

Disarmament Plans Expected To Occupy Summit Sessions

By JAMES MARLOW
Of The Associated Press

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some of the best informed men in the government believe the Russians when they meet President Eisenhower in Geneva next Monday will make their most spectacular move on the issue of disarmament.

The Russians, they think, will either offer new concessions or try to force the United States to do so. They have yielded more in the past few months than in the past 10 years.

And Eisenhower, judging from his remarks at a recent news conference, may be considering concessions. What he said sounded in a way like an echo of what the Russians said last May about inspection procedures.

This is a quick history of the world disarmament problem in the past 10 years, telescoping the views of the Russians on one side and the Western Allies—the United States, Britain, and France—on the other.

The Russians' position until last May:

- There must be an immediate end to making atomic weapons; those now stored up must be destroyed. This was all to the advantage of the Russians when they had no atomic bombs and the United States had plenty.

- The nations should reduce their armed forces on a percentage basis. Since the Russians had the largest armed force, a percentage reduction would benefit them.

- There could be no international inspection teams—such as the West proposed—allowed in any country to see that it was not cheating on making atomic weapons.

This has been the Allied position:

- No sudden disarmament, but a gradual one step-by-step until finally atomic weapons were scrapped. The reason: To test the disarmament machinery and the sincerity of every country in living up to the agreement.

- Armed forces reduced through a fixed limit on their size, not on a percentage basis as the Russians wanted.

- International inspection teams stationed in every big country with full freedom to check everywhere to see there was no cheating.

The two sides stuck to those positions for years. Suddenly on May 11 the Russians made a public announcement which startled the West. They were willing to agree to some of the West's demands, in part anyway:

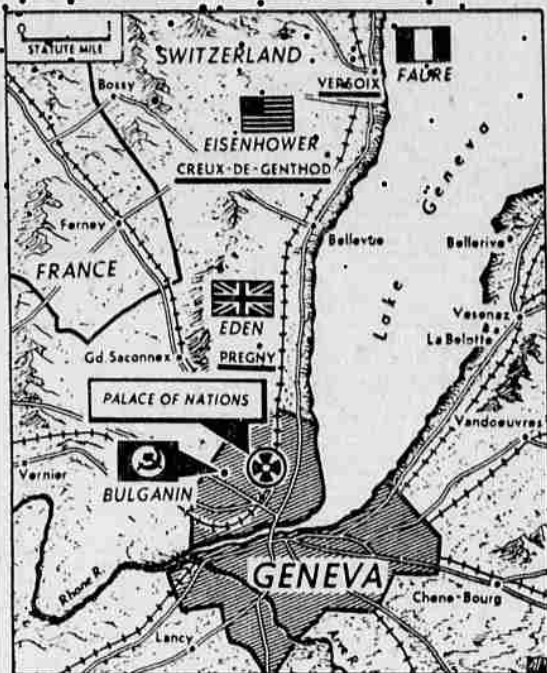
- They agreed to the idea of gradual disarmament, which the West wanted.

- They accepted the West's idea of a fixed limit on armed forces. They agreed, almost unchanged, to the very figures proposed by the West: A limit of 1½ million men each for the United States, Russia and Red China; and 650,000 men each for Britain and France.

- They agreed, for the first time, to let an international inspection team be stationed in Russia, but in a limited way. For example: The team would be restricted to airports, docks and rail centers.

- They demanded the United States give up its overseas air bases which, because they ring Russia, are in a position to plaster her if she gets aggressive. This is something this country could hardly agree to until world disarmament was near its last stages.

Two days later, May 13, the United States, Britain and France said they were still for unlimited right of international inspection



SITE OF SUMMIT CONFERENCE—Map shows locations of meeting place and where chiefs of states will live during Big Four Geneva conference. The conference will be held at the Palace of Nations. Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin will stay in a villa within a few hundred yards of the conference site. British Prime Minister Eden's residence will be at Pregny while President Eisenhower will stay five miles north of Geneva. French Premier Faure will live at a villa near Versoix.

teams to go where they wanted and look at anything they wished in a country where they were stationed.

In explaining May 11 why they were against unlimited freedom for these teams, the Russians said: "In the existing situation, when many states display legitimate concern for their security, it is difficult to expect that these states would trustfully give other states access to their industrial and other resources which are of vital importance for their security."

On Wednesday—two months after the Russians opposed complete inspection and the United States demanded it—Eisenhower said the more one thought over disarmament the more he finds himself in a sort of squirrel cage.

He wondered out loud just how much inspection the United States would permit in this country. He said: Are we going to open up every one of our factories, every place where something might be going on that could be inimical to the interests of somebody else?

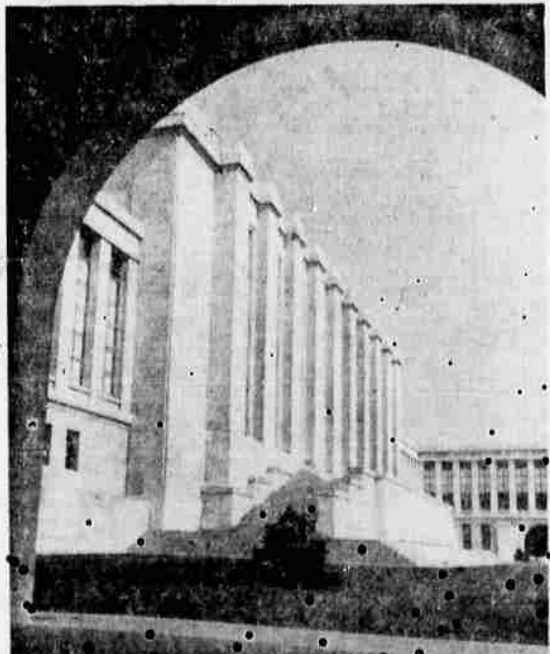
Refugees Dock In New York

NEW YORK (AP)—The 30,000th immigrant to this country under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 arrived Tuesday aboard the transport Gen. W. C. Langfitt.

Edward Zimmer, 46, Romanian-born blacksmith who fled his native Bessarabia when the Russians annexed it, was the 30,000th person admitted under the act.

He was among 1,243 refugees aboard the Langfitt, which completed its first sailing under the 26-member nation Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Nine other refugee ship trips are planned this year.

The youngest unescorted passenger on the ship, Vladimir Smereka, 13, said migration meant "a chance to work in the Ford plant," where his uncle, Thomas Smereka, of Dearborn, Mich., is employed.



SITE OF BIG FOUR SUMMIT CONFERENCE—This is view of the central section of the Palace of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, where the Big Four summit conference will open July 18. Once the seat of the League of Nations, the Palace is now the European headquarters for the United Nations.

Transit Strike Not a Disaster In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (AP)—It would be a citywide disaster if the downtown public transportation system in any other American metropolis were strikebound.

But not in this Detroit of the West where the automobile is king.

The Los Angeles Transit Lines, which normally carries nearly a million passengers daily, has been idle since June 20 by a strike of 2,300 bus and trolley operators seeking 20 cents more an hour.

Only a few dozen of the nearly a million riders have written the mayor or the Public Utilities Commission demanding that something be done to end the tieup. The State Public Utilities Commission, which usually gets many calls during a utility strike, got none the past week.

NO PHONE CALLS

And Federal Conciliator Harry Malcom, who got so many calls during the 1950 transit strike that he had to move out of his house, had received none during the current walkout. He has been attempting to bring the two sides together.

Why the apparent apathy? Los Angeles County's 2,150,000 autos—the greatest concentration on earth—have helped solve the transportation problem. The car pool, popular during the gas rationing of World War II, has come back in style. And the hitchhiker has reappeared.

One former bus rider says he enjoys hitchhiking now because he meets such swell people.

The area's interurban line, Metropolitan Coach Lines, also is helping relieve the transportation shortage. Some of its lines parallel those of the struck LATL. Metro has added 40 buses, and its business is up 10 per cent, a spokesman said. And Yellow Cab Co. reports its business has jumped 30 per cent.

The commuter is getting to his job, all right. How about the downtown shopper?

SAD PART OF STORY

That is the sad part of the story. Downtown stores report declines in business, despite a publicity campaign showing that auto traffic is no heavier than normal and that parking lots are not increasing prices. At least two downtown theatres have served notice on their employees they may have to shut down if the strike is prolonged.

Many persons who normally shop downtown are shopping in the suburbs instead.

The strikers rejected the company's offer of 12 cents more an hour, despite the recommendations of their own negotiation committee that the offer be accepted. They are members of division 127 of the AFL, amalgamated from the AFL, Amalgamated Union of Street, Electric, Radio and Motor Coach employees of America. They made \$1.91 hourly.

10-Minute Barrage

TAIPEI, Formosa (AP)—Ged Chinese guns near Amoy Island fired 21 shells in a 10-minute barrage at the Chinese Nationalists' Quemoy Island Wednesday. The Nationalist Defense Ministry said the barrage caused no damage or casualties.

Russian Common Man a Blue Chip

Geneva a Gamble for High Stakes

By WILLIAM L. RYAN
Of The Associated Press

The summit conference of the Big Four will find world communism at a crossroads.

Must it happen in the Soviet Union since President Eisenhower saw it at the end of World War II. Undoubtedly Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen has been bringing the President up to date on those changes, which loom importantly at Geneva.

The Geneva conference is a fateful gamble for high stakes. The Soviet leadership has, in a sense, ante up the future of world communism. The West may be gambling on its faith in human nature and a belief the Communist experiment to produce a machine called "the new Soviet man" has failed.

Two world wars and modern technological progress have produced a new Russian common man. He seems gradually to be realizing his own strength. He is looking around his vast, rich and beautiful country, a land he loves passionately, and sees promise of a peaceful and prosperous life.

But he is afraid too. I have spoken to him in many places and found him deathly afraid of a new war. He accepts most, if not all, of his government's peace propaganda because he dreads war. The ordinary Russian is not a Communist party member—there are only six million party members in a country of 210 millions—but he is an important factor at Geneva.

TUG-OF-WAR

A constant tug-of-war goes on inside the U.S.S.R., mirrored by its press and propaganda. It is on all levels—economic, social, political, cultural—between old and new. Bolshevism, a product of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, is dead. Now the type of dictatorship going by the unwarranted name of communism is fighting a back-to-the-wall battle for the purity of its doctrine. If

it loses in the Soviet Union, it loses in the world.

Communist boss Nikita S. Khrushchev and the party have not surrendered their pretensions of world Communist domination. They remain doctrinaire Communists, ostensibly devoted to Lenin's principles and giving at least lip service to Stalin's.

On the other hand, the new collective bluntly and outspokenly publicizes the shortcomings of the economy. They have emerged from behind the forbidding Kremlin walls and made friendly gestures to representatives of other systems. They have pushed aside the bluster of Stalinism in favor of a more fetching approach of

surface reasonableness and amiable words. Why?

The problem of Khrushchev and the collective go back to the people. Year by year the number of educated and eager citizens is growing.

At the end of the school year this summer, 250,000 young specialists with higher education poured into the stream of the nation's economy. They are not the servile robots pictured in the Stalinist description of "the new Soviet man."

Pravda said recently these young specialists must go "where the greatest need for qualified cadres is felt." But many are getting stubborn about it. These young people, said Pravda, are wrong. They want to choose their own futures and places of work.

NORM SYSTEM

The trouble does not end there. It extends down into the state-operated trade unions. In the name of patriotism, the worker is exhorted to make himself a willing part of a system of ascending norms. That means when a worker reaches a new output record, his mark becomes the new quota for the rest.

On top of all this, the re-emphasis of heavy industry has complicated Soviet problems. The Soviet press denounces anyone who suggests it, but there are definite inflationary pressures in competition for scarce consumer goods.

In a recent speech Premier Nikolai Bulganin told what was wrong with the Soviet economy, a long litany of criticism. He summed up: "Taking industry as a whole, the questions of specialization and cooperation in production at present have become particularly acute."

REMEDIES

His remedies went back to doctrine: more "socialist competition," which means extension of the speedup system, "tightening of state discipline," rigid reduc-

tion of costs and economies in administration.

But the only sure way to solve the problem of Soviet inflationary pressure would be to cut down the huge investment in armaments, the cost of a tremendous military establishment and the occupation of satellite areas and the all-out concentration on heavy industry. This cannot be done, however, without executing a tactical retreat in foreign policy.

Still another sign of the burgeoning bloodless revolution is the attitude of Soviet youth. Authorities constantly are concerned with a tendency of young people to rebel against the attempt to strait-jacket all of them into a single Communist pattern.

These manifestations of social change must be in the back of Soviet minds as Moscow approaches the conference table at Geneva.



HONORS G.A.R. SURVIVOR—This statue portrays 108-year-old Albert Woolson of Duluth, Minn., only survivor of the Grand Army of the Republic. Sponsored by the Auxiliary of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, the statue will stand in Gettysburg National Cemetery. It was sculptured by Dr. Avar Fairbanks, consultant in fine arts the University of Utah.

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