

1950

"US. Intel. Agency, Central"

Smith appointment

May 30, 5:6 NA WBS only
 Aug 19, 1:2 ✓
 20, 14, 2:5 ✓
 22, 23:3 NA
 22, 26:2 endorse, WBS
 25, 9:4 ✓
 25, 20:5 ✓
 27, 11, 30:2 not found
 29, 20:7 NA

Cong. Inquiry used

Dec 7, 27:1 ✓
 (article in JEM covered
 speeches to NAM
 convention)

United Nations... stand the shock. I do not believe that is true.

He also held that the economic force that could be generated by the United Nations would be a potent weapon for peace. He said economic aid to the underdeveloped areas of the world "certainly must constitute one of the strongest forces that we can place in the field against onrushing communism."

"I think," he continued, "that we can safely say that Western Europe has been saved from communism largely through the operation of the Marshall Plan."

Scores Intelligence Services

Rear Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias, U. S. N. retired, told the nation's business men that our intelligence services needed a revamping and a strengthening. He urged that Congress investigate the intelligence systems currently operating. Citing what he called a series of "blunders in evaluation" that have marked American campaigns, he said the Korean war was the result of "faulty intelligence." He contended that our propaganda was now totally ineffective and maintained that responsibility for this effort should be taken out of the hands of the State Department.

Sharply critical of United States policy, he said American troops could and should be taken out of Korea if it were possible to do so. He said America was playing into Russia's hands by keeping troops "bogged down" in Korea, because Europe was still the prime Russian target.

The admiral's program also envisaged air raid wardens and shelters as superfluous. He said civilian defense should be concerned with keeping Communists and foreign agents out of key American installations, a job that should be done by the military.

At the morning session the membership also heard the Rev. Dr. William H. Alexander, pastor of the First Christian Church of Oklahoma City, discuss the nation's moral needs in the current crisis.

He said the great moral need was clear thinking and denounced wishful thinking as the belief that the United States could build a great nation when even those in government "rob men of the very thing that makes them men."

Asks Government for Plans

At a luncheon session, Earl Bunting, managing director of the association, joined with Mr. Mosher in noting that industry, in planning for maximum production, has been stymied by Government's failure to apprise it of the extent of the military and productive effort.

"Whatever it takes," Mr. Bunting said, "in this battle for men's minds, hearts and souls, America stands ready to provide, out of her almost limitless productive capacity as soon as industry

Gimbels liquor store open...

Declassified and Approved For Release 2012/02/22 : CIA-RDP01-01773R000100100004-9

Gimbels pre-holiday sale of fine wines and liquors



12/7/50
2.79 4/5 quart
WATKINS GROVE WHISKEY. This is a favorite with Gimbels customers, a superb blend of 27% straight whiskey, 3 and 4 years old, 72% grain neutral spirits. Smooth, full-bodied and pleasant. Compare with advertised brands selling for 3.60 or more. It's 86 proof. (case of 12..... **32.50**)

3.79 4/5 quart
5-YEAR BONDED KENTUCKY WHISKEY. Parkleigh is 100 proof straight Kentucky whiskey, distilled in 1945 and bottled in 1950. This is an unusually low price for 5-year-aged Kentucky bonded whiskey of this high quality. Excellent straight or in a highball. (case of 12..... **44.00**)

NEW YORK CHAMPAGNE OR SPARKLING BURGUNDY. Sunnyville Champagne and Sparkling Burgundy are both fine wines, naturally fermented in the bottle. They are highly effervescent and flavorful. 4/5 qt. **2.19** (12, may be assorted, **25.00**)

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A Friend of Rosenberg

Another alleged American member of the Russian atom spy ring, a 33-year-old electronics and radio expert who worked on secret and top-secret Government contracts, was arrested early yesterday in Laredo, Tex., on espionage charges. The suspect, Morton Sobell, 164-17 Seventy-third Avenue, Flushing, Queens, was picked up at the border by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents as he was being deported from Mexico. He was asked on a sealed warrant to read here Aug. 3 by United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonnell.

Sobell went by plane to Mexico City on June 21 with his wife, Helen, and their two children, presumably as tourists. It is believed that they were awaiting Russian visas for a Scandinavian country from which they would proceed to the Soviet Union or one of its satellites. The Sobells left an unmarked 1960 automobile in the garage when they closed their home and disappeared. In addition, the engineer never got in touch with his wife, Robert, the former East Ninth Street, New York, architect of industrial buildings, by which he had been employed since 1947. It was said he had been working on top secret Government contracts.

The suspect had been under investigation for some time, according to United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol. He identified Sobell as a classmate at City College and a close personal friend of Julius Rosenberg, who was indicted Thursday by the Federal grand jury for complicity to commit espionage. Mr. Saypol said that Sobell and many deputies with Rosenberg in that capacity to supply Russia with atomic secrets. Sobell is a member of the Communist Party. The Rosenberg espionage indictment also included as defendants his wife, Ethel, and Anatoli H. Yakovlev, former Russian consul in New York. The Sobell flight to Mexico was believed to have been precipitated by the arrest of David Greenglass, Rosenberg's brother-in-law, and a member of the spy ring, Green Glass, while an Army sergeant at Fort Belvoir, Ill., in connection with the Los Alamos Atomic Project in 1945. It is alleged to have passed vital information to Harry Gold, who has confessed to having been a member of the spy ring. Rosenberg is alleged to have told Sobell to leave the country but it was not known whether Sobell received any money from the ring for the flight. Rosenberg was arrested after he prepared to go to an Iron Curtain country.

Held in \$100,000 Bail
In Laredo, United States Commissioner Frank Y. Hill held Sobell in \$100,000 bail on espionage charges. The suspect underwent proceedings and indicated that he wished to return here quickly.
A native of New York, Sobell was graduated from City College in 1938 and received a Master's Degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Michigan in 1942.
From 1939 to 1941 he worked as an engineer in the Navy Bureau

GEN. SMITH NAMED INTELLIGENCE CHIEF

Former Ambassador to Moscow Will Succeed Gillenkotter, Who is Returning to Sea

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Lieut. Gen. Walter S. Smith, commander of the First Army with headquarters at Governors Island, New York, will become director of the Central Intelligence Agency at the end of September. He will succeed Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, who has filled the post since his creation under the National Security Act of 1947. Charles D. Rowan, White House secretary, in making the announcement today said that Admiral Hillenkoetter had been advised for several months to be relieved to return to his duty. He will receive command of a cruiser division.

The Central Intelligence Agency was set up by Congress as an arm of the national security apparatus. Its functions include the collection, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information that is vital to the national defense. The agency's main task is to provide the President and the National Security Council with the information they need to make decisions on foreign policy. The agency also provides information to the State Department and other executive agencies.

At that time, the general was held at surrounding the Presidential White House. The general was held at surrounding the Presidential White House. The general was held at surrounding the Presidential White House.

Barley and Corn Rain From Skies, But Only on Empire State Tower
By METEOROLOGISTS
It came to pass yesterday that heavy drizzle clouds of untopped barley and corn rained from the top of the Empire State Building. The rain fell only on the tower. The rain fell only on the tower.

Inflation Peril Stressed

The text of the President's letter is printed on Page 6.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—President Truman issued a warning to Congress today that he was worried over the drift of the Defense Production Bill on which Congress is working.

The bill, strictly passed by the House, is expected to be passed by the President. He said the bill is "a very important measure" and that it is "essential to the national defense." He said that the bill would "strengthen our defense production program" and "ensure that we have the resources we need to win the war." He said that the bill would "provide for the production of the goods and services we need to win the war." He said that the bill would "provide for the production of the goods and services we need to win the war."

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Against Aggression

NEUTRALITY IS RULED OUT
Leaders Have Earmarked Nation as 'Special Prize'

Special to The New York Times
TOKYO, Saturday, Aug. 18.—The Japanese Government today aligned itself with the United Nations' effort in Korea and the Western democracies in the world ideological struggle.

The Government issued a 3,000-word White Paper on the Korean conflict. It said that the United States and the United Nations were "aggressing against the peace and stability of the Korean peninsula." It said that the United States and the United Nations were "aggressing against the peace and stability of the Korean peninsula." It said that the United States and the United Nations were "aggressing against the peace and stability of the Korean peninsula."

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U. S. TIGHTENS CURB ON GOODS TO SOVIET

Shipments to Russia, Satellites Are Banned Unless Licenses to Export Are Validated

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Department of Commerce through its Office of Industry and Commerce today tightened the controls it exercises over shipments to Soviet Russia and her satellites.

The department announced that "effective immediately" shipments of all items on the export control list would require valid export licenses if they were destined for the Soviet Union or any of her satellites. Shipments of goods on the department's list of controlled items to those countries now must be licensed no matter how small the amounts involved may be.

In New York City, longshoremen refused Friday to unload a consignment of Russian furs that were brought here on the Mauretania, which arrived Thursday evening. One official of the longshoremen's union said the men refused to take off the furs because many of them felt "we're not doing it."

The North Korean drive for atomic and atomic Republican defectors counter-attacked to push back the enemy toward the三八线. The Mauretania gained more than three miles from the三八线. The Mauretania gained more than three miles from the三八线.

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Refugees Return to Taegu As Enemy Threat Subsides

By LINDSEAY FARBOTTE
Special to The New York Times
ON THE KOREAN FRONT, Aug. 18.—The city of Taegu called today after the excitement last night when North Korean troops penetrated to within thirteen miles of the city and a single enemy gun dropped half a dozen shells around the railroad station without serious damage or casualties.

Early in the morning an order had been issued for evacuation of the civilian populace. The South Korean Government, the British, Chinese and other nations left. Only two United Nations representatives, Maj. F. B. Peck of Australia and Lieut. Col. L. L. Gantner of El Salvador, remained in the city.

Thousands of townsmen hurried to the railway station early on their backs and laden carts. They were crowded down the roads to the south. By the afternoon however, they were unburdened, business resumed and at least some refugees returned to their homes. They believed, as did the American officers that the Communists had been unable to sustain a major drive through the difficult country to the north.

Riding up to the front today one saw evidence that United States and South Korean forces had fought. They were welded into something like a single force. Truckloads of republican soldiers, their vehicles camouflaged with grass hay and camouflage, streamed along the dusty road to the north. Heavy American tanks funneled along behind them and 100-mm guns pounded the enemy from the roadside. The United States and South Korean forces were welded into something like a single force.

Three of the sixteen senators from the American Republics, including Ralph E. Flanders, Republican of Vermont, A. Willis Robertson, Democrat of Virginia, and H. Alexander Wiley, Democrat of New York, were among the speakers. The speakers were welded into something like a single force.

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Propaganda Drive ON KREMLIN URGED

28 Senators Call on Truman to Open Vast Psychological and Spiritual Offensive

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Twenty-eight senators today called on President Truman to open by a great propaganda drive, a psychological and spiritual offensive against the Soviet Union.

The senators, who included 14 Democrats and 14 Republicans, urged Truman to "open a vast psychological and spiritual offensive against the Soviet Union." They said that the United States should "open a vast psychological and spiritual offensive against the Soviet Union." They said that the United States should "open a vast psychological and spiritual offensive against the Soviet Union."

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Belgian Communist Leader Killed

By 2 Gunmen at Home Near Liege

Special to The New York Times
BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 18.—Deaths in forensic medicine and the Belgian Communist Party were reported today. The deaths were reported today.

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The information requested of you is most important part of that effort. It is thus necessary to initiate the survey immediately rather than wait for the organization of local defense area offices and selection of evaluation committees.

Major City Tests Reported

Thirty city and state defense officials heard yesterday the results of major city tests conducted in Washington and Seattle. The report was made by Eric H. Biddle, consultant to Stuart W. Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

Mr. Biddle explained that the tests had involved local defense officials and key officials of utilities, transportation systems and other major public services. He said neither the Washington nor the Seattle tests had involved public participation. Each was designed to test the organization machinery set up by Government and business.

Col. Lawrence Wilkinson, state civil defense director, presided at the meeting in his office at 124 East Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. W. W. Walker and a number of key officials attended. An organization test was held at a date not yet fixed. The series of tests are expected to produce a guide-book for any American community.

James Roosevelt at City Hall. James Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for Governor of California, visited Mr. Impellitteri and Mr. W. W. Walker at City Hall yesterday.

The late President's son said civil defense was a pointed issue in the California campaign. He explained that he came here to see what New York was doing in that field. Mr. Impellitteri invited him to return after the November election and said he expected to greet him as "Governor-elect."

Name of Civilian Survey. The "Civilian Survey" in the water resources in the light of possible emergency conditions. John C. Guilbert, Public Works Commissioner, made a report to Lieut. Gen. Cornelius W. Wierzbach, civil defense director, showing the fifty private water corporations and municipal systems that furnish water in the county.

The American Women's Voluntary Service unit here asked for women civil defense volunteers over the age of 18. Applicants were asked to register in person at Room 406 in the Veterans Building at Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

VETERANS GROUP ASKS FOR ECONOMIC 'DRAFT'

Special to The New York Times. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Military personnel, capital labor and industry will be drafted immediately into an integrated national defense program under a resolution adopted unanimously today by the national convention of the Disabled American Veterans.

New Jersey delegates introducing the measure, asserted that it would contribute to permanent peace of the world by eliminating the principal cause of all wars—the greed of men and nations. In a call for a stepped-up national defense program the convention urged that Congress be mandated to legislate against black marketeers, hoarders, violators of rent control and price ceiling laws. It advocated the fixing of a minimum sentence of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine for persons convicted of such violations.

Other resolutions urged extension of dependency allotments and other veterans' benefits to American fighting forces in Korea, as well as statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

East German Rations Raised. BERLIN, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The East Berlin "meat" ration will be raised half a pound Sept. 1 to 4½ pounds monthly—but it won't be all meat. Dr. Karl Harnann, Soviet Trade Minister, announced tonight that 30 per cent of the ration would have to be issued as fish and eggs. In the Soviet zone meat rations will rise next month to three pounds monthly. Extraditions also will be increased.

Universal Training — II Program as Placed Before Congress Fails to Provide Needed Kind of Military Force

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

The Administration's endorsement of Universal Military Training as a politically palatable means for raising the military force is a failure to provide the kind of military force that is required in this emergency period.

How to raise the necessary military manpower for an indefinite period is a question that is being asked. What obviously is needed is a measure which increases the national readiness potential—particularly the readiness potential of the regular armed forces. The readiness of these forces was not too high when the Korean fighting started. Judged by this yardstick of "readiness potential," U. M. T. is originally proposed as a now depressed, falls considerably below the kind of military force we need. The reasons for this are several.

1. U. M. T. limits the period of training to the equivalent of a year—six months of regular training plus one of several options, either another six months in the regular or longer service in various reserve components. This is too short a period in which to produce well-trained men.

2. U. M. T. is limited to "training." It specifically exempts the youths inducted from service. They could not be sent out of the country; they could not be put into combat. They would be segregated in a "second army"—the "National Security Training Corps." The members of which would be military hybrids—soldiers and yet not soldiers.

Discipline With "Kid Gloves." No combat units could be formed from the U. M. T. personnel. The youths if they are to be treated with kid-glove discipline, the type of mold-casting that has been the danger even of the Regular Army since World War I, will be subject to obvious deleterious effects. The morale and administration of maintaining two separate "armies" with separate standards, separate discipline and different training is clear that the "National Security Training Corps" would not give us additional divisions of combat units ready to fight.

The "readiness potential" of the "National Security Training Corps" would gradually fill up National Guard and Reserve units—but with partially trained men. The increase in strength of these units would be advantageous, but all of them would be semi-trained units, filled with many half-baked soldiers.

4. Training cycle of six-month duration would result so large a number of instructors and trainers, who would otherwise be eligible for duty in active, combat-type units, that the "readiness potential" of the Regular Army probably would be decreased rather than increased by U. M. T.

British Service Widened. The British Army has a much larger establishment than it did prior to World War II, but far fewer combat effectives. In the year ahead the British will have about 291,000 ground troops in the British Isles and Germany, but these constitute few ready military units; about half of the men are engaged in training the other half. Britain had compulsory 18-month military service, anywhere in the world, since the war, but the time of service has proved too

ALBANIA REDUCES TERMS Commutes Death Sentences of Three Alleged Spies

LONDON, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The death sentences of the three principal defendants in the Albanian trial of "parachuted Anglo-American spies" have been commuted to life at forced labor, the Tirana radio reported today.

The men—Ethem Cakko, Kazo Lupa and Lukman Lupa—were accused of having taken part in hostile foreign organizations, having worked for foreign intelligence

services; having spread propaganda against the regime and having taken part in a subversive clique. The indictment alleged that in November, 1948, Cakko, in instructions from the United States Embassy in Rome, had been appointed chief of a group of spies and saboteurs and later had been dropped by parachute into Albania. The indictment said Lupa and Lupa described as an Albanian by birth and a Yugoslav by nationality, also had entered the country at the invitation of United States authorities.

GEN. SMITH NAMED INTELLIGENCE HEAD

Continued From Page 1

not in good health, and was undergoing periodic treatment at Walter Reed Hospital. Today's announcement was taken to indicate that he had recovered his health.

General Smith's appointment is subject to Senate confirmation. In making the announcement, the White House also said that the general would name William H. Jackson as deputy director. Mr. Jackson, whose home is at Princeton, N. J. is a partner of J. H. Whitney & Co., New York investment bankers. During World War II, he served in Europe as deputy chief of staff to Gen. Omar N. Bradley. He left the Army with the rank of colonel.

Born in 1901, Mr. Jackson got his Bachelor of Arts degree at Princeton University and his law degree at Harvard. He is president of New York Hospital and a trustee of St. Mark's School.

General Smith, who is 51 years old, served for three years as Ambassador to the Soviet Union. He was selected for that post after he had served as Chief of Staff to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in his command of the Allied forces in Europe. In that capacity, General Smith had considerable contact with the Russian military leaders in Berlin.

Was Shunned in Moscow. In Moscow, however, he soon found that the military comradeships he had formed would not help his diplomatic mission. Soviet generals with whom he had been in cordial terms in Berlin shunned him in Moscow and made it plain he would be doing a favor to pretend he had never seen them.

General Smith began his military career in 1910 by enlisting as a private in the Indiana National Guard. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps in 1917.

In his subsequent military career, he has been known as an exceptionally able administrative officer. When General Eisenhower went to London in the spring of 1942 to take command of the United States forces then building up in Great Britain, he soon sent for General Smith to be his chief of staff.

He took him to North Africa as his chief of staff for that invasion, in which British, French and Australian troops came under his command. When General Eisenhower returned to London to take command of the European invasion, he brought General Smith with him.

It was General Smith to whom the honor of receiving the German surrender at Rheims in 1945 on behalf of the Allied forces.

PLAN TO BAR 3 CHINESE Immigration of A. S. Methods

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 18 (UP).—An immigration department official said tonight that he had advised the Saco-Lowell textile machinery shops to "keep out" three Chinese students learning American methods at the plant.

One of the three allegedly told a fellow worker "Russia is winning this war." Clifton C. Doughty of Portland said that there was "no sense" in making plant worker angrier than they already were by getting "practical experience" at the shops.

Emanuel Koutoulakas of Saco, a Saco well-employed, declared that one of the Chinese youths got up the next morning and told me: "Americans are backward. They have nothing to be proud of. Russia won the last two wars and is winning this one." Mr. Doughty said that he had investigated the "situation" at the Saco-Lowell plant and forwarded a report to district headquarters in Boston. He withheld names of the three students.

to take back only 2,300 ground officers and 300 non-pilot aviation officers in the next eleven months

Officers going to Reserve Now. All members of the ground units of the Organized Reserves, some 40,000 officers and men, have already been mobilized as well as certain selected units of Organized Reserve aviation.

Orders will be issued from Marine headquarters here within the next few days to the first Volunteer Reserve officers to be called back. These officers will have combat-type specialties and will generally be under 31 years of age. With very few exceptions they will be captains and lieutenants. Originally the Marine Corps announced that it was calling up its entire Volunteer Reserve of 80,000 officers and men. It then qualified this to mean that only selected captains and lieutenants and junior rank enlisted men with combat specialties. The present policy is to put back in uniform all ground units of the Volunteer Reserves who are sergeants or lower in rank.

The Marine Corps, unlike other services, has been reluctant to disperse its actual reserve strength, but the plan was to raise the Volunteer Reserve this year to 75,000 enlisted men and 24,500 officers. Officers and enlisted men now total about 80,000.

For how many enlisted men are affected by the new bill, but will certainly be a heavy majority of a group estimated at about 50,000.

Army Appeal to Wars. The Army today said that it was calling up by Oct. 13 a total of 100,000 officers and lieutenants and 100,000 sergeants. The move doubles the Engineers' quota in a recently announced call-up of reservists on an individual basis.

In another military manpower development, the Army appealed for an unspecified number of former enlisted women of the Women's Army Corps now in the inactive and Volunteer Reserve to volunteer for a year or more of service. Unlike a previous call for former Wars, today's appeal said enlistment specialties would be welcomed. There are an estimated 5,000 women in the War Reserve. Senator Lester C. Hunt, Democrat of Wyoming, announced today that his committee would start public hearings next week on a proposal to draft doctors, dentists and other medical specialists. A proposed bill would require doctors to register with the Selective Service and be liable to call.

The bill arises out of a critical need for doctors and dentists in all services. However, the Navy has said that it would accept vacancies from reserve ranks without any trouble.

Senator Hunt said today that the first doctors and dentists to be inducted under the plan would be those who were either deferred during World War II to complete their medical education or those who received their training at Government expense while in the service and then were on active duty after completion of their courses. The legislator said he was particularly concerned that a careful priority system be worked out for calling up doctors, and also that the mistake of World War II not be repeated when he said failure to defer pre-medical students from the draft contributed to the post-war shortage of doctors and medical students.

STATE WATER PLAN SET

Devendorf Will Direct Program to Aid Bombed Areas

ALBANY, Aug. 18 (UP).—A war-lume mutual aid plan to provide bomb-damaged communities with water was reactivated today as Gov. Earl Devendorf of Schenectady, who headed the World War II program, was named state water coordinator again. The action was announced by the State Health Commissioner, Dr. Herman E. Hulshof. Mr. Devendorf is director of the department's Bureau of Environmental Sanitation.

The mutual aid water service program was developed early in the World War II to assure speedy relief to communities, the water utilities of which might be damaged by bombing.

Dr. Hulshof said that the program was designed to provide for the interchange of water between adjacent communities when piping could be readily installed, and the transfer of materials and personnel into areas needing help.

Enlistments Expected to Result in Upsurge

The Marine Corps office by yesterday anticipated an upsurge in recruiting as a result of the new policy providing for enlistment "for the duration."

Major Louis H. Wilson, recruiting officer, said orders had been received at the recruiting station 346 Broadway to start the new enlistment policy for recruits having no previous experience. He said this enlistment program was similar to the one used in World War II.

Recruits enlisting under this program, according to Major Wilson, will be sent to Parris Island, S. C., for training and further assignment, the same as regulars. They will be discharged at the end of the national emergency.

He added that regular enlistments are open, and that recruits may enroll for a three-year period, as well as for four-year periods. Major Wilson said he expected a sharp increase in enlistments.

Major Wilson said that when the Marine Corps announced its definite enlistment period in the last war thousands of marines enlisted for the duration of the emergency. Prospective recruits have been visiting the recruiting office "in good numbers" and for a week ended yesterday eighty-two were examined and thirty-six accepted.

168 of 709 Fall to Report

At the Army and Air Force recruiting center, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, it was made that the 709 selectees scheduled to report yesterday, 168 did not appear. Of the remainder, 197 were accepted after examination, 53 were rejected and eight were listed as "status undecided" who were further tests. Twenty-nine were listed as "status undecided."

Army officials announced that twenty-two volunteers enlisted yesterday. Of the number forty-three were accepted for duty with the Air Force.

Among those taking physical tests yesterday at Fort Totten, Queens, N. Y., were Magistrate William E. Ringel and Garla Williams. The latter is in charge of the local office of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. Magistrate Ringel is a major in the Army organized reserves. Mr. Garland is a colonel in the reserves.

The results of the examination will not be known for several days. Further tests will be taken by two at Fort Jay, Governors Island, next week.

Representative L. Gary Clark, Queens Democrat, is to report at 9 o'clock this morning at Building C, New York Port Embarkation, Fifty-eighth Street, First Avenue, Brooklyn, for brief training there as a lieutenant colonel, Officers Reserve Corps.

61 Navy Recruits Accepted

At the Navy recruiting center 346 Broadway, it was announced that sixty-one recruits were accepted there yesterday.

Twenty draftees, the first to be inducted from Baltimore, arrived yesterday morning at Fort Dix, N. J., and were assigned to the Ninth Infantry Division for training. This training will last six weeks.

From 290 to 300 recruits arriving at Fort Dix daily. The number is expected to increase from now on.

The first contingent of draftees from New Jersey is expected August 22. The second batch will arrive two days later. About 70 draftees from New York are expected at Dix on Aug. 30.

Between thirty and forty draftees, among the first contingent, 800 who they were expected to arrive two days later. About 70 draftees from New York are expected at Dix on Aug. 30.

Hungarian Priests Get Bid. BUDAPEST, Hungary, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—Roman Catholic priests in Hungary were asked today to praise the new Hungarian Communist Government. The Government National Peace Committee of Catholic Priests made the request.

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Possible to find an acceptable way of ending the unfortunate deadlock. At the time of Khasmiri's accession to India Prime Minister Nehru stated quite clearly that the ultimate disposition of the state should depend on the outcome of a plebiscite. That surely is still the right basis for settlement.

The function of the United Nations, to which the case will again be referred, should obviously be to assure conditions under which such a plebiscite could be properly carried out. The "right" solution for the problem of Kashmir's political future should surely be the one that is favored by a majority of the Kashmiris. What is urgently needed, now, is to forget some of the unhappy things in the past and to try for a fresh start. It does no good to argue who was at fault two or three years ago. What must be settled is how the people of Kashmir can best make their wishes known. It does no good, likewise, to pass judgments in the abstract. The United Nations will certainly espouse a course of action that leads to the expression of the popular Kashmiri will. To thwart such a course will be regarded, and rightly, as undemocratic obduracy.

GERMANY AND KOREA

Taking its cue from the Soviet propaganda theme at the United Nations conference in Geneva, the United Nations troops in Korea are an aggressive, imperialistic and interventionist force that should be withdrawn to permit a peaceful settlement of the Korean "civil war," the Communist East-German press, in evident anticipation of similar developments in Germany, has unleashed a similar propaganda campaign against the Western occupation troops in that country. It charges that these occupation troops have become a pure interventionist army, that as a result their presence in Germany has become "illegal," and that the German people have a right to demand their withdrawal.

To back up this demand, the East-German Communist regime, under the direction and with the aid of the Soviet Army, has embarked on an intensified rearmament program which could conceivably lead to a major military power as soon as the Soviets give the word. It has increased the number of training camps for the new German Red Army from eleven to fifty to train some 50,000 men as tough cadres capable of rapid expansion into an army of three or more times this size. These troops, disguised as "police," are being trained in the use of tanks, mortars, anti-tank guns and artillery and are in process of acquiring an air force as well. An increased flow of the latest models of Soviet tanks and jet planes to the Soviet zone suggests that some of them at least may be destined for the new German force.

Behind this developing German Red Army stands, of course, the Soviet Army with some 170 divisions, of which 20 are already in Germany, and the growing satellite armies comprising up to 100 divisions more. The available troops in all Western Europe number less than 40 divisions, and perhaps only 12. Even if the Soviets refrain from engaging their own troops and prefer a "civil war" in the Korean style, they might attain their ends by simply withdrawing behind the Oder and ordering their German puppets to go ahead with a "civil war" in Western Germany. This, at the very least, would place the Western Powers in an awkward position.

It is fear of such a development which, though falling short of total war between East and West, might yet mean a Communist conquest of Western Europe, and possibly Western Germany, that has prompted the West-German authorities to demand both an increase in the Western forces in Germany and a West-German "police force" equal to that of East Germany. Both measures, in the words of Mr. Acheson, are now being given the "utmost attention" as parts of the general Western rearmament program. It must be hoped that this program and all its necessary subsidiary measures will be carried through in time to avert a European "Korea" that would be far graver than any development in the Far East.

BRAZIL'S "GREEN GOLD"

The Senate Agriculture Committee has now approved in somewhat milder form the controversial report on coffee that Senator Gillette drew up. It has been a true storm in a coffee cup, and it may be hoped that nothing more will come of the matter in present circumstances. Since the Brazilian reserve stocks were exhausted last year the coffee

the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company got \$70,000,000 last year, the largest loan ever made to a Latin-American country for economic development, and other loans from the World Bank and the Export-Import Bank brought the total by July, 1950, up to \$130,000,000. The Ex-Im Bank has two other loans totaling \$40,000,000 under consideration that seem pretty sure to be authorized.

Neither Washington nor the American people are ever likely to forget what Brazil has done and what she means to the democratic West. The Gillette coffee report should be placed in its proper perspective. Brazilian coffee will still provide the cup that cheers American palates.

REZONING THE CITY

Mayor O'Dwyer took time, in the midst of clearing his desk for departure, to call public attention to one piece of important unfinished business started in his administration. This is rezoning, a revision of the patchwork that previous amendments had made of the 1916 pioneer resolution, and a basic step toward the master plan which remains an unfulfilled dream of the City Charter.

That the studies looking to a new zoning resolution to control land use should have been initiated and virtually completed in the O'Dwyer administration is an achievement to which the Mayor can point with pride. It will be a primary responsibility of Mr. Impellitteri and of the Mayor elected in November to see to it that exhaustive labor expended on these studies, the \$220,000 investment in consultant fees, and the felt need for zoning revision result in a finished product.

The large group of leaders from many civic organizations that gathered at City Hall to hear the Mayor testify to the widespread interest in the new zoning. The methods proposed reflect a fresh approach with emphasis on a positive listing of permitted use rather than on the prohibitions. There is an effort to give the architect more freedom to create, so that he will be the zoning resolution, will be the designer. This promises less monotony in our city's architecture.

Although the new zoning resolution aims basically, of course, to control future development, there is nevertheless some retroactivity. Expansion or repairs, where non-conforming uses are involved, will be restricted, and revival of such uses after destruction of a building will be forbidden. So, gradually, some of the past can be undone.

In principle the zoning seems to be on the right track, as the Dowling committee of citizens reported after studying the effect on assessed valuations. When the complete report of the consultants is made public in a few weeks it is not to be expected that everybody will be of one mind. But eventually, with goodwill, we should be able to reach agreement and to know where the city is going in its distribution of land for residence, business and industry. The aims and methods so far revealed have the ring of reasonableness. That specific application will, of course, be open to the full and leisurely democratic discussion it deserves and which, we are confident, Chairman Finkelstein will encourage.

HUDSON RIVER POLLUTION

The drastic step of threatening contempt citations against the officials of three New Jersey municipalities that have persisted in dumping sewage into the Hudson River seems to have produced results. On Monday, the Interstate Sanitation Commission delivered the warning to the Mayors of West New York, Weehawken and Union City. On Tuesday, the three towns actually came to an agreement on the construction of a sewage-treatment plant that had been in the planning or negotiation stage since 1938.

The fact that it has taken more than a decade to make real progress on this one small phase of the Hudson River pollution problem is an indication of how gigantic is the task cut out for the Sanitation Commission. This body was established in the Thirties by New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to control pollution of the waters of the lower Hudson, New York Harbor and the Sound. Despite the tenacious resistance of various municipalities in the area, considerable advances have been made. The chief engineer of the Commission reported only a few weeks ago that since the war, work has been being done (and in some cases completed) on thirty-two new, reconstructed or extended sewage-treatment plants in this area.

States Army Reserve. He takes with him as deputy chief of staff Lieut. Col. James W. Gaylor, executive director of the Authority. General Farrell became chairman of the Authority on July 1, 1947, by appointment of Mayor O'Dwyer, after resigning as chief engineer of the state's Department of Public Works. He had seen active military service in both World Wars, and from 1945 was deputy to Major General Grove, who was in charge of the atomic bomb project.

Public housing construction for those of low and middle incomes has made great strides during General Farrell's tenure. The operation of the agency, involving contracts for many millions of dollars, has won a reputation for honesty, efficiency and freedom from controversy. General Farrell has managed this large enterprise in a quiet, businesslike way, without personal ostentation. The city, while regretting that it will temporarily lose his services, should be pleased to lend a good man for the nation's greater need.

Topics of The Times

In the annals of crime trailing there are written the names— and aliases— of engraving some peculiar folk, and if the majesty of the law proceeds on its unruffled way as scheduled, today before the sun goes down there will be added formally to the record the name of yet another odd character.

For more than two years Secret Service agents followed the trail of persons unknown who were giving circulation to amazingly good imitations of \$10 bills, an activity which is frowned upon, for excellent reasons, by the Federal Government. Earlier this month—after bogus \$10 bills of superfine quality and displaying every evidence that the same careful hand made them all had appeared in no less than twenty-three states—federal agents made an arrest.

Now, one would suppose that anyone who went to all the trouble, and expense, to say nothing of the risk, of counterfeiting United States currency would be discovered squandering his ill-gotten gains on wine, women and song or upon large and shiny automobiles, for one would suppose also that a person possessing sufficient intelligence to produce easily passable bogus bills would have wit enough to realize that counterfeiting these days is an eat-drink-and-be-merry occupation, inasmuch as the freedom enjoyed (if that is the word) by bogus-bill makers to ply their trade is comparatively brief.

The counterfeiter who spends all of his time making spurious currency and stuffing it into his mattress gets nowhere; he must try to circulate his product; he only to put it to the acid test—to discover how well he has labored—but also to obtain his illegal return.

And so when, on Aug. 2, federal agents raided on not a dark cellar in a the Farm house set on a busy street, not a plush penthouse complete to butler and silken-sheeted beds but a farm forty-five miles south of St. Louis, it must have been with at least mild surprise that they found there one Melvin Godfrey Parsons, 57 years of age, who had deserted the occupation of foundry molder to become an engraver. For Parsons, who later pleaded guilty to charges of possessing and passing bogus money and who was slated to be sentenced in St. Louis today, turned out to be one of the most unusual counterfeiter-ers ever. His overhead, swollen by the cost of the high quality materials he used, was so great that he could show almost no profit.

"Parsons," said a United States District Attorney, "was trying to produce more fake money than the Treasury Department." From an output of \$12,000 to \$14,000 in bogus bills Parsons made—at his own estimate—only about \$2,000 in his operations. "It got to be a hobby with me and I couldn't get away from it," Parsons said, and to the patient operator, who finally tracked him down he offered this remarkable comment: "Good engraving just intrigues me."

Just why Melvin Godfrey Parsons chose to engage in the lawless life of an engraver is a matter that is not known. He was born in Hamilton, Pa.

In The Nation

No. 2 Man in the Central Intelligence Agency

By ARTHUR KROCK
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Uniformly favorable comment followed the President's appointment of Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith to succeed Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Some regret was expressed that another military man is to head this vital security agency; the grounds being that a civilian chief is more suitable for the broadening requirements of the task, and that soldiers and sailors in civilian offices are disposed to call to mind too many other soldiers and sailors to assist them.

But, these mild and generic criticisms conceded, if an armed service officer was to be chosen, General Smith was the very man, and to this view little if any dissent has appeared. In World War II at the right hand of General Eisenhower, and as post-war Ambassador to Soviet Russia the chief-of-staff of the C. I. A. served with a quality which is indicated by the high professional and public acknowledgments. With the essential aid of William H. Lawrence, now in Korea for this newspaper, he produced a book on the Russians and the Russians which is outstanding in the literature of that subject.

But in none of the comment seen by this correspondent has there been any evaluation of the new Deputy Director of the C. I. A. whose appointment was announced in the same Presidential statement. Yet whatever success General Smith may have in the No. 1 post, will depend in considerable degree on the record made by this deputy. That is not only inherent in the nature of such a job; it is especially true of the individual concerned, William H. Jackson of New York City.

You don't get great public reputations, like General Smith's, on the path through life that Mr. Jackson pursued. But this does not alter the fact that he is a man of extraordinary ability, and effective personality, to both of which attributes and others many high officials, high officers and leading laymen can testify. And, though "personal sacrifice" in working for the Government is credited to a good many more people than deserve the credit, in Mr. Jackson's case it is no overstatement.

Mr. Jackson's Career

When General Smith asked him to become second man in the new C. I. A. set-up, and W. Averell Harriman assured him this was the President's earnest hope, Mr. Jackson was managing director of J. H. Whitney & Co. Mr. Whitney, who is as canny at handling his great inheritance as he is generous in distributing its blessings, had a large and capable field from which to fill a position of such importance, interest and financial reward. His choice was merely another exhibit in the list of Mr. Jackson's achievements thus far (he is about 48).

A Tennesseean by birth, he graduated from Princeton and the Harvard Law School and went to work in the New York offices of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, where he was to become a senior partner. Commissioned by the Army as a captain in February, 1942, he passed through the Air Corps Intelligence School, a tour of duty with ground troops and various other assignments until, in January, 1944, he was attached as a lieutenant colonel to the Intelligence section of American Military Headquarters in London. He then served as Deputy Chief of Intelligence to General Devereux, Mr. Jackson served notably throughout the war in Europe, after which he was mustered out with many decorations and returned to his law firm in August, 1945.

Letters to The Times

Entry of Ex-Communists

Amending of Present Immigration Law Is Favored

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: I would like to supplement one of the points made in your fine editorial on Senator McCarran's immigration bill, "Danger of Stamped," which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 18.

At the present time our immigration law excludes as immigrants to this country persons who at any time belonged to or were affiliated with organizations that advocated the overthrow of the Government by force or violence. This has been interpreted to include even ex-members of Communist parties in Europe and elsewhere who have publicly renounced their Communist beliefs and sympathies and who have unquestionably engaged in fighting and expelling the Communists. For example, such leading anti-Communist author as Arthur Koestler and Ignazio Silone would be barred from permanent entry into the United States as long as the present law remains unchanged.

Over a period of years our attention has been drawn to a great number of instances wherein persons who briefly sojourned with the Communists abroad were refused entry long after their disillusionment with totalitarian principles put them in the forefront of the fight against the Communists. Many of these people are precisely the type we should most want to admit to the United States. A good number are intelligent, experienced and courageous fighters for freedom—people who have been "burned" and who can help educate against the evils of communism.

It should be noted that the law prohibits the entry into this country of those who were affiliated to or were members of their own beliefs—Some of those who have believed in force or violence and disassociated themselves from the Communist movement immediately after they became aware of the real motives of the Communist party.

Our desire to see the present law amended in order to permit the entry of ex-Communists is, however, not based only on our sympathy with many of the individual cases. Rather, we feel that the principle enunciated by the present law—i. e., "once a Communist, always a Communist"—is not only repugnant to all other American ideals but it also flies in the face of truth. It says change is impossible and people cannot learn the error of their ways.

Our nation is currently engaged in a world-wide struggle to win the hearts and minds of men to democracy's cause. We should not handicap ourselves in this battle by expressing a lack of confidence that people can be rescued from communism. If we do so, we make our fight against totalitarianism infinitely more difficult, costly and extended.

PATRICK MURPHY MALIN,
Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union,
New York, Aug. 23, 1950.

Peace by Peaceful Means

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: May I express my warm gratitude to you for publishing the fine letter, captioned "Our Desire for Peace," by Lee Rosen. It seems to me he has voiced the deep feelings of many loyal Americans, and at a time when it takes courage to speak out.

If one of the most abhorrent aspects of communism is its absolute regimentation, its basic denial of civil liberties, it becomes the moral imperative for us who treasure conscience and free speech not to remain silent in this somber present. Persistent efforts for mediation of the Korean conflict should be warmly welcomed by us who are aware that every hour the war continues enhances the peril of that war's spreading until it has engulfed the world. Indeed, resolution of the whole United States-U.S.S.R. deadlock by wise statesmanship can alone save us from a catastrophe which, whoever the victor, spells uttermost ruin.

As someone has well said, "It is not a preventive war that is needed; it is a prevented war." And we—who love our country, and know our own integrity, cannot in conscience stand aloof while obsessed politicians seek to stamp out our conviction that

as possible she must revert to a force of her own. Otherwise the Soviet-American isolationism, she stand on her own feet. To be America's ally, she must stop her hostility."

Will you allow me to add a remark? Not holding any brief for Socialist Carlo Schmid, I want suggest that something can be done for the Strohburger reticent favor of that Germany cannot be an army or contingents of troops military force unless of large measure of sovereignty. From psychological reasons, there to exist some truly practical ones of them being an almost jealousy displayed by the three German Government presents a of its own choice for an important duty like the three foreign take it difficult to agree among them. We are viewing suspiciously as man general who would suit the job on the French, and the same for the other way round. It is clear that the German have cannot or even treat with skepticism.

ROBERT DIT,
St. Wilhausen, Switzerland, Aug. 18, 1950.

Need for Facts in Criticism

Public Must Be Informed in I of National Unity, Writer S

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: I would like to comment on the of John J. Winiker in THE TIMES Aug. 8.

He is quite right when he states the American public starts look a catalogue when unpleasant attacks. True, Secretary Johnson entirely to blame for our missteps; neither is Congress or the President. Nevertheless, with the maturity which the mass of Americans exhibit when something which they do not understand have sought to blame people conditions. In brief, they will not that their collective attitude reversion and a return to go living has led us up to the tragedy in unprejudiced judgment.

The great fault lies, however, in the attitude of the people that past failure to demand that national leaders keep them informed to the state of the world—that are seeking to the security but plain, unvarnished majority of the population in heads in the sands of unspoken mutter, "Everything has got right, there won't be a war, but come down." Consequently we politicians whom they have of office tell them these very whether true or false, they them.

The American people have failed to stand up and fight upon. I see that Secretary has told a group of Congress we face a terrible crisis, that look very dark for America; shouldn't he tell only Congress shouldn't he tell the entire nation our troubles are and ask that support? I believe that Congressmen and Senators who are amazed if they could hear the of their constituents. Perhaps checked public opinion more they would abandon their tactics.

Today every hoarder, every man whose price without any union seeking unjust ends in on the queues, and the pitiful that should they all win it is the expense of the only as where democracy still exists. A definite parallel between this for economic control and the Hitler used in Germany. A threat of communism is a danger today; let us not forget Fascist state is just as bad more easily creep into a state because it makes the capitalist machinery already ing.

Let us hope that more a people will demand the plain; so that necessary action can be a united and enlightens. Only in this way can we save from chaos.

RICHARD E. HO,
Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 18, 1950.

A Correction
To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: I am grateful to you for printing "Force Shaping"

impertinence in Korea are as imperialistic and intervene that should be withdrawn to permit a peaceful settlement of the Korean civil war...

To back up this demand, the East-German Communist regime, under the direction and with the aid of the Soviet Army, has embarked on an intensified rearmament program which could convert it into a major military power as soon as the Soviets give the word...

Behind this developing German Red Army stands, of course, the Soviet Army with some 170 divisions, of which 20 are already in Germany, and the growing satellite armies comprising up to 100 divisions more...

It is fear of such a development which, though falling short of total war between East and West, might yet mean a Communist conquest of Western Europe, and possibly Western Germany...

BRAZIL'S "GREEN GOLD" The Senate Agriculture Committee has now approved in somewhat milder form the controversial report on coffee that Senator Gillette drew up...

Since the Brazilian reserve stocks were exhausted last year the coffee demand seems to have exceeded the supply. When that happens one either has a form of allocation or rationing, or the price mechanism brings about an equilibrium of supply and demand...

Brazilians seem to feel that their contributions to the Allied cause in the Second World War and their traditional friendship with the United States have not been adequately acknowledged.

Mr. Impellitteri and of the Mayor elected in November to see to it that exhaustive labor expended on these studies, the \$320,000 investment in consultant fees, and the felt need for zoning revision result in a finished product.

The large group of leaders from many civic organizations that gathered at City Hall to hear the Mayor testify to the widespread interest in the new zoning. The methods proposed reflect a fresh approach with emphasis on a positive listing of permitted use rather than on the forbidden.

Although the new zoning resolution aims basically, of course, to control future development, there is nevertheless some retroactivity. Expansion or repairs of non-conforming uses are involved, which are restricted, and revival of such uses after destruction of a building will be forbidden. So, gradually, some of the past can be undone.

HUDSON RIVER POLLUTION

The drastic step of threatening contempt citations against the officials of three New Jersey municipalities that have persisted in dumping sewage into the Hudson River seems to have produced results.

The fact that it has taken more than a decade to make real progress on this one small phase of the Hudson River pollution problem is an indication of how gigantic the task cut out for the Sanitation Commission.

But obviously a great deal remains to be done, and it is essential that the Sanitation Commission continue to exert every means at its disposal to see that projects are carried through as promptly and efficaciously as possible.

A LOSS TO CITY HOUSING New York City loses one of its ablest officials as Maj. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, chairman of the Housing Authority, is recalled to active service as Commanding General of the 301st Logistical Command of the United States Army.

the record the name of yet another odd character.

For more than two years Secret Service agents followed the trail of persons unknown who were giving circulation to amazingly good imitations of \$10 bills, an activity which is frowned upon, for excellent reasons, by the Federal Government.

Now, one would suppose that anyone who went to all the trouble and expense to say nothing of the risk of counterfeiting United States currency would be discovered squandering his ill-gotten gains on wine, women and song or upon large and shiny automobiles.

And so when, on August 8, federal agents raided a house set on a busy street, not a plush, penthouse complete to butler and silken-shoed beds but a farm forty-five miles south of St. Louis, it must have been with at least mild surprise that they found there one Melvin Godfrey Parsons, 57 years of age, who had deserted the occupation of foundry molder to become an engraver.

"Parsons," said a United States District Attorney, "was trying to produce just a few better money than the Treasury Department." From an output of \$12,000 to \$14,000 in bogus bills Parsons made—at his own estimate—only about \$2,000 in his operations.

Just why Melvin Godfrey Parsons chose to amuse himself with the engraving of money is not clear. He was a well-known engraver of the 1920s, and his work was in high demand.

That is the story of Melvin Godfrey Parsons, whose name suggests not that of a clever counterfeiter but rather that of a well-mannered chauffeur. Held with him as his helpers were Louis Elmer Shue and Shue's wife, Jennie Mae—ghostly names all, such as one might expect to find in circles where fine engraving is practiced.

in the literature of that subject. But in none of the comment seen by this correspondent has there been any evaluation of the new Deputy Director of the C. I. A. whose appointment was announced in the same Presidential statement.

You don't get great public reputations, like General Smith's, on the path through life that Mr. Jackson pursued. But this does not alter the fact that he is a man of extraordinary ability and effective personality.

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Some time later, at the suggestion of the late James Forrestal, Mr. Jackson, with Allen W. Dulles and Matt Corry, was drafted to make a study of the C. I. A., where he is now to go as second in command. The report they wrote is, of course, restricted. But those few who have read it consider it a model document of its kind.

What Hiltenkoetter Said The new deputy's career has been set forth in this detail for two reasons. One was mentioned above—that there seems to be little public appreciation of the unusual qualifications of Mr. Jackson for the post or of his standing in the important groups where he has been active.

One who has been made grows out of a statement described to Admiral Hiltenkoetter before an executive session of the Senate Appropriations Committee some time ago. He was being questioned as to whether his agency had given proper warning of the impending attack by the North Koreans that culminated at 4 A. M., June 25.

He is a man of extraordinary ability and effective personality, to both of which attributes and others many high officials, high officers and leading lawyers can testify. And though "personal sacrifice" in working for the Government is credited to a good many more people than deserve the credit, in Mr. Jackson's case it is no overstatement.

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As someone has well said, "It is not a preventive war that is needed; it is a prevented war." And we who love our country, and know our own infidelity, cannot in conscience stand aloof while obsessed politicians seek to stamp out our conviction that lasting peace by peaceful means is the basic necessity of us all.

TRACY D. MITGATT, Croton Falls, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1950.

Viewpoint of German Leaders

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: In your stirring and penetrating editorial of Aug. 18 you wrote: "The German accent these days seems to lean somewhat ominously toward the side of neutrality or, as Chancellor Adenauer put it recently, of a 'Third Force.'"

I may be able to contribute to the clarification of this issue. Two weeks ago I had the opportunity to discuss at length the entire security problem with Dr. Konrad Adenauer when he recovered from pneumonia on top of the Burgensiedel in my neighborhood.

I ventured to say that I, as an admirer of his unequivocal occidental policy, had not had my usual feeling of content when he had employed the word "Third Force." A term that imparted the action of neutralism. Upon that, the Federal Chancellor replied with vigor and vivacity, and I think I am still able to quote him word by word: "My phrase has been misunderstood. I intended to give vent to a thought that has been open in my mind for a long time. Europe must change to be America's Koenigstag (a boarder who does not pay). As soon

Public Must Be Informed in Need of National Unity, Writer Sees

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: I would like to comment on the article of John J. Wicker in THE TIMES, Aug. 9.

He is quite right when he states the American public starts looking for a scapegoat when unpleasant situations arise. True, Secretary Johnson is entirely to blame for our present predicament; neither is Congress or the President. Nevertheless, with the national maturity which the mass of American people exhibit when something which they do not understand have sought to blame people at conditions. In brief, they will not: that their collective attitude of reconversion and a return to peaceful living has led up to the tragedy is unprejudiced.

The great fault lies, however, in the attitude of the people but it is past failure to demand that national leaders keep them informed to the state of the world—not that are soothing to the soul early but plain, unvarnished, the majority of the population lay heads in the sands of uncomprehending mutter, "Everything has got to right, there won't be a war, time comes down." Consequently, we politicians whom they have elected office tell them these very things whether true or false, they think.

The American people have failed to stand up and fight it upon. I see that Secretary A has told a group of Congressmen we face a terrible crisis, that look very dark for America. Should he tell only Congress? shouldn't he tell the entire nation our troubles are and ask their aid and support? I believe that our Congressmen and Senators were amazed if they could hear the words of their constituents. Perhaps checked public opinion means they would abandon their tactics.

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Let us hope that more and more people will demand the plain old so that necessary action can be by a united and enlightened. Only in this way can we avert a catastrophe.

RICHARD E. HOLS, Montpelier, Vt., Aug. 18, 1950

A Correction

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: I am grateful to you for publishing my letter, "Foreign Spending, Omission Policy," in your issue of 7. But I am afraid that because way it appeared, due to a typographical error, the last paragraph of my last paragraph should have been: "The only plausible explanation of our policy appears to be satisfaction. The Democratic party, afraid of being called friendly to China, by withdrawing support from Chiang, the Republican party to enjoy pushing its opponent into a dilemma. The sufferer is our country. The outrageousness of these actions is overshadowed only by the catastrophe they invite."

The story as it appeared created the impression that somehow I am Democratic party only, which is far from my intentions.

WALTER, Minneapolis, Aug. 21, 1950.

CONSTELLATIONS OF 81

Here, silver-orbed, along the gray the silver moons of darkness. Release stars sudden as Orion's brightness where we chance: These ghosts of each once-gold. Now hush this landscape: ever we touch them, passing, still is filled with drifting stars.

8/25/50

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DISCUSSING THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY



Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, left, recently nominated by President Truman to head the bureau, talking with his predecessor, Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, center, and Senator Millard E. Tydings, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

LONDON, PARIS AIM TO MESH ECONOMY

Secret Sessions Held in Effort to Minimize the Impact of New Rearming Program

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Aug. 24—British and French defense and finance officials held a conference in two sessions today in an effort to coordinate the economies of the two nations for the impact of their respective defense programs.

The representatives discussed the financing of deliveries of planes and material from Britain to France, but in a second stage the talks are said to have turned to a large extent upon the details of the French Government's second and unpublished memorandum on rearmament now before the North Atlantic deputies in London.

The results of the conversations in which Emanuel Shinwell, Defense Minister, and Hugh Gaitskell, Minister for Economic Affairs, and the British leaders, and Jules Moch, Defense Minister, and Maurice Poteche, Finance Minister, were the chief participants for France, were not made public.

It is known, however, that the French Government is under heavy fire from the Gaullists, who denounce the Communists, who would hold down all expense for arms. The Government is striving hard to obtain every possible support for its contention that the Western defense program should be simplified and made collective.

France's aims in the armament discussions are now threefold, according to the French writer Jean-Jacques Servat-Schreiber, in Le Monde. He says that the second memorandum to the United States made clear:

1. That the defense of Indo-China

- should be made a common front
- 2. That the rearming of Western Germany should be undertaken only by incorporating the Germans in an international force
- 3. That the troops of Britain, France and the United States should be on the spot at once in readiness to defend the European line on the River Elbe

M. Servat-Schreiber's article also says the French feel that the United States has not contributed a solution to the German problem and, after two years of discussion of Atlantic defense, little has been done. He ends by urging the French to get a lobby in Washington to support their views as he declares has been successfully done by Nationalist China and by Spain.

The need for United States and British troops in Europe is being strongly stressed in most discussions here, while wide publicity for the first time, is being given to the danger from the East.

The Communist party today called the French decision to send troops to Korea "a criminal violation of the French Constitution," which declares that France shall not use forces against any free people.

An official statement to French land, sea and air forces today condemned a contest in the services for decorations and promotions. In these words it laid down the present objectives in all France's armed services:

"The essential task is to permit France to defend her liberty and independence in case of aggression from any source what ever."

Premier René Pleven is expected to call party leaders soon to hear a message on the subject of every possible support for its contention that the Western defense program should be simplified and made collective.

Japan Balances July Trade

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (U.P.)—Japan had a favorable trade balance of an estimated \$22,500,000 for July, according to customs figures released by the Finance Ministry today. Exports stayed at their June level while imports fell off 40 per cent during July.

FIRST PLANES IN EAST ARE 'DE-MOTHBALLED'

The first fighter planes "de-mothballed" in the eastern part of the country for delivery to Europe under the Mutual Defense Assistance Pact have left Lockheed Aircraft Service at MacArthur Airport, Sayville, L. I.

An undisclosed number of North American F-51 single-engine warplanes, stripped of their "coo-cooing" and taken out of storage at San Antonio, Tex., were reconditioned and flight-tested at MacArthur. When a group of them were ready, they left for an undisclosed destination under the command of Maj. Edward C. Fletcher of Cranston, R. I.

It was not said whether the planes would be flown to Europe by their Air Force pilots or taken to the Atlantic seacoast for surface shipment abroad.

When the Mustangs, which are the single-engine piston-type planes being flown in Korea by American and Australian pilots, were sent to San Antonio for "coo-cooing" they were disassembled and by 1950 there was considerable work to be done on them.

When the plane parts arrived at Sayville, the wings, fuselages, control surfaces, power plants and instruments were in separate crates. The preserving coating was removed from the wings and their control surfaces installed. The fuselages were suspended lengthwise inside huge metal hoops and, as work was completed on the "topside" work like a child playing with a toy hoop.

When he formally accepted the salvaged planes, Major Fletcher found them in new condition.

The Lockheed Aircraft Service overhaul base at MacArthur played a large part in the maintenance work on the C-54's used in the Berlin airlift.

CONFIRMATION URGED FOR BEDELL SMITH

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (U.P.)—The Senate Armed Services Committee today recommended prompt Senate confirmation of Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith as director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The chairman, Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, said the vote was unanimous after the group had talked to both General Smith and Rear Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, present head of the agency.

The nomination of General Smith, former Ambassador to Moscow and currently commander of the First Army at New York, now goes to the Senate for expected speedy approval.

Senators at the executive session said no questions were raised about whether or not the agency should have intelligence information prior to the North Korean invasion of South Korea. There have been conflicting reports to Congressional committees on this point.

BOMB SCARE ON PARK AVE. Police Act After Warning That Building Would Be Blown Up

A force of eighteen policemen searched the twenty-five-story building at 2 Park Avenue yesterday afternoon after an anonymous telephone caller had warned that the structure was about to be blown up. The search, which lasted nearly three hours, revealed nothing, and the police announced that the caller "was apparently a crank."

The building houses an office of the National Labor Relations Board, in which the call was received, and agencies connected with the United Nations.

A similar call was received about three weeks ago and was similarly followed by a fruitless search, the police said.

KHAMA DROPS LEGAL CLAIM

Will Not Sue Britain Because of His Exile

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—Exiled chief-minister Seretse Khama has withdrawn his legal challenge against the British order banishing him from his homeland, the British Information Office announced today.

The British turned him out of the Bechuanaland tribal reserve of the Bamangwato after he had married a white girl, although the tribe elected him to the chieftainship.

Today's announcement said Mr. Khama's legal adviser had filed a notice withdrawing an application to take legal action against Sir Evelyn Baring, British High Commissioner in South Africa, on the issue of Mr. Khama's status.

LONDON, Aug. 24 (Reuters)—The British censor has banned a stage play allegedly based on the "color marriage" of Seretse Khama and Ruth Williams, London clerk.

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