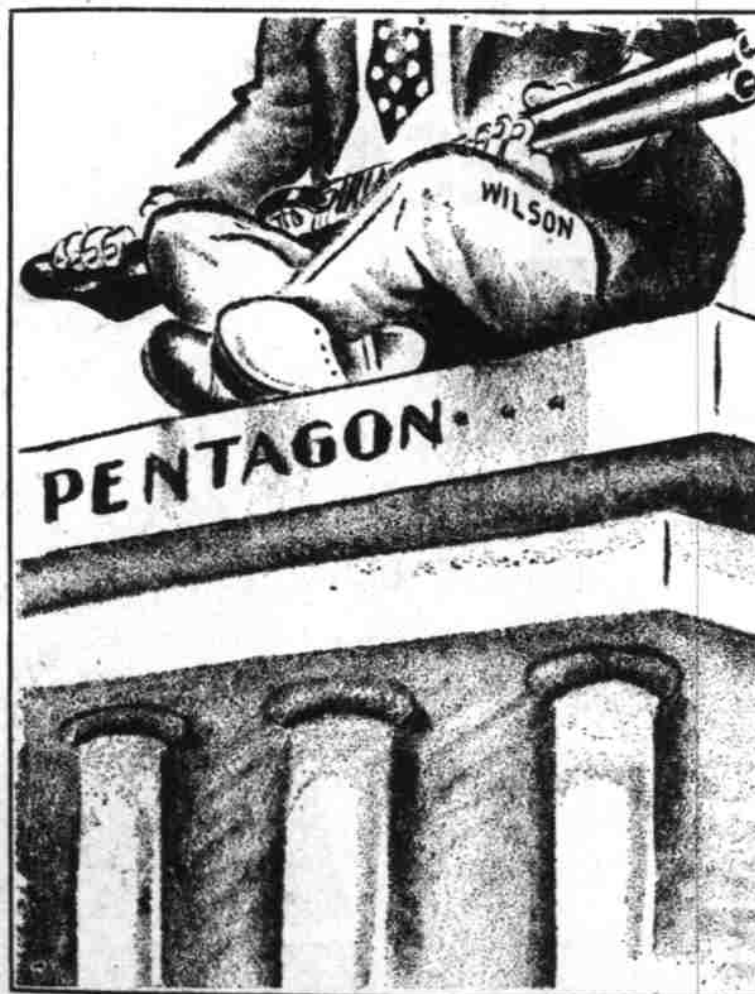
Pate, who now is assistant commandant of the Marine Corps, said he had no inkling of his selection.

The 57-year-old native of South Carolina commanded the First Marine Division in Korea during the last three months of the Korean War. For that fight and his subsequent salvage of Marine gear during the pull-back to the armistice line he was awarded the Army's Distinguished Service Cross.



Alexander, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

HIS SPECIALTY: TROUBLED WATERS



Robinson, The Indianapolis News

WHO SAID, 'CUT DEFENSE STRENGTH?'



Pletcher, Sioux City Journal

HIS 'SLIP' IS SHOWING

Sidelights

● Because George Willie Hall forgot to wipe his moustache he now faces charges of moonshining. Observant alcohol tax unit officers in Okmulgee, Okla., became suspicious of Hall when they noticed traces of whiskey mash on his bushy upper lip. They charged him with operating a still after discovering two barrels of mash and a 55-gallon cooler near his home.

● A car and 24-year-old George Baker collided in Washington, D. C., last week and the car came out second best. Although he was thrown over the hood, doctors declared pedestrian Baker apparently was unhurt. The car, however, suffered a crumpled fender, broken headlight and smashed windshield.

● In 1945 the W. R. McVeys of Denison visited the Texas State Fair and hitchhiked home because someone stole their car. This year they attended the fair again—and lost another car to thieves.