



### PLANE SURVIVORS RESCUED



ONE survivor of the B-17 that crashed into the Pacific off Hawaii is shown after rescue by a Coast Guard crew. Another survivor waits in rubber raft. George Acheson, top U. S. diplomat in Japan, was among five men missing and given up for lost.

### STRATEGISTS OF DEFENSE



U. S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall, accompanied by Rep. Sol Bloom (center) greets Brazil's Foreign Minister at Rio de Janeiro where they are active in hemisphere parley.

### RESCUERS IN MINE DISASTER



BRITAIN'S gravest mine disaster in years claimed more than 100 lives in the ancient William pit beneath waters of Solway fish. These men were in the rescue crews.

### SECOND PRINCESS



HER older sister is to be married next November 20. Princess Margaret Rose, of England, was 17 on Friday.

### FLASH FLOOD, CITY-STYLE



METROPOLITAN streets were flooded three feet deep over a four-block area when 48-inch water main burst beneath the pavement. Though no fatalities were reported, damage was set at several thousands of dollars.

## U.S.— Or U.N.?

WHEN the Security Council recently asked—and got—a truce in the outbreak of fighting between Dutch and Indonesian Republic forces it was hailed as a much-needed shot in the arm for the United Nations.

After a series of deadlocks, something positive seemed to have been achieved when the Council acted on the Indonesians' complaint.

However, the fighting soon started again, though on a relatively unobtrusive scale. The Indonesians accused the Dutch of having broken the agreement.

Into this situation the United States stepped quickly, offering its services as a "go-between" for mediation. The Netherlands government accepted the offer promptly, at the same time protesting against any attempt by the Security Council to "intervene."

From Java, however, came word that the Indonesia Republic conditioned its acceptance with a clear invitation to the United Nations to take action first.

"Pending the decision of the Security Council," was the way the Indonesians conditioned their reply.

Early the United States demanded a clear-cut yes or no. Failing to get it, the mediation offer was withdrawn.

As the Netherlands' army reported routing an Indonesian force, and Dutch officials were said to advocate an advance on the Republic's capital at Jogjakarta, a new factor entered the Indonesian dispute.

Russia charged at Lake Success that the United States was putting diplomatic pressure on the Indonesia Republic to accept a decision bypassing the United Nations.

# The WORLD This WEEK

## NATION: Drive for More Competition

LAST MONTH the booming American steel industry announced price increases of \$5 to \$7 a ton. In so doing, the steelmakers ignored President Truman's appeal that they "wait and see" whether higher coal wages really made a boost in the price of steel necessary.

Soon after the government had ordered an investigation into inflationary business practices and the possibility of trade monopolies gouging the public, Steel was tagged as the first major target.

Not the Department of Justice but the Federal Trade Commission accused almost the entire steel industry of price-rigging and "unlawful combination and conspiracy" to choke competition. Named as defendants were the American Iron and Steel Institute, of New York City, and some hundred members.

Phantom Journey

The industry's July price boost was cited as an example of monopolistic practices which the FTC said were designed to "frustrate and destroy price competition among themselves, and thereby to dominate and manipulate the markets in which their unorganized customers and consumers must buy such goods.

Assailed was the "basing-point" system by which carrying costs are assessed as if steel were sent by rail from certain "basing-point" cities—even though it may actually be transported by a cheaper method from a plant closer to the customer.

A cease-and-desist order obtained by the FTC against Steel's use of the "Pittsburgh-plus" formula—which had all steel priced from the Pennsylvania city—was obtained in 1924. It still is being contested in the courts. Hearings on the basing-points are set for Sept. 19, with another "cease" order possibly the outcome.

Steel did not long remain alone. In quick succession the Department of Justice accused eight of the nation's largest tire companies, their trade association and ten of their officials of violating the anti-trust laws; then it announced another suit, filed in Los Angeles, against an alleged monopoly in the production of color motion pictures.

Forecasting other "crackdowns" in the drive to curb profiteering, Attorney General Tom Clark said, "This case is a part of the Department of Justice's program aimed at breaking up monopoly power in industry."

In Washington the House of Representatives Small Business Committee opened hearings to find out whether "tax-exempt privileges of cooperatives are harmful to free competitive enterprise." The first target became the consumer cooperative in Greenbelt, Md., an early New Deal public housing project. The committee announced plans to hold other hearings on cooperatives in Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, South Bend and Columbus.

Unchosen Instrument

Meanwhile, President Truman's Air Coordinating Committee rejected the principle of a "chosen instrument" U.S.-backed overseas airline. In effect granting a state monopoly to one organization, this proposal had figured in the fight between Sen. Owen Brewster, Maine's Republican chairman of the Senate War Investigation Committee, and West Coast planebuilder Howard Hughes. Brewster had sponsored a one-airline bill for overseas aviation.



The first of 1,900,000 federal workers are fingerprinted, as campaign gets started to find and fire Reds holding U. S. jobs.

Dates

Sunday, August 24  
American Pharmaceutical Assn. meets in Milwaukee.

Tuesday, August 26  
U. N. Food and Agricultural Organization (47 nations) meets at Geneva, Switzerland.

Thursday, August 28  
Society for the Study of Growth meets at Storrs, Conn. (through Aug. 29).

Friday, August 29  
American Legion national convention opens in New York City (through Aug. 30).

Friday, August 29  
Constitutional convention of the National Students' Association, Madison, Wis.

Saturday, August 30  
National air races, Cleveland.

Hot Shots

- At Cedar Rapids, Ia., Libbie Sopousek, 48, found herself in the path of a streamliner, leaped to another track, and landed in front of a switch engine. It passed completely over her body. Her injuries were described as a minor head wound.
- At Dallas, Tex., 1,300 members of the "Little Below the Knee Club" at a mass meeting vowed to resist new long-skirted fashions. Said the president, a 24-year-old housewife: "We're going to wear the clothes that look best on us—the styles we have right now."
- At Wise, Va., a hundred cultists picketed Wise County jail, calling on the Lord to make its walls come tumbling down. Inside the walls two women cult members, jailed for handling poisonous snakes in a public gathering, got ready to leave. When, after three hours, the walls still stood, chanting picketers marched away.

## American Republics Chart Their Course

THE 21 REPUBLICS of the western hemisphere have often been hostile toward each other, but ever since their independence was achieved in bloody struggles with European monarchs, most have generally been united in one thing.

That was expressed 124 years ago in the Monroe Doctrine which warned Europe's Holy Alliance that the young United States would not tolerate Spain's attempts to regain her lost New World colonies.

Latin-American countries' chief complaint against the United States for years had been that Washington often practiced "dollar diplomacy." Gradually this suspicion was dispelled as the State Department cultivated good relations and stressed the need for hemisphere cooperation in the face of world dangers.

At Mexico City in March 1945 all the American republics adopted Monroe's doctrine as a multilateral proposition. By the agreement of Chapultepec they pledged common aid for any American country threatened from abroad.

During the week delegations from 20 of the countries met at the Quitandinha Hotel near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to formalize the Chapultepec agreement. This hemisphere defense treaty was to be the only objective, though early in the proceedings Argentina and Cuba sought to introduce economic subjects.

Such matters the U.S. delegation hoped to relegate to the 9th Pan-American conference, meeting at Bogota, Colombia, next January.

Most vigorous assailant of the Washington position was Cuba, smarting under Congress' recent sugar act which gives the Secretary of Agriculture the right to withhold an increase in sugar quotas if foreign countries fail to give U.S. citizens fair and equal treatment. Cuba wanted "economic imperialism" treated as an aggression.

Organized labor's deadline reaction: At Green Bay, Wis., President William Green of the American Federation of Labor vehemently declared that 10,000,000 working men would take a "holiday" at election time to insure the largest possible vote against members of Congress who voted for the Taft-Hartley law.

Employers no longer are legally required to bargain with their supervisory employees.

The U.S. Labor Conciliation Service, no longer connected with the U.S. Department of Labor, becomes the "Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service."

## INDIA: The Rocky Road of Statehood

BRITISH soldiers were boarding transports in Bombay, quitting the teeming subcontinent which for 200 years had been the gaudiest gem in Britain's crown of empire.

Energetic Lord Mountbatten, having become the last viceroy and voiced farewells that were all but obscured by the clangor of communal strife, was assuming the largely nominal post of first Governor General of the Dominion of India. In between, he had been created an Earl.

Morosely the father of Indian independence, 78-year-old Mohandas K. Gandhi, lamented the fact that freedom had brought a division of his country into Moslem Pakistan and Hindu India. Characteristically he moved into a hut in an area occupied by minority Hindus in Pakistan.

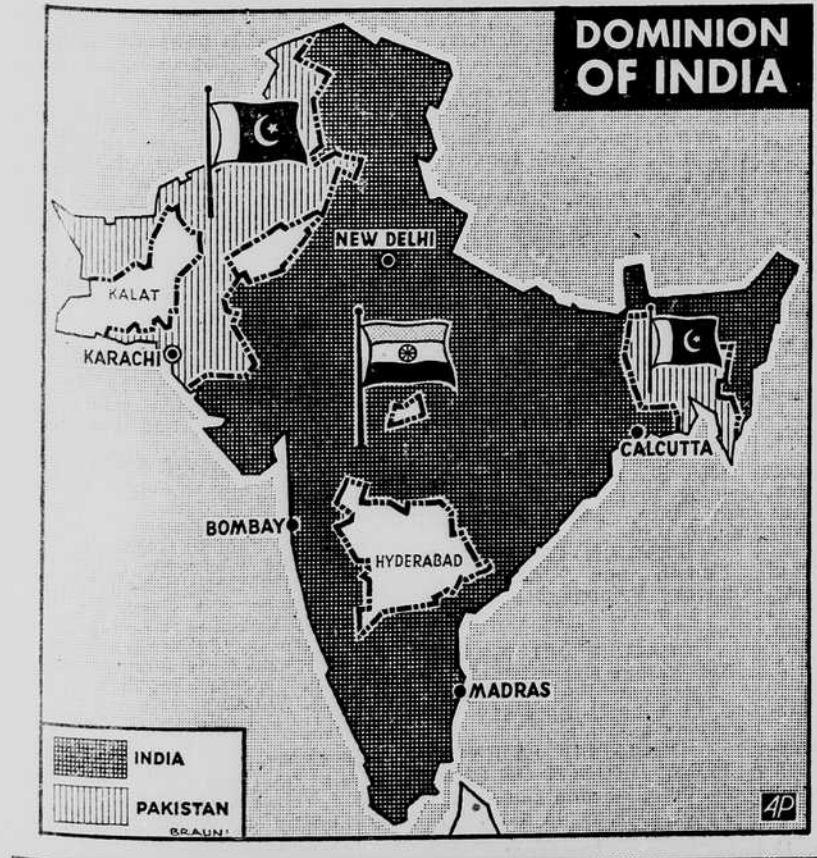
Meanwhile, a week after one of the most momentous liberations in history, India's 400,000,000 inhabitants still wildly celebrated the end of British rule, fought each other over boundaries that could never satisfy every claim.

Joint Action

But even amid all this excitement, Indian leaders commenced to act in the tradition of responsible self-government. Jointly the dominions of India and Pakistan decided to put down all communal disorders in the Punjab "firmly and immediately." The decision was taken by Prime Ministers Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan at a meeting in Lahore with the premiers of east and west Punjab.

Lahore, capital of the disputed Punjab, was described as a city of terror as Hindus and Moslems battled to protect their refugees seeking to cross contested new boundaries. Other clashes occurred in bloody Amritsar, holy city of the warlike Sikhs which was assigned to Hindu India.

Because a tripartite boundary commission had been unable to agree on the new borders in disputed Bengal and Punjab, decisions were largely determined by one man, the British chairman of the boundary commission.



## Japan Machines and Men

For George C. Acheson, Jr., years of work were approaching a climax. As political adviser to Gen. Douglas MacArthur and chairman of the four-power allied council in Tokyo, the ranking United States diplomat in Japan could look ahead to the conclusion of an American peace for its former enemy in the Near East.

Already, under U.S. guidance, the first tendrils of foreign trade were shooting out from Nippon. In a month the victors would assemble (Russia perhaps abstaining) to lay out the peace terms.

Diplomat Acheson was flying back to Washington for official talks on these peace terms when a combination of a human and mechanical failure apparently ended a distinguished career.

There were 13 men in the B-17 Flying Fortress that took off from Tokyo, At Guam, farthest American outpost in pre-war years, a faulty engine was replaced. Capt. K. R. Still, the pilot, tested it for three hours. Again the plane took off. It crossed 1,200 miles to Kwajalein, wartime rendezvous of American fighting ships. There 3,190 gallons of gasoline were loaded, more than enough for the 12 hours' flight to Hawaii.

The big plane did not stop at Johnston island, 715 miles west of Hawaii. A few hours later listeners at the Hawaiian Sea Frontier heard the plane report a falling gas supply while still 110 miles from land. She was making only 150 miles per hour against head winds.

One by one the four gas-hungry engines conked out. Shortly before midnight, while planes and ships raced for the position given, Pilot Still "ditched" his plane.

Next morning three survivors were rescued from rafts 65 miles west of Pearl Harbor. Five dead were seen. Of the five missing and presumed lost, Acheson was one.

## Balkans Problem for Assembly

In a stormy week of Balkan trouble, Russia used the veto twice to kill two proposed Security Council solutions to the conflict on Greece's borders. One of them would have called on Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria "to cease all acts of provocation" and settle their problems at once by direct negotiation.

The Council president said there was nothing to do but report to the 55-nation U.N. General Assembly that the Council was unable to find a solution.

Earlier the United States and Great Britain accused the Communist-dominated Hungarian government of unfairly attempting to control the Aug. 31 elections by disqualifying millions.

## Disaster Blast in the Night

Like the Texas City explosions of last April, death and destruction came in an earth-shaking detonation in Spain's ancient port of Cadiz.

At 10 p.m. a naval torpedo factory on the narrow isthmus that separates the city from the mainland blew up with a shattering roar, a cascade of flame. Nearby shipyards quickly caught fire; an orphanage and a hospital collapsed, burying children, nuns and patients in a scene of warlike horror.

Rescue workers, with the city cut off at its base, feared 400 might have perished, that the injured numbered in thousands.

The Texas City, Tex., toll from a series of waterfront explosions was approximately 500 dead.

## Quotes

Mary Ellen Kelly, 24, of Marcus, Ia., on pilgrimage of 50 invalids to Catholic shrines in Canada: "We'll hope for miracles. They do happen, you know, but we won't be disappointed if they don't. We'll just keep praying."

Georges Gallil, French farmer, sending gift of chickens to Stalin, Truman, Britain's George VI and President Auriol of France: "What this world needs is more to eat. My chickens, I hope, will call attention to the joys of the table. I pay homage to the great men of the world and invite them to consider the importance to everyone of having plenty to eat."

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