

1954 NYT index

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WALK AT ATLANTIC CITY: Former

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ued, "would great- buying power. e would carry us- employment with- ase of employment employment level self add about 22- o purchasing power- rate. Such an in- with the six sta- recommended, would assumption of our fac- ty farms enough- il economy. Mr. g his address, Mr. he had been "watch- le in Missouri what's our economy? but eed what he said? e Republicans of full- Republicans up to 1952 campaign

ead of having peace- rly, he asserted. e Republicans have given us of Eisenhower Ad-

Recalls Depression

- If you have that kind of a budget, you can easily get it to balance. If you don't, you can never get it to balance. Let us look at a page of history on this subject. In 1929 we plunged into a great depression. Our Federal government kept trying to balance its books instead of vigorously meeting the needs of the American people. Factories closed, business failures mounted, millions of persons lost their jobs. Idle men and idle machines meant production lost forever.

During the years of depression and the year we suffered tremendous national economic deficits in food and clothing, housing and jobs; deficits in production and profits and business opportunity; deficits in human well-being. Our total national output between 1929 and 1940 was \$35 billion dollars less than if we had maintained full employment and full production. And yet, when the Roosevelt Administration between 1933 and 1940 ran a total Federal deficit of \$100,000,000 to help restore production and employment, Republican economists screamed that we were spending our way into bankruptcy.

Now again in 1954, the Republicans, in their frantic desire to reduce the Federal deficit in our national economy. But we are not going to forget them, and I think we ought to take a look at some of their right now. Since the first quarter of 1953, unemployment has doubled. In addition, temporary layoffs and

ministration of "bad judgment" in slashing the defense budget and maintained that "this economic recession was caused, and it is being prolonged, by a shift in the whole philosophy of government." "It reflects a reversion to the old idea that the tree can be fertilized at the top instead of at the bottom of the old 'trickle-down theory,'" he added. "Everywhere Mr. Truman went today in Atlantic City he was greeted warmly by men and women along the Boardwalk. This afternoon he departed for Washington to rejoin Mr. Truman. The clothing workers in a resolution urged the President to speak out against Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin. In another resolution the delegates criticized Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for assertedly confusing the nation and its Allies with "ambiguous statements on United States foreign policy. Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Democrat of New York, will address the final session of the contention tomorrow.

C.I.A. ACTS TO BAR 'LEAKS'

Allen Dulles Tells His Aides Detection Means Dismissal WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Allen Dulles has told Central Intelligence Agency employees that he will immediately discharge anyone detected passing security information to unauthorized persons. Mr. Dulles, who is director of the agency, issued this warning in addressing 500 employees during a recent lecture. He stressed his attitude known apparently in a move to forestall any "leak" of information about intelligence activities.

His action followed testimony by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Army dispute that an Army intelligence officer had given the Senator a summary of a secret memorandum about alleged security risks at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

BROWNELL STUDYING HEARING TRANSCRIPT

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Herbert Brownell Jr. said today the Justice Department would look into every legal question raised by the testimony in the Army-McCarthy hearings. The Attorney General made the statement at a news conference. He had been asked whether he now was investigating a case of Army intelligence officer now said to have given Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, the contents of a secret Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum on Fort Monmouth personnel.

Noting that the department was being provided with a full transcript of the hearings testimony, Mr. Brownell said: "We will study any problem included in the transcript." Then, referring to the question concerning the intelligence officer, he said: "That will be studied along with the others."

"The Army has already started its investigation, and normally this is a matter in their primary jurisdiction. We will decide later what else might be necessary to be done."

Asked whether this pointed to possible prosecution, under statutes relating to the handling of confidential information on national defense, the Attorney General did not use the word prosecution. He simply replied, "or further investigation."

Army Counsel, III, Is Absent WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Joseph N. Welch, special Army counsel in the Army-McCarthy hearings, missed the Senate subcommittee's session for the first time today because of a slight stomach upset. James D. St. Clair, his assistant, announced Mr. Welch's indisposition at the opening of the hearings.

Hoyt Tribute Halts Session WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations took time out at its McCarthy-Army hearings today to pay tribute to its former chairman, Senator Clyde R. Hoyt, Democrat of North Carolina, who died yesterday.

Republicans 'Just Proving'

The Administration is not telling us how to run our economy. It is not telling us how to eliminate excessive government spending. It is not telling us how to stop merely hoping and praying that things will not get still worse. The Secretary of the Treasury assures us that we are not going to have what he calls a real depression. The Secretary of Commerce says, why should we worry when the level of economic activity is year from now just as good as it is now.

These people just don't realize that the American economy cannot prosper by standing still. More and more young people will be looking for meaning, for a growing national output for full employment and full production. Otherwise we will have increasing unemployment and a lower standard of living.

I do not predict that this is going to happen. But it could happen if we do too little or do it too late. The Administration has discovered that its primary remedy is its tax program. So let's take a look at this tax program.

You will remember what the Republicans said about taxation in the 1952 campaign. They said that the average American family was being crushed by taxes. They went around holding up an egg, and explaining how seven eggs were being crushed. They seemed to be promising greater tax relief

But now it turns out that the big idea is to extend most preferential tax treatment to corporations, and to reduce the taxes on income from dividends. In the first quarter of this year, real wages were lower, personal incomes were lower, and farm incomes were lower, but dividend payments were higher. In fact, they reached an all-time peak. Thus, to my way of thinking, is just the place where we do not need tax relief.

Third—The so-called Bonus farm program, designed further to reduce farm prices and farm incomes, should be tossed out of the nearest window. No National support true parity of income for the American farmer can add at least one billion dollars to his purchasing power within a year. This would also stimulate business and industrial employment, because the farmer is a greater producer of city products when he has the money to buy them.

Fourth—We should have a clear-cut policy in favor of a rising level of wages. In our kind of economy, wages have to rise as productivity increases. If wages don't go up, we have more goods than people can buy, and that is one of the causes of depression.

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5/14/54 p 14
You've got a surprise coming. The sensational new kind of dry rum from Puerto Rico is utterly unlike old-fashioned rums. Distilled at high proof, it is smooth, light-bodied, very dry—tastes great on the rocks and in highballs.

GETTING TIRED of the same old drink? You're not alone. Many an experienced drinker shares your complaint. Well sir, here's welcome news. They are making an entirely new kind of rum down in Puerto Rico these days. It's amazing—nothing at all like any rum you have ever tasted before. Well worth trying.

To your surprise, you will find that it makes the driest drink in the world. These dry rums are distilled at high proof for extreme lightness of body—and then carefully aged for mellowness. The end result is a man's drink that calls for real respect. Don't underestimate it just because it goes down so easily.

A lot of men drink the new dry Puerto Rican rum on the rocks with a twist of lemon peel. Of course, it makes the best cocktails going.

And in a dry rum highball, with just a splash of your favorite mixer, it's merely great. Most places now carry several brands of Puerto Rican rum—all dry, all smooth, and each subtly different. To find your favorite, it's a good idea to sample several. As a suggestion, an excellent Puerto Rican rum is Boca Chica.



*Rums of Puerto Rico

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The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION
Becoming cloudy today; showers tonight. Clearing tomorrow.
Temperature Today—Max., 77; Min., 54
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 77; Min., 54
Part 1 of 2. Weather Bureau Bulletin, Page 14

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FIVE CENTS

Navy 'Pogo Stick' Plane Makes Debut



The Navy's "Pogo Stick" rises slowly in tethered flight

Special to The New York Times
MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., June 2—The self-styled "most pampered pilot in the world" took off and landed an experimental Navy plane on its tail today. The vertically ascending and descending aircraft, the

GAULLISTS ASSAIL PLOT STILL FOUGHT

INDOCHINA POLICY BY GUATEMALANS

Deputy Says African Riots Resulted From Paris Moves for Peace With Vietnam

By LANSING WARREN
Special to The New York Times
PARIS, June 2—The recent outbreaks of violence in Morocco and Tunisia were linked with French reversing an Indochina policy in the National Assembly.

Arrests Continuing in Drive Against 'Best Organized' Attempt at Revolt

By PAUL P. KENNEDY
Special to The New York Times
GUATEMALA, June 2—The Guatemalan Government will use all its means to smother the organized plot in the history of the country, Interior Minister Augusto Charnaud MacDonal said today.

Novo Ergan Last Week

The Government's move against the plot began last week. The first news was made public Monday morning, when it was discovered that five persons had gained political asylum in the Salva-

A. E. C. CHAMPIONS PRIVATE ATOM USE WITH PUBLIC FUNDS

Report to Congress Says Time Has Come for Development of Peacetime Benefits

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 2—The Atomic Energy Commission reported to Congress today that the United States had "gained a high state of preparedness against aggression" with atomic weapons.

YOUNG GETS VOTES CENTRAL DISPUTED

Proxy Judges Rule Block of 800,000 Shares Counts—White Hints at Appeal

A much-disputed block of 800,000 shares of stock, voted for Robert R. Young in the proxy fight for control of the New York Central Railroad, has been included in the official tally by the inspectors of election.

El-Malakh Tells of His Plan To Inspect Cheops' Vessel

The writer of the following article is the Egyptian Government's director of archaeological work for Giza and Lower Egypt. His dispatches to the press are to be published in the

Democrats Try to Pin Movie Tax on Dewey

By PAUL CROWELL
The State Democratic Committee moved yesterday to establish a basis for charging Governor Dewey with responsibility for a 5 per cent tax on amusement admissions in New York City.

President Labels M'Carthy Charges Reds Are in C. I. A.; False, Says Chief

PROGRAM A 'MUST' LAUDS G.O.P. CHIEFS
Asserts at News Conference He Will Press for Passage With Public and Congress

By JOSEPH A. LOFTIS
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 2—President Eisenhower called his legislative program today a "must" requirement that would get his exclusive attention.

ATOM PLANTS CITED Inquiry Insists Senator Yield List of 130 He Calls Subversive

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 2—Senator Joseph R. McCarthy stirred a new controversy with the Eisenhower Administration today by charging serious Communist infiltration in the Central Intelligence Agency and in plants making hydrogen and atomic weapons.

EISENHOWER POSTS HIS ANTI-RED SCORE

President Calls It Impressive and Accents Administration Hewed to Due Process

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 2—The record of the Administration in rooting out communists is an impressive one, President Eisenhower said in his news conference today.

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YOUNG GETS VOTES CENTRAL DISPUTED

Proxy Judges Rule Block of 800,000 Shares Counts—White Hints at Appeal

The Central had last round after round in the last three months before the Interstate Commerce Commission said the courts in its efforts to block the issuance of a proxy for the 800,000 shares. Then it had challenged the validity of the ballot cast at the annual meeting of stockholders in Albany last week.

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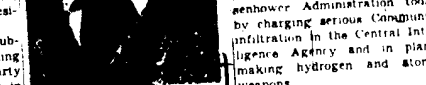
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Meyner 'Kidnaps' 20 Democrats To Bar School Aid Bill Passage

The President declared he was going to talk to everybody he saw about this because he is so thoroughly convinced that it was a



M'Carthy Target: Allen W. Dulles, Central Intelligence Agency Director

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MCCARTHY CHARGES REDS ARE IN C. I. A.

Continued From Page 1

... plants. The Defense Department sent two officials to Capitol Hill to get the information from the Senator.

Roy M. Cohn, chief counsel for the McCarthy committee, repeated charges already denied by Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army, and his regular counsel, John G. Adams, that they had urged the McCarthy group to investigate the Air Force and the Navy. Senator Charles E. Potter, Republican of Michigan, said "somebody is not telling the truth" and Mr. Cohn said that "somebody is certainly mistaken."

Mr. Cohn forecast a probably new collision with the Army even after these hearings were over, when the McCarthy committee renewed its demand for testimony by "loyalty-security board" members forbidden by Presidential directives to discuss cases they had handled.

He said the present clash with the Army would have occurred even if there had been no present G. David Ladd. Mr. Schine was an unpaid staff consultant to the McCarthy committee before he was drafted, and the present hearings were ordered by the Army alleged that Senator McCarthy and Mr. Cohn had brought by improper means to obtain preferential treatment for Privka Schine.

Senator McCarthy gave clear notice he would veto public release of any monitored telephone records because "all of them" said could not be made available under the recent security directive by President Eisenhower.

There were unconfirmed reports of some new effort in the next few days to find a formula satisfactory to all parties, to bring the hearings to a speedy end. Ray H. Jenkins, subcommittee counsel, declined comment on his, saying "Ask me that question tomorrow."

Senator Karl E. Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, is acting committee chairman. He turned down a repeated demand by Senator McCarthy that Senator Ralph Flanders, Vermont Republican, be asked to testify.

Senator McCarthy fired his attack in the morning session, and returned to it in mid-afternoon. He did not, however, specifically say that he was asking the subcommittee to tackle the agency, which is the central directing force for United States espionage operations abroad and which always has operated in a "hush-hush" atmosphere.

But there was a hint that Senator McCarthy felt he had acted inadvisably when he accorded Administration pressure last year sides would send him a scribbled note.

"We had a sizable number of complaints about alleged Communist infiltration in the C. I. A., at that time. Mr. Cohn's shoulder and whispered in

he said of the situation existing last year. Senator McCarthy said he had attended a meeting at the home of a White House secretary at which were present "one of the highest elected officials in the Executive Branch" reportedly Vice President Richard M. Nixon, a representative of the Attorney General" reportedly, William P. Rogers, the Deputy Attorney General.

At that time I reported back to the staff that I was convinced by those White House aides, Justice Department and other individuals present that at that time it would not be in the public interest to hold public hearings on the C. I. A. that perhaps could be taken care of administratively," the Senator said.

The afternoon session, interrupted four times for recesses of ten minutes or more, while the roll-call votes, ended on a stormy note with the Democrats and Mr. Cohn demanding that Senator McCarthy and his aides turn over their list of the 130 alleged Communists in defense plants.

Mr. Cohn said the infiltrated plants were situated at Syracuse, Rome, Schenectady, Dunkirk and Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston, Quincy, Cambridge, New Bedford, Lynn, Pittsfield and Pittsburgh, Mass.

Senator McCarthy has been complaining that these hearings were holding up exposure of these alleged Communists.

Neither Senator McCarthy nor Mr. Cohn appeared enthusiastic at the suggestion that the names be turned over to Mr. Wilson or the F. B. I. They insisted that the information already was available to responsible Government officials, who could not or would not do anything about it.

Senators DeBartolo and Senator Symington wanted the committee to order the names turned over to Mr. Wilson, but Senators Mundt and Everett M. Dirksen, Republican of Illinois, argued that the special subcommittee investigating the Army-McCarthy dispute lacked the authority to tell the regular subcommittee what it should do with its files.

Senator McCarthy sought at this time to get the restriction on his regular investigating committee relaxed so that he could resume his Communist-hunting in the evenings and on Saturdays.

But, being a principal member of the special committee, he is not a member of the special committee, and none of the regular members would offer a motion on his behalf.

Senator Mundt said that the special committee might meet briefly as a regular one and take up tomorrow morning and take up the issue of the 130 alleged Communists then.

Mr. Cohn was the only witness heard today, and his cross-examination was interrupted frequently by arguments among committee members and by the roll-call votes on the Senate floor.

Mr. Welch interrogated Mr. Cohn sternly and Mr. Cohn told reporters Mr. Welch had been trying to make him angry. When ever Mr. Cohn appeared tense, Senator McCarthy or one of his aides would send him a scribbled note.

On one occasion when Mr. Welch was preparing for a reply, James H. Hittans, a committee investigator, leaned over Mr. Cohn's shoulder and whispered in

Cohn and Marcantonio Swap Non-Pleasantries

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Roy M. Cohn said today he would not give the right time of day to former Representative Marcantonio, American Labor party of New York.

The question arose during Mr. Cohn's testimony at Army-McCarthy hearings on the issue of whether Government employes should give members of Congress secrets in defiance of Presidential orders.

Senator Stuart Symington, Democrat of Missouri, asked Mr. Cohn if he would have provided information to Mr. Marcantonio if the former Representative had been chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Mr. Cohn said, "I wouldn't give him the right time, sir."

Commenting on Mr. Cohn's testimony, Mr. Marcantonio said in New York: "I am not the type that would want anything from any character who according to Senator Flanders, has permitted his almost passionate anxiety to retain Private Schine to embarrass our national Government in the eyes of the world. Cohn knows what I mean."

When Mr. Welch demanded to know if Mr. Juliana had given Mr. Cohn an answer to the question Mr. Cohn replied Sept. 29, 1952, when he still had said headed C. I. A. General Smith testified in a legal proceeding involving Mr. McCarthy that he believed Communists had infiltrated the New York firm of United States security organization Curran Mahoney, Cohn & Stumlin.

This statement raised a political storm, coming in the midst from it had from his subcommittee work, which pays him of the 1952 Presidential election campaign. General Smith had \$11,800 a year.

He denied explicitly that he had intended to send an amplification of law firm ever had his remarks to the two candidates of business for Private dates, in which he said he did not actually know of any Communists in the C. I. A., but had theatre interests.

In a correlative action in "assumed" there might be some.

day's proceedings, H. Struve Hensel, Assistant Secretary of Defense, was advised by Senator Mundt that neither Mr. Cohn nor Senator McCarthy had in mind "making any sworn charges which would involve you as an important entity in this controversy."

Senator Mundt called a closed-door meeting of the subcommittee for 9:30 A. M. tomorrow to decide whether to furnish Mr. Hensel with a transcript of an earlier closed-door session at which the charges against the defense official were discussed.

Smith Testimony Recalled WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—It was recalled that Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Under Secretary of State, spoke about a possible McCarthy investigation of the C. I. A. when he testified at the McCarthy-Army hearing April 22, the opening day.

General Smith said that Mr. Cohn had asked him last July about a possible Army commission for Mr. Schine and had suggested the C. I. A. might have use for him.

When General Smith offered to call Allen Dulles about the matter, he testified, Mr. Cohn changed his mind. General Smith, heading from a report he had written to Secretary Wilson, said: "Mr. Cohn said that I need not do this. The C. I. A., he said, was too juicy a subject for future investigation, and it would not be right to ask them to get Mr. Schine commissioned and then investigate the organization later."

Allen Dulles succeeded General Smith as C. I. A. director. On Sept. 29, 1952, when he still had headed C. I. A., General Smith testified in a legal proceeding involving Mr. McCarthy that he believed Communists had infiltrated the New York firm of United States security organization Curran Mahoney, Cohn & Stumlin.

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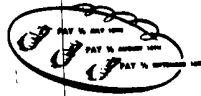
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- BRIEFS... Nylon'd process. Heat-resistant elast
- closing fly. White. Sizes 28 to 46.
- SHORTS... Nylon stitched at points of strain. H
- cotton broadcloth. Solid white or blue, gray, tan or
- solid. Boxer and gripper front styles. Sizes 30 to
- Maximum shrinkage 1%.
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- Come in... write, phone for 3.01 or more. Sever
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Myopia on Intelligence Move for Joint Congress Unit Shelved at Very Time It Seems Most Needed

By HANSON W. BALDWIN
The Senate Rules Committee... The House Intelligence Committee... The Joint Congressional Intelligence Agency... The Army-McCarthy hearings... The total annual bill for United States intelligence activities must approximate \$2,000,000,000, of which the C. I. A. spends in central intelligence Agency.

Q. In fact that you are...
A. I think I am...
Q. Well I am the purpose...
A. Yes sir...
Q. Now if those charges...
A. Well, sir...
Q. I think I am the purpose...
A. Yes sir...
Q. Now if those charges...
A. Well, sir...
Q. I think I am the purpose...
A. Yes sir...

Q. I think I am the purpose...
A. Yes sir...
Q. Now if those charges...
A. Well, sir...
Q. I think I am the purpose...
A. Yes sir...
Q. Now if those charges...
A. Well, sir...
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AFTERNOON SESSION Cohn Back on Staid

The afternoon session began at 2:10. The hearing was recessed at 2:14 so the Senators could take part in two Senate roll calls and resumed at 2:45. Senator Potter questioned the witness on the extent of Communist infiltration of Government. The question of the Schine memos then came up. Mr. Cohn suggested an executive session of the subcommittee to discuss such things as that would be made available to Mr. Welch, what to do with information that came from confidential informants. Senators McCarthy and McClellan, Mr. Cohn, a member of the council staff and minority counsel arranged to meet late in the afternoon to wind up the material.

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Jumping Around Disburbs Cohn

Q. Well do everybody just...
A. Well, sir, that might be amusing to the boys down there, as I've explained, don't jump around...
Q. And I'm now going to direct my remarks to a man named G. David Schine. On the first day that he turned up to work for this committee, you gave him the address. Sir, before you told that I'll be very glad to answer that I would still like to answer the pending question, if I may...
A. Well, if we've got anything pending I'm surprised. Are you still troubled about that question of "jumping around"? Does that bother you? A. It does.

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Mr. Cohn Is 'Who I Am' - 'Stim Does the Work'

WASHINGTON, June 2 (EP) - Roy M. Cohn gave this explanation to the McCarthy Army inquiry today of how his New York law firm works. His name, he said, is Curran, Mahoney, Cohn and Stim.

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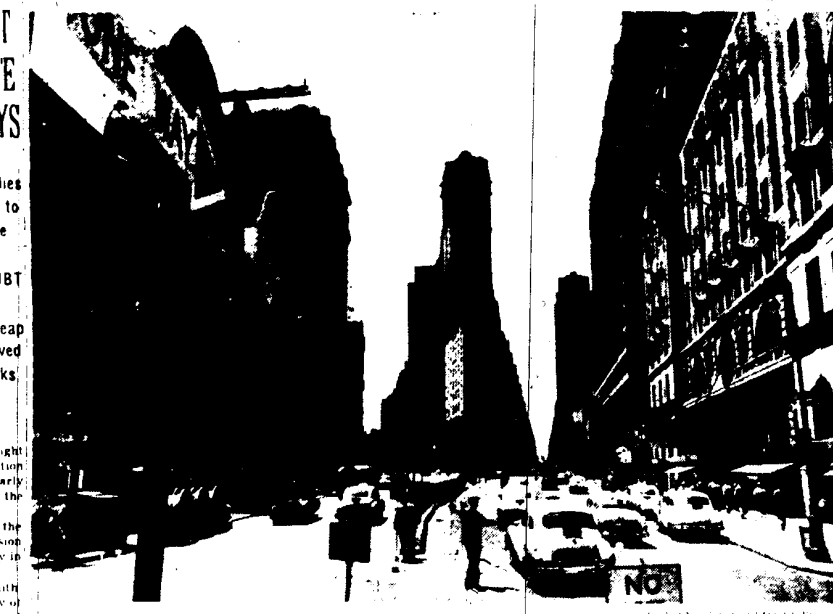
Open a Job

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION
Sunny, warmer today. Cloudy and more humid tomorrow.
Temperature Range Today—Max. 79; Min. 55
Temperature Yesterday—Max. 71; Min. 54
Full City & Weather Service Report, Page 2

WS
Print

Copyright 1954 by The New York Times Company
NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1954
FIVE CENTS



ONE-WAY OPERATION GOES INTO EFFECT: This view taken from Forty-fifth Street looking south shows traffic flowing southbound on Seventh Avenue and northbound on Broadway. Photo was made at 12:15 P. M.

PRESIDENT INTENDS TO KEEP MCARTHY FROM C. I. A. INQUIRY

Dulles Reportedly Has Pledge on Secrets—Favor Grows for Joint Panel at Capitol

By ANTHONY LEVERO
WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Eisenhower is determined to use his executive powers to the limit, according to informed sources, to prevent an investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency by Senator Joseph P. McCarthy.

Mr. Dulles denounced Senator McCarthy's charge as "false." He went to see the President and pointed out to him the harm that could result from an indiscriminate airing of affairs in the intelligence agency.

The director's position is that the global operations of the C. I. A. can involve only top-level officials and secretaries. He believes it can be virtually wrecked if it is embroiled in public hearings.

The intelligence agency, which is divided out of the needs of World War II, depends extensively on the intelligence systems of friendly powers for much of its data.

Mr. Dulles fears that the cooperative arrangements could be swayed in many instances if his organization is subjected to recurring public inquiries. It is understood that representatives of some countries already have expressed concern over such a possibility.

Dulles Eases Stand
Meanwhile, it was learned that Mr. Dulles as a result of the latest attack on his agency by the Republican Senator from Wisconsin, was not nearly so adamant as formerly against the idea of a joint Congressional committee to look after his agency.

Some of the proponents of such a group have argued that a special committee could protect the agency while discreetly overseeing its affairs in the way the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy works with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. Dulles, a brother of John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, has tangled with Senator McCarthy before. In July, 1952, the Senator accused William P. Bundy, a deputy to Allen Dulles, of affiliation with a Communist front organization. Mr. Bundy never appeared before the McCarthy committee in the Senate and was recently cleared by a security board.

Other long-time opponents will be heard today when the full Senate hears the McCarthy hearings. The Senate will consider the bill providing the first real test of the new one-way mode of infiltration of the Signal Corps through the use of the Laboratory at Fort Monmouth.

White House Refuses Deal' on Trade Pacts

By CHARLES E. EGAN
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 6.—The White House has balked at Congressional requests for a 'standstill' commitment barring new trade agreement negotiations for a year.

The standstill explanation proffered both on Capitol Hill and in Executive Department of the Government for the deadlock on the one-year renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act on which both sides had agreed.

The act expires Saturday, and unless renewed it will be impossible for the Administration to make new agreements. Trade agreements now in effect would not be affected by a lapse of the law.

According to reports, key Congressional figures have asked the commitment in exchange for supporting the re-
Continued on Page 9, Column 4

SCHINE ASSURANCE LAID TO STEVENS

Call From Secretary Said to Tell of Army Plan to Use His 'Ability' in Service

Reported telephone conversation is printed on Page 14.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Robert T. Stevens, the Secretary of the Army, reportedly told General Davenport Schine last Oct. 21 that when drafted he would be employed so that his special knowledge would be of benefit to the Army and to himself.

This is disclosed in a reported transcript of a telephone conversation from the Secretary to Mr. Schine. The transcript is scheduled to be introduced tomorrow in the twenty-ninth day of the proposed Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations hearings on the dispute between the Army and Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

The reported transcript was made public tonight by The Chicago Tribune in a dispatch from its Washington bureau.

The call was monitored by Pentagon stenographer. The Tribune said it did not name the stenographer nor divulge the source of the alleged text. But its details were confirmed by an authoritative source here tonight.

The development on the revelation that this country cannot resist the interest of security have less than the strongest possible national capabilities in a time of national danger.

"Does this mean that a loyal citizen called to active his Government does so at his peril if he happens to believe in the wisdom of maintaining a proper balance between offensive and defensive weapons?"

In addition to these points, Dr. Oppenheimer is challenging the Gray board's assertions that he showed a "serious disregard for the requirements of the security system" and a "susceptibility to influence."

OPPENHEIMER BID TO ARGUE HIS CASE REJECTED BY A.E.C.

But Scientist Is Allowed by Nichols, General Manager of Agency, to File Brief

BOARD RULING ATTACKED

Physicist's Lawyers Direct Fire at Finding Him Loyal, but Still a Security Risk

By JAMES BENTON
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Atomic Energy Commission today granted Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer the right to file a brief, but denied his request for a final argument of his security case before the commission.

It is understood that Maj. Gen. K. D. Nichols, general manager of the agency, has told Lloyd Garrison and John W. Davis, Dr. Oppenheimer's attorneys, that he could not grant permission to argue the case before the five atomic energy commissioners without giving the same privilege to all other security cases.

The effect of this ruling is that the issue now will go from General Nichols direct to the commission for a decision, probably before June 30, when Eugene M. Zuckert's term as a member of the commission expires.

A special three-man personnel security board of the Atomic Energy Commission, headed by Gordon Gray, president of the University of North Carolina, voted 2 to 1 against restoring Dr. Oppenheimer's right to see classified Government records, though all three praised the physicist's loyalty to the nation and his discretion in handling secret information.

Questions Raised by Counsel
The main questions Dr. Oppenheimer's lawyers are raising in their brief are these:

"How could the majority of the Gray board praise loyalty and discretion and still find him a security risk?"

"How could the board say 'no man should be tried for the expression of his opinions' and then go on to blame him for showing a 'lack of enthusiasm' for the Government's hydrogen bomb program in 1950?"

"What did the Gray board mean by insisting that a scientist must demonstrate a 'genuine conviction' that this country cannot resist the interest of security have less than the strongest possible national capabilities in a time of national danger?"

"Does this mean that a loyal citizen called to active his Government does so at his peril if he happens to believe in the wisdom of maintaining a proper balance between offensive and defensive weapons?"

In addition to these points, Dr. Oppenheimer is challenging the Gray board's assertions that he showed a "serious disregard for the requirements of the security system" and a "susceptibility to influence."

REBELS DRIVEN OFF IN TONKIN'S DELTA

French Jab Across Day River to Clear Vietnamh Force From Embattled Phuly

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
HANOI, Vietnam, June 6.—French Union troops drove across the Day River today and pushed Communist-led Vietnamh rebels six miles back from embattled Phuly, key road and rice center thirty miles south of Hanoi.

It was the first time in many months that French forces had pushed across the river west of Phuly. A French briefing officer said they had mopped up a string of rebel-occupied villages, killing fifteen Vietnamh soldiers and capturing six squadrons of B-26's and dive bombers also dropped fifty-two tons of bombs in fifty missions against rebel bases around Phuly.

This relieved, at least temporarily, the pressure on Phuly, whose fortifications form an important bastion on the southern sector of the Tonkin delta barrier against the rebels from Hanoi.

Squadrons of heavy fighters throughout last night and today as the French pumped delta into rebel pockets only a few miles from Hanoi.

Three B-26's roared eastward over Hanoi, were heard to burst in sight when the sound of their charge burst 500-pounders came back. That is how close to the war this Foreign capital is.

Although the main Vietnamh force is not yet within striking distance, the delta itself has become a hot zone, with some only five to ten miles from Hanoi. French planes daily drop tons of explosives on these pockets. Others roar eight miles westward to bomb and strafe the columns of Vietnamh troops slowly but steadily rolling toward Hanoi from Dienhiep.

El-Malakh Loses Control Of Ship Find to Committee

By KENNETH LOVE
Special to The New York Times
CAIRO, June 6.—Kamal el-Malakh, who discovered the first atomic solar boat of Choppers, lost control today over further investigation of his find. He will be the lowest-ranking member of a five-man committee that will supervise the discovery.

A ministerial order setting up the committee, under Mr. el-Malakh's direction, was signed by Mohammed Azzam, Minister of Education, who controls the Egyptian Government's Department of Antiquities.

The establishment of the committee was confirmed tonight by its members' attorney Dr. Mustafa Amer, head of the Antiquities Department, denied knowledge of its existence.

The committee was formed after a week of conflict and factional maneuvering over the discovery. The controversy was disclosed by members of the department to the technical staff.

As director of works for the Giza Pyramids and Lower Egypt, Mr. el-Malakh, who is 31 years old, is classified as an architect. He was trained in Egyptology as well as history, and is writing a thesis on ancient Egyptian architecture and the technical staff.

Under the law of January 1951, eleven of the twenty-one nations

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

7TH AND 8TH AVES. SHIFT TO ONE-WAY

Several 'Bugs' Develop, With a Major Flaw at Columbus Circle to Be Ironed Out

By JOSEPH C. INGRAHAM
Special to The New York Times
A one-way flow and several other bugs that will be ironed out by the city's traffic engineers, who are studying the shift to one-way traffic on Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Called by City Traffic Engineer William J. Sullivan, the change over went into effect in a limited fashion at 8 A. M. But by mid-afternoon, as drivers unfamiliar with the ways of modern traffic moved along the routes, bugs were apparent at several places.

The worst problem was at the junction of Columbus Circle and Broadway, where Eighth Avenue traffic, ending its northbound run at Chambers Street, swung into the intricate pattern of Columbus Circle, while cars coming south from Broadway or Central Park West also converged on the short intersection.

In addition to lack of space at the south end of the Circle, the signal timing was not suited to the new one-way operation. The result was that several previous days' sessions.

The committee reflects the division in the Antiquities Department. Two members are Egyptologists regarded by the foremost sources as technically sound. Mr. el-Malakh because of the world notice he has received. The archaeologists are Mr. el-Malakh and Mohammed Mahd

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

8-Nation TV Network in Europe Opened by Pope

Blessing Given Before Cameras—Role of Medium Hailed



Declassified and Approved For Release 2012/02/22 : CIA-RDP01-01773R000100100008-5

EISENHOWER AIMS TO PROTECT C. I. A.

How Members From This Area Voted in Congress During Week

Continued From Page 1

have been disputed by the Army. The C. I. A. and other intelligence units are just as concerned about secrecy and safeguarding their informants as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In some respects the secrecy problems of these agencies dealing with foreign intelligence is deemed greater, for they must protect American agents operating clandestinely abroad and rely extensively on the intelligence systems of friendly countries.

Moreover, the intelligence agencies have a special problem in protecting informants in a special category, Active-Soviet agents, Communists and former Communists, who are being used to serve the security interests of the United States, according to qualified Federal officials.

This fact, privately granted, may seem surprising to the public in the present climate of concern over Communist infiltration. To officials involved in secret intelligence operations, however, this is nothing more than standard operating procedure. In their view, it would be a serious dereliction indeed, if the United States were unwilling to use operatives of the Red brand against the Kremlin.

Communists are not "employed" by the C. I. A. or other intelligence agencies, though. That is, they do not sit in Government offices as staff members of these bureaus, but they are "used" in a way that isolates them from Federal policies, plans and operations. They serve in a great variety of jobs, from analysis of published foreign data to espionage and other aggressive activities against Soviet agents.

One reason for this use of Reds against Reds is that the number of native American citizens expert in Russian affairs still is comparatively sparse. More than this, however, is the realm of espionage, only native Russians could carry out certain missions with any reasonable hope of success.

Officials Are Being Used

Beyond this group under direct United States control, some officials of Soviet and satellite countries have been tapped. The overriding concern is to keep them "in place" so that they can keep supplying fresh information and maintaining contacts with other individuals in the Soviet system. If a Soviet source is compromised through a "leak," his usefulness ends. Even if he is able to defect to the United States he is not nearly so useful, of course, as in his official post in X city.

This conflict of secrecy versus public accountability in a democracy is receiving renewed attention as a result of the charge last week by Senator McCarthy.

It remains to be seen whether the Senator will prove his charge about Communists. "Infiltration" of an agency to subvert the United States is one thing, the "use" of Communists or former Communists is another.

The move to place the C. I. A.

WASHINGTON, June 6—Following are the votes of the delegations from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut on the major roll calls in Congress during the period May 29 through June 4.

The Senate		The House	
On an amendment by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, Gov. M. Gilette, Democrat of Iowa, Wayne Morse, Independent of Oregon, and James H. Murray, Democrat of Montana, to increase from \$100,000,000 to \$105,000,000 funds for loan authorization for rural electrification. Agreed to 42 to 40 on June 2.	Y	On passage of a bill to extend the Social Security Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Program and expand its coverage. Passed, 355 to 8 on June 1.	Y
On an amendment by Senator William F. Knowland, Republican of California, to the Housing Act of 1954 to provide for an increase of \$500 million annually in low-cost public housing. Agreed to, 66 to 36 on June 3.	Y	On passage of a bill to extend the Social Security Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Program and expand its coverage. Passed, 355 to 8 on June 1.	Y

On an amendment by Senator William F. Knowland, Republican of California, to the Housing Act of 1954 to provide for an increase of \$500 million annually in low-cost public housing. Agreed to, 66 to 36 on June 3.

Two Missing Control Work

In the consideration of the pros and cons of the problem, the fundamental missions of the C. I. A. are controlling. First, its primary mission is to direct intelligence, the raw material from which it prepares the critical important "national estimates."

These estimates include the appraisal of a country's potential in war, its strategic capabilities and intentions and its vulnerability to attack or pressure. On such estimates are based high national policy.

This mission is publicly acknowledged. But the C. I. A. never has conceded publicly that it is engaged in "secret intelligence" for what is commonly known as "cloak and dagger" or espionage activities, in which every major power engages. Data openly and covertly obtained go into the national estimates. The secret intelligence operation, however, involves more activities, a province expressly reserved by law to the F. B. I. definition: it encompasses action

that virtually all he knows of the C. I. A. came from newspaper reports.

A number of times, however, Congress has been in a questioning mood. One question was why there had been no advance warning of the North Korean aggression. The C. I. A. replied that the policy makers had disregarded its estimate of the situation there.

And was there an advance warning of the Bogota, Colombia, uprising in April, 1948? This action was damaging to United States prestige for it occurred while General of the Army George C. Marshall, then Secretary of State, was attending the Inter-American Conference there. The agency said it had sent a warning, but General Marshall had brushed it aside, referring to the danger from attending. It also said the State Department had refused to transmit one specific warning of the plot.

Other points of criticism, including the quality of intelligence on the Indochina situation, run into the counter-question so often raised in the field of intelligence: Was the intelligence wrong, or did the policy makers disbelieve or disregard it?

The Impact of 'Leaks'

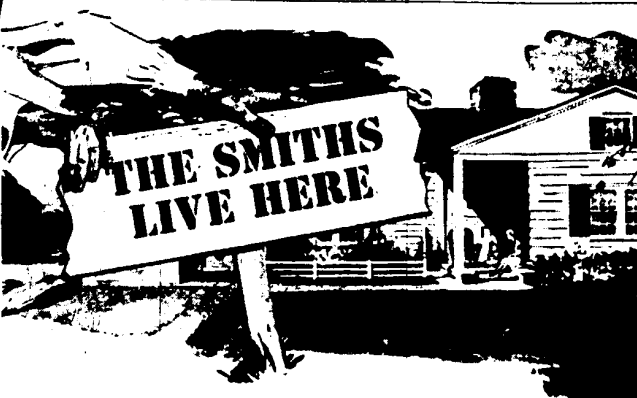
Some intelligence officials see advantages in having a special committee looking after their problems. But they point out that some "leaks," notably one on the radio about the hydrogen bomb, have dropped out of even the most highly responsible Congressional Atomic Committee.

Some other questions raised are these: Would such a joint committee seek to become privy to the policies of the National Security Council, embodying the exempt from normal surveillance nation's most vital secrets? The counting Office, the critics believe, its estimated annual appropriation of nearly one billion dollars is not handled in one package; a large part of it is hidden away in the petty bills of other departments.

Only a handful in Congress see the appropriation figures, and the Budget Bureau does not report often the number of employees in the agency.

A responsible group on the part of the Atomic Committee would serve constructively in preventing inefficiency and waste, it is said, and also would protect the intelligence unit from being "jumped" by other committees, as has been a number of times in the past.

Senator Mansfield and others would accept one of only four members—the Majority and Minority Leaders of both houses, or a committee combining the members of the Armed Services and Appropriations subcommittees that deal with C. I. A. affairs.



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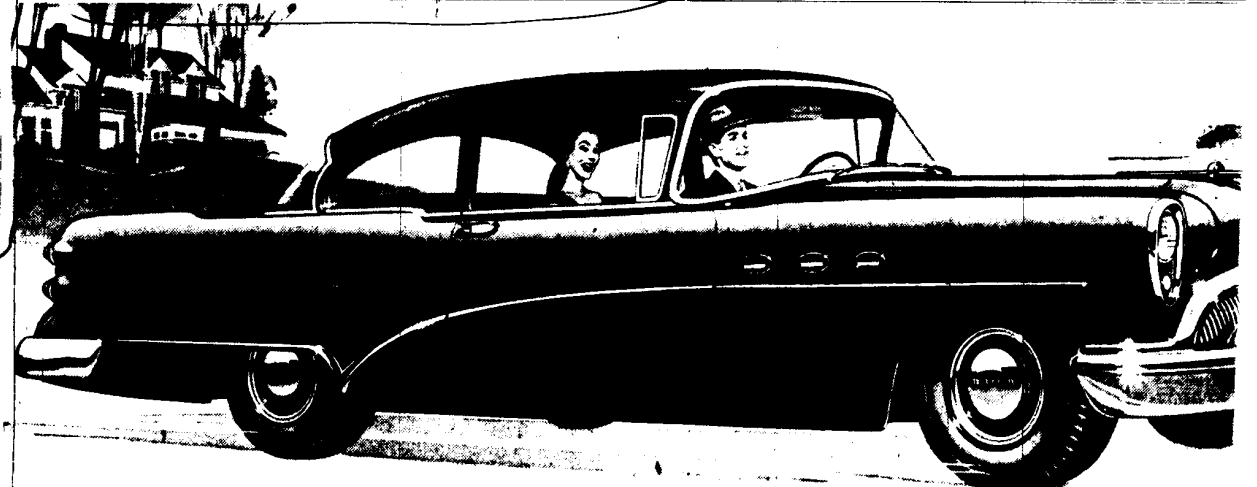
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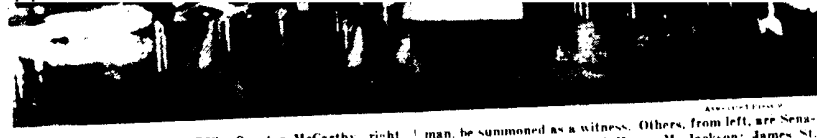
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TAKE heart, good friend—you can buy a hit-of-the-year Buick if you can afford any It gets you Buick V8 power—highest in SPECIAL history—plus the economy of new Power-Head Pistons. DELIVERED LO 1954 SPE 2-DOOR, 6-PASSE

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Refuses McCarthy's Demand
He Step Down and Testify
—Wrangle Is Angry



ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY: Senator McCarthy, right, declares it is "absolutely necessary" to his side of case that Clark Clifford, one-time assistant to former President Truman, be summoned as a witness. Others, from left, are Senators Stuart Symington and Henry M. Jackson; James St. Clair and Joseph N. Welch, Army counsel, and Roy M. Cohn.

Examples from transcript of the Hearings, Pages 14, 15 and 16.

By W. H. LAWRENCE
WASHINGTON, June 7.—A proposal to bring the Army-McCarthy hearings to a speedy close was under consideration today.

U.S. WILL REPLACE UNIT IN INDOCHINA

Plane Experts to Be Recalled as Pledged, but Others Are to Take Their Posts

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Defense Department plans to recall from Indochina this morning the 1st Air Commando Group, a unit of the 1st Air Cavalry Division, to be replaced by the 21st Air Wing.

Mr. DeLoach said that the 21st Air Wing is a "more modern" unit than the 1st Air Cavalry Division and is better suited to the requirements of the war in Indochina.

Mr. Wilson has instructed the Air Force to recall the regular ground troops leaving in Indochina only those who volunteer to remain.

The replacements will be assigned to Indochina by the Air Force headquarters in Japan, the official said.

Anticipating Congressional criticism, defense officials said the French need for additional air technicians was at least as great today as it had been when they were sent in February.

General Van Fleet, who had returned to the United States for consultation at the Pentagon and the White House, delivered a gloomy report on the Far East last Thursday before a joint meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees.

Murray Snyder, White House press secretary, said General Van Fleet would spend thirty to sixty more days in the Far East. He declined to say whether the mission would go to Indochina.

A Pentagon spokesman said he knew of no plans to expand the original strategy, which called for visits to Korea, Japan and Formosa, as announced last April.

General Van Fleet and Mr. McNamara were to be drawing up recommendations for strengthening the Chinese Navy as a deterrent to the North Vietnamese.

Mr. McNamara said that the United States would not be able to build a larger strategic reserve.

CITY GAINS WATER ON DELAWARE TAP

Supreme Court Lifts Ultimate Limit 360,000,000 Gallons Daily—31 Decree Out

WASHINGTON, June 7.—New York City won the right today to take 360,000,000 gallons of water daily from tributaries of the Delaware River.

That was the effect of a Supreme Court's approval of a recommendation of its special master in the case. Chief Justice Warren, the court-appointed referee, recommended that a 1931 decree of the tribunal be superseded to approve New York City's request ultimately to use 360,000,000 gallons a day from the Delaware and its tributaries.

Under the 1931 decision, the city was empowered to take only 140,000,000 gallons daily. The city sought to increase its take of Delaware River water on grounds that its water consumption and population were increasing and that the water facilities would be unable to meet the city's anticipated needs.

The program drafted by the Long Island Transit Authority, which the legislature will be asked to approve, involves these:—Ending the bankruptcy of the railroad and returning it to the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad; initiating a rehabilitation program to include the purchase of 181 new air-conditioned cars; and the rebuilding of 696 others, many of which may increase its taking to 490,000,000 gallons a day.

Setting a limit of 20 per cent on any fare increase that can be permitted to divert, outable to New York and Philadelphia.

Continued on Page 53, Column 5

Federal Curbs on Lobbying U.S. POWER PERMIT Ruled Legal by High Court TO STATE UPHELD

Supreme Court, by Rejecting Appeal, Opens Way for Start of St. Lawrence Project

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Supreme Court upheld today the constitutionality of the Federal law regulating lobbying. In a 5-to-3 decision, the high court reversed a ruling of a Federal District Court here that the statute was unconstitutional.

This court reinstated charges of violating the act that had been placed against Robert M. Hoffman, Ralph W. Moore, Tom Linder and the National Farm Committee. They may now be tried on a seven-count indictment.

Chief Justice Earl Warren delivered the majority opinion. He was joined by Justices Felix Frankfurter, Stanley F. Reed, Harold H. Burton and Sherman Minton. Justices Robert H. Jackson, William O. Douglas and Hugo L. Black dissented.

The lobbying decision was one of five opinions handed down by the court as it ended the October, 1952 term. The court recessed until next Oct. 4.

Called in the Phillips Petroleum Company case that sales of the natural gas by an independent producer to pipelines that distribute it in interstate commerce could be regulated by the Federal Power Commission.

Called Governments "greedy" in the occasion today was non-political, however, and the President emphasized that by more interest in the project than the tenor of his remarks.

Continued on Page 13, Column 2

EISENHOWER LIMITS GOVERNMENT ROLE

In Delaware-Maryland Tour, He Hits Busybody, 'Greedy' Intrusion of Functions

By ANTHONY LEVRO
CHESTERTOWN, Md., June 7.—President Eisenhower asserted today that Government should provide essential services and welfare without a "greedy" busybody intrusion into functions of the individual.

Speaking informally at the 172d commencement of Washington College here, the President said his legislative program had been devised "to help define the line between the proper function of Government and those fields created which it should not enter and which it should not invade."

He also said it was a program that would bring strength at home and abroad and lead to the peace.

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Navy Unveils Light Jet to Carry Small Atomic Bomb



The A4D Skyhawk after its unveiling yesterday by Navy Department at Douglas Aircraft plant in El Segundo, Calif. It is said to be the smallest and lightest U. S. jet combat plane.

By GLADWIN HILL
LOS ANGELES, June 7.—A new Navy jet attack bomber that reverses the trend toward ever bigger and more complicated military planes was shown for the first time today at the Douglas Aircraft Company's El Segundo plant. The A4D Skyhawk, designed to carry the later-model small atomic bombs. It has a wingspread of only about thirty feet and a length of about forty feet. Exact specifications were not officially disclosed. The ship is only about half the size of existing service planes performing com-

parable functions, weighing less than 15,000 pounds against their normal weight of around 30,000 pounds. Powered by a 1,635-horsepower engine, it is designed for speeds in the neighborhood of 600 miles an hour—less than the speed of sound. The Skyhawk is in-

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

U. S. Atomic Shows To Cite Peace Uses

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The United States Information Service today announced that it was preparing a pamphlet on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Offering an example of how a Government reached out for peace, it referred to a United States information service pamphlet on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

In addition, larger pamphlets on the exchange of "atoms for peace" show each headed statements between Senator B. Warburton, Republican of Delaware, and the President, whose day's Lawrence Seaway Development Pvt. Co. controversy, and the McJannet by plane and motor-in-cluded an eighty-mile round-trip country in building the Seaway, and a drive through Delaware and Maryland towns.

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Earlier, near political warfare broke out between Senators James H. McCarthy and Stuart Symington. The Washington Republic formally demanded that the Missouri Democrat disqualify himself as a judge, and that he become instead a sworn witness to tell what part he had in inducing the Army charges.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Supreme Court today rejected a proposal to bring the Army-McCarthy hearings to a speedy close, and challenged the United States participation in the construction of a \$600-million St. Lawrence River power project.

Its action sustained the validity of a license granted by the Federal Power Commission to the New York State Power Authority to join with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission of Canada, a governmental agency owning the power plant.

The Lake Ontario Land Development and Beach Protection Association, inc., a group of property owners, had asked the high court to set aside a Federal Court of Appeals ruling that sustained the authority of the commission to license New York to share in building the project. The tribunal College here, the President said his legislative program had been devised "to help define the line between the proper function of Government and those fields created which it should not enter and which it should not invade."

Since no provision had been made to compensate them for the damage, they argued, this would amount to the illegal taking of private property for public use without just compensation.

Engineers' Findings Cited the Justice Department, supporting the Power Commission, asserted that the assumption that the shore lands would be flooded was not in accordance with the findings of the commission's engineers.

Even if they were, the department argued, it would be so far outweighed by the many other essential witnesses.

The tentative proposal would call as witnesses only Senator McCarthy and Francis P. Carr, Democratic Senator, J. Allen Frear Jr. of Delaware.

Senator Frear is running for re-election this year. One of his United States agent in developing potential fields. Representative B. Warburton, Republican of Delaware, also went along St. Lawrence. Since then, the St. Lawrence project, whose day's Lawrence Seaway Development Pvt. Co. controversy, and the McJannet by plane and motor-in-cluded an eighty-mile round-trip country in building the Seaway, and a drive through Delaware and Maryland towns.

Before a crowd of about 3,500 persons on the campus of the small but venerable college, the President traced the growth of the Government since its founding. He said one problem for educated youths and adults was to determine what is the proper relationship between himself and the Government, and to allow that Government to go no further than is necessary because all Governments are greedy.

Refers to Pamphlet
Offering an example of how a Government reached out for peace, it referred to a United States information service pamphlet on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

ALUMNI ARE SERENADED: The Glee Club at the United States Military Academy, West Point, as they sang in honor of alumni day yesterday on steps of Washington Hall.

Graduating Class at West Point, 634 Strong, Has Its Final Parade

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 7 (AP)—The 634 members of this year's graduating class paraded today for the last time on the historic plain at the United States Military Academy. Tomorrow the first classmen will receive commissions as second lieutenants and bachelor of science degrees at graduation exercises in the Field House. Thousands of visitors here for the June Week activities witnessed the traditional graduation parade at 4 P. M. at the command of Brigade Adjutant, Cadet James E. Moore Jr. of Carlisle, Pa. The graduating class left the camp of cadets and formed in the corps of the parade grounds. Led by the band...

List of the Graduating Class

Table listing names of graduates including: ALBERTSON, W. H.; ALLEN, J. M.; ALLEN, R. G.; ALLEN, W. J.; ALLEN, W. R.; ALLEN, W. S.; ALLEN, W. T.; ALLEN, W. W.; ALLEN, W. X.; ALLEN, W. Y.; ALLEN, W. Z.; ALLEN, W. AA; ALLEN, W. AB; ALLEN, W. AC; ALLEN, W. AD; ALLEN, W. AE; ALLEN, W. AF; ALLEN, W. AG; ALLEN, W. AH; ALLEN, W. AI; ALLEN, W. AJ; ALLEN, W. AK; ALLEN, W. AL; ALLEN, W. AM; ALLEN, W. AN; ALLEN, W. AO; ALLEN, W. AP; ALLEN, W. AQ; ALLEN, W. AR; ALLEN, W. AS; ALLEN, W. AT; ALLEN, W. AU; ALLEN, W. AV; ALLEN, W. AW; ALLEN, W. AX; ALLEN, W. AY; ALLEN, W. AZ; ALLEN, W. BA; ALLEN, W. BB; ALLEN, W. BC; ALLEN, W. BD; ALLEN, W. BE; ALLEN, W. BF; ALLEN, W. BG; ALLEN, W. BH; ALLEN, W. BI; ALLEN, W. BJ; ALLEN, W. BK; ALLEN, W. BL; ALLEN, W. BM; ALLEN, W. BN; ALLEN, W. BO; ALLEN, W. BP; ALLEN, W. BQ; ALLEN, W. BR; ALLEN, W. BS; ALLEN, W. BT; ALLEN, W. BU; ALLEN, W. BV; ALLEN, W. BW; ALLEN, W. BX; ALLEN, W. BY; ALLEN, W. BZ; ALLEN, W. CA; ALLEN, W. CB; ALLEN, W. CC; ALLEN, W. CD; ALLEN, W. CE; ALLEN, W. CF; ALLEN, W. CG; ALLEN, W. CH; ALLEN, W. CI; ALLEN, W. CJ; ALLEN, W. CK; ALLEN, W. CL; ALLEN, W. CM; ALLEN, W. CN; ALLEN, W. CO; ALLEN, W. CP; ALLEN, W. CQ; ALLEN, W. CR; ALLEN, W. CS; ALLEN, W. CT; ALLEN, W. CU; ALLEN, W. CV; ALLEN, W. CW; ALLEN, W. CX; ALLEN, W. CY; ALLEN, W. CZ; ALLEN, W. DA; ALLEN, W. DB; ALLEN, W. DC; ALLEN, W. DD; ALLEN, W. DE; ALLEN, W. DF; ALLEN, W. DG; ALLEN, W. DH; ALLEN, W. DI; ALLEN, W. DJ; ALLEN, W. DK; ALLEN, W. DL; ALLEN, W. DM; ALLEN, W. DN; ALLEN, W. DO; ALLEN, W. DP; ALLEN, W. DQ; ALLEN, W. DR; ALLEN, W. DS; ALLEN, W. DT; ALLEN, W. DU; ALLEN, W. DV; ALLEN, W. DW; ALLEN, W. DX; ALLEN, W. DY; ALLEN, W. DZ; ALLEN, W. EA; ALLEN, W. EB; ALLEN, W. EC; ALLEN, W. ED; ALLEN, W. EE; ALLEN, W. EF; ALLEN, W. EG; ALLEN, W. EH; ALLEN, W. EI; ALLEN, W. EJ; ALLEN, W. EK; ALLEN, W. EL; ALLEN, W. EM; ALLEN, W. EN; ALLEN, W. EO; ALLEN, W. EP; ALLEN, W. EQ; ALLEN, W. ER; ALLEN, W. ES; ALLEN, W. ET; ALLEN, W. EU; ALLEN, W. EV; ALLEN, W. EW; ALLEN, W. EX; ALLEN, W. EY; ALLEN, W. EZ; ALLEN, W. FA; ALLEN, W. FB; ALLEN, W. FC; ALLEN, W. FD; ALLEN, W. FE; ALLEN, W. FF; ALLEN, W. FG; ALLEN, W. FH; ALLEN, W. FI; ALLEN, W. FJ; ALLEN, W. FK; ALLEN, W. FL; ALLEN, W. FM; ALLEN, W. FN; ALLEN, W. FO; ALLEN, W. FP; ALLEN, W. FQ; ALLEN, W. FR; ALLEN, W. FS; ALLEN, W. FT; ALLEN, W. FU; ALLEN, W. FV; ALLEN, W. FW; ALLEN, W. FX; ALLEN, W. FY; ALLEN, W. FZ; ALLEN, W. GA; ALLEN, W. GB; ALLEN, W. GC; ALLEN, W. GD; ALLEN, W. GE; ALLEN, W. GF; ALLEN, W. GG; ALLEN, W. GH; ALLEN, W. GI; ALLEN, W. GJ; ALLEN, W. GK; ALLEN, W. GL; ALLEN, W. GM; ALLEN, W. GN; ALLEN, W. GO; ALLEN, W. GP; ALLEN, W. GQ; ALLEN, W. GR; ALLEN, W. GS; ALLEN, W. GT; ALLEN, W. GU; ALLEN, W. GV; ALLEN, W. GW; ALLEN, W. GX; ALLEN, W. GY; ALLEN, W. GZ; ALLEN, W. HA; ALLEN, W. HB; ALLEN, W. HC; ALLEN, W. HD; ALLEN, W. HE; ALLEN, W. HF; ALLEN, W. HG; ALLEN, W. HH; ALLEN, W. HI; ALLEN, W. HJ; ALLEN, W. HK; ALLEN, W. HL; ALLEN, W. HM; ALLEN, W. HN; ALLEN, W. HO; ALLEN, W. HP; ALLEN, W. HQ; ALLEN, W. HR; ALLEN, W. HS; ALLEN, W. HT; ALLEN, W. HU; ALLEN, W. HV; ALLEN, W. HW; ALLEN, W. HX; ALLEN, W. HY; ALLEN, W. HZ; ALLEN, W. IA; ALLEN, W. IB; ALLEN, W. IC; ALLEN, W. ID; ALLEN, W. IE; ALLEN, W. IF; ALLEN, W. IG; ALLEN, W. IH; ALLEN, W. II; ALLEN, W. IJ; ALLEN, W. IK; ALLEN, W. IL; ALLEN, W. IM; ALLEN, W. IN; ALLEN, W. IO; ALLEN, W. IP; ALLEN, W. IQ; ALLEN, W. IR; ALLEN, W. IS; ALLEN, W. IT; ALLEN, W. IU; ALLEN, W. IV; ALLEN, W. IW; ALLEN, W. IX; ALLEN, W. IY; ALLEN, W. IZ; ALLEN, W. JA; ALLEN, W. JB; ALLEN, W. JC; ALLEN, W. JD; ALLEN, W. JE; ALLEN, W. JF; ALLEN, W. JG; ALLEN, W. JH; ALLEN, W. JI; ALLEN, W. JJ; ALLEN, W. JK; ALLEN, W. JL; ALLEN, W. JM; ALLEN, W. JN; ALLEN, W. JO; ALLEN, W. JP; ALLEN, W. JQ; ALLEN, W. JR; ALLEN, W. JS; ALLEN, W. JT; ALLEN, W. JU; ALLEN, W. JV; ALLEN, W. JW; ALLEN, W. JX; ALLEN, W. JY; ALLEN, W. JZ; ALLEN, W. KA; ALLEN, W. KB; ALLEN, W. KC; ALLEN, W. KD; ALLEN, W. KE; ALLEN, W. KF; ALLEN, W. KG; ALLEN, W. KH; ALLEN, W. KI; ALLEN, W. KJ; ALLEN, W. KL; ALLEN, W. KM; ALLEN, W. KN; ALLEN, W. KO; ALLEN, W. KP; ALLEN, W. KQ; ALLEN, W. KR; ALLEN, W. KS; ALLEN, W. KT; ALLEN, W. KU; ALLEN, W. KV; ALLEN, W. KW; ALLEN, W. KX; ALLEN, W. KY; ALLEN, W. KZ; ALLEN, W. LA; ALLEN, W. LB; ALLEN, W. LC; ALLEN, W. LD; ALLEN, W. LE; ALLEN, W. LF; ALLEN, W. LG; ALLEN, W. LH; ALLEN, W. LI; ALLEN, W. LJ; ALLEN, W. LK; ALLEN, W. LL; ALLEN, W. LM; ALLEN, W. LN; ALLEN, W. LO; ALLEN, W. LP; ALLEN, W. LQ; ALLEN, W. LR; ALLEN, W. LS; ALLEN, W. LT; ALLEN, W. LU; ALLEN, W. LV; ALLEN, W. LW; ALLEN, W. LX; ALLEN, W. LY; ALLEN, W. LZ; ALLEN, W. MA; ALLEN, W. MB; ALLEN, W. MC; ALLEN, W. MD; ALLEN, W. ME; ALLEN, W. MF; ALLEN, W. MG; ALLEN, W. MH; ALLEN, W. MI; ALLEN, W. MJ; ALLEN, W. MK; ALLEN, W. ML; ALLEN, W. MM; ALLEN, W. MN; ALLEN, W. MO; ALLEN, W. MP; ALLEN, W. MQ; ALLEN, W. MR; ALLEN, W. MS; ALLEN, W. MT; ALLEN, W. MU; ALLEN, W. MV; ALLEN, W. MW; ALLEN, W. MX; ALLEN, W. MY; ALLEN, W. MZ; ALLEN, W. NA; ALLEN, W. NB; ALLEN, W. NC; ALLEN, W. ND; ALLEN, W. NE; ALLEN, W. NF; ALLEN, W. NG; ALLEN, W. NH; ALLEN, W. NI; ALLEN, W. NJ; ALLEN, W. NK; ALLEN, W. NL; ALLEN, W. NM; ALLEN, W. NN; ALLEN, W. NO; ALLEN, W. NP; ALLEN, W. NQ; ALLEN, W. NR; ALLEN, W. NS; ALLEN, W. NT; ALLEN, W. NU; ALLEN, W. NV; ALLEN, W. NW; ALLEN, W. NX; ALLEN, W. NY; ALLEN, W. NZ; ALLEN, W. OA; ALLEN, W. OB; ALLEN, W. OC; ALLEN, W. OD; ALLEN, W. OE; ALLEN, W. OF; ALLEN, W. OG; ALLEN, W. OH; ALLEN, W. OI; ALLEN, W. OJ; ALLEN, W. OK; ALLEN, W. OL; ALLEN, W. OM; ALLEN, W. ON; ALLEN, W. OO; ALLEN, W. OP; ALLEN, W. OQ; ALLEN, W. OR; ALLEN, W. OS; ALLEN, W. OT; ALLEN, W. OU; ALLEN, W. OV; ALLEN, W. OW; ALLEN, W. OX; ALLEN, W. OY; ALLEN, W. OZ; ALLEN, W. PA; ALLEN, W. PB; ALLEN, W. PC; ALLEN, W. PD; ALLEN, W. PE; ALLEN, W. PF; ALLEN, W. PG; ALLEN, W. PH; ALLEN, W. PI; ALLEN, W. PJ; ALLEN, W. PK; ALLEN, W. PL; ALLEN, W. PM; ALLEN, W. PN; ALLEN, W. PO; ALLEN, W. PP; ALLEN, W. PQ; ALLEN, W. PR; ALLEN, W. PS; ALLEN, W. PT; ALLEN, W. PU; ALLEN, W. PV; ALLEN, W. PW; ALLEN, W. PX; ALLEN, W. PY; ALLEN, W. PZ; ALLEN, W. QA; ALLEN, W. QB; ALLEN, W. QC; ALLEN, W. QD; ALLEN, W. QE; ALLEN, W. QF; ALLEN, W. QG; ALLEN, W. QH; ALLEN, W. QI; ALLEN, W. QJ; ALLEN, W. QK; ALLEN, W. QL; ALLEN, W. QM; ALLEN, W. QN; ALLEN, W. QO; ALLEN, W. QP; ALLEN, W. QQ; ALLEN, W. QR; ALLEN, W. QS; ALLEN, W. QT; ALLEN, W. QU; ALLEN, W. QV; ALLEN, W. QW; ALLEN, W. QX; ALLEN, W. QY; ALLEN, W. QZ; ALLEN, W. RA; ALLEN, W. RB; ALLEN, W. RC; ALLEN, W. RD; ALLEN, W. RE; ALLEN, W. RF; ALLEN, W. RG; ALLEN, W. RH; ALLEN, W. RI; ALLEN, W. RJ; ALLEN, W. RK; ALLEN, W. RL; ALLEN, W. RM; ALLEN, W. RN; ALLEN, W. RO; ALLEN, W. RP; ALLEN, W. RQ; ALLEN, W. RR; ALLEN, W. RS; ALLEN, W. RT; ALLEN, W. RU; ALLEN, W. RV; ALLEN, W. RW; ALLEN, W. RX; ALLEN, W. RY; ALLEN, W. RZ; ALLEN, W. SA; ALLEN, W. SB; ALLEN, W. SC; ALLEN, W. SD; ALLEN, W. SE; ALLEN, W. SF; ALLEN, W. SG; ALLEN, W. SH; ALLEN, W. SI; ALLEN, W. SJ; ALLEN, W. SK; ALLEN, W. SL; ALLEN, W. SM; ALLEN, W. SN; ALLEN, W. SO; ALLEN, W. SP; ALLEN, W. SQ; ALLEN, W. SR; ALLEN, W. SS; ALLEN, W. ST; ALLEN, W. SU; ALLEN, W. SV; ALLEN, W. SW; ALLEN, W. SX; ALLEN, W. SY; ALLEN, W. SZ; ALLEN, W. TA; ALLEN, W. TB; ALLEN, W. TC; ALLEN, W. TD; ALLEN, W. TE; ALLEN, W. TF; ALLEN, W. TG; ALLEN, W. TH; ALLEN, W. TI; ALLEN, W. TJ; ALLEN, W. TK; ALLEN, W. TL; ALLEN, W. TM; ALLEN, W. TN; ALLEN, W. TO; ALLEN, W. TP; ALLEN, W. TQ; ALLEN, W. TR; ALLEN, W. TS; ALLEN, W. TT; ALLEN, W. TU; ALLEN, W. TV; ALLEN, W. TW; ALLEN, W. TX; ALLEN, W. TY; ALLEN, W. TZ; ALLEN, W. UA; ALLEN, W. UB; ALLEN, W. UC; ALLEN, W. UD; ALLEN, W. UE; ALLEN, W. UF; ALLEN, W. UG; ALLEN, W. UH; ALLEN, W. UI; ALLEN, W. UJ; ALLEN, W. UK; ALLEN, W. UL; ALLEN, W. UM; ALLEN, W. UN; ALLEN, W. UO; ALLEN, W. UP; ALLEN, W. UQ; ALLEN, W. UR; ALLEN, W. US; ALLEN, W. UT; ALLEN, W. UY; ALLEN, W. UZ; ALLEN, W. VA; ALLEN, W. VB; ALLEN, W. VC; ALLEN, W. VD; ALLEN, W. VE; ALLEN, W. VF; ALLEN, W. VG; ALLEN, W. VH; ALLEN, W. VI; ALLEN, W. VJ; ALLEN, W. VK; ALLEN, W. VL; ALLEN, W. VM; ALLEN, W. VN; ALLEN, W. VO; ALLEN, W. VP; ALLEN, W. VQ; ALLEN, W. VR; ALLEN, W. VS; ALLEN, W. VT; ALLEN, W. VU; ALLEN, W. VV; ALLEN, W. VW; ALLEN, W. VX; ALLEN, W. VY; ALLEN, W. VZ; ALLEN, W. WA; ALLEN, W. WB; ALLEN, W. WC; ALLEN, W. WD; ALLEN, W. WE; ALLEN, W. WF; ALLEN, W. WG; ALLEN, W. WH; ALLEN, W. WI; ALLEN, W. WJ; ALLEN, W. WK; ALLEN, W. WL; ALLEN, W. WM; ALLEN, W. WN; ALLEN, W. WO; ALLEN, W. WP; ALLEN, W. WQ; ALLEN, W. WR; ALLEN, W. WS; ALLEN, W. WT; ALLEN, W. WU; ALLEN, W. WV; ALLEN, W. WW; ALLEN, W. WX; ALLEN, W. WY; ALLEN, W. WZ; ALLEN, W. XA; ALLEN, W. XB; ALLEN, W. XC; ALLEN, W. XD; ALLEN, W. XE; ALLEN, W. XF; ALLEN, W. XG; ALLEN, W. XH; ALLEN, W. XI; ALLEN, W. XJ; ALLEN, W. XK; ALLEN, W. XL; ALLEN, W. XM; ALLEN, W. XN; ALLEN, W. XO; ALLEN, W. XP; ALLEN, W. XQ; ALLEN, W. XR; ALLEN, W. XS; ALLEN, W. XT; ALLEN, W. XU; ALLEN, W. XV; ALLEN, W. XW; ALLEN, W. XX; ALLEN, W. XY; ALLEN, W. XZ; ALLEN, W. YA; ALLEN, W. YB; ALLEN, W. YC; ALLEN, W. YD; ALLEN, W. YE; ALLEN, W. YF; ALLEN, W. YG; ALLEN, W. YH; ALLEN, W. YI; ALLEN, W. YJ; ALLEN, W. YK; ALLEN, W. YL; ALLEN, W. YM; ALLEN, W. YN; ALLEN, W. YO; ALLEN, W. YP; ALLEN, W. YQ; ALLEN, W. YR; ALLEN, W. YS; ALLEN, W. YT; ALLEN, W. YU; ALLEN, W. YV; ALLEN, W. YW; ALLEN, W. YX; ALLEN, W. YY; ALLEN, W. YZ; ALLEN, W. ZA; ALLEN, W. ZB; ALLEN, W. ZC; ALLEN, W. ZD; ALLEN, W. ZE; ALLEN, W. ZF; ALLEN, W. ZG; ALLEN, W. ZH; ALLEN, W. ZI; ALLEN, W. ZJ; ALLEN, W. ZK; ALLEN, W. ZL; ALLEN, W. ZM; ALLEN, W. ZN; ALLEN, W. ZO; ALLEN, W. ZP; ALLEN, W. ZQ; ALLEN, W. ZR; ALLEN, W. ZS; ALLEN, W. ZT; ALLEN, W. ZU; ALLEN, W. ZV; ALLEN, W. ZW; ALLEN, W. ZX; ALLEN, W. ZY; ALLEN, W. ZZ.

Proceedings in Washington

WESTERN (June 7, 1954) THE PRESIDENT: Mr. ... THE SENATE: Passed a \$127,600,000 ... THE HOUSE: Passed an act to amend the ... DEPARTMENTS & AGENCIES: Atomic Energy Commission ... JOE MUST GO! FAILS: Drive Lacks 65,000 Names ...

JOE MUST GO! FAILS: Drive Lacks 65,000 Names—Petitions Removed to Chicago. CHICAGO, June 7 (AP)—Leads 65,000 names for the "Joe Must Go" drive...

SENATOR SYMINGTON: I personally would like to arrange it in such a way that you refuse to testify...

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Advertisement for Bankers Trust Company. Features: 'Bills? Why not pay 'em all today?', 'ONE BANKERS TRUST LOAN WILL DO IT', 'IT'S SO EASY FOR PEOPLE LIKE YOU - living or working in greater New York... holding a regular job... needing money for a good reason... readily able to make the small monthly payments'. Includes address: 17 OFFICES - ONE NEAR YOU. MAIN OFFICE: 16 WALL STREET, N. Y. 15, N. Y.

new agreement as the price for a one-year extension of the law. These negotiators... and they include many members of the President's own party...

There is a third agenda that should be put on the agenda of public auto- mobile insurance. In summing up the results of the regular legislative session...

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CONGRESS AND C. I. A.

The determination of President Eisenhower to prevent Senator McCarthy from carrying out his threat to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency reflects the President's understanding of the importance of secrecy in the operations of this vital arm of the Government.

EMBRACE OF DEATH

A glance at the map of Asia shows the strategic position occupied by Afghanistan, the buffer state between much of Pakistan and the richest portion of Soviet Central Asia.

THE GHOST OF RAPALLO

The dangers raised by the continuing delay in the creation of the European Defense Community are illustrated again by the growing demand in Germany for a policy of neutrality which would settle the European unification movement.

STUDENTS FROM OVERSEAS

Time was when if an American in the higher educational brackets did not have a German degree, he was regarded by his academic fellows as practically illiterate.

SPOTLIGHT ON AFRICA

Eighty-one years after the death of the great explorer Livingstone Central Africa has ceased to be a mystery and become a problem.

Treaty of 1783

However, the treaty of 1783, rather than the long-terminated, fishing dispute between the United States and one side of Canada and Great Britain on the other.

Presenting Targets

The majority, by being less devoted to these high objectives, could easily have expanded the theme that the text of "discretion" extends beyond the area in which their finding was concentrated.

Relations With Latin America

The United States is the country that has more strikes than all the rest of the world combined.

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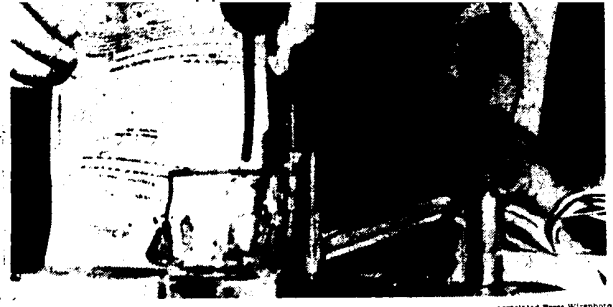
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Associated Press Wirephoto

MCCARTHY EXAMINES COMMISSION REQUEST: The Wisconsin Senator looks over some copies of papers comprising the application of G. David Schine for a commission in the Army. Beside him is Francis P. Carr, staff director for Senate Investigations Subcommittee.

...at it as though it were unimportant. And I'm going to ask you to look at it as though it were unimportant. ... [McCarthy] said he had never asked for any favors for himself or for any other person. ... [Carr] said there had been no proof that Private Schine was absent from Fort Dix while doing no work for the subcommittee. ... [McCarthy] said he had never asked for any favors for himself or for any other person. ... [Carr] said there had been no proof that Private Schine was absent from Fort Dix while doing no work for the subcommittee. ...

...merit the charges, so that we could get back to exposing Communists. ... [McCarthy] said he had never asked for any favors for himself or for any other person. ... [Carr] said there had been no proof that Private Schine was absent from Fort Dix while doing no work for the subcommittee. ... [McCarthy] said he had never asked for any favors for himself or for any other person. ... [Carr] said there had been no proof that Private Schine was absent from Fort Dix while doing no work for the subcommittee. ...

AFTERNOON SESSION McCarthy Back on Stand

[The afternoon session began at 2:16 P.M. ...] Senator McCarthy immediately brought up the matter of the second application by Private Schine. ... [McCarthy] said he had never asked for any favors for himself or for any other person. ... [Carr] said there had been no proof that Private Schine was absent from Fort Dix while doing no work for the subcommittee. ...

MCCARTHY DEFIANT ON RIGHT TO DATA Mandt Subpoena 225 To Get at 'Substance'

Continued From Page 1 ... Senator McCarthy refused to answer questions about the subpoena. ... [McCarthy] said he had never asked for any favors for himself or for any other person. ... [Carr] said there had been no proof that Private Schine was absent from Fort Dix while doing no work for the subcommittee. ...

McCarthy Says He Understands Exactly

...Senator McCarthy, I am not trying to settle the question we have under discussion. I am trying, sir, only to illuminate the facts of the case. ... [McCarthy] said he had never asked for any favors for himself or for any other person. ... [Carr] said there had been no proof that Private Schine was absent from Fort Dix while doing no work for the subcommittee. ...

McCarthy Terms C. I. A. 'Most Infiltrated Agency'

...Senator McCarthy said the Central Intelligence Agency is the most infiltrated agency in the Government. ... [McCarthy] said he had never asked for any favors for himself or for any other person. ... [Carr] said there had been no proof that Private Schine was absent from Fort Dix while doing no work for the subcommittee. ...

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C. I. A. NOW OPERATING A FAR-FLUNG NETWORK

Its Immunity From Investigation Is Now Under Congressional Pressure

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

WASHINGTON, June 19—Four hostile bombers took to the air again this week the Central Intelligence Agency was attacked by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. He contended that the global cloak-and-dagger outfit was infiltrated by Communists, and threatened to drag its operations into the glare of Congressional hearings.

The Senator may not get far with any attempt to subpoena C. I. A. officials. President Eisenhower, it is understood, is determined to exert his Executive powers to prevent what he feels might become an improper or damaging intrusion into confidential operations of the Executive branch of the Government.

Nevertheless, the Senator may go ahead with whatever information he has about the activities, and perhaps put some of its former employees on the witness stand. This no doubt challenge to Presidential powers would develop.

But the C. I. A. is arousing increasing curiosity in other Congressional quarters that the Executive branch considers more responsible. Eventually it probably will have to yield to what

Produces 'Estimates'

The most vital thing that C. I. A. does for the security of the United States is to produce "national estimates." These are coldly reasoned appraisals of a country's potential for war, its strategic capabilities, its vulnerability to attack or pressure. High national policy and critical decisions are based on these estimates.

In the weekly deliberations of the National Security Council, over which President Eisenhower presides, "national estimates" of friend and foe play a major part.

Obviously these "estimates" are only as good as the data and the judgments that go into them. The quality of the intelligence information is collected from such open sources as technical journals. It is also gathered by secret agents risking their lives and by the intelligence services of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, Allies, and C. I. A. agents. Some information is being furnished even by Soviet satellites in the service of the United States.

Beyond this collection of data on the material and moral strength of hostile and neutral countries is another vitally important mission. That is an aggressive mission that might include sabotage of enemy installation and the protection of friendly facilities from penetration by hostile spies.

The Key Men

Who are the key men of the C. I. A.? Mr. Dulles, brother of the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, is the first civilian intelligence chief. He gained considerable experience in wartime in the Office of Strategic Services, precursor of the C. I. A. His military background is counterbalanced by the military experience of Lieut. Gen. Charles P. Cabell, former Chief of Intelligence for the Air Force, and now C. I. A.'s deputy director.

The estimates are produced by a board in the Office of National Estimates, headed by a civilian, Sherman Kent, formerly professor of History at Yale and author of "Strategic Intelligence." His deputy is Lieut. Gen. Harold Bull, U. S. A., retired, wartime Assistant Chief of Staff for Plans and Operations for President

C. I. A. CHIEFS—PAST AND PRESENT



Associated Press Walter Bedell Smith.



AP Wirephoto Allen W. Dulles.

Eisenhower and former head of the National War College.

The board is organized to get a wide representation of views. Its staff gets help from G-2 of the Army, the Intelligence Division of the Air Staff, and the Office of Naval Intelligence. The Atomic Energy Commission, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State Department participate whenever their assistance is required.

They argue out points of difference and if there is a dissenting opinion it is not suppressed but annotated (an innovation by Mr. Dulles). The "estimate" then is distributed to leaders at the level of the National Security Council and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Criticism of the Agency

Criticism of the C. I. A. has been difficult to substantiate in most cases because of the secrecy surrounding the agency. Mr. Dulles is highly regarded as an intelligence expert, but some criticism is voiced about his administrative ability. The quality of C. I. A. estimates and of its intelligence has sometimes been questioned, though nothing definitive about this has become public.

It has been reported that it has a budget of about \$1 billion a year, though informed officials solemnly affirm this is vastly more than the actual figure. Representative John Tamm, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and a few other members, are said to know exactly how much the C. I. A. gets annually. Much of its appropriation is hidden in the money bills of other agencies.

One case on public record reflects on the C. I. A. Two of its agents in Seattle reported that Owen Lattimore, a leading target of Senator McCarthy, was planning to go to Russia. They obtained the information from a travel agent for giving false information to Federal agents. The two C. I. A. agents refused

to testify and the accused man was acquitted; the court sentenced the two agents to fifteen days for contempt of court.

The agents had refused to testify on the orders of the then director, Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, now Under Secretary of State. Before they served their sentences President Truman pardoned them. The defense of this action was that to prosecute an intelligence source would discourage other informers. But critics ask: What good is an unreliable source?

The more serious criticism on this incident was that it indicated C. I. A. activity in domestic affairs, which is unlawful; Federal domestic police operations are reserved to the F. B. I.

The official explanation, however, is that the C. I. A., by unanimous designation of the Intelligence Advisory Committee, maintains some domestic field offices for the purpose of collecting foreign intelligence from travelers, business concerns and others having connections abroad.

Under present circumstances, the President, the National Security Council and a few members of Congress, including small informal subcommittees of the Armed Services Committees, are allowed to know a little about the C. I. A. The question now is whether it can be made to submit to the full force and effect of the "American system" of checks and balances without compromising its vital mission.

OPPENHEIMER CASE RENEWS DEBATE ON LOYALTY CHECK

Democrats Criticize the Eisenhower Plan Covering All Federal Employees

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

WASHINGTON, June 19—The any Government employee was Eisenhower Administration's Federal ground for his removal from the Federal payroll.

Rights of employees were protected by a system of review boards leading up to an over-all Loyalty Review Board, which had power to set aside decisions of agency or departmental boards and officials.

The Executive order by which President Truman created the system was reinforced by Public Law 733, enacted by the Eighty-first Congress.

Provisions of Law

This law provided that in certain "sensitive agencies," such as the Department of Defense, the State Department and the Atomic Energy Commission, the head of the agency had the power to terminate the service of any employee when he considered it necessary or advisable in the interest of national security. Such a decision by the head of a department or agency was final and not subject to review.

To replace this the Eisenhower Administration, by Executive Order No. 10450, issued April 22, 1953, set up a "package" program. It was intended to rid the Government of anyone who might be a security risk for any reason. All forms of espionage, of course, remained grouped for dismissal or refusal to hire in Government service. Other standards for disqualification were established, however, in the following catch-all paragraph:

"Behavior manifesting untrustworthiness, misrepresentation, falsification or omission of material facts; criminal, immoral or disgraceful conduct including alcoholism, drug addiction or sexual perversion; insanity or anti-sociality to coercion to act contrary to national security."

Later a provision was added that made refusal to testify before a Congressional committee before the Republicans took over, on grounds of possible self-incrimination a valid basis for removal.

The Truman system, which was in operation for about six years before the Republicans took over, made a clear distinction between loyalty and security cases. Reasonable doubt as to the loyalty of

'AT THE FOUNDATION'



boards as organized under the Truman set-up, was abolished. Panels were established in each department and agency to hear security cases, with each panel composed of security officials of that agency other than the one in which the security case originated. Final decisions were placed solely with the agency chief.

The Eisenhower order extended Public Law 733 in effect, to all administrative units of the Government.

The Truman Administration had been working in the same direction. President Truman directed a study of the desirability of merging the loyalty, security and suitability programs to eliminate "overlapping" duplication and confusion. A committee was at work on this study when his Administration went out of office.

The "Numbers Game"

The Eisenhower program has been in operation a little more than a year. How many active subversives it had eliminated was hotly disputed in the "numbers game" of last winter. The Democrats claim the Truman Administration actually rooted out more Communists.

One of the strongest criticisms of the Eisenhower mechanism is that it can cause innocent persons to suffer guilt by association. President Eisenhower said in February that he was determined that no innocent persons should be condemned on that ground.

"Guilt by association," however, was one of the factors in the



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number of members feel is proper concern of Congress.

The agency evidently has fears about the charge of Communist infiltration, for Allen Dulles, the Director of Central Intelligence, has branded it "false." The agency is concerned, however, that its secret operations should not be exposed if it is to remain effective.

Survey Sought

Even its administrative and fiscal activities have been exempted from the normal inquiries to which other agencies, including even the Atomic Energy Commission, are subjected.

Hence the growing Congressional interest in placing it under some kind of discreet surveillance, perhaps like that exercised by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy over atomic affairs. Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana has marshaled a bipartisan group of more than a score of Senators behind a resolution to do this. The resolution has been pigeonholed for this session, but support and discussion continue.

Meanwhile Representative Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. of New Jersey has introduced a resolution to make a survey of the agency by a Presidential Commission.

Perhaps bowing to the inevitable, and wishing to avoid pot-shot inquiries, Mr. Dulles is now reported more receptive to the idea of a discreet inquiry.

Attractive Target

The C. I. A. is an inviting target to politicians. Its files would reveal many tales of mystery, adventure, intrigue, of spy against spy, of critical decisions affecting the national destiny, of the world-wide fight of democracy against communism.

Yet publicity and cloak-and-dagger operations are essentially incompatible. Thus it was only when it existed the C. I. A. in 1947, granted it an exemption from normal surveillance by Congress and the General Accounting Office that it

What Is The Function of Advertising?

We believe the primary function of advertising is to sell—SELL! We're not art dealers—we're not preachers—we're not educators. WE ARE SALESMEN.

A large advertiser, like a cigarette manufacturer, selling a low-priced item through tens of thousands of dealers can afford to sell indirectly. Constant display of the name and picture of the product, by magazines, newspapers, radio and television is enough if the product is good enough to be useful. The problem of selection of media, timing, frequency and position become relatively unimportant. The advertising appropriation, running into millions, is so large they can blanket all the field, all the time.

America's Famous Restaurants

Chateaubriand - Fine French Cuisine for experienced gourmets.

Old Original BOOKENDER'S - Located down by the old docks since 1863.

Fanny's RESTAURANT OF EVANSTON, ILL.

Luchow's - The Gourmets' Rendezvous Since 1882.

Shop for a new industrial location on a 3¢ stamp...



write GPU Site-See

for detailed information on selected sites buildings in this 24,000 square mile area

GPU Site-Service helps you get down to facts—fast! Listing your requirements brings facts on carefully in the GPU area. You receive pictures, plans and as well as a detailed report on transportation, water and other services. Let Site-Service show you the "sit" Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It's an area made up of 11 counties and cities within overnight shipping!

Intelligence Agency... Joseph P. McCarthy... through Congressional... in leak of intelligence... easily traceable... to the lives of our own... compromising intelligence... with Allied intel-... sources of information that... are not easily replaced.

The Senator may not get far... attempt to subpoena... President Eisenhower... is determined... to keep his Executive... present what he feels... might become an improper... of the Executive... of the Government... The Senator may... go ahead with whatever... has about the agency, and... put some of its former... as the witness stand... This indirect challenge... of the President... The C. I. A. is arousing... curiosity in other Con-... quarters that the Ex-... branch considers more... responsible. Eventually it... will have to yield to what



Walter Bedell Smith. Allen W. Dulles.

In the case of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the atomic scientist whose security clearance was withdrawn by the Atomic Energy Commission, raised a question in many minds as to whether the security program had not worked to the advantage of the Government and the detriment of the individual. Since the purpose of the program was to eliminate subversives from all Government jobs and prevent new ones from being hired, hearings that some Government agencies still were honeycombed with spies and traitors caused some to wonder whether the program had actually achieved its object. President Eisenhower said last December that the question of communism in Government agencies would not be an issue in the political campaigns this year because all the subversives would have been eliminated before Election Day in November. The Oppenheimer and McCarthy investigations cast a shadow on whether this attitude could be maintained as the 1954 campaign warmed up.

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Producers 'Estimates'... The most vital thing that... of the United States is to produce... national estimates. These are... of the country's potential for war, its... strategic capabilities, its vulner-... ability to attack or pressure... High national policy and critical... decisions are based on these esti-... mates.

Eisenhower and former head of the National War College... The board is organized to get a... wide representation of views. Its... staff gets help from G-2 of the... of the Air Staff, and the Office... of Naval Intelligence, the Atomic... Energy Commission, the Federal... Bureau of Investigation and the... State Department. Participants... whenever their assistance is re-... quired.

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Political Issue... Politics being what it is, Demo-... crats are not likely to refrain... from caustic comments upon the... program the Eisenhower Adminis-... tration set up to eliminate the... evils attributed to the Truman... program. The Republicans, in... their part, are likely to boast... that the Eisenhower system... has removed the "rotten apples"... from the barrel left by the Tru-... man regime.

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The Key Men... Who are the key men of the... C. I. A.? Mr. Dulles, brother of... the Secretary of State, John... Foster Dulles, is the first civilian... intelligence chief. He gained con-... siderable experience in wartime... in the Office of Strategic Ser-... vices, precursor of the C. I. A. His... civilian outlook is counterbalan-... ced by the military experience... of Lieut. Gen. Charles P. Cabell... former Chief of Intelligence for... the Air Force, and now C. I. A.'s... deputy director.

Criticism of the Agency... Criticism of the C. I. A. has... been difficult to substantiate in... most cases because of the secrecy... surrounding the agency. Mr. Dulles... is highly regarded as an intel-... ligence expert, but some criti-... cism is voiced about his adminis-... trative ability. The quality of... C. I. A. estimates and of its in-... telligence has sometimes been... questioned, though nothing defa-... matory has become public. It... has been reported that it has... a budget of about \$1 billion a... year, though informed officials... solemnly affirm this is vastly... more than the actual figure. Rep-... resentative John Taber, chairman... of the House Appropriations... Committee, and a few other mem-... bers are said to know exactly... how much the C. I. A. gets annu-... ally. Much of its appropriation... is hidden in the money bills of... other agencies.

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The estimates are produced by... a board in the Office of National... Estimates, headed by a civilian... Sherman Kent, formerly profes-... sor of History at Yale, and author... of "Strategic Intelligence,"... His deputy is Lieut. Gen. Harold... Bull, U. S. A., retired, wartime... Assistant Chief of Staff for Plans... and Operations for President

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Attractive Target... The C. I. A. is an inviting tar-... get to politicians. Its files would... reveal many tales of mystery... adventure, intrigue, of spy... against spy, of critical decisions... affecting the national destiny... of the world-wide fight of democ-... racy against communism.

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The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Fair with pleasant temperatures today. Fair and warm tomorrow. Temperature Range Today—Max., 80; Min., 62. Temperature Yesterday—Max., 80.5; Min., 69.9. Part 1. Weather Service Report, Page 4.

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MENT'S PLEA MAJOR CUTS BILLION AID

Committee Trims Only 1 After Congress Special Message

PERIL STRESSED

Says U.S. Must Not in 'Periods When Need Is Hardest'

Eisenhower message said in Page 12.

AYTON KNOWLES

After his special message received at Capitol Hill, Foreign Affairs Committee action on a bill scheduled to be formally tomorrow, that would \$6,000,000 from the over-all

tion. The man, who is one of Senator's most controversial investigators, is Donald A. Surine.

Mr. Surine was "chopped from the rolls" of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1950. A security clearance for him from the Defense Department, requested of removing chairmen should be about a year ago by the (McCarthy) Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, has no permit to be forthcoming.

World of Mr. Surine's assignment to the investigation of the (McCarthy) Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, has no permit to be forthcoming.

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Uncleared McCarthy Agent Assigned to C. I. A. Inquiry

"Dropped" by the F. B. I., Two Proposals to Remove Senator From Posts Sent to Committee

Special to The New York Times WASHINGTON, June 23—The Senate Rules Committee gave one of its subcommittees today two assignments that might block or delay action on efforts to expel Senator Joseph R. McCarthy from his investigative committee chairmanships.

First, the committee referred to a controversial two expulsion resolutions to a subcommittee. Two of its members are chairmen of other committees and one is a former chairman. They are assigned to investigate whether a precedent should be set by recommending the removal of a member of the committee.

Second, the Rules Committee gave the same subcommittee permission to start hearings next Monday on proposals for rules of the conduct in Senate committees.

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HONDURAN REGIME PROTESTS TO U. N. ON TOWN BOMBING

Says Plane Crossed Frontier From Guatemala — Rival Claims Made on Fighting

Special to The New York Times TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, June 23—The Honduran Government has protested to the United Nations against the bombing of a town about 1 P. M. yesterday.

A small plane, proceeding from the direction of Guatemala, which has been invaded by rebels, dropped three bombs that did not cause any damage, but exploded in the town of San Pedro de Copan near the Guatemalan border.

[A Tuesday night statement had named near-by Santa Rosa de Copan as the place attacked. Reuters dispatch which Wednesday quoted Honduran officials as saying both those towns and also Maculizco and Belen-Gualmuc, other border places, had been targets.]

[Guatemala denied any of its planes had bombed Honduras. The Associated Press said Honduras was sending her protest also to the Organization of American States. The protest to the United Nations had not yet been received there.]

Meeting Broken Up

At least seven persons were wounded here tonight when police opened fire on a street crowd sympathizing with university students following a rally at which the students protested the Honduran Government's attitude toward Communist insurgents.

The police started firing when the crowd protested police orders that the students must leave the university building in groups of three.

The political aspect of the meeting was significant in the light of the general situation in the area of the University of Students, which sponsored the rally in protest against the Government's attitude toward Communist insurgents.

The general demand of the students was that the Honduran Government disarm the Guatemalan insurgents and expel Carlos Castillo Armas, rebel leader, who has been coming back and forth since his original crossing of the Guatemalan border.

Placards displayed on the university balconies asserted that the United Fruit Company had started the revolution. One placard showed Uncle Sam with his feet on a map of Honduras.

Several informants agreed the briefing had been largely in the control of General Smith and that the President had spoken for about an hour on the general world problem.

The Administration, however,

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WARRIORS IN GUATEMALA: Rebel troops carrying automatic weapons stand before church in Zacapula, Guatemala, first city taken by them. Anti-Communists declared 500 townsmen joined them. Rebel commander, Col. Carlos Castillo Armas, has his headquarters there.

U. S. AIMS TO LIMIT LOSS IN INDOCHINA

Policy Now Directed Toward Salvage—France Expected to Accept Partition

Special to The New York Times WASHINGTON, June 23—The Eisenhower Administration is thinking largely of salvage, or a "mutual agreement" in the military crisis in Indochina.

This was made known today in a briefing of twenty-nine leading members of Congress by Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Under Secretary of State.

In talking to reporters after the meeting, Senator William F. Knowland, California, Republican leader, and visibly unhappy critic of the basic decision of Secretary of State Dulles to agree to discuss the Indochina question in Geneva.

Mr. Knowland commented only that the briefing had been "full and complete." He observed that Congressional leaders would get Churchill conversations this week.

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The Administration, however,

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Eden Urges NATO in Asia And Mutual Aggression Ban

By DREW MIDDLETON Special to The New York Times

LONDON, June 23—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden proclaimed today the prospect of a settlement in Indochina if the Communists ceased active military operations. In a definitive speech before the House of Commons, Mr. Eden suggested two methods for checking Communist aggression in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Eden emphasized that "real security" in the area was impossible without the good will of India and other free nations.

The first suggestion envisaged a reciprocal arrangement banning aggression that would involve both the Communist bloc and the free nations of the East and the West along the line of the Treaty of Locarno of 1925.

A mutual security agreement of the Western European Allies and Germany.

The second system would be a defensive alliance akin to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or as Mr. Eden reminded the Commons, the existing Soviet-Chinese treaty for the Far East.

The Foreign Secretary's speech on the eve of his departure with Prime Minister Churchill for talks in Washington with President Eisenhower dominated the debate on foreign affairs.

It was one of the strongest speeches Mr. Eden has given since he took office in 1951. Repeated suggestions that Britain had delayed action in Southeast Asia, as advocated by Secretary of State Dulles, and explaining why the Government could not intervene militarily in Indochina, the Foreign Secretary emphasized independence of British policy.

Secretary Dulles was not mentioned by the Foreign Secretary although Mr. Eden warmly praised Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, United States Under Secretary of State, and Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister for their aid at Geneva.

The Foreign Secretary continued on Page 4, Column 5

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POLITICAL ACCORD ON INDOCHINA SEEN BY PARIS, PEIPING

Mendes-France Attains Ur With Chou on Basic Terms if Armistice Is Achieved

BIDAULT POLICY IS UP

Conferees Agree on Un Regime, All-Vietnam or Neutral Laos, Cambodia

By THOMAS J. HAMILT BERN, Switzerland, June 23—Mendes-France and Communist leaders agreed today on the basic terms of a political settlement for Indochina. The settlement will be made at the Geneva conference.

Pierre Mendes-France, French Premier and Foreign Minister, said regarding his talks with Chou En-lai, Peiping Communist Foreign Minister.

"We have had M. Chou myself and our collaborator a discussion but a complete conversation on affairs concerning the re-establishment of Indochina. This frank complete conversation gives us hope that the conference can produce results."

The French Premier pledged himself on taking last week to obtain an Indochina settlement by July 20 or closed his brief statement to newspapermen with the prediction that the two-hour talk inspired in him a feeling of "guarded optimism."

Mr. Chou made no statement before returning to Peiping where he is to take a three-day visit with Premier Jawaharlal Nehru.

Points of Agreement

that the principal points of agreement was reached as follows:

1. The Geneva conference agree upon a political settlement for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia as well as an armistice.

2. A reversal of the position by Georges Bidault, French Minister under the Government, who had considered the conference to be a cessation of hostilities with a political settlement to be considered indefinitely period.

3. Regardless of the armistice held between the Government and the Viet-Nam elect government would ratify the treaty held eventually.

4. The existence of the government: two smaller states of Cambodia and Laos will be considered a political settlement to the French Government.

5. Mr. Dulles' visit by Dr. Tiao was a military threat to the French Government.

6. According to personal communications with the conferees, the above-mentioned points were precisely the same as said the German people could not communicate last week indefinitely to have their Foreign Secretary sovereignty restored. If ratified, Eden, Mr. Eden, a treaty of the defense community, these sources, passed a treaty is much further delayed.

7. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith should not cause the continued deferment of the return before Gen. Smith of the German people to their full freedom and sovereignty by the French Government.

8. The spokesman for the department said Indochina, which told the Ambassador that this view of Chancellor Adenauer was fully shared by the United States.

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Federal Pension for Hiss Is Opposed by Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, June 23—President Eisenhower said today he was opposed to a Federal pension for Alger Hiss. The White House reacted sharply to news stories reporting that the Administration was opposed to bills offered in Congress to bar the pension payments.

Hiss was convicted in 1950 of perjury in denying that he had given Government secrets to Communist espionage rings.

Some members of Congress struck hard at the reported Administration view.

James C. Hagerly, White House press secretary, while exception to the stories. He said the interpretation placed on a letter from Philip Young, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, which sponsored the bill, was not understood.

The stories he look exception to were based on Mr. Young's letter and also on a letter from the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Hagerly said: "When I brought these stories to the attention of the President, he remarked that the existing law seemed unbelievable to one whose whole adult life had been spent under a system where payment of a salary was a condition of employment and where forfeiture of it was a punishment."

When reporters insisted on an answer to the question, "Does the President feel Hiss should not be paid a pension?" Mr. Hagerly said, "Yes."

Hiss is slated to get a pension of \$700 a year when he reaches the age of 62 in 1966. He was in Government service fourteen years and nine months.

At least nine bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives to bar Hiss from receiving a pension.

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1,500 Families Evacuated as Flood Waters Lap Top of Des Moines Dikes

foreign-aid authorization scheduled to be debated on Monday, carries about \$600,000 in military aid for free nations. Of this \$1,778,000 is in actual military aid. This sum is divided into major components, along following lines: Europe, \$617,500,000. Near East, 200,000,000. Far East, \$183,800,000. Latin America, \$113,000,000. North Atlantic Treaty Organization facilities, \$321,000,000. and advanced weapons aid, 500,000,000. Another \$945,000,000 is estimated on Page 12, Column 1

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

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McARTHY ASSIGNS UNCLEARED AGENT

Continued From Page 1

C. I. A. coincided with an inquiry by the subcommittee into the circumstances of his not being cleared to receive classified information.

Page and present employes of the highly sensitive and super-secret C. I. A. have reported that they were approached in the last few months by Mr. Burnine for information. Senator McCarthy has broadcast an appeal to Federal workers to provide him with information and documents even though the data are classified "secret."

New Controversy Expected

Mr. Burnine's assignment may stir new controversy within the investigating subcommittee, which demands for his removal already are pending.

The three Democrats on the subcommittee and a Republican member, Charles E. Potter of Michigan, already have called for a thorough overhauling of the subcommittee staff. Word of Mr. Burnine's assignment may bring demands for speedy action.

Efforts to call Mr. Burnine as a witness during the recent Army-McCarthy hearings were blocked by Senator McCarthy, who at one stage threatened to resume his seat on the subcommittee if necessary to keep this investigation from testifying.

The Administration has expressed determination to resist any effort by Senator McCarthy to move in on the agency directing our world-wide intelligence and counter-intelligence activities, which by their very nature, must be kept secret.

The Wisconsin Republican has asserted, however, there is "serious infiltration" of C. I. A. by Communists, and has indicated the agency may be an early target for investigation by his committee unless he is voted down by a majority of it. He has said that the "situation" at C. I. A. now is worse than it is in the military, but he has offered no evidence.

Expeller Attempt Thwarted

Efforts by Mr. McCarthy to undertake an inquiry into the C. I. A. about a year ago were thwarted by Allen W. Dulles, C. I. A. Director, who turned down the Senator's demand that William F. Bundy, a C. I. A. employee, appear as a witness. Mr. Bundy, son of a Boston lawyer, and son-in-law of Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, is a



The New York Times

PICKED FOR INQUIRY: Donald A. Burnine, who is assigned to conduct preliminary investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency for McCarthy subcommittee.

liaison man between the C. I. A. and the National Security Council. Mr. Dulles' brother, John Foster Dulles, is the present Secretary of State.

Mr. Burnine long has been one of the more controversial individuals connected with Senator McCarthy's investigative staff. He was involved, along with other aides of Senator McCarthy, in the now-famous Maryland election campaign of 1950 on behalf of John Marshall Butler, Republican, against the then Senator Millard E. Tydings, Democrat.

The Senate Rules subcommittee that heard evidence about the Maryland campaign concluded unanimously in 1951 that "the

testimony of Burnine before this subcommittee contains an apparent willful and knowing misstatement of a material fact relating to the circumstances of the termination of his services with the Federal Bureau of Investigation prior to his employment by Senator McCarthy." Mr. Butler was elected.

Mr. Burnine had told the Rules Subcommittee that he had submitted a "voluntary resignation" to the F. B. I., but subsequently the Committee came into possession of a letter signed by J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. director, and dated Feb. 8, 1950, saying that Mr. Burnine was being "dropped from the rolls."

An effort was made to get Mr. Hoover to change this record, but nearly a month later, on March 8, 1950, Mr. Hoover advised Mr. Burnine that "it will not be possible to change the manner in which you were separated from the Bureau's rolls."

This conflicting testimony was referred to the Justice Department in 1951, but no action was taken on it.

In the Army-McCarthy hearing, Mr. Burnine was named as the person who carried the famous "cropped" picture from the McCarthy subcommittee office to a photocopying device for enlargement.

James A. Julian, another subcommittee investigator, assumed full responsibility for the decision to eliminate one person from the photograph before testimony in evidence. Mr. Julian said that Mr. Burnine's role in the picture episode was simply that of a messenger.

The picture originally showed Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army, being photographed with Pvt. G. David Schine and Air Force Col. Jack T. Bradley at McGuire Air Force Base in New Jersey last November.

When it was presented in evidence, however, the enlarged picture showed only Secretary Stevens and Private Schine. On the next day, the Army brought in its own enlargement, and charged that the McCarthy staff had produced a "phony picture."

COHN ON STAND HERE IN A NARCOTICS CASE

Roy M. Cohn, chief counsel to the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, testified voluntarily in Federal Court yesterday in the case of a convicted narcotics peddler. In 1951, as an assistant United States Attorney, Mr. Cohn prosecuted the man.

For the last six weeks Judge Vincent L. Leibell has been conducting a hearing on a petition by Eugene Tramagino, now serving a ten-year term, for a new trial. The petition alleges that three principal witnesses at the trial testified falsely after they allegedly had been beaten by Narcotics Bureau agents, George H. Bailey, assistant United States Attorney, is opposing the motion.

The three witnesses have denied they testified falsely, or that they were beaten. Neither Mr. Bailey nor Ralph Barrs, Tramagino's attorney, wanted to call Mr. Cohn, but the defendant insisted. Tramagino had charged Mr. Cohn knew of the beatings and the alleged false testimony.

Though he spent the entire day on the stand, Mr. Cohn was asked only about prosecution matters. However, he volunteered that he was convinced that Tramagino was guilty beyond doubt. Mr. Cohn is expected to finish his testimony today.

Loyalty Unit Going to Europe

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The State Department said today the Civil Service Commission loyalty board on Americans employed by international organizations would go to Europe to check on employes under investigation.

The department said the board had completed its evaluations in most cases of persons already employed. The purpose of the board's trip will be to let persons on whom the board has received derogatory information tell their side of the story.

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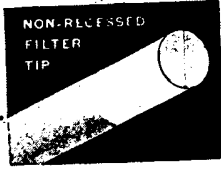
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SENATE PROCESSES OUSTER PROPOSALS

Continued From Page 1

tee hearings. Many of these proposals conceded were prompted by controversy over the operations of Senator McCarthy's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. Senator McCarthy also is chairman of the parent Committee on Government Operations. The code proposals could occupy the subcommittee's attention, it was agreed, that it might be unable to find time to act on the McCarthy ouster resolutions before Congress adjourns.

The ouster resolutions are sponsored by Senator Ralph E. Flanders, Republican of Vermont, and Herbert M. Lehman, Democrat of New York.

Flanders Charges Contempt

Mr. Flanders charges that Senator McCarthy is in contempt of the Senate by refusing to answer questions raised by a 1952 investigation into his personal financial affairs. Unless the Senate Committee, Mr. Flanders has announced, he will press for a floor showdown on Mr. McCarthy's fitness to head an investigating group of individuals, namely Federal officers and employees and their innocent survivors.

The other members of the Rules subcommittee, headed by Senator William E. Jenner, Republican of Indiana, chairman of the full Rules Committee, Mr. Jenner heads an investigating group of his own, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, which has cooperated with the McCarthy group.

The other members of the Rules subcommittee are Senators Frank Carlson, Republican of Kansas, Chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and Hayden Deming, Democrat of Arizona, who headed the Rules Committee before Mr. Jenner took over and would return to the chairmanship if the Democrats should win the Senate in the November elections.

The hearings starting Monday do not promise early adoption of rules of conduct in investigations, said Senator William F. Knowland, the Senate Majority Leader. He explained that it appeared impossible to take the issue to the Senate floor without provoking protracted debate. This might prevent action on vital phases of the Administration legislative program before the adjournment target date of July 31, he added.

It would be better, Senator Knowland said, to prepare the way now, but defer the issue until after the new Eighty-fourth Congress convenes next January. As to the Flanders and Lehman resolutions, Senator Knowland held that "some action" on them was not "foreclosed."

Argentines Assail Deportation

Buenos Aires, June 23.—The Radical party attacked the Government today for an executive decree deporting six members of the Metal Workers Union, as undesirable. Two of the workers had been described by police officials as alleged Communists.

Eisenhower Strongly Opposes Any Federal Pension for Hiss

Continued From Page 1

introduced in Congress to bar Federal pensions to employees convicted of felonies involving moral turpitude. Some of these mention Hiss by name. Others are much broader and would apply to anyone so convicted, from soldiers to members of Congress.

It is routine for chairmen of Congressional committees to request opinions in such cases from the Civil Service Commission and the Budget Bureau, and this was done. The replies, according to routine procedure, were not cleared with the White House itself.

Young's Comment on Bills

Mr. Young replying to Representative Edward H. Ross, chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, said:

"These bills would introduce an entirely new concept to the retirement law which would in effect be inserting a criminal penalty on a civil state, thereby enlarging the penalty already prescribed by Federal or state criminal laws."

"If a monetary penalty is desirable in cases of this nature, the objective can be accomplished by the imposition of a fine by the judge. . . . The net result to be obtained is the mandatory imposition of an additional monetary penalty, applying only to a restricted group, or class of individuals, namely Federal officers and employees and their innocent survivors."

"The commission has consistently believed it desirable that: (1) crimes be defined and penalized through criminal statutes; and (2) the punishment for an individual convicted of a crime be decided and sentence be imposed by the court which has appraised the degree of culpability in the light of all the facts in the case."

Mr. Hagerty, in taking exception, relied on the following paragraph in Mr. Young's letter:

"These comments are submitted for your consideration. If legislation is enacted which would deny annuity benefits to Alger Hiss by name, the commission feels that H. R. 8712 is in better form. This bill is consistent with long-established practice in that it requires that an application be filed before any benefits are paid. It also provides specifically that no interest will be allowed beyond its date of enactment."

Mr. Hagerty said: "How the inclusion of that paragraph can be written as Administration opposition is something I cannot understand."

Later Mr. Young issued the following statement:

"The bills are pending before the Congress certain bills designed to deny benefits under Civil Service and/or other retirement systems for Federal personnel to persons convicted of felonies and some misdemeanors involving improper use of their authority, power, influence or privileges as officers or employees of the United States. I desire to make crystal clear

beyond the possibility of misinterpretation, the position of the Civil Service Commission in regard to these bills.

"1. The Civil Service Commission has made no statement opposing the enactment of such legislation.

"2. The Commission believes the objectives of these bills are desirable and should be accomplished by some form of legislation providing such legislation is constitutional. The commission further believes that legislation necessary to accomplish these objectives in view of the fact that for more than thirty years under the Civil Service Retirement Act an officer or employee who meets the requirements specified therein has been entitled to an annuity regardless of his reason for separation or any other consideration."

"The commission indicated in its letter of May 12, 1954, to Chairman Edward H. Ross of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service that H. R. 8712 is an appropriate bill for the purpose of denying the payment of an annuity to Alger Hiss and stated that this bill is preferred as to form."

"Inconceivable," Says Spenser

The bill H. R. 8712 is sponsored by Representative Katherine St. George, Republican of Tuxedo Park, N. Y. She said:

"It is inconceivable to me that persons who have violated their trust . . . should receive the same benefits as thousands of Government employees who serve their country well."

Mr. Hagerty asserted that the Budget Bureau letter opposed only one bill, and that was a broad one that did not name Hiss or any other individual.

Richard R. Hughes, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, said his letter had not been addressed to any of the several bills that would deny pension rights to Alger Hiss.

"The bureau," he said in a statement late today, "has never reported to Congress on any of the 'Hiss bills.' The bureau has not opposed and would not oppose denial of pension rights to felons under a valid statute, including such persons as Alger Hiss."

Meanwhile, Representative Kit Clardy, Republican of Michigan, a member of the committee who denounced the testimony at the time, said reporters were "perfectly justified" in their stories. He said the Budget Bureau and the Civil Service Commission normally spoke for the Administration.

Should Hiss apply for return of the money he paid in to the pension fund he would get it with interest if one of the pending bills were adopted.

The St. George measure makes provision for this but would cut off interest with the date of its enactment.

5,000 Homeless in Seoul Fire
SEOUL, Korea, June 23 (AP)—Fire swept through a ten-block area here today, leaving 5,000 persons homeless.

Taste tired? T it with this drinking rum

Now is the time to give families rest—and sample the smooth, lively very dry rum from Puerto Rico it straight, others on the rocks peel. And it makes a superb high

NOBODY SAYS you have to have the s tonight. Wouldn't it be nice to try so ent for a change?

Really different, we mean—like the s kind of dry Puerto Rican rum! Here's a rum unlike old fashioned rums—not a bit tasting. Drier than any drink you've ever

The secret is this: Puerto Rican rum is prof for supreme lightness of body—the for mellowness.

The resulting drink has a clear, clean t and a magnificent dryness. The man's way drink it is absolutely straight. Or on the ro with a twist of lemon peel. Or in a tall g with a little of your favorite mixer.

Note: a cautious approach is definitely the policy with this two-fisted drink.

Most places now carry several brands: Puerto Rican rum—all dry, all smooth, each subtly different. To find your favorite a good idea to try several. As a suggest an excellent Puerto Rican rum is Marac

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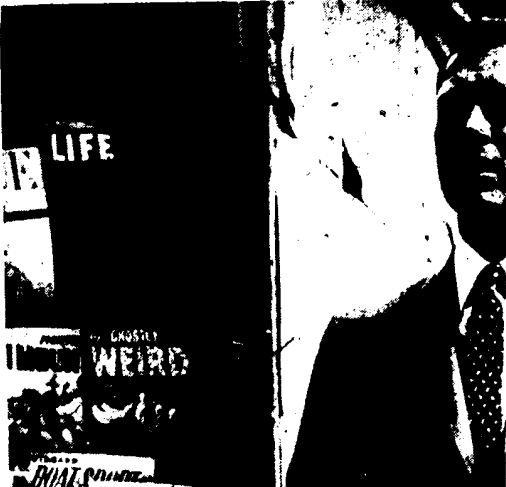
No Dials! Automatic diaphragm pull control. No costly window remodeling. . . no installation extras. Easy to install in almost any window. 1/2 to 1/2 H.P. models. smartly styled in blond with mahogany trim.

Features:
- No Dials
- Automatic
- Diaphragm Pull Control
- No Costly Window Remodeling
- No Installation Extras
- Easy to Install
- In Almost Any Window
- 1/2 to 1/2 H.P. Models
- Smartly Styled in Blond with Mahogany Trim

The following Wallachs stores are open tonight until 9 P.M.—Fifth Ave. at 45th St. Empire State Bldg., White Plains, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Fordham and Flushing

it's a charcoal gray summer at wallachs

Traditionally, the lighter shades have it pretty much to themselves, come summer. This year the best seller in tropical suits is charcoal gray. We expected it—



LIFE

CRASH WEIRD

DIALS

has few planes and apparently little anti-aircraft. It has a 6,000-man Army and a 3,000-man police force. So far there have been no signs that the peasants—among whom the Government's land reform program is expected to be vastly popular—will turn to the insurgents. But there is no telling how long the Government forces can hold out if Castillo Armas appears strong.

If the military situation was obscure, the political implications of the Guatemalan struggle emerged clear-cut last week from the debates at the United Nations and the Organization of American States. The U. N. Security Council last Sunday and charged that it was the victim of "aggression" from Honduras and Nicaragua. That touched off a highly significant debate over whether the case should be handled by the U. N. or by the Organization of American States. The regional organization that normally handles Western hemisphere affairs.

The United States, intensely concerned with the instability of Russian interference at the U. N., indicated that the O. A. S. was the place. The U. N. and the Latin American nations agreed that the U. S. Charter specifically recognized the peace-keeping functions of the regional organizations. But Russia did not intend to relinquish a good opportunity to fish in Western Hemisphere waters. The Soviet insisted that the U. N. must handle the Guatemalan dispute and charge the U. S. with trying to poison a "sea of agreement."

Initially, Russia was successful. On Sunday she vetoed a resolution backed by the ten other Council members which would have transferred the dispute to the O. A. S. Midweek, however, the U. S. won a point. At the request of Honduras and Nicaragua, the Inter-American Peace Committee of the O. A. S. decided to appoint a commission to go to Guatemala and investigate the situation. Friday the U. S. succeeded in blocking Security Council discussion of the case pending the O. A. S. investigation. In Washington on the same day, the Senate adopted a resolution stating that the O. A. S. should "prevent any interference by the international Communist movement in the affairs of the states of the Western Hemisphere." Last evening the U. S. and nine Latin American nations issued a call for a conference of hemisphere foreign ministers July 1 to deal with Communist "intervention" in Guatemala.

Although the Latin Americans and the other allies clearly sympathize with the need to protect the hemisphere against communism, they have been somewhat critical of the United States' role in the Guatemalan affair. The fact that the United States blundered by making clear its support for the Guatemalan insurgents before making sure they could win.

Ship Seizure

The narrow straits separating the Nationalist Chinese on Quemoy from the mainland are patrolled by the U. S. Seventh fleet with orders, ever since the outbreak of the Korean war, to prevent a Communist invasion of the island. Also operating in the straits are a number of Nationalist gunboats. The Nationalists have declared a blockade of the straits. In the past their gunboats have intercepted a number of vessels, at least two of them from Communist countries, but without drawing any serious protest, possibly because so many other ships are getting through.

Last Wednesday in the straits of Formosa a Nationalist gunboat intercepted a Russian vessel, the gunboat tanker Turpin, and under threat of opening fire, brought it into a Formosan port. Next day Moscow sent a stern note to Washington charging "the seizure could be brought about only by naval forces of the U. S. A." and threatened to take "appropriate measures" for safeguarding the security of Soviet merchant ships sailing in that area. Yesterday the State Department in a note to Moscow said the charges were "completely without foundation."

The Russian threat to take "appropriate measures" might mean either arming Russian merchant ships or providing them with naval escorts. Why, on this point, the State Department is so firm is not clear. But the general feeling was that the note was a note to the U. S. in its relations with its allies and friends. It coincided with indications of support between Communist China, on the one hand, and Britain, France and India, on the other, reflected in the Washington, Rome and Delhi meetings.



Above are four of the sketches made of the President last week as he spoke before the National Cartoonists Society meeting in Washington.

passed in coming weeks possibly by Landy or Bannister or perhaps by Wes Santee, an American miler who has been hovering around the four-minute mark. In California last week Dean Cromwell, former United States Olympic coach, and Santee can knock two seconds off Landy's record and come down the homestretch laughing."

THE NATION

Cutback on Wheat

The problem of too much U. S. farm production, now plaguing the Eisenhower Administration, has its source in a U. S. wartime decision to increase output of the six basic crops—wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts, tobacco to meet U. S. military needs and to help feed our Allies. Congress did this by supplementing the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act with a law allowing the Government to buy up these "parity" crops when they did not move on the market. (Parity is a standard to establish a price that gives farmers a fair return on their products in relation to the costs of the things they buy.)

The new system worked well. It worked equally well after the war when the Government needed large supplies of grain and other basic commodities for foreign rehabilitation programs. In 1948, though, a slackening in over-all demand persuaded the Republican-controlled Eightieth Congress to pass legislation, to become effective in 1950, by which the mandatory high supports would be replaced by a flexible system. In support of the new law, 55-90 per cent of party depending on whether the Government wished to discourage or encourage production. But in 1950, when the new law was to go into effect, the outbreak of the Korean War made high production again necessary, and the rigid support system was extended for two years. In 1952, a Presidential year, although farm surpluses were again piling up, the 1948 law was again postponed until Dec. 31, 1954.

Thus, when the Eisenhower Administration came to power in 1953, the farm surplus problem was already serious. By the end of June, 1953, a bumper wheat crop and a 352 per cent drop in exports from 1952 raised the supply to almost 50 per cent above the over-all demand. At that point certain provisions of the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act, which is still the basis of our farm support system, came automatically into effect.

Support Program

Under the A. A. A. act a farmer's eligibility for price support depends on his compliance with Federal controls on acreage allotments. In times of overproduction the Secretary of Agriculture, to keep supply within expected over-all demands, sets a national acreage allotment for the continued crop. His department has authority to suspend or "prorate" allotments through an act of Congress. The national allotment is then apportioned among the states, the counties, and finally among the individual producers.

To get price support the farmer must also comply with Federal marketing quotas, a means of regulating the marketing of the controlled crop when the supply gets too big. Under the law, the Secretary of Agriculture has authority to "prorate" marketing quotas when the supply of wheat, for example, is 24 per cent over normal. One provision of the national quota becomes subject to a referendum by growers of the crops. If two-thirds of the eligible farmers vote for the quotas, each farmer planting with- in his allotment must sell his crop in the open market, or (2) sell to the Government at the designated support price if market prices fall below it. If farmers vote against marketing quotas only the

most severe farm control system in American history by announcing that U. S. wheat acreage already cut back from 75 to 62 million acres would further be cut back to 55 million next year. He again called for wheat marketing quotas and also called on farmers for "cross-compliance"—perhaps the most rigorous measure of all. Until now, farmers have had to comply only with acreage quotas on one crop to get a Federal price guarantee on that crop. As a result, many farmers took wheat land made idle by controls and shifted it to other surplus-producing crops. This will no longer be possible under the new wheat ruling. In 1953, farmers will have to comply with all Federal acreage allotments in order to be eligible for subsidies on any crop.

Finally, Mr. Benson set July 23 for wheat farmers to vote on whether they want another year of marketing quotas in return for continued high price supports. Unless there has been a drastic change in their attitudes since last summer, the farmers will vote yes.

Committees Vote

Mr. Benson made his announcement regretfully, indicating that this highly regulated system is the administration's sole alternative to high prices accepted. Under the request, based on the 1948 law but containing new and important additions, to control farm production by substituting flexible supports for the present high mandatory system. At the end of the week, the chair of Congressional acceptance seemed slim. On Thursday the Senate Agriculture Committee rejected Mr. Eisenhower's request in favor of continuing rigid supports for another year. Friday the House Agriculture Committee voted for a similar extension.

The President, of course, could still get his flexible system by vetoing the present extension and thus allowing, at long last, the 1948 law to come into effect. But in an election year such a veto might not sit very well with the farmer vote.

More Foreign Aid

The United States has provided roughly \$30 billion in aid to foreign nations since the end of World War II. Expenditures for foreign aid was used to restore shattered economies, primarily in Europe. But gradually, as these nations returned to economic vigor and the Communist menace grew, the emphasis has shifted from economic to military aid and from Europe to Asia. Since 1950, the year of the Korean War, the U. S. has granted about \$9 billion for military assistance out of \$26 billion appropriated for all foreign aid.

In his budget message last January President Eisenhower said this military aid, combined with local resources, had permitted Allied nations to equip and train 155 divisions, about the 229 air squadrons to make ready 1,500 naval aircraft and 400 naval vessels.

Last Wednesday the President asked Congress for \$5.5 billion more. Detailing for the first time his foreign aid proposals, the special message underscored the shift in emphasis from economic to military aspects. Seventy-nine per cent of the appropriation he evoked was primarily of a military nature. To an economy-minded Congress he said:

These amounts are indeed substantial. But a common defense system evolved in support of the Allies is far less expensive than the public and private efforts of the free world than a direct

structure erected on our soil, consisting of our forces. The House Foreign Affairs Committee agreed. Within six hours it approved his request, having only \$7 million from the Mutual Security authorization. The total was \$1.1 billion less than last year's.

Distribution of the money emphasized the geographical shift from Europe to Far East. In terms of percentages of previous appropriations this is how the change occurred:

Table showing distribution of money by region: Europe, Far East, Africa and South Asia. Values range from \$10 million to \$117.6 million.

Trade As Is

President Eisenhower on the argument that increased trade would make the new law dependent on U. S. aid, three months ago called for a liberalized Reciprocal Trade Act good for three years. In the face of strong opposition, mainly from high-tariff Republicans, he then agreed to settle for a one-year extension of the act as is. The week before last the House approved the act, but the Senate, Democrats put up a hard fight for the President's original program. They were voted down, 45 to 32, and the one-year extension went through. The Democrats figured they had laid the ground for a campaign argument that the Republicans should lose control of Congress because they cannot get together with their own President.

Hearings Aftermath

The backwash of the McCarthy hearings lapped against the Senate chamber last week. Senate leaders were trying to deal with a series of "hot" resolutions aimed at curbing McCarthy. Members of the McCarthy subcommittee were arguing about the episode they must write to the McCarthy-Army show — their findings are expected in a month or so. The McCarthy staff was looking into possible new leads for their investigation. In one highly classified report, according to some informants, the junior Senator from Wisconsin was "a target."

The Senate's anti-McCarthy resolutions fell into two categories. One group would expel him from his committee chairmanships. The other proposals would limit his activities by establishing uniform rules of fair procedure for all Senatorial committees. On Wednesday both were referred to a Senate Rules subcommittee.

Poor Prospects

The prospect now is that they will stay there. The expulsion resolutions are not regarded warmly, even by most of Senator McCarthy's own party, because they would set a precedent for removing committee chairman and partly because a vote on ousting the Senator would bid members of both parties on the spot a few months before Congressional elections. As for the proposed changes, the subcommittee chair, Sen. Walter B. Martin, proposed the American Medical Association, who said the measure was also accompanied by the increased use of the international communication engines.

Eighty-third Congress will take no action to curb Mr. McCarthy. The House subcommittee members and one Republican, Charles A. Potter, insist that Senator McCarthy must make some major committee staff changes before he starts investigating anything else. The Democrats are reported to be demanding the resignation of a number of Mr. McCarthy's staff members, including Chief Counsel Roy M. Cohn.

Midweek these demands received new impetus. It was disclosed that Senator McCarthy had ordered staff investigator Donald A. Surine to do preliminary work on an investigation of the top-secret Central Intelligence Agency and that for months Mr. Surine had been interrogating past and present C. I. A. employees. Democratic members of the committee challenged Mr. Surine's eligibility. It was disclosed that a security clearance for him, sought by the subcommittee from the Defense Department about a year ago, had not been forthcoming. The reasons were not given. Moreover, the circumstances under which Mr. Surine had terminated his prior employment with the F. B. I. was under question. He was, in J. Edgar Hoover's phrase, "dropped from the rolls" of the F. B. I. An effort was made to get Mr. Hoover to change this record but Mr. F. B. I. chief said, "It will not be possible."

Senator McCarthy is due back in Washington tomorrow. Soon afterwards a showdown on the staff question is expected. Unless Mr. McCarthy gives in and allows some members of his staff to resign, the prospect is for long-drawn-out operations for some time to come.

Death by Smoking?

Americans have enormously upped their cigarette consumption since the beginning of the century. In 1900, 2.2 billion cigarettes were produced. This had risen to 189.3 billion by 1949, and during the last ten years alone, from 217.9 billion in 1941 to 424.5 billion in 1952. The result has been a decline in the life expectancy of the cigarette smoker.

For several years there have been recurring medical reports suggesting a close tie between cigarette smoking and the incidence of certain diseases. A series of studies published last winter noted that during the last twenty years consumption of cigarettes had tripled and the male death rate from lung cancer had quadrupled. The studies were not conclusive, since there was no evidence establishing a cause-and-effect relationship between a greater and earlier death rate and the increased use of cigarettes.

'Cause and Effect'

Last week, however, the American Cancer Society produced hard evidence that it had established a cause-and-effect relationship between cigarette smoking and disease. The evidence was based upon a two-and-a-half-year study of 1,766 men between 39 and 59 years of age. The study's statistical analysis showed that men who smoked 15 or more cigarettes a day had a 70 per cent higher death rate than those who did not smoke. The study also showed that men who smoked 10 to 14 cigarettes a day had a 40 per cent higher death rate than those who did not smoke.

think we could withhold the information another year. These were the findings of the Hammond study: (1) The death rate from all diseases was 75 per cent higher among heavy cigarette smokers in a pack a day of more than among non-smokers. (2) The death rate from lung cancer was at least five times as high as among non-smokers. (3) The death rate from heart attacks and coronary artery disease was about twice as high. (4) Neither cigar nor pipe smoking had a significant effect on the death rate.

The American Cancer Society does not say this "proves" that cigarette smoking causes cancer. Some authorities noted the possibility that certain glandular imbalances which might predispose a man to smoke (conceivably might also predispose him to these diseases) might also cause a "hot" habit of that nature, which constricts blood vessels, causes heart ailments and that some as yet unidentified substance in tobacco tar which is inhaled and retained in the lungs might cause cancer. This might account for the much lower incidence of cancer among cigar and pipe smokers, who do not usually inhale.

Whatever the case, the cigarette industry felt an immediate impact of the society's report—stocks fell several points, sales were reported off. The industry has not commented, but Dr. Clarence Cook Little, new director of the scientific advisory board of the industry's Research Committee, described the report as "preliminary."

Steel Talks Stalled

Two years ago today the U. S. was in the twenty-fourth day of a steel strike which was to last eight weeks in all and which was to become the source of much bitterness and dissension among all segments of the nation then engaged in the Korean War and in a rapid military build-up. The strike had been preceded by a month-long wrangle between the C. I. O. U. S. Steel Workers and industry representatives over union demands for wage increases to offset a 17.5 per cent seizure of the steel mills to avert a threatened strike, and on June 2 by the Supreme Court decision invalidating the Truman seizure. The strike began on June 2. By July 21, when the White House finally settled it, the strike had deprived a industry of 17,000,000 tons of steel. In 1954, U. S. Steelworkers' President David J. McDonald sat down in Pittsburgh to discuss contract renegotiation with representatives of the United States Steel Corporation, the industry's traditional pattern-setting.

Last Thursday the talks broke over pay. The union has an additional 15,000 members in industries associated with steel. In 1954, U. S. Steelworkers' President David J. McDonald sat down in Pittsburgh to discuss contract renegotiation with representatives of the United States Steel Corporation, the industry's traditional pattern-setting.

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Quill

Despite the doubtless possibility of a strike being discounted for these reasons, this year, in contrast to 1952, living costs have remained steady. This has helped the union in its demands for a substantial wage increase. At only 15 per cent in 1952, living costs have remained steady. This has helped the union in its demands for a substantial wage increase. At only 15 per cent in 1952, living costs have remained steady.

Who's Who? FIFTEEN NEWS QUESTIONS What's What?

1. The Secretary Council meeting on Guatemala last Sunday was the second emergency session held on a

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY

Warmer today, pos-
Mostly fair and w-
Temperature Today
Temperature Yesterday
Partly B. Weather Bureau

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STUDY OF C. I. A. SET BY HOOVER GROUP; CLARK TO HEAD IT

Former Far East Commander Denies Attempt to Beat McCarthy to the Punch

ALLEN DULLES PLEAS

Task Force Also Will Survey 'Other Kindred Foreign Intelligence Activities'

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, July 4—Former President Hoover announced today that his Government Organization Commission would study the "structure and administration" of the top-secret Central Intelligence Agency.

Allen W. Dulles, C. I. A. director, who once blocked Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, from investigating the agency, immediately issued a statement saying that he welcomed the announcement. Mr. McCarthy has said that the problem of Communist infiltration of the agency is one of the worst in the Government.

Mr. Hoover said that Gen. Mark W. Clark, former Far Eastern Commander, would head a "task force" of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government that would make recommendations on the agency and "other kindred foreign intelligence activities." The former President, who is chairman of the commission, added that "other personnel of large budget requirements in the task force will be announced at a future date."

The announcement gave no indication of the nature of the study or the reasons for it. Hoover Commission has been deluged by Congress to make a study of steps to modernize the Executive Branch.

Clark Calls Study 'Important'

General Clark, who now heads The Citadel, military school in Charleston, S. C., said that he was approached by Mr. Hoover as a personal friend. "I was added," he said, "because I felt it was important for the welfare of our country I could not turn it down."

Asked if the commission inquiry was a move to "beat Sen. McCarthy to the punch," General Clark replied:

"I think it has nothing to do with McCarthy at all. It is merely part of the Hoover Commission's job of effectively reorganizing agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government."

The general said that he expected to come here in about two months to confer with Mr. Hoover, then start work. He added that his job would be to give guidance to a working committee, and that he probably would meet with the task force once a month or so.

General Clark said that he probably had been chosen for the job because of his previous contacts with the intelligence agencies. He recalled that he had headed a secret mission to North Africa that paved the way for the Allied invasion of Africa in World War II.

Mr. McCarthy said at the Army-McCarthy hearings June 2 that he was studying alleged "Communist infiltration into the C. I. A." Mr. Dulles, who blocked a McCarthy attempt to investigate,

Continued on Page 24, Column 1

Dubinsky Bids Labor Fight Fund Abuses

By A. H. RASKIN
David Dubinsky, for thirty years a leader in the fight against



TO STUDY C. I. A.: Gen. Mark W. Clark, who will head a commission task force that will make recommendations on the Central Intelligence Agency.

FEWER CITY TAXES AIM OF NEW STUDY

Small Number of Broad-Based Levies Sought by Gulick to Replace Nuisance Imposts

By PAUL CROWELL

A study of possible sources of additional city revenue to meet added that "other personnel of large budget requirements in the task force will be announced at a future date."

Dr. Gulick and his staff hope to make the results of the study available in time to be of value to Mayor Wagner in preparing a fiscal program for consideration by the 1955 Legislature.

Income Tax Seen in Future

The Mayor's Committee on Management Survey declared in its final report last year that such a levy might become necessary in a few years. Some of the Mayor's fiscal aides are known to feel that it may not become necessary in 1955-56, but probably will be forced upon the city in 1956-57 by sheer economic necessity.

The findings emerging from the Gulick study will not be binding upon the Mayor and his administration. Whether they will be translated into formal city policy will, of course, depend upon several factors, the most important of which will be their political impact. This impact will be one thing if Governor Dewey or some other Republican is Governor in 1956 and another if a Democrat is elected in November.

In either case, the Mayor's 1955-56 program is certain to go in a strongly Republican Legislature, unlikely to look with favor on any city program calling for substantial increases in state aid.

Earlier Study Available

In making its study, the Gulick group will have available the comprehensive study made for the Mayor's Committee on Management Survey by Prof. Carl S. Shoup and the late Prof. Robert M. Haig of Columbia University, Lyle C. Elch, who headed the Haig-Shoup research

HIGHER DEBT LIMIT POLITICAL DEATHS OPPOSED BY BYRD; MAY SURPASS TOLL SENATE FIGHT DUE IN GUATEMALA WAR

Virginian Doubts Need to Act. 75 Bodies of Executed Foes Sees Tax Revenues Holding of Arbenz Regime Found—G. O. P. Leaders Vexed People Unsure of Future

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

WASHINGTON, July 4—Congress faced a new hurdle tonight as it turned into the home stretch in its drive toward adjournment by July 31.

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, set up the new barrier with an announcement that he would oppose any increase in the present \$275,000,000,000 limit on the national debt.

The House of Representatives voted to raise the limit by \$100,000,000 to \$375,000,000,000 a year ago when the Administration first asked for a higher ceiling. Senator Byrd was a leader in the fight that blocked Senate action at that time.

Renewing his objections now, the Virginian asserted that the Senate's approval last week of the Administration tax bill made it unnecessary to lift the limit.

The revenue loss from this bill was not what had been anticipated, Senator Byrd said. "I don't think it is necessary to raise the limit now, particularly since the Treasury has about long in the making become a double effect noted."

The Senator's stand, coming with just four working weeks ahead, was doubly embarrassing for Administration leaders on Capitol Hill. In the first place, Mr. Byrd supported the Administration strongly during voting on the tax bill, even to the point of breaking with most fellow Democrats at times. Secondly, the problem came on top of half a dozen other issues that should be handled before Congress adjourns.

Among these issues, compromise decisions on Capitol Hill remain to be made on the tax, housing and statehood bills, which were passed in differing form in the Senate and House.

Senator Byrd's statement, therefore, posed a major problem for Administration leaders. He is a member of the Finance Committee and talked as though he were as convinced on the subject as he was a year ago.

The Treasury said last year that it would propose a 10 percent increase in the national guarantee, including

Pope Receives 300 U. S. Pilgrims



WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATED: A French nurse, left, in plane, and two French pilots, one lifting youngster into plane, lower right, assist women and children aboard a C-47 transport craft during the evacuation of Namdinh, 45 miles southeast of Hanoi.

WASHINGTON GIVES GUATEMALA HELP Pentagon Weighs Cut in Aid To Bar Indochina 'Dunkirk'

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

WASHINGTON, July 4—Defense Department officials said tonight that they were considering halting shipments of United States military equipment to French Union forces within the Tonkin delta perimeter of northern Indochina.

"If there is going to be a little Dunkirk," one official explained, "there is no use continuing to ship materiel in."

He added that since the French had pulled their forces back closer to Hanoi and Haiphong, they had brought together a concentration of arms, ammunition and vehicles whose value might be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

Much of this materiel might fall into the hands of the Communist-led Vietminh, the official feared. He said that for the guidance of the Defense Department, the State Department had demanded that the French provide fuller and more prompt information as to their intentions.

In the current year the United States is paying 78 per cent of the French Union costs in the Indochinese war. The 1954 Mutual Security Act, which went into effect July 1, calls for expenditures of \$800,000,000 for support of the forces of France and the Associated States of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. This is the peak of United States material support of the anti-Communist forces in Indochina.

The value of United States military supplies delivered since 1945 is estimated to be in excess of \$2,000,000,000. Much of this has been used up or destroyed, and some is being destroyed by the French Union forces as they withdraw. Some undoubtedly will be salvaged, but Defense Department officials fear that much is likely to fall into Communist hands.

Smathers Urges Increase

It was further explained that the Foreign Operations Administration had there was no dire need for the supplies. But if and when needed such goods should be readily available.

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Fourth Celebrated Around Globe; Rains Curb Holiday Crowds Here

Americans around the world observed the Fourth of July yesterday with a day of showery weather.

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Nothing could be further from the fact," he declares.

Mr. Flinders has introduced a Senate resolution to stop the Klondike also called for the "clarification of moral law" in disarmament appeals aimed directly at the Russian people instead of their rulers.

Senator Flinders has said, however, that he will force a showdown if the committee does not by July 15. He charged that Mr. McCarthy had shown contempt for the Senate by refusing to give sworn testimony during an investigation of his personal finances.

Disarmament Drive Asked "Unless we awake to what is happening on the east of the globe, the United States and Canada will soon become islands of besieged freedom in an enslaving world," he said.

Calling for a "moral offensive" against international communism, Senator Flinders advocated continual broadcasts by the Voice of America to the Russian people offering mutual disarmament under international supervision.

The Kremlin has steadfastly refused to support any disarmament plan calling for inspection of its war plants.

2 Negroes to Run in Atlanta ATLANTA, July 4 (AP)—Two Atlantans have become the first Negroes to qualify for posts on the Executive Committee of the R. C. Dougherty and the Rev. J. B. Shortt, both from the city's predominantly Negro Third Ward.

Pinkerton Man Dies in Plant WILMINGTON, Del., July 4 (AP)—A night watchman who was married nine days ago, was found dead yesterday morning in the Fedders-Quigan Corporation's plant at 58-01 Grand Avenue, Masspeth, Queens, apparently an accidental victim.

Quake Jolts Bakersfield BAKERSFIELD, Calif., July 4 (AP)—A single earthquake shock preceded by a rumbling noise, jolted Bakersfield at 12:15 P.M. today but the police said no damage had been reported.

STUDY OF C. I. A. SET BY HOOVER GROUP Continued From Page 1 gate the agency last year, replied that the Senator's "charge that the C. I. A. is penetrated by Communists is false."

KING AND QUEEN OF THE AIR: Maj. Charles E. Yeager and Jacqueline Cochran, who were chosen as winners of 1954 Harmon Trophy, considered the top awards in aviation.

YEAGER, COCHRAN U. S. TO FIGHT REDS WIN AIR TROPHIES ON CULTURAL LINE

Harmon Judges Pick Major and Aviator for Flights Topping Speed of Sound

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—The United States announced today a new drive to fight Red propaganda by spotlighting the cultural ties with people all over the world.

Yeager, the first human to break the "sound barrier" in 1947, was chosen for his flight of more than 1,500 miles an hour on Dec. 10, 1947, at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

Yeager, the first human to break the "sound barrier" in 1947, was chosen for his flight of more than 1,500 miles an hour on Dec. 10, 1947, at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif.

Stevenson Is Honored CLEVELAND, July 4 (AP)—Delegates to the Eighth Armed Forces Division Association's annual convention today voted Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic party leader, the American "who contributed most to peace in the past year."

LEGAL NOTICE STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF NASSAU

Watchdog Group Urged Military experts said that Mr. Dulles, backed by the White House, took the stand that he could not let Mr. McCarthy examine his subordinates in the freewheeling fashion that had marked the Senator's past inquiries.

Watchdog Group Urged Military experts said that Mr. Dulles, backed by the White House, took the stand that he could not let Mr. McCarthy examine his subordinates in the freewheeling fashion that had marked the Senator's past inquiries.

Safecrackers Take \$750 From One—Enter by Transoms

Safecrackers who entered an office building at 1240 Lexington Avenue through a roof doorway snatched one office early yesterday morning and stole \$750 in cash from a safe belonging to Wright's Restaurant Inc.

STARTS TOMORROW (TUESDAY) 9:30

TABLES Modern plant table \$89.95 \$59.95 Blonde modern lamp table \$49.95 \$29.95 Lane modern lamp table \$69.95 \$39.95

EVERY PIECE OF FURNITURE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT IN EVERY MALLARY STORE INCLUDED IN THIS SALE

100% foam rubber cushioned CUSTOM UPHOLSTERED TUFTED SOFAS with kick pleat skirt Reg. \$395 SALE \$199

LAMPS Overlay China base lamp and shade \$59.95 \$29.95 Caledon crest original \$75.00 \$29.95

REDUCTIONS AS HIGH AS 55%

In the market for a house? Find what you want through the want ads in The New York Times. There's a big selection advertised today—Cape Cods, ranches, split levels, in many locations, in a wide price range.

SALE as much as \$64 on a decorative rate of decorator style custom made... \$9

Better come early for best fabric selection. formerly \$

4-pc. modern sofa room \$449.00 \$319.00 Maple bed \$189.95 \$139.95 12 drawer triple dresser 4-pc. mahogany bedroom \$598.00 \$443.00

Mallary's annual midsummer storewide furniture sale

4-pc. all mahogany Sheraton bedroom, 10" dresser \$399.00 \$299.90 4-pc. Georgian 66" mahogany triple dresser \$459.00 \$368.00

4-pc. Apartment modern bedroom \$419.00 \$269.00 4-pc. Bombe modern cherry cordovan \$1109.00 \$809.00

Full size sofa bed, foam cushion \$389.00 \$199.00 Foam divan on 6 legs \$135.00 \$89.90 200 coil innerspring mattress \$59.95 \$29.95

NOT EVERY ITEM IN ALL STORES • ALL SALES FINAL • NO REFUNDS OR EXCHANGE ALL ITEMS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE • THOUSANDS OF ITEMS NOT LI D-I-V-I-D-E-D PAYMENT PLAN AVAILABLE

Letters to The Times

P 22

Times to Print... 1954-1955... COMPANY... Manager... LSON

German sovereignty must be restored by autumn, including the right to raise a German army. That army would provide some control over it. But NATO could not represent it.

future—we must do it in full understanding with the countries affected. We can't dictate, we must not meddle. We can work together with our neighbors in a spirit of mutual fellowship.

equipped policeman, the skinny urchin who somehow have acquired a Bermuda tan on Second Avenue Genuine New York is the stout print-shirted ladies and short-beneches, never moving except to wipe their brows.

Admitting Aliens

Recent Senate Attack on McCarran-Walter Act Reported

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: On June 23 the Senate considered a bill, S. 2862, sponsored by Senator McCarran of Nevada, providing for admission on a non-quota basis of 335 Basque shepherders.

sample of the problem created by these parcels is the fact that the State Thruway Authority had to spend more than \$1,000,000 to re-route the expressway around a single lot in Ulster County that was technically part of the forest preserve.

Methods of Investigation

Effects of Misinformation Feared By the Overzealous is Gained

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: I have been spraying poison ivy. It is a subversive force among the rocks and cedars of the abandoned farm where we have lived for the last five years.

STUDY, NOT "INVESTIGATION"

After a considerable number of charges and counter-charges, some of them irresponsible, the correct approach to some of the problems of our Central Intelligence Agency has been announced.

ARE THEY TAXABLE?

The disclosure that twelve foreign Governments are charged by the city with owing \$416,985 in municipal real estate taxes shows that we have a problem somewhat akin to that of Nassau County.

Topics of the Times

Never again. The same as the last time, never again. It is all very well to get away for a while, and travel is broadening.

The interesting debate which occupies several pages of the Congressional Record was provoked by a number of cogent and provocative questions posed by Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

Permission from the people to construct highways across forest-preserve land has been granted in several localities in the forest preserve.

"Nothing herein contained shall prevent the state from constructing, completing and maintaining any highway heretofore specifically authorized by constitutional amendment."

It is only fair to ask the Administration to explain why they wanted \$1,000,000 of the people's money.

Foreign Policy Criticized

Insistence on Having Our Own Way Believed to Be Isolating

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: Is the Administration's foreign policy sword, "agonizing reappraisal," hanging over the heads of our recalcitrant allies—or is it in reality pointed at our own throats?

For some months now I have been under investigation by the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board. I asked for the investigation to qualify myself for a position abroad.

I have now received an "Interrogatory" which makes me doubt my fitness to associate with decent men.

I find it hard to believe that this misinformation reached the Loyalty Board from the F. B. I. I have had many contacts with their staff who were investigating former graduate students of mine for positions overseas.

Witness the current drama: Senator William Knowland, Republican leader, and Senator Lyndon Johnson, Democratic leader, both threaten to exert all their influence to pull the United States out of the United Nations if Communist China is admitted as a full-fledged member.

This current wisdom was preceded by a year and a half of the following: The "New Look" and Secretary Wilson's announcement of the "Second New Look."

Our major intelligence arm obviously cannot operate as the major attraction of a television circus. It cannot be harassed to make a political holiday.

Many of the Governments owning property here have specifically declined to pay realty levies on the high ground of some form of claimed diplomatic immunity.

But not on a long week-end; never again. Too many of those who clearly should have remained at home are out being broadened.

Senator Lehman noted that the immutable principle of the McCarran-Walter Act is that immigration into this country must be based on the presumed national origin of the alien in question.

Labor Shortages

Accordingly, Senator Lehman asked of Senator McCarran, who did not even deign to be present to defend his bill: "What about the American citizens who have mothers and sisters, grandfathers, brothers and sisters, grand-parents or foster-children in Italy, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, Hungary and Czechoslovakia? Are they not deserving of the same consideration as the sheep of Nevada?"

I have found these investigators exceptionally intelligent, tactful and thorough. However, someone has been investigating my suspected subversive activities in New Orleans, where I have a winter home.

Nevertheless, this agency has operated without effective scrutiny for several years. Some of its work has obviously been done better. Some of it doubtless could have been better.

For its part, the city points to the total value of the diplomatic properties, \$5,324,000, and says it cannot afford to waive the tax income for so large an amount.

Never again. On the same as the last time, never again. It is all very well to get away for a while, and travel is broadening.

Referring further to the Mexican setback problem, Senator Lehman called attention to the millions of persons coming into this country illegally from Mexico without the slightest examination or scrutiny.

Yet that investigator asked at the corner grocery near our home whether we bought food for more than two people (presumably harboring dangerous characters) and asked my front door to open on my gateway and telephone if he saw anything suspicious.

There is a possibility that overzealous workers, who either do not count or are untrained in botany, may exterminate the five-leaved woodbine in their unaided effort to eradicate the three-leaved poison ivy.

General Clark is no stranger to the field of intelligence operations. He has been in the thick of them. He is no novice bursting into an unfamiliar field in an effort to uncover scandals.

For this reason, the city is in a predicament. Possibly this is a problem which the Federal Government should help to solve. It calls for goodwill on both sides.

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How can we possibly survive if we continue to operate as though we were directing kindergarten of retarded children? We have only 6 per cent of the earth's population.

Incident at Town Meeting

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: Congratulations to the young man Kendrick Putnam, who had courage to stand his ground when falsely accused of "end-rising" Communism at the United Nations Town Meeting in Wolfboro, N. H.

Equally important, we may be sure that this task force will have an acute sense of what can and should be made public and what should not. This is no field in which recklessness can have a part.

The whole tenor of Dr. Kirk's remarks suggests that he, like many others, is dissatisfied with the state of our educational system and the place of the educator in our society.

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Our placement in the spectrum of world Powers is changing. At best we can only hope to remain one of the leading Powers. If our leadership remains insecure and intractable, it is that all go our way or we will "go it alone."

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'45 PRAISE OF REDS IS LAID TO ARMY

De Toledano Testifies a Unit Called Chinese Communists Friends of the U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Senate investigators were told today that the Army's Information and Education Service sent out material in 1945 praising the Chinese Communists as friends of the United States.

The testimony was given by Ralph De Toledano, now an associate editor of Newsweek magazine, to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. During the war he served as an editor in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Two other former members of the agency, Richard L. Criley of Chicago and Luke Woodrow Wilson of Weymouth, Mass., refused to answer questions about possible Communist connections.

The new hearings are designed to show that Reds infiltrated the agency in World War II as an effort to indoctrinate 8,000,000 G. I.'s who are now back in civilian life. According to Senator William E. Jenner, Republican of Indiana, Mr. De Toledano said he refused to make use of some of the material sent out by the Information and Education Washington headquarters until after quite a "hassle." He said he finally received permission to send it out, but then to answer it immediately.

Another witness, John Kenneth Kerr, Baltimore insurance man, said the agency's branch at Camp Pickett, Va., sponsored in 1945 a partly subversive document in defense of War Department orders.

Mr. Criley, an Information and Education officer who rose to captain, testified he was not a member of the Communist party while in the armed forces. But he declined to say whether he was now or had been immediately before or after his Army service.

He and Mr. Wilson invoked the Fifth Amendment, refusing to answer such questions on the ground of possible self-incrimination.

Senator Jenner said a 1945 Federal Bureau of Investigation report mentioned Mr. Wilson as having tried to get information from F. B. I. files in 1941 for the defense of Harry Bridges, West Coast longshoreman leader. The report described Mr. Wilson as "rich as a Communist party functionary in Stockton, Calif."

Mr. Wilson repeatedly declined to say whether he had worked or consulted with Communists in drawing up Information and Education publications. He said he had not engaged in espionage while in the Army but refused to say whether he had engaged in any subversive activity.

Former Red, Witness Says
WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—

Invoke Fifth Amendment at Senate Hearing



Luke W. Wilson

Richard L. Criley

WILSON IS IN CANADA FOR DEFENSE TALKS

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Former Information and Education Service officer told the committee today that he was a former Communist. But Stephen M. Fischer of 127 Riverside Drive, New York City, said he was not a Communist at the time he helped prepare Army Talks for use in indoctrination of World War II G. I.'s. Mr. Fischer said he had worked as a reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle and The New York Compass, no longer published, and now was on the advertising promotion staff of the Scientific American Magazine. He stated he joined the Communist party in the spring of 1945 while a graduate student at the Columbia School of Journalism and remained in the party until the fall of 1941.

Tells of Soviet Bulletin
Mr. Kerr, who identified himself as a former counter-intelligence agent, said he had found copies of the Russian Embassy's information bulletin in a classroom at Camp Pickett, Va.

A small group at the camp sponsored a plan for post-war America, which among other things called for the sharing of all atomic secrets, Mr. Kerr said.

He related that in an effort to get the entire camp to approve the plan, the group called a mass meeting attended by about 1,000 soldiers to vote on it. But he said the soldiers had found the ballot boxes stuffed and many left the meeting in disgust.

Mr. De Toledano said a Russian propagandist was among the lecturers at an Information and Education division course at Cornell University.

He named the man as Vladimir Kozlovich and said he once Tompkins, United States Attorney General, sharply criticized the Soviet Union at Harvard, N. Y., Cornell University officials said Department's new Subversive Activities Section. The committee also approved the nomination of Mr. Raymond Del Tufo Jr. to succeed Mr. Tompkins as United States Attorney of New Jersey.

M'CARTHY PLEDGES AID ON C.I.A. STUDY

Back From Vacation, Senator Promises Cooperation in Hoover Group's Action

By ANTHONY LEVERO

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Senator Joseph P. McCarthy returned to the Capitol today after a two-day vacation and promised to cooperate in the study of the Central Intelligence Agency's C. I. A. was heavily infiltrated by Communists, have said.

It has been disclosed that Senator McCarthy, who has charged the Central Intelligence Agency's C. I. A. was heavily infiltrated by Communists, have said. He was glad to see such a study, implied he would postpone his investigation to make a preliminary inquiry of the C. I. A. The Defense Department has been possible based security clearances to Mr. Hoover. The general is president of the White House, who was "dropped" from the rolls of the Federal Bureau

Investigation in 1950, and another subcommittee on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which Senator McCarthy declared would study the structure and administration of the intelligence agency. Mr. McCarthy had a conference with the Senate Intelligence Committee on the subject of the Executive Order and Roosevelt M. D. Eisenhower's administration. He said he was going to call a meeting to discuss the Democrats' Committee on the Judiciary. Some of the subcommittee members of the

Clark Glad to Get Data
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6 (AP)—General Clark said today he would be glad to get any information. Senator McCarthy's general is president of the Citadel military college here

OPEN THURSDAYS TILL 9

Gimbels

MEN'S SHOP



Sale!

ROGERS PEET SUITS

Cool
Lightweight
Tropicals
Also
Gabardines
& Crashes



1190 were \$75
Including Our
Oxton and Worsted
\$55 now

527 were \$85
1451 were \$80
Including Our
Dacron and Worsted
\$65 now

774 were \$95
221 were \$90
\$75 now

Also hundreds of
Rogers Peet Suits
that were \$110 to \$125
are now \$85 and \$100.

Tropical Suit Prices
take a really big dive
in this Sale. So dive
in yourself... into
Rogers Peet's today
... and see what a
value you can come
up with!

Our fine lightweight
all-wool Tropical
Worsted including
many British imports.
Our famous Dacron
Worsted and Or-

What is the newest taste in liquor?

ANSWER: The new kind of dry Puerto Rican rum. It is already changing drinking habits all over the country. Utterly-unlike old-fashioned rums, it makes a great drink straight, on the rocks, or in a highball.

EXPERIENCED drinkers in search of a new taste in liquor are telling their friends about the new dry rum now coming from Puerto Rico.

It's about the finest liquor they've ever tasted—and here's the reason. It is distilled at high proof for extreme lightness of body—then carefully aged for mellowness.

As a result, this Puerto Rican Rum is real drinking rum. Not

sale 16.95

YESTERDAY'S PRICE \$26

DOCTOR IS SILENT AT ARMY INQUIRY

Asserts He Wasn't Red When an Education Officer, but Won't Say if He Ever Was

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Dr. Julius Schreiber, a psychiatrist who helped run the World War II program of teaching G. I.'s what they were fighting for, swore today he was not a Communist at the time but refused to say whether he ever had been.

Dr. Schreiber, born forty-five years ago in the Russian Ukraine, was brought to this country as a boy, studied medicine at the University of Cincinnati and now practices in Washington.

During the war as a lieutenant colonel, he headed the programs section of the Army's Information and Education Division.

Appearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Dr. Schreiber refused to answer any questions as to Communist party membership prior to Jan. 1, 1941. He simply swore he had not been a member since then. He said he was a "patriotic citizen and I was that throughout the war."

In his refusal to answer questions, he said he relied on the First and Fifth Amendments. The Fifth Amendment provides that no person shall be compelled to incriminate himself in a criminal case. The first amendment guarantees freedom of speech.

Dr. Schreiber, who said he once was on the staff of the state hospital at Stockton, Calif., told the subcommittee his Army duties included helping to edit Army Talks. He denied he knew any of the people he had recommended for jobs in the Information and Education section were or had been Communists.

The chairman of the subcommittee, Senator William E. Jenner, Republican of Indiana, conducting hearings into what he called "infiltration of the Government by Communist agents," said he had known General Clark since their West Point days, and that he had the highest respect for his ability, patriotism and loyalty. He expressed belief that General Clark would do a very grand job.



SUPPORTED: Allen W. Dulles, the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, who received a vote of confidence yesterday from President Eisenhower.

PRESIDENT BACKS ALLEN W. DULLES

Says He Has High Confidence in C. I. A. Director—General Clark Also Is Praised

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 7—President Eisenhower asserted today that he had the utmost confidence in Allen W. Dulles, the head of the Central Intelligence Agency, which is under threat of investigation by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

The Wisconsin Republican, who is chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, has charged that the world-wide intelligence agency was heavily infiltrated by Communists. Mr. Dulles has called the charge "false."

A reporter suggested at the President's news conference today that only General Eisenhower could "straighten us out on what is going on in, C. I. A."

President Eisenhower noted that a study of the agency's administrative and operational set-up was to be made by a task force of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, of which former President Hoover is chairman.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, former Far Eastern commander, heads the task group. The President said that he had known General Clark since their West Point days, and that he had the highest respect for his ability, patriotism and loyalty. He expressed belief that General Clark would do a very grand job.

The President went on to say that Mr. Dulles had constantly invited examination of the agency's operations by the Executive Branch to insure that its mission

was carried out honestly and decently.

Only a few members of the Congressional Appropriations and Armed Services Committees were permitted to know about the agency's budget, but Mr. Dulles makes a semi-annual report on its operations to the National Security Council, over which the President presides.

Rowland R. Hughes, the Budget Director, has a complete breakdown of the agency's budget, and his representatives periodically check on how its appropriations are spent.

President Eisenhower ended his discussion of the C. I. A. by saying that he had the utmost confidence in the integrity, loyalty and efficiency of Mr. Dulles.

Senator McCarthy, who returned from a seventeen-day vacation Sunday night, said yesterday that he would cooperate with General Clark in his study. The Senator's office reported that Mr. McCarthy was again "out of town on one of the investigations."

Meanwhile, there was no definite prospect of a meeting of the subcommittee headed by Senator McCarthy. However, Senator Karl E. Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, said that a meeting might be possible next week when the only absentee member, Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, who is campaigning for re-election, returned to vote on the farm bill.

His Pension Curb Gains

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—A House Civil Service subcommittee today tentatively approved legislation to deny pensions to Federal employes or service men who, like Alger Hiss, were convicted of felonies. The measure would also deny pensions to anyone who sought refuge behind the Fifth Amendment. The bill is the outgrowth of Republican proposals to deny retirement pay to Hiss, one-time State Department official who is serving a five-year term for perjury.

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IT'S THE BEGINNING OF SUMMER FOR YOU!

SAKS' CLEARANCE

SALE OF MEN'S

TROPICAL SUITS

\$28 \$38 \$48

89 CORD SUITS . . . Orlon, acetate, rayon and nylon blends. Formerly 32.50 to 39.75 **28.00**

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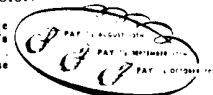
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G. O. P. at 100

The year was 1854. The burning issue was slavery. The political parties were split along sectional lines with the South hell-bent on extending slavery and the North just as determined to stop its spread and attempt to abolish it. In the Senate, Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, a national leader of the Democratic party, pushed through the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill which repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820, thereby potentially opening a vast new territory to slavery. When he introduced the bill, Douglas made one of his most memorable statements. "I know it will raise a hell of a storm," he said.

It also raised the Republican party. While Congress was debating the bill, anti-slavery forces—Whigs, Abolitionists, bolting Democrats and the remnants of the Free Soilers, the Free Organism, the Michigan, Detroit newspapers issued a call for a "mass convention on Thursday, the 6th of July next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at Jackson, to take such measures as shall be thought best to concentrate the popular sentiment . . . against the aggression of the slave power."

And on a warm, sunny day 100 years ago last Tuesday, in an oak grove on "Morgan's Forty" outside Jackson, several hundred men assembled and resolved "in view of the imminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be grasped by slaveholders to cooperate and be known as Republicans."

15 Out of 25

Two years later at Philadelphia the Republican party held its first national convention and nominated John C. Fremont for President. He was defeated by Democrat James Buchanan. But in 1860, the Republican won with Lincoln in the first presidential election. The party has nominated twenty-five Presidential candidates, elected fifteen—three of them twice—and won the White House for a total of sixty years.

Last Tuesday Vice President Nixon went out to Jackson to lead the city's week-long celebration of the birthday of the G. O. P. He hailed "the idea that men have a right to be free" and said that "that same spirit still prevails in America today." The weather for the Republican party was gloomy. The Democrats said the political prospects for the Republicans were gray, too. To emphasize the point Michigan Democrats last night held a rally in Jackson and presented a musical show entitled, "The Next 100 Years Will Be the Hardest."

Investigating C. I. A.

The Central Intelligence Agency—least discussed and most hidden agency of the Government—is responsible for espionage, counter-espionage and counter-intelligence operations of the United States. It has been called "the first line of defense in the atomic age." C. I. A. was organized in 1947 (as an independent agency reporting to the National Security Council) on the skeleton of the wartime Office of Strategic Services—an emergency organization which operated under the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Thus, where other Governments have had a century or more of continuous experience in this delicate field, C. I. A. has had only seven—and its troubles have been in proportion.

C. I. A., through its own sources and working arrangements with about thirty Allied nations, is seeking to give the United States its first methodical measure of a potential aggressor's worth. A major part of its job is to provide the intelligence on which basic policy decisions can be made by the National Security Council. Because of the essential secrecy of its operations, there has been intermittent trouble with the executive branch and with Congress.

A prime source of friction has been with old-line intelligence services. A Hoover Commission report of 1949 summed up the problem this way: "The relationships of C. I. A. to some other intelligence agencies . . . have been and still are unsatisfactory . . . The C. I. A. is sound in principle, but improvement is needed in practice."

Congress generally has respected C. I. A.'s need for security. But there has been Congressional supervision because of the lack of Congressional control of the kind of Congressional control which even so secret an agency as the Atomic Energy Commission is subject.

The agency has several times come under fire from Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. Last year he charged that C. I. A. had heavily infiltrated J. Edgar Hoover's Alvin W. Dulles, D.

Information to the McCarthy committee. Last month Senator McCarthy assigned an investigator to look into the C. I. A. While the Senator was on vacation, however, Senator Karl E. Mundt predicted your committee will not vote to investigate C. I. A.

Last week on the day Senator McCarthy returned to Washington, former President Herbert Hoover announced suddenly that his commission on government organization would investigate the "structure and administration of the C. I. A. A task force, under Gen. Mark W. Clark, will make recommendations on the agency and 'other kindred foreign intelligence activities.' General Clark said his group 'has nothing to do with McCarthy at all.'

Court on Lattimore

Of the many cases of Communists in Government, Lattimore has been the most widely known. He has ever reached the stage of indictment for criminal offense. One was the case of Val R. Lorwin, a former State Department economist. Six weeks ago the Justice Department dropped a perjury indictment against Mr. Lorwin, and dismissed the other on grounds he had obtained the indictment by "irregular" methods.

The second is the case of Owen Lattimore, formerly a State Department consultant on the Far East. Last Thursday a U. S. Appeals court upheld dismissal of the key count in a perjury indictment against Mr. Lattimore. It then opened a question whether the would ever come to trial.

The case dates back to a statement in 1950 by Senator McCarthy charging that "Owen Lattimore is the top Russian espionage agent in the U. S. . . . a moonshiner." Two-and-a-half years later, after one Senate investigating subcommittee (headed by former Senator Millard Tydings, Maryland Democrat) cleared him, and another (headed by Sen. Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat) labelled him "a conscious agent of Soviet Russia," a Federal Grand Jury presented a perjury indictment against Mr. Lattimore. The indictment was based on twelve days of consecutive testimony by Mr. Lattimore before the McCarthy committee. It consisted of seven counts.

The Major Count

The first—and critical—count asserted the Lattimore had committed perjury in denying he had ever been "a sympathizer and promoter of communism and Communist interests." The other six concerned alleged misstatements by Lattimore on detailed evidence involving association with alleged Communist agents in the Thirties and early Forties. In preliminary hearings last August, the first count and three of the other six were thrown out by the trial judge, Luther Youngdahl, former Republican Governor of Minnesota. The Government appealed his ruling to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In its ruling last Thursday, the nine-man Appeals Court upheld Judge Youngdahl 8-1 in throwing out one of the specific counts, and reversed him, 5-4, in reinstating two of the other specific charges. On the major question of the first count, the vote was 6-3 in favor of the Government. Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, speaking for the majority, said:

"We are of the opinion that this first count . . . is void for vagueness. . . . There is no definition of the substance or of the specific nature of its content either in the indictment or in the statute. Without such definition or specification the term has no concrete meaning."

The Appeals Court ruling confronted the Justice Department with three possible courses of action. It can appeal the decision to the Supreme Court; prosecute Lattimore on the truncated five-count indictment; or drop the case. Department spokesmen said Thursday that they would now await detailed study of the Appeals Court ruling. Mr. Lattimore called the decision a "major victory."

Louisiana Demurs

Louisiana's State Legislature last week became the first in the South to take formal action to circumvent the Supreme Court's ruling of last May outlawing segregation in the public schools. The Legislature approved a bill for a state constitutional amendment to be voted in November which would invoke police powers reserved by the states to legalize segregated schools.

This power permits action by the state to preserve the "general welfare," as when a threat of violence occurs. Presumably, Governor Robert B. Maestri would declare that violence was threatened by elimination of segregation and that the public welfare required continuation of the segregation system. The po-

race separation in schools despite the Supreme Court's decision which was based on the Fourteenth Amendment, providing for equality of treatment.

Last week an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called the Louisiana action "simple-minded." The N. A. A. C. P. is prepared to go to the courts as soon as action by the state is completed.

Atom Strike

The Government's multi-billion dollar atomic installations at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., are operated by the Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation under contract with the Atomic Energy Commission. Union Carbide, in turn, has labor contracts with 4,500 members of the United Atomic Trades and Labor Council, who man two Oak Ridge plants engaged in research, and with 4,500 members of the C. I. O. Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, who man the Oak Ridge and Paducah plants which produce the nation's entire supply of U-235 for the vital ingredients of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

Labor relations at Oak Ridge and Paducah have not been harmonious, partly because of intense rivalry between the A. F. L. and the C. I. O. Both unions are trying to organize the new and expanding atomic industry, and each is trying to outdo the other in contract gains. This rivalry appears to have played a part in an atomic labor dispute last week.

Ostenensibly, the dispute began last spring but actually it seems to date back at least to last year. In May, 1953, during negotiations for a new contract, the union offered the unions a wage increase of 5 cents an hour. The C. I. O. union accepted. But the A. F. L. held out for 10 1/2 cents. Last summer the A. F. L. union staged a two-day strike at its Oak Ridge plants and finally compromised with the company at 7 cents. C. I. O. members received the same increase, but the A. F. L. got the credit.

Three months ago, when negotiations for a 1954 contract began, it was plain that the C. I. O. union was determined to carry the ball. It asked for 21 cents an hour over the present rates, which range from \$1.58 for unskilled workers to \$2.40 for skilled workers, and it coupled its demand with a strike threat. The A. F. L. asked for 19 cents. Last month the Atomic Energy Labor Panel, a Presidential peace-making agency with advisory powers, recommended 8 cents to the company accepted, but the unions did not accept it. Last month negotiations had reached a dead end. By the beginning of last week, new Government mediation efforts had failed. The A. F. L. said it would not strike "this time." But the C. I. O. union had made its decision. Last Wednesday C. I. O. workers at the 1,225 plants at Oak Ridge and Paducah walked out.

From the first hour, it was plain that the strike could not last long. A. E. C. Chairman Lewis L. Strauss said it would result in "immediate and very substantial curtailment of the production of . . . thermonuclear weapons." The President told a news conference it would create very serious difficulties, beyond all question. The Government set in motion the machinery to get

a Taft-Hartley injunction forcing the workers to go back. The national leadership of the C. I. O. was reported to be concerned that the strike would offend public opinion and hurt the whole C. I. O.

Friday, after a series of conferences, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, C. I. O. President Walter P. Reuther and leaders of the striking unions met in less than twelve hours for a new approach to atomic labor problems, including negotiations directly with the A. E. C. rather than Union Carbide. That night the union president, Elwood Swisher, urged the strikers to go back. "You are going to have to go back to work in less than twelve hours," he said. "You can either go back voluntarily, which I recommend, or by Taft-Hartley injunction . . . by being clubbed back by the very Government you work for."

Yesterday morning the Oak Ridge employes went back, but the Paducah workers refused. Yesterday afternoon they also voted to return to work.

Oklahoma Standoff

In the U. S. Senate Robert Kerr, Oklahoma Democrat, cuts a unique figure. He is known as one of the richest (8 million in oil), one of the biggest (6 feet 3 inches, 230 pounds), and one of the loudest (he calls himself "Big Boom") of all the Senators. But there are more like him back home. And one of them is Roy Turner, another oil millionaire, and like Senator Kerr, a former Democratic Governor.

Two months ago Mr. Turner moved to carry the minority leadership of the Senate. Senator Kerr, a candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination—which generally assures election in traditionally Democratic Oklahoma. In the primary election last Tuesday Senator Kerr got 230,000 votes against 340,000 for Mr. Turner, and 34,000 majority for neither. A runoff is scheduled for July 27. The odds are even.

THE WORLD

E. D. C. or Else

At the Eisenhower-Churchill meeting in Washington two weeks ago major public interest centered on the problems of the Far East in which the U. S. and Britain are divided. But the two leaders devoted most of their talk to an old problem which they talk in virtually complete agreement. It is the problem of Germany.

In essence, the problem is how to make Germany strong enough to defend itself against Communist aggression in the East while at the same time muzzling the danger of German aggression in the West. In 1952 it appeared that the West had come up with an answer in the form of two related treaties. One was the Bonn Contractual Agreement signed by representatives of West Germany and the Western Big Three. It provided near sovereignty for the West German Government.

The other was the European Defense Community (E. D. C.) treaty signed in Paris by West Germany, France, Italy and the Benelux countries. It provided West Germany could rearm, but under a defense command

composed of all six E. D. C. countries.

The two treaties have since been ratified by the Parliaments of all the signatories except Italy and France. In Italy an early, favorable vote is in prospect. But in France mounting public fear of a rearmament of Germany has prevented the treaty from getting to the National Assembly. The Government of Premier Joseph Laniel fell three weeks ago, in part at least, because it appeared to favor E. D. C. The new French Premier, Pierre Mendes-France, has pledged to bring the treaty to the National Assembly's summer recess—beginning about Aug. 15. But he has strongly indicated that he would require fundamental amendments to the treaty before submitting it to the Assembly.

French delay has provoked sharp feelings across the Rhine. West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is a firm supporter of E. D. C. But in the two years since the treaty was signed West Germany has emerged as the strongest country, economically, in Western Europe. Popular aspirations for sovereignty and armed strength have risen correspondingly. The opposition Social Democrats have long complained that E. D. C. unjustly fettered West Germany to Western Europe. More recently, the Free Democrats, within the Chancellor's coalition, have charged that E. D. C. tied Germany too closely to the West, and urged an independent foreign policy.

A week ago last Friday, in an extraordinarily strong speech, Chancellor Adenauer declared West Germany either had to be rearmament to form an independent national army.

Last week, in a speech charged at the Churchill-Eisenhower meetings, the U. S. and Britain moved to lay the groundwork for rearmament of West Germany independent of E. D. C. Monday in London teams of State Department and Foreign Office representatives began talks on the possibility of detaching the Contractual Agreement from the treaty. Once the two were divorced, it would be possible for the U. S. and Britain to confer sovereignty on West Germany, and then negotiate with Bonn for rearmament.

Arranging the divorce is a touchy business. Besides ruling out the possibility of alienating France with the Western coalition, it requires revision of many complex economic and judicial features of the Contractual Agreement. Washington and London have repeatedly indicated their preference for E. D. C. But if France continues to balk, the Big Two will apparently seek means to rearm West Germany themselves in hopes of keeping Bonn firmly in the Western camp.

Bomb Test in U. N.

There was a new tragedy in the first U. S. hydrogen bomb tests held in this country's atomic proving grounds in the Marshall Islands last March. Scientists underestimated the force of the blast. A sudden shift in wind exposed the hundreds of Marshall Islanders, supposedly moved to safety, to burns from radio-active material falling from the explosion. Thanks to U. S. medical aid, all of the injured were nursed back to health. The Marshall Islanders, under U. S. jurisdiction as a U. N.

Who's Who? FIFTEEN NEWS QUESTIONS. What's What?

1. Referring to proposals that the United States should leave the United Nations if Communist China is admitted, the President last week said the U. S. entered the U. N. under a treaty, and should repudiate treaty obligations only after careful deliberation. Does the Constitution specify how treaties should be repudiated—by the President, or Congress, or both?
2. Secretary of State Dulles said last week the U. S. would use its veto to keep Communist China out of the Security Council. Has the United States ever used the veto in the past?
3. With French Union forces in Indochina pulling back into a narrow perimeter, the U. S. Defense Department last week was contemplating cuts in the (a) \$2,000,000, (b) \$75,000,000, (c) \$100,000,000 per year just begun. Which?
4. There was talk last week the Big Three might move to speed up West German sovereignty by detaching the Contractual Agreement, assuring sovereignty, from the military treaty to which it is tied. What is that treaty?
5. Now the Guatemalan revolution is over, test your memory of the names of those who played leading parts: (a) The pro-Communist President who was ousted; (b) the exile who led the revolt; (c) the U. S. Ambassador.
6. In Jackson, Mich., last Tuesday Republicans celebrated the birth there a hundred years ago of their party. (a) The first covered by the 1800 party did that act provide?
7. In the course of its history, the Republican party has (a) won six Presidential elections in a row; (b) renominated only two defeated Presidential candidates; (c) elected two Presidents with a minority of the popular vote. Which of these statements are true?
8. A one hundred and fifty years ago today the most famous duel ever fought in the United States took place at Weehawken, N. J. Who were the participants?
9. It was reported last week that the Air Force's new jet, the XF-104, is capable of 1,500 miles per hour in level flight. Would this be twice, three times or five times the speed of sound?
10. Gen. Mark W. Clark said last week that he had been chosen to head the study of the Marshall Islands, probably because of his previous experience with secret intelligence. What famous secret mission in World War II was entrusted to General Clark?
11. In the four accompanying sketches (a) through (d) the whiskers and the mustaches will help you identify four Republican Presidents. Who are they?
12. Democratic Senator Harry F. Byrd announced last week he would fight any Administration request to raise the national debt limit on the national debt? What is that limit?
13. A showdown battle was in preparation in the Senate last week on the issue of rigid versus flexible farm price supports. Under the flexible plan, who would the Government raise, and when lower, support prices?
14. In one prominent news story last week the symbols "K-23" and "U-235" appeared frequently. What was the story and what do the symbols stand for?
15. The annual Governors' conference meets at Lake George, N. Y., this week. (a) The first Governor would the Government raise, and when lower, support prices?
16. In the four accompanying sketches (a) through (d) the whiskers and the mustaches will help you identify four Republican Presidents. Who are they?
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trusteeship, filed a petition with the U. N. Trusteeship Council asking that the tests be ended, or, if found "absolutely necessary for the well-being of all the people of this world" that the Marshallese people be given more protection.

Last week the petition came up before the Trusteeship Council, immediately it was caught in the cross-currents of world politics and propaganda. Tuesday the Soviet Union introduced a resolution demanding the tests stop on grounds that the violation of the trusteeship agreement, Friday India, which has long charged the U. S. policy of peace through strength might lead to war, also came out for banning the tests. Her chief delegate to the U. N., Krishna Menon, submitted a resolution questioning the legality of the tests and for their postponement until the issue could be decided by the World Court—which might take years. Told by U. S. delegate Samuel Seara that the tests were part of this country's program for protection of the free world, including India, Mr. Menon said: "India will take no part in the tests."

Mr. Seara repeatedly expressed profound sympathies to the Marshall Islanders, undertaken to bear financial responsibility for all damages, and promised more caution in carrying out future tests. But it has not agreed to end the tests. In the debate last week Mr. Seara argued the tests were in violation of U. S. rights as trustee since this country began using the Marshalls as an atomic proving ground in 1946, a year before the trusteeship was voted. He said this country would stop its atom-hydrogen tests only if Russia stopped hers. The feeling is that the U. S. has the water to heat down the Indian resolutions when they come up for decision probably tomorrow. It is a question whether it can avoid, especially in Asia, the adverse propaganda of seeming to favor the threat of force in international affairs.

Strong Meat for Britain

The hit tune in Britain last Sunday was a number from an Eighteenth Century show, The Grub Street Opera. The first stanza of the song goes—

When mighty roast beef was the Englishman's food,
It cooked our hearts, and enriched our blood,
Our solidies were brave and our courtiers were good,
Oh! the roast beef of old England!

After fourteen and a half years, fresh meat was to go off the ration—the last food to go—at midnight. The man of the house was actually eating six ounces of rationed Sunday joint. Tomorrow the housewife could go to the butcher—any butcher, not just the butcher she was registered with—and he would call her "Madam" and she would pick a cut and not merely take what he gave and, with the remark, "That's what they give us."

The rationed Sunday dinner was a kind of memorial occasion. The past year or so had not been so bad. The weekly ration of fresh meat had been about a pound a person, and tinned meat was rationed. But memories thronged of the first post-war years when the ration had been less than a half pound. Those were the days of the sawdust sausage (actually it was grain), the watery egg powder omelette, and "whisky shtike" (on Soho restaurant menus, "steak de balaine chasseur").

On Monday, in the excitement of a free market, prices went soaring. Steak that had been 49 cents a pound went to a dollar. Lamb chops went up 25 cents. The buyers called the prices "crazy." But most of the rises were in the fancy cuts. The plebeian cuts remained close to former prices. And by the week-end the tough-minded British housewife was bringing in high prices paid by simply not buying.

The prospect is that prices will settle slightly above the former rationed prices, which were held down by the Government subsidy now abolished. If this proves to be the case, the Socialists will probably not try to make capital out of meat decontrol. For the Englishman, deeply wedded to the old proverb that "beefsteak and porter make gude belly mortar," the meat ration was the worst of his austerities.

Castillo Takes Over

In the elegant marble Government palace in Guatemala City last Thursday, Col. Carlos Castillo Armas, leader of the victorious revolution against the Communists, took office as Provisional President of Guatemala. In the Western Hemisphere, he is the only man to have been overthrown—former President Jacobo Arbenz—was in political asylum along with more than 500 of his aides and supporters; another 500 officials and supporters of the former regime were living in embassies of other Latin American coun-

p9

Truslow Named to Help Yale Alumni Fund Drive



Benoni J. Truslow

Special to The New York Times. NEW HAVEN, Aug. 2 The appointment of Benoni J. Truslow of Fairfield as assistant secretary of the Yale Alumni Fund was announced today by Charles Watson 3d, the fund's managing director.

Professional advertisement is under the most controversial to be posed to Congress. However, leaders at key points noted that the immunity measure, as approved by the House Judiciary Committee, had been modified to a point where it would win a two-thirds vote. Democratic leaders said that they saw no reason to defeat it. As recommended to the House, the committee's bill puts the question of giving immunity from prosecution to defiant witnesses to make them talk almost entirely in the hands of the Federal courts, rather than into the hands of the Attorney General as had been requested.

MANPOWER REPORT DECLARED NOT FINAL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The White House said today that the National Security Council had not reached a final decision on a new military manpower plan. The Presidential press secretary, James C. Hagerty, issued a statement on news stories which had been based on interviews with the newly retired Assistant Secretary of Defense, John A. Hannah—that the Eisenhower Administration had decided on a program of military duty for all qualified young Americans.

the President on the recommendation of the National Security Council, to the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Department of Defense for the development of a specific program, including cost estimates, following discussions before the council during the past month. There will be no further action or discussions until after these agencies, following consultation with various official and unofficial organizations, and individuals having an interest in the subject, have reported back to the Security Council in September.

derstood Dr. Hannah had made the statements attributed to him. At his home in East Lansing, Dr. Hannah, who left the Pentagon Saturday to return to the presidency of Michigan State College, commented that "the White House statement is perfectly true and the fact that the program was not finalized was made clear in my press conference last Friday."

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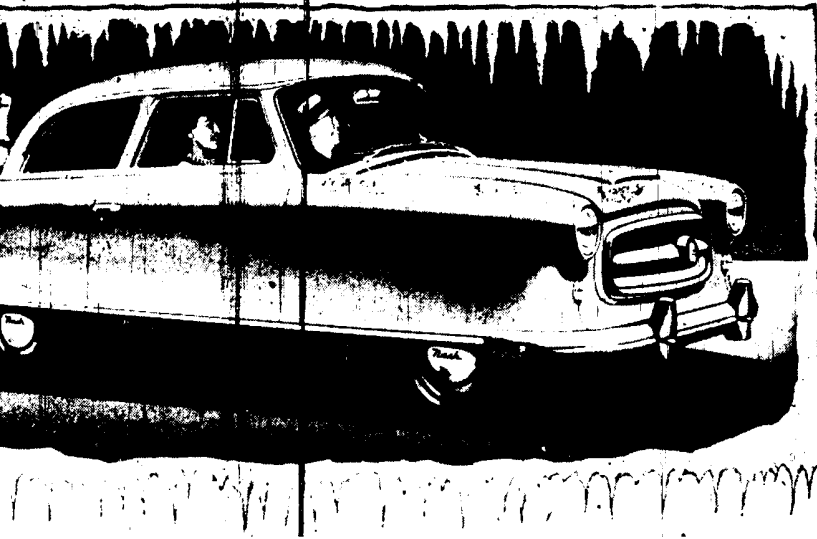
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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1954. p 21

C.I.A. AND ITS CHIEF DEVELOP SPY PLAN

Unit Directed by Allen Dulles
Matches Wits With Reds to
Aid U. S. Policy Making

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—In the background of almost every major foreign policy decision made these days by the Eisenhower Administration there is the figure of a man who may well be called America's "master spy."

He directs a sprawling and shadowy Government agency whose lines of espionage and information spread around the world and penetrate even behind the Iron Curtain in the desperate and often dangerous game of matching wits with the Communists. The estimates of the world situation that come from his office are vitally important in Administration policy planning.

Few know how and where he spends hundreds of millions of dollars—or in fact how much he does spend. Few know who his agents are or how they operate. Only a handful of top Government officials have access to his reports and estimates on Communist moves and probable plans.

He is Allen Welsh Dulles, 61 years old, chief of the United States Central Intelligence Agency whose operations are more hush-hush in many ways than those of the Atomic Energy Commission. His official title is Director of Central Intelligence.

Like a Headmaster in Looks

Mr. Dulles has a strong resemblance to his older (by five years) brother, the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. He looks more like a scholarly headmaster than the expert in cloak-and-dagger affairs that he is.

Back in March, 1953, the report of Joseph Stalin's death flashed over the wires to a teletype at the agency's headquarters at 2430 E Street, N. W., in Washington. Then the world knew that Georgi Malenkov was the man pulling the strings in the Kremlin. What did the change in the Red high command mean? Was it to be war or peace?

Mr. Dulles sent orders to C. I. A. agents and undercover men around the world asking information on what to expect. Attention on troop movements, morale behind the Iron Curtain, parades, arms shipments and the like.

He and his colleagues sifted through the reports, studied files of information about Malenkov and those around him. Finally they sent a messenger to the White House with the estimate: Russia wasn't ready for war, and it would be a mistake to expect a revolution.

At the time of the Pearl Harbor attack and the North Korean invasion, no one had pulled together all the information available and produced what could be called a national intelligence estimate. Mr. Dulles is confident he has developed the machinery and techniques to avoid any such tragic failures in the future.

The National Security Act of 1947 created the C. I. A.

Guessex on how many persons are employed by the agency ranges all the way from 5,000 to 20,000. Estimates on spending range up to and above \$500,000,000 a year.

United States experts have figured the Russians are spending about \$2,000,000,000 a year on espionage.

The C. I. A. budget is hidden in the budgets of other Government departments and agencies.

Security Checks in Agency

Would it be an easy matter for an enemy agent to worm his way into the C. I. A. headquarters to spy from the inside? Sources in the agency insist its safeguards are as foolproof as men and machines can make them.

Of every 1,000 applicants for jobs only around eighty get through the rigid security checks.

Mr. Dulles, third director of the agency, was born in Watertown, N. Y., April 7, 1893. His father was the Rev. Allen Mary Dulles, a Presbyterian minister. He was a Phi Beta Kappa student at Princeton and for a year he taught in a church mission school at Allahabad, India. Then in 1916 after getting his Master's degree at Princeton, he entered the diplomatic service. During World War I, Mr. Dulles was in Saxony, Germany.

In 1922, Mr. Dulles became chief of the State Department's Division of Near Eastern Affairs. In his spare time, he studied law at George Washington University and got his law degree in 1926. He left the State Department to practice law in Washington.



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because we ordered these made to our rigid specifications by the famous Springfield Mills...

because these beautiful top-quality wool blankets are, we believe, unsurpassed values at these p

twin size regularly 19.95 **now 14⁹⁵** full size regularly 24.95 **now 18⁵⁰**

At these budget prices you get superior Australian and American wools, winter-weight without bulk, thanks to the close, firm nap that drapes you warmly but gently; the smooth velvety finish is soft to the touch, a delight to the eye. You'll get year-after-year service and launderability, too—and these blankets are moth-proofed for 5 years!

The colors are any homemaker's favorite decorating shades: blue, emerald green, gold, pink, red or seafoam, also white, with rich 7-inch acetate satin binding at top and bottom. **And for you who own extra-large beds,** the Hollywood size regularly 39.95 is now 29.95. Blue, gold, pink or seafoam.

Altman blankets, fourth floor

tremendous values in tablecloths...

3 patterns so beautiful, in colors so rich you know they must be hand-pri

52x52 inches usually 3.50

in August?

because in this spectacular August event

8/8/54

p 21

you save 25%

because we made a tremendous purchase early this year of the luxurious "Regina" blanket...

because we ordered these made to our rigid specifications by the famous Springfield Mills...

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twin size regularly 19.95 **now 14.95** full size regularly 24.95 **now 18.95**

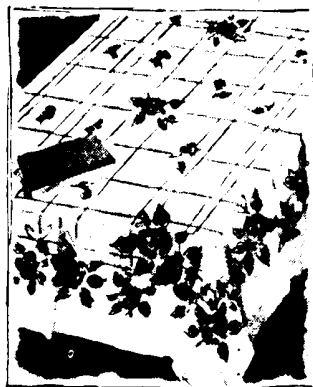
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Altman blankets, fourth floor

tremendous values in tablecloths...

3 patterns so beautiful, in colors so rich you know they must be hand-pri



Camellia, gold or red predominating



Springtime, predominantly gold, red or orchid



French Poodle, pink, blue, gold or grey predominating

52x52 inches usually 3.50

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Priced especially low for August one in each pattern... to set buffet meals, casual dinners, and... They're lovely for shower and hostess rayon-and-cotton, of excellent quality they're color-fast. Napkins 17x21. Please state second choice of color telephone your order.

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come in, write, or telephone MUrrayhill 9-7000 on purchases over 3.00... our telephone order service opens at 8:30 A. M. Monday... beyond our motor delivery area delivery charge.

LATE CITY Fair and warm to cloudy and warm Temperature Range Today: ...

The New York Times

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5-POWER U. N. HUNT FOR ARMS ACCORD PRESSED BY WEST

Canada's Proposal Supported by U. S., Britain and France—Early Solution Is Aim

SOVIET INVITED TO JOIN

Weighs Bid to Act as Sponsor of Study of Control Plans by Disarmament Commission

Excerpts from statements by Martin and ...

BY THOMAS J. HAMILTON ... UNITED NATIONS ... Canada proposed today that the General Assembly ask the United Nations Disarmament Commission to "seek an acceptable solution of the disarmament problem."

In presenting the proposal, Paul Martin, Canadian Minister of Health and Welfare, said the commission should start work as soon as the Assembly adopted the resolution and that it might be able to report back during the current session.

Under the Canadian resolution, the commission would be asked to reconvene the subcommittee of five powers—the United States, Britain, France, Canada and the Soviet Union—to which the British-French proposals on disarmament and atomic control were submitted in London last June.

James J. Wadsworth, of the United States and Belle Lloyd, British Minister of State, told the Assembly's Political and Security Committee that they were in full agreement with the resolution and wished to act as co-sponsors.

France Also Backed ... Both said they preferred it to a Philippines resolution submitted yesterday, that would have the same responsibility placed on these five powers, but would place them on a subcommittee of the Political and Security Committee.

The subcommittee was instructed to report back by Nov. 15, three weeks before the Assembly is expected to adjourn.

Jules Moch of France also expressed approval of the Canadian resolution and voiced the hope that all five members of the London subcommittee would join in sponsoring it.

Andriy V. Vishinsky of the Soviet Union said that, while his delegation in principle could never act unfavorably on an invitation to co-sponsor a resolution, it would need more time to study it.

The invitation to the Soviet Union to sponsor a Western resolution is the first of its kind since the onset of the "cold war" and it reflects the general hope that the current Soviet disarmament proposals will at last make some progress possible.

The Soviet Union invited new British-French proposals, which marked an important concession by the West, when they were submitted to the London subcommittee last June. Mr. Vishinsky announced Sept. 30 that the Soviet Union had accepted them as a basis for agreement, and the Canadian resolution is careful to hold him to his word.

Soviet Acceptance Cited ... The Disarmament Commission therefore, would be requested to take into account the Anglo-French proposals of 11 June 1954, which have been accepted by the United States, the Soviet Republic as a basis for an international disarmament convention, as well as other proposals within the commission's terms.



DIRECTS NEW GROUP: Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who is charged with investigating operations of Central Intelligence Agency.

DOOLITTLE HEADS INQUIRY INTO CIA

His Investigation a Second Under Way on Intelligence—Clark Directs the Other

By HANCOCK W. WALDWIN ... Two separate investigations of the Government's intelligence activities are now in progress in Washington and elsewhere.

One of them, which never has been announced publicly, is headed by Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, U. S. A. (retired). General Doolittle's group is charged with investigating the secret operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, and was authorized by the White House.

The second investigation, already announced, is that of the Hoover Commission Task Force on Intelligence Activities, headed by Gen. Mark W. Clark, U. S. A. (retired), which was authorized by Congress and authorized in cooperation with the Executive authority. The Hoover Commission group will have its first meeting in Washington on Monday.

The exact scope of the Doolittle investigation and the reasons for its establishment by this group, when the Hoover Commission undertakes a comprehensive survey of all intelligence activities were revealed in a report yesterday.

General Doolittle, who is vice president of the Shell Oil Company, referred questions to the White House and Allen W. Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, would make no comment.

General Doolittle has two or three men, whose names have not been made public, working with him, and his investigation has been under way for some weeks. None of its results are known, and probably none ever will be announced.

Some reports linked the recent arrest of Joseph S. Peterson Jr. with the investigation.

Continued on Page 1, Column 2

PLAN TO TIE SAAR TO BRUSSELS PACT OFFERED IN PARIS

Mendes-France Weighs Idea With Premier of Area—French Ask Concessions

By HAROLD CALLENDER ... PARIS, Oct. 13—A plan to make the Saar territory a prolegomenon of the Brussels Treaty Organization was discussed here today by Pierre Mendes-France, Premier of France, and Johannes Hoffmann, Premier of the Saar.

An agreement between France and West Germany on a politically autonomous status for the Saar is a French precondition to acceptance of the armament of the Bonn Republic, its entry into the North Atlantic alliance and its sovereignty. At present the Saar is a political autonomy economically tied to France.

It was contended here that there also were other preconditions in spite of the nominally unconditional voice of approval the Premier received yesterday from the National Assembly.

Officials considered it likely that M. Mendes-France would seek in the negotiations next week at least two concessions.

One would be approval of his somewhat vague proposal for international control not only of armaments but of their production. This met a cool reception in London. It is expected the Premier will try to keep it alive as a subject of discussion.

Pooling on Arms Sought

M. Mendes-France is understood to have in mind especially a pooling of armament production by the French and Germans and to be studying a plan for the joint ownership of munition plants.

His idea is gradually to bring the armament industries under more than national control by this means, beginning with France and West Germany and later extending the move to Belgium and other Continental countries.

The other concession the Premier was expected to seek was an agreement by the United States to allot its military aid for the Continent to the Brussels organization, as it had promised to allot it to the European Defense Community.

The new organization, then, would divide the aid and thus would acquire an importance it otherwise would not have.

John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, gave a flat negative to this proposal in London. But the United States wants the new defense program to succeed and therefore the hope subsists here that the Brussels group may inherit this privilege, if not others, from the defense community that was to be.

The purpose of this concentration of United States aid was to bolster the defense community as a step toward a European union in this sense. It is considered chiefly a facade to make the aiming of West Germany.

The projected Brussels Treaty Organization will be no European union in this sense. It is considered chiefly a facade to make the aiming of West Germany.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Wilson Expresses Regrets For 'Inept' Dog Remarks



Gov. William G. Stratton, left, of Illinois, greets Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson at dinner in Chicago.

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSON ... CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Charles E. Wilson, the Secretary of Defense, tonight expressed to "the American people" his regrets for what he called his "inept remarks" about dogs and "unemployment."

"I want to say that I am sorry," he told a \$100-a-plate Republican dinner attended by a capacity 1,600 persons.

The Secretary, introduced by Illinois Republican Governor William G. Stratton, who earlier in the day had urged him to cancel his address, jumped right into his explanation of the boiling controversy.

"In the first place," he said, "I admit that I made a mistake—an unfortunate mistake—bringing up those bird dogs at the same time I was talking about people. There are times when my dates swept to victory today on a flood of landslide votes that I seem to be in trouble now."

"The way my remarks were returned E. L. (Bob) Bartlett as distorted by our Left-Wing opponents certainly look terrible in print. I admit that. So right here, right now, I want to say to the American people that I am sorry I made inept remarks which were subject to misinterpretation."

Democrats are triumphantly predicting that once again the voters in the national elections next month will follow the pattern set for the last two score years by Alaska.

With more than half of the vote counted, an analysis of the returns indicated the Democrats would take at least twenty of the seventy-four House seats and at least ten of the sixteen Senate seats, giving them solid control of the Legislature.

The most devastating defeat in the election was handed by Mr. Bartlett, a Democrat, to his Republican opponent, Mrs. Barbara Dimock, an Anchorage housewife. Mrs. Dimock polled 4,806 votes to 12,797 for Mr. Bartlett in incomplete returns.

On the basis of the vote in 144 of the territory's 263 precincts Mr. Bartlett received 73 per cent of the ballots, compared with 56 per cent he polled in the 1952 election.

Only one Republican candidate, incumbent Labor Commissioner Henry Benson, was ahead in the vote for departmental positions in the Territorial Government. Late tallies gave Mr. Benson a slim margin of 8,757 votes to 9,889 for his Democratic opponent, H. J. Lannon.

Some question exists also as to the outcome of the Territorial Treasurer contest with the Democratic candidate, Hugh Wade.

Continued on Page 20, Column 4

U.S. ATTORNEY ASKS JUDGE TO STEP OUT OF LATTIMORE CASE

Rover Calls Youngdahl Biased for Defendant—Charge Termed 'Scandalous'

By LUTHER A. HUNTON ... WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Leo A. Rover, United States Attorney here, accused Federal Judge Luther W. Youngdahl today of personal prejudice in favor of Owen Lattimore and against the Government.

He asked the judge to disqualify himself from presiding at Mr. Lattimore's trial on perjury charges.

The Government, Mr. Rover asserted in an affidavit, could not get a "fair and impartial" trial of the Lattimore case, if Judge Youngdahl presided. He said that the jurist had a "fixed opinion" of the case.

He said that it would be "improper" for him to have any further official connection with the case.

Mr. Lattimore's lawyers called the Rover statements "scandalous." They branded his affidavit as an "attempt to manipulate the administration of justice and an effort to subordinate the judiciary to the prosecuting arm of the Government."

Thurman Arnold, Abe Fortas and Paul A. Porter, as counsel for Mr. Lattimore, filed a motion to dismiss the affidavit. They requested a conference with Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General, to discuss the "grave" implications to our judicial process presented by Mr. Rover's action.

Decision Up to Judge

The Rover affidavit and the dismissal motion were filed in Judge Youngdahl's court. He will decide whether the affidavit sets forth legal ground on which he should disqualify himself.

Some lawyers said that the Government's only recourse if Judge Youngdahl decided to preside would be to make his refusal to disqualify himself one ground for an appeal if it lost the Lattimore case.

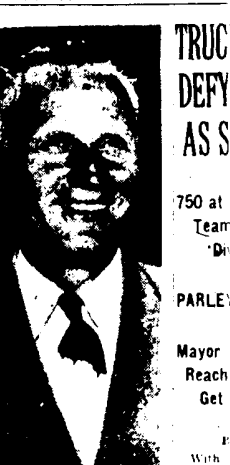
Mr. Lattimore, an expert on Far Eastern affairs, was indicted on Dec. 16, 1952, on charges that he had lied to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee when he denied that he had promoted or sympathized with Communist interests and causes.

On May 2, 1953, Judge Youngdahl, three-Lima Republican Governor of Minnesota who was appointed a Federal District judge by President Truman, threw out as constitutionally vague and indefinite four counts of the seven-count indictment.

Mr. Lattimore was reindicted by a Federal grand jury here last Thursday on two counts that charged he had committed perjury when he denied he ever had been a follower of the Communist line or a promoter of Communist interests.

The Federal Court of Appeals in an 8-to-1 decision reinstated two of the four counts Judge Youngdahl threw out but upheld his dismissal of the "key" charge.

Continued on Page 17, Column 3



ACCUSED OF BIGS: Judge Luther W. Youngdahl, who was asked to disqualify himself from presiding at trial of Owen Lattimore.

STRIKES THREATEN BRITISH ECONOMY

London Dock Walkout, Joined by Other Ports, Is Top Peril—Bus Tie-Up Cripples City

By THOMAS P. RONAN ... LONDON, Oct. 13—Strikes and pending wage claims, symptoms of widespread industrial unrest, are threatening Britain's booming economy, now at the highest level since World War II.

The most serious immediate threat is the strike of dockworkers in the port of London, key funnel for British exports. Nearly 2,500 longshoremen joined the walkout this morning with the result that only one ship in the port, which is second only to New York, was being worked.

Lying idle were 112 vessels. As the strike leaders strove to spread the walkout throughout the nation, 2,000 dockworkers in Southampton began a one-day-down.

The London group, baggage belonging to 300 passengers who boarded the liner Queen Mary today was left on the pier but it is expected to be loaded tomorrow in time for the liner's sailing for New York.

The Queen Mary did not have any cargo problem for she was still carrying goods she was unable to unload at New York because of the recent dock strike there.

In Glasgow and several smaller ports disputes over local problems caused walkouts today but the workers are expected back tomorrow. None of the British ports will handle cargoes diverted from London.

While Londoners were worrying about the dock tie-up nearly 8,000 of their busmen staged a wildcat strike in protest against the introduction of new schedules. During the height of the rush hours this morning more than 1,100 buses, about one-seventh of the fleet, were out of service.

Continued on Page 32, Column 2

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in job and Southampton began a one-day-down.

The p-employer j-guarant-boarded the liner Queen Mary to-day was left on the pier but it is extendi-

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Special to The New York Times
WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 13.—Sir Hartley Shawcross, a member of the British Parliament, asserted today that it would be naive as to think that communism could Nixon was present to the end of a political speech at the Valley Junior College.
Immediately, the switchboards of television stations and news-stand of Western Germany's secret service; the earlier but possibly not related defections of the British diplomats, Guy F. DeLoach.
Money Burgess and Donald D. MacLean; the case of British atomic physicist Dr. Klaus Fuchs now in prison as a traitor; and the amazing network of intrigue, espionage and counter-espionage in the French Government.

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It has a certain cleanliness of taste and after-taste!
25 PROOF Blended Scotch Whisky
The Rouse Co.

DOOLITTLE HEADS INQUIRY INTO C.I.A.
Continued From Page 1
Discharged employes of the Government's ultra-secret communications intelligence unit, the National Security Agency, with the Doolittle investigation, but there was absolutely no substantiation of this and some informed quarters denied there was any connection.
Speculation has been rampant in the intelligence circles that some of the former employes of the agency were wanted by the government in connection with the charter of shipping, under the aegis of the agency, was being investigated.

A 'Game' Squirrel Makes Insurance Policy Pay
ATLANTA, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Georgia's Supreme Court ruled today that squirrels were not vermin.
That, according to the court, was the only question to be decided in the suit by Mrs. Beasly M. Mercer of Grove Point Plantation near Savannah against the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Mrs. Mercer filed a claim for \$179.50 after a squirrel had entered the plantation's "party house" and chewed up a table, broken a lamp, torn up several cushions and a mattress, chewed up two lamp shades and scattered soot from the fireplace over the living room.
The company refused to pay on the ground that it was not liable under the policy for damage caused by vermin.
A Savannah municipal court jury agreed that a squirrel was "a game animal" and awarded Mrs. Mercer the \$179.50 plus \$50 for attorneys' fees. The company appealed to the State Court of Appeals and then to the State Supreme Court.

BRITON DOUBTS GAIN NIXON AUDIENCE PUZZLED IN LEGAL BAN ON REDS
Special to The New York Times.
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Money Burgess and Donald D. MacLean; the case of British atomic physicist Dr. Klaus Fuchs now in prison as a traitor; and the amazing network of intrigue, espionage and counter-espionage in the French Government.

PATROLMAN WINS APPEAL
Split Decision Drops Charges of Coercion in '49 Arrest
Charges of coercion and oppression against former Patrolman William Rudolph in connection with an arrest he made in 1949 were dismissed yesterday by a split decision in Special Sessions Court.
The patrolman had been convicted of the charges in November of that year.
Justice Vincent R. Impellitteri and William A. Farrell granted a writ of habeas corpus to the patrolman by the majority of three to two.
The charges against Mr. Rudolph, 33 years old, of 109-70 200th Street, St. Albans, Queens, arose from the arrest of William Howell, a truck driver. Mr. Howell said he gave the policeman \$40 after having been threatened with a gun.

Hoodlum Flee After Exchange of Shots on West Side
Three detectives exchanged shots last night on the West Side with a fugitive gunman who wanted on a bail-jump charge involving robbery. The hoodlum escaped through a police cordon that covered several blocks.
The detective, acting on a tip that a man they identified as Gene Farmer, 25 years old, sitting in the West Side Bar, at 171 West End Avenue between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets. Farmer was also wanted for questioning about Elmer (Trigger) Burke, the New York gunman who escaped from a jail in Boston last August.
Farmer, who was picked up a little before midnight, broke away from the detectives as he walked through the door, and raced across the street, shooting as he ran. The detectives returned his fire. He disappeared into a building and eluded a house-to-house search.

BAD LOCOMOTIVE DAY
Trains on New Haven and West Shore Lines Are Delayed
Motor trouble in the locomotive of a New York, New Haven and Hartford express train bound from New York to New Haven caused delays on the railroad ranging from five to sixty-five minutes last night.
The train left here at 4:30 P. M. It arrived at New Haven at 7:30, instead of 6:25 P. M. as scheduled. Six other trains that followed were delayed. Service was back to normal by 7 P. M.
A detailed engine on a West Shore Railroad commuter train caused a slight delay to two other New York bound trains during the morning rush hour yesterday. The train that caused the trouble was Number 216 from Dumont to the West Shore Terminal in Weehawken. Service from the tied-up eastbound track was resumed at 9:40 A. M.

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YOU GET ALL THIS: 1. door complete with four expander sides ready to install. 2. two storm glass inserts. 3. 2 aluminum screen inserts. 4. extra heavy kick plate. 5. pneumatic door closer. 6. hurricane-check chain. 7. patented refrigerator type latch.

BRING (OR MAIL) measurements, measure door opening where your screen door usually hangs. Top: 4 in bottom 'B'; side 'C' in side 'D'.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1954

DOOLITTLE ENDS STUDY OF C. I. A.

His Inquiry for the President Centered on the Agency's 'Sensitive' Operations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle has completed a secret check-up on the "sensitive" operations of the Central Intelligence Agency. President Eisenhower's press secretary, James C. Hagerty, said today the retired general, who was one of the air heroes of World War II, "was asked by the President to look at certain phases of the work of the C. I. A. and he has now completed this study."

Mr. Hagerty would not say what phases were covered although, he later described them as "sensitive" or super-secret aspects of the agency's work. He emphasized, however, that General Doolittle's study as a personal representative of the President in no way duplicated or conflicted with the inquiry to be made by a task force of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, headed by former President Hoover.

Since this investigation, scheduled to get under way next week, will concentrate on the organizational set-up of the C. I. A., it was assumed that General Doolittle centered his attention on the agency's undercover intelligence work overseas. The new in-

New Command Is Set Up by Army To Handle U. S. Ground Defense

Continued From Page 1

that he be relieved of the responsibility for overseeing the six armies.

General Dahlquist was appointed to the Regular Army in 1917, following his graduation from officers training camp at Fort Snelling, Minn., as a second lieutenant in the Infantry Reserve. He commanded the Thirty-sixth Infantry Division during World War II in southern France and Germany.

After a tour of post-war duty at the Pentagon as Army Deputy Director of Personnel and Administration, he returned to Europe in 1949 to take command of the First Infantry Division in Germany. In 1951 he took command of V Corps in Germany. He was commanding general of the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., from March, 1953, until he was appointed Chief of Army Field Forces.

Personnel Plan Reported

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UP)—The Defense Department is preparing to ask President Eisenhower to approve a billion-dollar legislative package to improve the status of service men and women and streamline the reserve forces. The Army-Navy-Air Force Journal said today.

The unofficial publication declared that the program for the fiscal year 1955, starting July 1, had at least ten major proposals, including continuation of the

draft act, pay increases for all personnel and \$750,000,000, about double present spending, for sweeping reforms in the Reserve. Among the proposals also, according to The Journal are the following:

• Compulsory service in the Reserve Force by former servicemen and a shifting of emphasis in various Reserve and National Guard activities. Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson has called the present reserve setup a scandal.

• Increase in the pay of cadets at West Point and midshipmen at Annapolis from \$51.13 to \$111.15 a month.

• Revised take-home pay for thousands who receive differentials for flying or other hazardous duties.

• Rehabilitation pay for reserve officers forced off active service.

• "Dislocation" allowances for servicemen assigned to permanent changes in station.

• More military housing and reduced rentals on substandard quarters.

• Improvement in medical care for service families. The Journal predicted that the American Medical Association would fight this and drive for use of civilian doctors and hospitals.

• Survivors' benefits that would put all military personnel under Social Security and equalize the benefits of survivors of those who die on active military duty.

• Amendment of the Code of Military Justice.

The inquiry will be headed by Gen. Marie W. Clarke. Specifically, it was suggested

many of Dr. Otis John, former East German security chief. Dr. John apparently carried many of the Communists.

In this connection, Mr. Hagerty declined to confirm or deny reports that General Doolittle visited West Germany last month and conferred with C. I. A. officers there.

The Clark task force, which is scheduled to hold an organizational meeting here next week, was created after Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, threatened to conduct an investigation of what he termed Communist influences in the intelligence unit.

Mr. McCarthy later had a luncheon meeting with the C. I. A. director, Allen W. Dulles, and the Senate investigation did not materialize.

Speculation that General Doolittle looked into the strange case of Dr. John was prompted in part by the fact that this defection is regarded here now as one of the most glaring intelligence failures in recent years.

So great was the consternation here when Dr. John went over to the Communists on July 20, that the word was passed for a while that he had been "kidnapped." This line was dropped after he appeared at a Communist-sponsored press conference in East Berlin and proclaimed himself a voluntary turncoat.

Dr. John was in a position to know the detailed operations of Western intelligence agencies. His defection was a serious blow to Allied intelligence activities since it was assumed that he was able to give the Communists names of agents working for the West behind the Iron Curtain.

In May and June, just before his defection, Dr. John spent some time in the United States under sponsorship of unidentified U. S. Government agencies.

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Hoover Unit Pushes... OWN INQUIRY OF C.I.A. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Hoover Commission... Organization of the Executive...

It has a certain cleanness of taste and after-taste... BELL'S Special Reserve SCOTCH Whisky... JOHN D... Fifth Ave. at 56th St...

Clies Dempsey-Firpo Fight... Warning that the last two years were only the first round in the fight for the Republican program... General Eisenhower asserted that his Administration had achieved so far a "moderate government" fitted to this country's economic, social and political needs.

Hoover Unit Pushes... OWN INQUIRY OF C.I.A. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Hoover Commission... Organization of the Executive... Mr. Hoover said the inquiry...

Reaction to Slur on Sister... The candidate also was asked about the reaction to his dramatic television address last Sunday in which he declared that the Adelphi Case, mentioned by Bella V. Dodd, former Communist, as a member of Communist-front organizations, was not his sister.

Varsity-Town... ZIP-LINED... RAGLAN TOPPERS... More and more of our customers are trying on these chill-chasers and saying, "This is it!"

OHIO SENATE RACE NEAR PHOTO FINISH... Includes Cleveland, that this election may be determined. The indications are that Senator Burke would probably get about 100,000 votes in Cuyahoga County to overcome the expected Republican lead from downstate areas.

28-STATE WIND-UP SET BY DEMOCRATS... Speeches by Party Leaders, Including 7 by Stevenson, Listed by Committee... WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Democratic National Committee said today party leaders, including state and Congressional officials, would cover twenty-six states in a drive for victory in the Nov. 2 election.

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Varsity-Town... ZIP-LINED... RAGLAN TOPPERS... More and more of our customers are trying on these chill-chasers and saying, "This is it!" For Varsity-Town has styled these masculine-looking tweeds with a smoky-toned zip-in wool luxury liner. Plus comfortable deep armholes for comfort, sweeping body fullness, practical balmacaan collar that can be buttoned up to the chin or left open, and genuine leather buttons that match the tone of the tweeds.

OHIO SENATE RACE NEAR PHOTO FINISH... Includes Cleveland, that this election may be determined. The indications are that Senator Burke would probably get about 100,000 votes in Cuyahoga County to overcome the expected Republican lead from downstate areas.

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WEBER AND HEIL... The new look in shirt... PINK or HELIO worn with your deep tone... Advertisement for clothing featuring a portrait of a man.

'A CREDITABLE JOB' IS VERDICT ON C.I.A. Dutch Say Petersen Gave Data, But They Thought He Had Right

Doolittle Survey, However, Tells President of Areas That Need Improvement

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—The Central Intelligence Agency won "a creditable job" rating today from a special study group acting directly for President Eisenhower.

The group reported, however, that there were "important areas in which the C. I. A. organization, administration and operations can and should be improved."

The agency is aware of these problems and in many cases steps are being taken toward their solution, the group informed the President.

Heading the group was Lieut. James H. Doolittle. Other members were William D. Franke, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Morris Hadley, New York City attorney; and William D. Pawley, former Ambassador to Brazil.

The White House said the group had been asked by the President "to look at certain phases of the work of the C. I. A."

"The President feels that such periodic reviews are conducive to good government and serve to give him an independent appraisal of the activities of the agency," the White House statement explained.

The Doolittle study, it was stated, "does not duplicate the work of the staff of the Hoover Commission under Gen. Mark W. Clark which is particularly studying the overall aspects of the problems of the American and United States land agencies dealing with the aspects of the intelligence."

The group held what General Doolittle called its "first and final meeting" with the President today. Certain recommendations were made. These will not be made public, whether they are joint war effort. The group continued during a number of years after the war and was met on the day of the Netherlands authorities concerned could not but assume the continuation of the study.

With respect to the Central Intelligence Agency in general, we conclude: (a) that its placement in the over-all organization of the Government is proper; (b) that the laws under which it operates are adequate; (c) that the established provisions for financial support are sufficiently flexible to meet its current operational needs; (d) that in spite of the limitations imposed by its relatively short life and rapid expansion it is doing a creditable job; (e) that it is gradually improving its capabilities; and (f) that it is extending care to insure the loyalty of its personnel.

"There are, however, important areas in which the C. I. A. organization, administration and operations can and should be improved. The agency is aware of these problems and in many cases steps are being taken toward their solution. We are made unequivocal demands on problems facing the director and staff of an organization such as C. I. A. and appreciate the sincere efforts being made to solve them.

"In an attempt to be constructive and in the hope that we may be helpful, we have made certain recommendations to the President."

Sing Sing Guard Dismissed

Special to The New York Times
OSSING, N. Y., Oct. 19—Harold Alpert, 45 years old, a ten-year Sing Sing Prison guard dismissed today. He has been under suspension since March 1953.

Alpert was dismissed after a 16-month investigation of his alleged snuggling \$250 in contraband into the prison for an inmate.

Continued From Page 1
The United States government, Mr. Petersen said, had the advantage of a "closed" system. The charge of espionage was a violation of Section 8 of the Espionage Law passed in 1950. It is a crime to disclose information which is in the possession of the United States government, its employees or contractors, or to communicate such information to a foreign power.

Mr. Petersen said he had given the Dutch government information which was not in the possession of the United States government. He said he had given the Dutch government information which was not in the possession of the United States government. He said he had given the Dutch government information which was not in the possession of the United States government.

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COLLEGE LIBRARIAN, CALLED RED, RESIGNS

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 19—The resignation of a college librarian, called a "red" by a newspaper, was announced today. The librarian, Theodore E. Norton, resigned from his position at the University of Pennsylvania.

Kefauver 'Unlikely' to Run

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 19—Sen. W. W. Kefauver said today he was "unlikely" to run for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1960.

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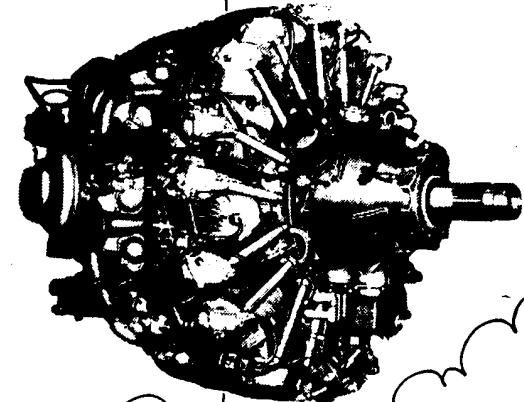
costume... the smartest from now on • wear the fitted look—remove it and you have a mood • designed for a very soft to such fine details as hand-drayon peau de soie in red, 12 to 20 • famous 5th floor



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And these operating costs will go still lower! Current maintenance costs for this still relatively new engine type account for 3.3¢ per revenue ton mile. As experience and time are built up in engine maintenance routines, this figure will fall, providing still greater savings to airline operators.

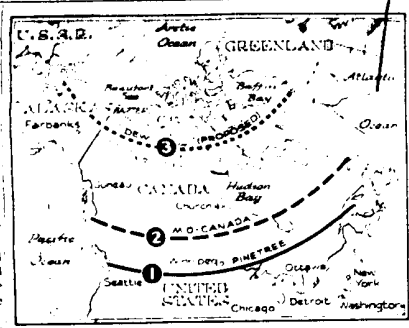
Curtiss-Wright extends its appreciation to the following major airlines, whose selection of the Turbo Compound has opened a new era of economical, high-speed transportation over routes around the world.

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GUARDING THE APPROACHES: To supplement the Pines line (1) and Mid-Canada (2) radar lines, the United States and Canada will build the Dew Line (3) in the Far North. Sea and air watches also will guard the continental coasts.

U. S. WILL FINANCE GEN. TAYLOR TAKES NEW ASIA COMMAND

TOKYO, Saturday, Nov. 20 (AP) — Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, World War II commander of the 101st Airborne Division, took over today command of all United States ground forces in Japan, Korea and Okinawa at special ceremonies at Camp Zama, Gen. Taylor's headquarters in the United States and United Nations Far East command in chief.

General Taylor's new command was formed through a merger of the headquarters of the United States Army Forces Far East and the Eighth Army in Korea, which he had commanded since 1953. The change is one of the key moves in a streamlining of United States military commands in the Pacific.

\$85,228 FOR LANDSCAPING State to Pay for 3-Mile Work on Saw Mill River Parkway

Special to The New York Times MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Nov. 19 — The new three-mile stretch of the Saw Mill River Parkway between Mount Kisco and Bedford Hills will be landscaped by the state at a cost of \$85,228. A low bid in that amount was submitted today by the Circle Construction Corporation of White Plains. A contract to be awarded in a few days will call for completion of the work by June 15.

708 DONATE BLOOD IN DAY Telephone Company and City College Give to Red Cross

A total of 708 pints of blood was donated to the New York Regional Red Cross Blood Program on Thursday. Included were 253 pints given by the New York Telephone Company, 140 West Street, on the second of a two-day, 439-pint collection, and 189 pints donated at City College, 139th Street and Convent Avenue, on the first day of a two-day collection.

Crime Investigator Sentenced in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19 (AP) — Aaron Kohn, crime investigator, was sentenced today to pay a \$100 fine and serve ten days in Orleans Parish Prison for refusing to tell a grand jury the names and addresses of confidential informants of the Criminal District Judge Bernard J. Cooke.

Ottawa Names New Trade Aide

OTTAWA, Nov. 19 (Canadian Press) — Rudolph Duder, 42, of St. John's, Nfld., was named today as the new trade aide.

'TOUGH' APPROACH TO REDS IS URGED

Gen. Clark Says Russians Are Doing Too Well at Cold War to Risk a Shooting One

A "tough" approach to communism is the best way to prevent another world war, Gen. Mark W. Clark former Far Eastern Commander declared yesterday. He described Russia and the Communist satellite nations as "hungry, voracious beasts," but asserted, "I don't think you could drag the Soviet Union into a shooting war. The Russians are doing too well at the cold war they've been waging."

General Clark, who signed the Korean armistice last year, in his address to the United Nations spoke before the closing session of the thirty-second annual meeting of the Association of Governing Boards of State Universities and Allied Institutions at the Roosevelt Hotel. General Clark is now president of the Citadel, the military college of South Carolina.

Three thousand United Nations soldiers captured in Korea, including 1,000 Americans he said are being held as "hostages" by the Communists. These prisoners he charged, will be used to bargain with us at some future time perhaps to get a seat for Red China in the United Nations.

General Clark warned that the prestige of the United States is getting "lower and lower in Europe and Asia." He said it was "high time" this country gave more thought to the material Western Hemisphere because "we may have to stand alone against communism."

See Communists Cautious

In urging a tough approach to communism, General Clark declared, "We must be strong, we must be determined, we must be unafraid." The Communists, he added, would "stop, look and listen" if this country acted "toughly."

2 U.S. Pilots Killed in England

IPSWICH, England, Nov. 19 (AP) — Two United States Air Force pilots, practicing instrument landings, were killed today when their F-86 Sabrejet fighter jet crashed ten miles south of the leading Moslem party over here. The two were part of a squadron of four United States jets on a training flight. The faction in many quarters with the worsening economic situation.

Life Grows Longer

Life expectancy of the average American today who survives infancy is about 71 years, compared to the average span of 49 years in 1900.

A person who reaches 50 can expect to live 21, at least. This means that longevity in little more than a half-century runs parallel to the quantitative and qualitative rise of American hospitals.

These hospitals have helped develop, test and apply the new "wonder" drugs. At the same time, experience has taught more efficient methods of caring for the sick and much faster convalescence is now routine. Surgical equipment and methods are constantly being improved.

The research and other facilities which have enabled the hospital to help lengthen life span cost money which cannot be placed on an individual's hospital bill. To help offset such public-service deficits, the United Hospital Fund has set its seventy-fifth anniversary campaign goal at \$3,500,000.

Denies Will Honor Churchill

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Nov. 19 — Every Copenhagen newspaper today carried an appeal to the Danish people to contribute to a public collection resulting from squabbles within the ranks of pro-Government forces. Three Ministers belonging to the nationalist Greater Danish party resigned, but one has already returned in a shift from the Communications to the Economics Ministry.

CABINET CENSURE ASKED IN JAKARTA

Indonesian Opposition Seeks to Show Red Vote Keeps Government in Power

By TILLMAN DURBIN Special to The New York Times JAKARTA, Indonesia, Nov. 19 (AP) — Opposition leaders in Parliament today presented a motion of nonconfidence in the reorganized Indonesian Cabinet.

They say they do not expect to win a majority vote and over-throw the Government. However, they believe a censure motion will show the Communist vote to be the margin that keeps the Government in office. To demonstrate this is their chief aim, they said.

In their motion, the opposition leaders contend that the recent addition of new members to the Cabinet and the shifting of others represent the formation of a new Government. It is argued that the new Cabinet should be tested in the Assembly.

The motion maintains also that replacement of the Economic Minister amounts to a tacit admission of deficiencies in the Government's handling of economic affairs. It appeared unlikely that the motion would come to an early vote. Some Parliamentary quarters said action on it might even be delayed until after the year-end recess which is due in eight days and that this would mean postponement until January.

BURKE SEEKS RECOUNT MANILA AND TOKYO SLATE NEW TALKS

Ohio Democrat Hopes to Upset Official Tally on Senate

Senator Burke believes that a recount will show that he still has the lead. After several postponements, the Philippines and the Republic of Indonesia announced today that new negotiations would start. From Hamilton County precincts.

Senator Burke also plans to pay for a recount in parts of Mahoning, Stark and Franklin Counties. The motion maintains also that replacement of the Economic Minister amounts to a tacit admission of deficiencies in the Government's handling of economic affairs.

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Can Histories Collected

Since Dec. 6 the fund has been having case histories collected by Washington lawyers, led by the Adam Yarmolinsky, former law clerk for Supreme Court Justice Stanley Reed. This fact-finding study is to take six months and to describe 100 to 200 Federal and industrial cases on a country-wide basis.

Without identifying the persons by name, the cases cover charges, summaries of procedures and hearing disposition and law.

In Washington, it was reported that Mr. Yarmolinsky was en-
gaged in a nationwide recruit-
ment for part-time interviewers
who would question attorneys
with experience in loyalty-se-

public weight, Mr. Klota said
The operation of these pro-
grams has been widely criticized
It is argued that they do not yet
provide adequate protection to
Washington lawyers, led by the
Adam Yarmolinsky, former law
clerk for Supreme Court Justice
Stanley Reed. This fact-finding
study is to take six months and
to describe 100 to 200 Federal
and industrial cases on a coun-
try-wide basis.

The American Association for
the Advancement of Science has
recently called for a revision of
the security system. The particu-
lar comments on possible para-
changes in methods. An effort is
to be made to point out any pat-
tern and possibly questions
recommended changes in the ad-
ministration of the security pro-
grams in the conference on the
City of New York Fund, Inc., a
committee designed to receive
grants in addition to the \$250,
000 the fund already had.

Mr. Fary indicated yesterday
that the association should
have money, additional
grants might be made.

getting a chairman to
head the commission that would
start without preliminary in-
stallations. Richard M.
Wobeser, fund counsel, who re-
turned last June as president of
the association, proved to be a
sponsor of a committee to be
geographic areas and
Klota to mail reports
by Hudson
On Nov. 18, the fund
granted \$100,000 to the
City of New York Fund, Inc., a
committee designed to receive
grants in addition to the \$250,
000 the fund already had.

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tensely dry—delectably smooth.

How you drink Puerto Rican rum is up to you.
It makes a terrific drink straight, on the rocks
with a twist of lemon, or in a highball glass
with a splash of your favorite mixer.

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Rican rum—all dry, all smooth, and each subtly
different. To find your favorite, it's a good idea to
try several. As a suggestion, an excellent Puerto
Rican rum is Don Q.



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THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1954

**MISSISSIPPI BACKS
SEPARATE SCHOOLS**

**Voters Support Amendment
Aimed to Bypass Supreme
Court Segregation Ban**

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 21 (AP)—Mississippi voters today approved by apparently more than two to one a constitutional amendment designed to continue school segregation.

Returns from 1,140 of 1,235 precincts gave \$1,940 votes for the amendment and 38,008 against. The precincts counted were from all parts of the state and included both city and rural areas.

The amendment, similar to those approved already by Georgia and South Carolina, would give the legislature standing by authority to abolish the public school system and subsidize private schools to continue separate Negro and white school systems.

It was designed to bypass the United States Supreme Court ruling banning segregation in public schools.

Voter interest in Mississippi was light over most of the state, except where the few local elections sparked the voting.

Gov. Hugh White today announced predicted victory for the amendment he has supported.

ber of the Legal Educa

**TWO DIE IN PLANE CRASH
Engineer and Pilot Are Killed
Near York, Pa.**

YORK, Pa., Dec. 21 (AP)—Harold Uhrich, 42 years old, a mechanical engineer and his pilot, Edward Lubischer, 40, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J., were killed today when their plane crashed and exploded.

The state police said the plane crashed in a field six miles from York. Wreckage was scattered over a wide area.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority, which began an immediate investigation, said there appeared to be no evidence of an attempted forced landing.

Mr. Uhrich was an engineer for the B. Morgan Smith Company of York and was on his way to Washington to consult with Navy representatives on a contract for the production of adjustable propellers. Mr. Lubischer, a World War II pilot, was manager for the air transport department of the company and was in charge of its two planes.

DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDS!

**U. S. NEGROES BEAT
RED REVOLT PLANS**

Continued From Page 1

can Negroes began to see that they were being "betrayed" by the Reds.

While Communists appeared to be wholeheartedly fighting for the Negro, the report contended, the "Negro cause" was tossed overboard where it conflicted with the Red party line.

Negroes Bow Betrayal

The report quoted testimony given through years by Negroes who had been Communists and had played the Red game until they sensed "betrayal" of their race in a program to employ it as a means to an end.

"Testimony and records... establish beyond any doubt," the report said, "that the work of documents from Government departments and agencies... one of the greatest deterrents to recognition and realization of the legitimate aspirations of the American Negro. In this, as in many fields, the efforts of the

Communists have done much to negate the efforts of sincere students and workers who have tried zealously to cope with the social and economic problems in this field.

"The committee can only conclude that the vast majority of Americans of the Negro race have consistently spurned the blandishments and treacherous promises offered them by the Communist conspirators. The committee hopes that the detailed exposure of the true Communist aims and tactics in relation to the Negro people will serve even further to reduce the extremely limited and temporary Negro support which the Communists have obtained by subterfuge."

In another committee development, looking to the incoming Democratic-controlled House, Representative Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, who will be the chairman, said he would disburse what he would disburse to the investigator who took secret reports of documents from Government departments and agencies.

He appeared to refer especially to former Capt. Rea Van Folson, who resigned from the Air Force in this, as in November, and was employed within twenty-four hours of the

commitment was reported by Van Folson, who was reported to have delivered a paper to the House in the Air Force Intelligence Service, the circumstances of his separation from the Air Force have been a "no comment" matter.

Without referring to Mr. Van Folson, Representative Walter said: "I will see to it that only legitimate channels are utilized for information from Government agencies. Surveilling methods of pilfering files will not be tolerated by the committee."

Mr. Walter added, however, that he was announcing only a general principle with no reference to any specific case.

Clark to Meet McCarthy
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—Gen. Mark W. Clark plans to meet with Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, next month to learn what evidence Mr. McCarthy might have that Communists have slipped into the Central Intelligence Agency.

General Clark, now retired and president of the Citadel, military school in Charleston, S. C., needs a six-man team assigned to investigate the Government's intelligence network. He is reportedly authoritatively to be ready to accept any aid that Mr. McCarthy or others might be able to provide.

Mr. McCarthy offered last July information to General Clark to support his charges that the C. I. A. had been penetrated by Communists.

Allen Dulles, head of the agency, had denounced Mr. McCarthy's accusations as false. Last summer he invited Mr. McCarthy to turn over any information on possible subversives in his agency but said he had received no answer.

F. H. A. Merr Reprimanded
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration said today that three F. H. A. officials at Des Moines, Iowa, had been reprimanded for "acceptance of gratuities."

The F. H. A. said Harold E. McBride, assistant director of the Des Moines office, also had been reprimanded for permitting them to accept gratuities. The officials were Carl C. White, Lewis Demarco and Charles O. Lamond.

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NYT 1/15/55 p 7

CONGRESS IS ASKED TO SUPERVISE C.I.A.

Mansfield Offers Resolution for a Joint Committee—Scores Super-Secrecy

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Senator Mike Mansfield introduced a resolution today to authorize creation of a joint Congressional committee to supervise activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Montana Democrat told the Senate, in effect, that the super-secret C. I. A. was too super-secret for him. Thirty-two cosponsors of the resolution apparently agreed.

The Mansfield resolution, which would have to be approved by both houses of Congress before it could take effect, would establish a twelve-man committee, six from each house. Its jurisdiction over C. I. A. would parallel that which the Joint Atomic Energy Committee exercises over the Atomic Energy Commission.

The committee would be charged with making "continuing studies" of the agency, which would be directed to keep the committee "fully and currently informed" on its activities. The committee would be empowered to hold hearings, either public or private, as it deemed advisable, on the agency's operations.

"As it is now . . . C. I. A. is freed from practically every ordinary form of Congressional check," Senator Mansfield said. "Control of its expenditures is exempted from the provisions of law which prevent financial abuses in other government agencies. Each year only a handful of members in each house see the appropriation figures. There is no regular, methodical review of this agency, other than a briefing which is supplied to a few members of selected sub-committees."

The Senator said he agreed that complete secrecy of operations was necessary.

"However," he said, "there is a profound difference between an essential degree of secrecy to achieve a specific purpose and secrecy for the mere sake of secrecy. Once secrecy becomes sacrosanct, it invites abuse. If we accept this idea of secrecy for secrecy's sake we will have no way of knowing whether we have a fine intelligence service or a very poor one."

Until a joint committee is established, the Senator added, "there will be no way of knowing what serious flaws in the Central Intelligence Agency may be covered by the curtain of secrecy in which it is shrouded."

C. I. A. Identifies Itself

Meanwhile, the agency itself took two small steps toward lifting the curtain of secrecy it has always maintained in Washington: It put up a sign reading

Snow Silences Big Ben For More Than 5 Hours



Associated Press

Years ago a camera man, perhaps with prescience, shot Big Ben at 3:25. He missed yesterday's freeze by only one minute and twelve hours.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 14—Europe's cold spell stopped the clock today—the clock with the most personality and the farthest heard voice in the world, Big Ben.

Early this morning drifting snow on the levels of Parliament tower became too much for the 200-pound minute hand on the face of Big Ben that faces the Thames and it stopped at 3:24.05. Clockmakers did not get the clock started until 8:52, too late for the chimes to be heard in the early morning news programs of the British Broadcasting Corporation, which always uses Big Ben "live."

A slight thaw today turned the snow blanket over southern England into slush and sent river levels up to the flood level. In the north, temperatures as low as 6 degrees above zero glazed highways and abandoned trucks and cars lined them in places.

The London airport had one of the worst tie-ups of the

2 MORE FARM AIDES CHECKED AS RISKS

Agriculture Department Won't Discuss Cases of Attaches—Leak Is Criticized

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—At least two more agricultural attachés are being scrutinized by the Department of Agriculture under security and technical requirements standards.

New security checks have been in progress on all attachés. The two in question are being held up for further information despite previous clearances under President Eisenhower's Executive Order of 1953. The two attachés had been cleared by the State Department, from where they were transferred to the Agriculture Department under new legislation.

The Agriculture Department said it had accepted as attachés thirty men who had been shifted from the State Department. It said, however, that of the fifty-four whose jobs were transferred from the State to the Agriculture Department, twelve had decided to remain with the State Department and that seven or eight still were undecided whether to transfer. This leaves four or five whose status remained in doubt.

It was reported that like Wolf Ladejinsky, whom the Agriculture Department labeled a security risk, the two men had failed to meet the requirement that attachés should be native Americans with a background in American agriculture.

The names of the men have been withheld by the sources familiar with the checks until, as one said, "We see which way the wind blows."

Johnston Plans Hearings

Meanwhile, Mr. Ladejinsky, Russian-born Far Eastern agricultural specialist, remained in Washington pending the outcome of talks between Harold E. Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, and Senator Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina Democrat.

Senator Johnston has asked that Mr. Ladejinsky, who has a complete security clearance from F. O. A., remain in Washington to testify at Senate Civil Service Committee hearings on the Administration's security program. Senator Johnston's committee chairman, and Mr. Stassen will confer early next week on the matter.

William A. Lodwick, Administrator of the Agriculture Department's Foreign Agriculture Service, declined to say whether the department had held up more than two of the attachés pending

McCarthy Is Silenced in Senate As He Attacks the Demo

Continued From Page 1

help thinking about the man who made speeches against liquor and then got drunk every night."

Senator McCarthy said he thought the case of Representative Martin Dies, Democrat of Texas, supported his misgivings. Mr. Dies, first chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives, retired from public life for several years and then returned to Congress as Representative at Large. He applied this year for membership on the Un-American Activities Committee but was nixed out by Representative Edwin E. Willis, Democrat of Louisiana, who had seniority.

"The leadership of the Democratic party said 'We don't put you on that committee,' because they knew Martin Dies wouldn't trifle with Communists," Senator McCarthy declared. "It was part of the continued attempt to break Martin Dies."

Senator Daniel, taking the floor in defense of his party, said he was more hopeful than Senator McCarthy that vigorous investigations would continue. He objected to the Wisconsin Senator's blanket indictment of the party.

Resolution a 'Gesture'

Senator McCarthy rejoined that he was not criticizing Senator Daniel. He said, however, that Senator Daniel and others like him did not "control" the Democratic party and he termed the resolution a "polite gesture," a "pious resolution."

"Some who voted for it were trying to get the dirt off their hands," he declared. It was at this point that Senator Long piled him out of order the first time and required him to resume his seat. This brought Senator Walker roaring to his feet to move that Senator McCarthy be permitted to "continue in order," as the Senate rules provide.

When the motion was put, Senator Walker and Senator William E. Jenner, Republican of Indiana, bellowed, "Aye!" No other audible comment was heard from the handful of Republicans and Democrats in attendance at the time.

Enough 'Silliness'

Senator McCarthy then remarked bitterly that Senator Long had not objected last fall during the censure debate "when I was accused of everything except murdering my own grand mother." Senator Walker chimed in that Senator Long had not been so concerned about the rules "during the terrible tragedy we had here in the Senate a couple of months ago."

"We've had enough silliness in this body," Senator Walker declared. Senator Thomas C. Kuchel, Republican of California, who voted



Senator Russell

but after a moment ter of it and permit McCarthy to continue

He said, however, thought the time had we ought not to indulge in personal animadversion ate floor no matter subject is."

No Halos, H

Senator McCarthy that "no halos au thrones."

"I am fully an convinced," he cried, are those who sign ture who are not digging out Comr are only interested stench from their mud from their

It was then that ordered him to be but he already sat

Later Senator I that his orders v the Senate rules. Carthy bobbed up he was "getting n disturbed by the halo surrounds th.

The debate ended jibe by Senator M Democratic party should say 'the T



bers of selected sub-committees... The... Declassified and Approved For Release... "However," he said, "there is a profound difference between an essential degree of secrecy to achieve a specific purpose and secrecy for the mere sake of secrecy. Once secrecy becomes sacrosanct, it invites abuse. If we accept this idea of secrecy for secrecy's sake we will have no way of knowing whether we have a fine intelligence service or a very poor one."

Until a joint committee is established, the Senator added, "there will be no way of knowing what serious flaws in the Central Intelligence Agency may be covered by the curtain of secrecy in which it is shrouded."

C. I. A. Identifies Itself

Meanwhile, the agency itself took two small steps toward lifting the curtain of secrecy it has always maintained in Washington: It put up a sign reading "Central Intelligence Agency" outside its headquarters, and it directed its telephone operators to come right out boldly and say, "Central Intelligence Agency" when somebody calls up.

The operators used to remark discreetly, "Executive 3-6115," which puzzled everybody who didn't take time to look it up.

Co-sponsors of the bill were:

- Democrats: Senators Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, Price Daniel of Texas, Samuel J. Ervin of North Carolina, J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, Walter F. George of Georgia, Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, Lister Hill of Alabama, Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Henry M. Jackson of Washington, Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Patrick J. McNamara of Michigan, James E. Murray of Montana, Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia, Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon, John O. Pastore of Rhode Island, George A. Smathers of Florida, and John J. Sparkman of Alabama.

- Republicans: Senators Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming, J. Glenn Beall of Maryland, Homer E. Capehart of Indiana, Norris Cotton of New Hampshire, James E. Duff of Pennsylvania, Ralph E. Flanders of Vermont, William Langer of North Dakota, George W. Malone of Nevada, Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, Frederick G. Payne of Maine, Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, Herman Welker of Idaho and Milton R. Young of North Dakota.

Independent: Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon.

McCarthy Bees Clark WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Senator Joseph R. McCarthy said today he had given Gen. Mark W. Clark information today on "alleged communism and corruption" in the Central Intelligence Agency.

General Clark, who retired from the Army after serving as United Nations Commander in Korea, is chairman of a "task force" named by the Hoover commission on the organization of the Executive Branch of the Government last year to study the C. I. A.

Senator McCarthy, twice headed off from conducting his own investigation of C. I. A., said he had furnished General Clark "some of the names we had, and some of the leads."

Senator McCarthy said the information he had given General Clark was from his personal files and not from the files of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, of which he was chairman for two years.

Pro America Unit Quits, Assails Nonpartisan View

Early this morning drifting snow on the levels of Parliament tower became too much for the 200-pound minute hand on the face of Big Ben that faces the Thames and it stopped at 3:24:05. Clockmakers did not get the clock started until 8:52, too late for the chimes to be heard in the early morning news programs of the British Broadcasting Corporation, which always uses Big Ben "live."

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The London airport had one of the worst tie-ups of the winter.

FREED MAN COMING HOME

American Released by Soviet Leaves Berlin by Plane

BERLIN, Jan. 14 (AP)—John M. Noble of Detroit, released last week by the Russians after nine and a half years of Soviet captivity, left for home today clutching a book on the Soviet Union.

He was wearing a brand new gray gabardine suit from the United States Army post exchange here and a white shirt—his first in many years—as he boarded a plane for New York.

"It's wonderful to be going home," he said as he kissed his aunt, Frau Charlotte Lillig-Gerdling.

She is a German dentist who lives only a few blocks from the United States Army hospital in which Mr. Noble underwent observation after his release here last Saturday.

The book on Russia was purchased for Mr. Noble by a United States official at an airport bookstore when Mr. Noble indicated an interest in its title: "The Dynamics of Soviet Society." The official said it contained a chapter on Soviet slave labor camps.

REDS' REQUEST DENIED

Court Refuses a Rehearing on Party Registration

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The Communist party today was denied its request for a rehearing on the ruling that the party was a Communist-action organization required by the Internal Security Act to register with the Attorney General.

The Federal Court of Appeals upheld the constitutionality of the act in a 2-to-1 decision on Dec. 23. Today's order was by the full court, with a notation that Judge Charles Fahy did not participate.

It was expected that the Supreme Court now would be asked to review the decision of the Court of Appeals. The Communists contend that the law violates their constitutional rights of freedom of speech and assembly.

The law requires that the Communist-action or Communist-front organizations, after a finding by the Subversive Activities Control Board, shall register with the Attorney General the names of all members and officers and file annual reports on financial receipts and disbursements.

STRIKE BACKING SOUGHT

Johnston Plans Hearings

Meanwhile, Mr. Ladejinsky, Russian-born Far Eastern agricultural specialist, remained in Washington pending the outcome of talks between Harold E. Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, and Senator Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina Democrat.

Senator Johnston has asked that Mr. Ladejinsky, who has a complete security clearance from F. O. A., remain in Washington to testify at Senate Civil Service Committee hearings on the Administration's security program.

Senator Johnston, committee chairman, and Mr. Stassen will confer early next week on the matter.

William A. Lodwick, Administrator of the Agriculture Department's Foreign Agriculture Service, declined to say whether the department had held up more than two of the attachés pending additional checks.

He declined to confirm that there were two attachés involved. Asked if there were more than two, he replied, "I don't know of any."

He said he "just wasn't going to answer any questions" about the attachés because "I'm trying to build up the esprit de corps of these men."

He said he believed that whoever had revealed to newsmen information on security checks and other information had made a mistake in doing so and that until each case was completely settled there should be no public information.

As the new attaché problem came to light, a high Government official said that President Eisenhower had directed the Internal Security Division of the Justice Department to settle all legal questions in security cases when more than one agency was involved.

Criticism Heard in Congress

This order, he said, was issued after the Ladejinsky case erupted, in an effort to prevent a repetition. Mr. Ladejinsky was cleared by the State Department last spring but Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson took an opposite view. This brought the White House into the case and it directed the F. O. A. to hire Mr. Ladejinsky.

The Justice Department unit, however, will not undertake to recommend any changes in the President's executive order on security. While the Justice Division, under Assistant Attorney General William G. Tompkins and will counsel department and agencies, the heads of each Government agency still will be the final arbiter and may reach different conclusions on individual cases.

Meanwhile, rumblings are being heard in Congress on the appointment of the agricultural attachés. Some members of the bipartisan farm bloc have voiced complaints that the attachés were subject to political appointment.

A report on his trip to Europe last October by representative Jamie L. Whitten, Democrat of Mississippi, mentioned this factor although he confined it to older career attachés. These, he said, were reluctant to give up their permanent status with the career Foreign Service of the State Department because of the political complexion of the new posts.

Concern also was expressed by some members who said that the Department of Agriculture's plan to increase the number of

When the motion was put, Senator Welker and Senator William E. Jenner, Republican of Indiana, bellowed, "Aye!" No other audible comment was heard from the handful of Republicans and Democrats in attendance at the time.

Enough 'Silliness'

Senator McCarthy then remarked bitterly that Senator Long had not objected last fall during the censure debate "when I was accused of everything except murdering my own grandmother." Senator Welker chimed in that Senator Long had not been so concerned about the rules "during the terrible tragedy we had here in the Senate a couple of months ago."

"We've had enough silliness in this body," Senator Welker, declared.

Senator Thomas C. Kuchel, Republican of California, who voted last December against the resolution to condemn Senator McCarthy, rose to say that "as a Republican and one who respects the dignity of the Senate," he wished to congratulate Senator Long for ordering Senator McCarthy to take his seat.

Senator McCarthy retorted that he appreciated "this outburst of righteous indignation." Senator Kuchel demanded that he be ordered to take his seat again.

Strategic Metals Unit Set Up

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Interior Secretary Douglas McKay announced today the establishment of the Office of Minerals Mobilization. It will be responsible for adequate supplies of strategic metals and minerals. Mr. McKay said the office, under his department, would be headed by Felix E. Wormser, Assistant Secretary for Minerals Resources.

Swiss Expel Czech Attaché

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Switzerland disclosed today that she had expelled the military attaché of Communist Czechoslovakia, Lieut. Col. Ludvik Sochar, for espionage activities. A communiqué charged that competent Swiss authorities had established that Colonel Sochar recruited paid spies under an alias.

Today's Concert Highlights

Footlight Favorites, 2:05 P. M. Featuring selections from The Yeomen of the Guard, The Merry Widow, Roberta, Face the Music and Call Me Madam.

WQXR String Quartet, 7:05 P. M. Binaural Broadcast Participating Artists: Harry Gluckman, Hugo Fiorato, Jack Brauerstein and Harvey Shapiro with Jascha Zayde, guest pianist. Quartet is A. Op. 32, No. 4. Boccherini

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sensitive as he is to the values of family life, will give attention to the persuasive arguments presented by the Citizens Committee on Children.

C. I. A. "WATCHDOG"

The secret eyes and ears of the Federal Government, otherwise known as the Central Intelligence Agency, have been receiving an unusual amount of serious attention lately. A special Presidential appointed group headed by Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle (ret.) made a confidential survey of certain aspects of the C. I. A. last fall, and reported that the organization was doing "a creditable job" but that some changes were needed. An entirely distinct and possibly more far-reaching inquiry has been proceeding for some time now under direction of Gen. Mark W. Clark on behalf of the Hoover Commission.

Meanwhile, Senator Mansfield of Montana, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, has renewed his long-standing demand for closer Congressional liaison with the C. I. A. through establishment of a joint committee on intelligence, somewhat comparable to the existing Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. In introducing his resolution with the support of more than thirty Senators of both parties, Senator Mansfield fully recognizes the obvious need for secrecy regarding intelligence operations; but he makes the point that "once secrecy becomes sacrosanct it invites abuse," and under present conditions the C. I. A. is "freed from practically every form of Congressional check." A secret intelligence agency with so wide a field of operations as the C. I. A. is inevitably an instrument of great power; and it seems to us that Congress has a broad responsibility for it that should not be avoided. Of course this is not to say that detailed direction of the C. I. A. is within the province of Congress; but it is to say that there is a place for a small and highly discreet Congressional body, aware of what is going on in this sensitive area, that can deeply affect the foreign relations of the United States.

Furthermore, the formation of a joint Congressional committee on intelligence affairs should do much to improve the relations between C. I. A. and Congress and to reduce the suspicion that the latter body inherently has for the former. As Mr. Mansfield says, it would safeguard as well as supervise the C. I. A., and it would give to C. I. A. officials, now "defenseless against criticism because their lips are sealed," a Congressional channel to which they would have ready access. Some years ago a Hoover Commission task force recommended a Congressional "watchdog" committee for C. I. A. Its establishment would in our opinion be of benefit to Congress and C. I. A. alike.

MR. KHRUSHCHEV WINS

The great Kremlin debate of recent months on economic policy appears to be over, with Nikita S. Khrushchev the clear victor. Anastas I. Mikoyan is the chief loser. At issue in this debate was whether the promises of a rapidly rising standard of living made by Premier Malenkov in 1953

guilty or causing mainly no economist of standing has done so, and many have there been who have studied the business cycle. If there is to be another Government investigation of mergers and the anti-trust laws we hope it won't be made by those who have dreamed up such a fantasy. And anyway, why start another one before Congress and the public have had a chance to read the thoroughgoing study of this whole subject by the outstandingly able committee appointed by Attorney General Brownell? It is scheduled for release next month. We suggest that the first copies of the press go to Senator Langer and his subcommittee.

26 Jan 55

TEACH OR WASH CARS!

We welcome Mayor Wagner's announcement that a salary rise is in the making for New York City's public school teachers. But before the Mayor and the Board of Estimate make up their minds too firmly on the size of this increase we hope they will take the trouble to sound out the opinion of responsible citizens, including business men and others interested in education.

It happened that, in the same issue of this newspaper that carried the news of the Mayor's decision, a news story appeared about a threatened strike in Manhattan and Bronx garages. Wages of employes in these garages are now \$65.99 a week for floor men and \$72.35 for washers. The union is asking a 10-cent-an-hour increase and other benefits. A starting teacher with a college degree gets \$66 a week in New York's public schools, or less than a car washer.

A starting teacher, with a college education and other professional training, but not yet a master's degree, gets \$18 less per week than a starting Sanitation Department worker who sweeps streets, drives a truck or loads garbage. The Sanitation man's pay starts at \$84 a week.

Take-home pay for the beginning unmarried teacher can be as little as \$2,417 a year, or \$46 a week, after federal tax and pension deductions. The United States Labor Department has just reported that in December the average factory worker with no dependents had take-home pay of \$61.36 a week after deductions.

We contend that there is something wrong with society's scale of values when this situation exists, and that it calls for correction.

EXPERT TESTIMONY

The House Ways and Means Committee, now considering "H.R. 1," the bill to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, had before it yesterday a highly competent witness in the person of Daniel W. Bell, former Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Bell brought out clearly how much more important international trade is today as a contribution to industrial activity and living standards than it was twenty years ago. World exports in 1934, he noted, totaled \$18 billions; today the corresponding figure is \$76 billions. Part of this change has been the result of inflation, but "more than half" represents a larger volume of goods moving in world markets.

The world, as Mr. Bell pointed out, is doing a great deal more "because

ploding things phony and brain is just as refreshing and frightening.

The award for "The Measure of Man" is particularly gratifying. In this book Mr. Krutch has sized up modern man in terms of the big questions. What are we made of? What are we here for? What is being done to us? Or, better, what are we doing to ourselves? Mr. Krutch doesn't give us all the big answers to these questions, not because he lacks the facility to persuade, but because the severe honesty of his thinking allows him to go only so far. But corollary answers he does give, stating lucidly and eloquently his faith that we and he are more than machine or animal.

Our congratulations to winners and judges, both.

Topics of The Times

Progress of work on the Coliseum at Columbus Circle has opened up to a long view a sight with which New Yorkers have not been favored for two generations. At the end of the vista across town from Park Avenue westward along Sixtieth Street, looming in the haze over the bare trees at the Plaza and in Central Park beyond, are the square twin towers, each with its cross on top, of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, usually called of the Paulist Fathers. That massive ecclesiastical monument, way over on Columbus Avenue, has not been a part of any prospect from the east until the site of the Coliseum was cleared. To get a good look at it the curious in such matters have had to find a place right in front of the building.

Our pavement-pounding city scout—for some time not too attentive to his duty—says at first he could not believe his eyes when those towers appeared at the end of a vista long given its closing accent by the Manufacturers Trust Company's tall building now, along with many lesser structures in that vicinity, happily disposed of by the wreckers making way for what is to come. But there the towers are, the sharp outlines a bit dimmed by distance but unmistakable and so much enchantment lent thereby that it seems a pity this long view of them will probably remain only while the Coliseum is in the steel-skeleton stage. For they stand guard over one of the most interesting experiments in New York's eclectic assembly of church architecture.

Not Mirage but Monument

Built in 1876; this church has been said to be the most impressive example we have of the Roman Basilica style. And it has been remarked that, as in the case of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights, the architectural pattern here, too, was changed in mid-career. St. John's, we know, began as Romanesque—the great arches of the transept stood bare for years as evidence of the intention. It is now dressed up in Ralph Cram Gothic. The church, dedicated to the Apostle to the Gentiles, was intended by its first architect, Father Jeremiah

Tale of Two Fathers

Well in the Lead

By R. L. SULZBERG
PARIS, Jan. 25—The of another Far Eastern not yet begun to frighten public to anything like the degree as the first sum Korean war or the tens Washington pondered a convention at Dienbienphu. ain nor any Continental emotionally involved in newspapers devote to ti pute the headlines or ranted by its gravity recent tendency to dismi of war because it is simi in a thermonuclear age leral public shrug this m

No such glib attitude, vailly among statesmen officers at SHAPE, chaense of Western civiliz is clearly apparent that dynamism on the part of and" overconfident Chi. Strait—might conceiv avalanche of destruction

War, like peace. Therefore, any dispute involving China and the would almost certainly rest of the world. Yet t confidence that the cri permitted to deterior of war. One reason f theory that Russia embroilment at this jun not let Peiping precipit The Kremlin prefers own dates with destiny

Aware of Inferiority

Moscow must be aw feriority of the Commu stility exists in modern fighting. This inferior is apparent to person statistics: hundreds o tween the Danube at Sea; thousands of airc millions of soldiers.

Early this month Ca Hart, well-known Briti torian, stimulated de comparisons. He arg to The Times of Lon was "little value" in ti built up by NATO Allies were wasting resources in defens "dancing to the Comn the self-exhausting v us to do."

The fact is that t catches the world at point in military sci simile is the period introduction of gunpo started manufacturing guns, but they kept and arrows for a long defense planning is co sides are shifting gra powder" while still plr ance on "arrows."

Well in the Lead

But the NATO coa the United States, at to a strategy founde arsenal well in adva bloc. And the Occid tain a considerable turing ability, raw sources, industrial broadly based techn juncture a mere ov plus of manpower is vantage it might ha

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NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1955

LAW PUTS UP TO BONN

ity for Breakup of on, Combine Is t to Germans

S. HANDLER The New York Times.

many, Feb. 3—The Commission pub- today transferring ility for the final the I. G. Farben t to the West Ger-

decision to surrend- nsibility was taken t anticipation of the sovereignty to West

mission announce- at most of the task up the trust had ted and that, in ith the West Ger- ent, it had been de- ne Germans them- assume the respon- sibility of the job as sible.

en was rated the est chemical trust War II. At the end t controlled and op- ants in Germany, of ere situated in the of the country and re- situated in the nd in the territories nd and the Soviet e plants came under n of the Soviet and ments and were not e new Allied law. at one time con- cent of Germany's luction and became rincipal foundations economy. In 1950, ommission of the ers issued a special as law No. 35, of- eakup of the trust r of successor com- se it was regarded us concentration of er and a menace to ment of democratic

law canceled all the wers of the manag- the managers, the board, and the gen- ty of the trust

Mendes-France Stakes His Fate On a Test Vpte on North Africa

Continued From Page 1

with interests that nobody has the right to play with," he asserted.

By "interests" he alluded to France's presence in North Africa, which his opponents accused him of liquidating and which, he maintained, he had strengthened. The Premier asserted that the choice had to be made between two possible policies in North Africa: the easing of tensions plus reforms, which he had chosen, or force and repression with their "horrible consequences."

The Premier had inaugurated his policy by promising internal autonomy to the protectorate of Tunisia last July, and subsequently by engaging in negotiations with the Tunisian Nationalists to define the limits of this internal autonomy and protect French rights.

His opponents attacked this move as a step toward the abandonment of North Africa.

But there were other issues in the back of the Deputies' minds. Although they were singled out by the Premier, the Popular Republicans were not the only ones to respond to considerations other than the issue at hand. The Communists were after M. Mendes-France for championing West German rearmament through the Paris accords.

Popular Republicans Bitter

The Popular Republicans still ranked under the attacks the Premier had made on their conduct of the Indochina negotiations last June when he made his successful bid for the Premiership. They were resentful also because they believed he had abandoned European integration by not supporting the European Defense Community.

There also was jealousy of the Premier's personal popularity. Only the Socialists and some of the Radicals seemed to support him wholeheartedly.

In his attack, M. Mayer, who represents the Algerian Department of Oran, declared that he would not give M. Mendes-France his confidence because of the Premier's entire policy, par-



René Mayer, who deserted Premier Pierre Mendès-France and joined Opposition.

repression, with economic and political reforms coming afterward.

M. Mendès-France insisted that the negotiations under way would clearly establish French rights in matters of Tunisia's defense and foreign policy and would just as clearly, and for an indefinite time, limit Tunisia's sovereignty to internal matters.

He asserted that the Government's action in maintaining security in Algeria had been amplified since last November when M. Mayer had praised its rapidity and vigor.

To most observers the Premier's fighting speech did not change the situation much except possibly to harden the opposition still further. His adversaries, who had prepared his downfall with some care, were reported to have even laid plans for his successor. The most likely candidate was said to be Edgar Faure, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is a fellow Radical of M.

FRANCO SUCCESSOR HIS LIFE HINTED

Spanish Chief Orders Study of Reforms Paving Way for Restoration of Monarchy

ENCARNACION M. CIANFARRA Special to The New York Times.

ADRE, Feb. 3—Generalissimo Francisco Franco is apparently considering nominating someone to succeed him as Chief of State in his lifetime.

Informed Spaniards said today that the Spanish dictator had given instructions to the General Secretariat of the National Movement to form a commission that will study a series of constitutional reforms. The Movement groups together all Spaniards who fought against the republic in the 1934-39 civil war.

The aim of the directive was said to be that of paving the way for the restoration of the monarchy through basic changes in the law while guaranteeing the continuance of the present totalitarian regime.

Generalissimo Franco's plan has raised many juridical and political problems, those sources said. Constitutionally, the Spanish dictator is Chief of State, Commander in Chief of the armed forces, Premier and national leader of the Falange party, the official and only party. A future chief of state, he is as a seems likely at present president, is expected to have none of the executive power vested in Generalissimo Franco. To which constitutional body that power will be transferred is the question to be studied.

It is understood that some leading members of the political ruling class are in favor of the creation of a "Grand Council," which would be the supreme

Russell Says Senate Unit Has Kept Eye on C.I.A.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Senator Richard B. Russell said today that a Senate group had been keeping a close check for years upon operations and activities of the supersecret Central Intelligence Agency.

The Georgia Democrat, as chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, named a three-man subcommittee to, as he phrased it, "continue the work."

The members are Mr. Russell himself and Senators Leverett Saltonstall, Republican of Massachusetts, and Harry F. Byrd, Democrat of Virginia.

Mr. Russell's statement that there had been a continuing check on the C. I. A. came as a surprise. Numerous members of Congress have complained they were kept completely in the dark about C. I. A. activities. Even the agency's spending is secret.

Mr. Russell told reporters: "We [the Armed Services Committee] have endeavored to keep in touch with the C. I. A. and its operations."

consultative and deliberative body.

Generalissimo Franco was said to have issued his directive shortly after his meeting with Don Juan of Bourbon, pretender to the Spanish throne, on Dec. 29. A result of that interview was an agreement to give the pretender's 17-year-old son, Juan Carlos, a basic military education in Spain as guest of the state and under Generalissimo Franco's supervision.

That move was generally interpreted as a step toward the eventual restoration of the monarchy. It raised what was described as considerable preoccupation among Falangists.

Spanish political circles stressed that "it will take years" before Generalissimo Franco would nominate his successor. What

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Special to The N... UNITED NATIONS

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Queens, and 110th Avenue, Maspeth, a solidate operations in its plant and shot Avenue, Maspeth, a solidate operations in its plant... 4 feet wide, 5 feet deep and 10 feet long was opened up. In Manhattan the washout of temporary fill from an excavation in West Thirty-seventh Street between Ninth and Tenth Avenues forced the closing off of that block to traffic. The rain opened up two holes there: about 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, one two feet wide and two feet deep and the other three feet wide and five feet deep. Pfc. Clinton Alden, 24 years old of Fort Devens, Mass. drove into the holes at 10:15 P. M. A Police Department emergency truck freed his automobile and he drove off unhurt.

MAN DIES IN HALLWAY

Two Boys Are Reported to Have Pushed Bronx Resident, 70

Alex Brustofsky, 70 years old, of 1472 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, was found dead in a hallway of his home last night. The police sought to determine if he was the victim of a mugging. Two teen-age boys were reported to have pushed the man into the building at 6:15 P. M. They ran out a short time later. Bronx Medical Examiner Charles Hochman said Mr. Brustofsky might have been beaten, because of a bruise over his right eye.

Agusto Maldonado and Roberto Pirado, both of 1470 Webster Avenue, ran to tell a patrolman in a radio car after they saw Mr. Brustofsky pushed into the hallway.

The police found \$5 in the victim's pocket. They said it indicated that his assailants either had overlooked the money or had been frightened off after attempting to rob him.

CHECK ON C. I. A. PRESSED

Manfield Reports Gains for Plan to Set Up Joint Watch

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Senator Mike Manfield reported today gains for his proposal of a joint Congressional committee "to keep a constant check" on the Central Intelligence Agency. The Montana Democrat said that thirty-five other Senators had pledged support of the plan. He declared that "we have no desire to pry into the necessary secrets of C. I. A.," but that the present method of letting a few top members of Senate and House committees check the agency was a "hodgepodge system."

The C. I. A. was set up to replace the Office of Strategic Services of World War II. Only a few members of Congress even know how much money it spends or how many persons work for it, Senator Manfield said.

"I agree that an intelligence agency must maintain complete secrecy to be effective," he added, "but once secrecy becomes sacrosanct, it invites abuses."

The company president, James D. Wise, praised the Amsterdam workers. He spoke warmly of community relations. The move was dictated, said Mr. Wise, by efficiency. The factories in Connecticut, often two stories high, were considered preferable to the five-story buildings of Amsterdam. There was not enough business, because of the shrinking carpet market, to maintain both plants.

Finally, fashion had swung away from the Axminster carpet, the main product in the Amsterdam plant.

Gloverville and Johnstown, dependent for generations on the glove industry, were almost helpless as that business sickened.

Some factories, however, have been adapted to new uses by fresh managerial policies. One plant in Fonda, Montgomery County, was taken over by a syndicate from New York. It has increased business fivefold in its three years of ownership by shifting to new but similar fields.

In Gloverville, a young man has been successful in manufacturing items for Western dude ranches from the skin of deer, which is plentiful here.

In addition to the decline of the carpet and glove industries, this area has been hurt by layoffs in General Electric and American Locomotive Company

were born here. They are strongly attached to this beautiful country at the foothills of the Adirondacks. Sports-loving, they deeply enjoy hunting, fishing, swimming, sailing, skiing and ice-skating. All are easily accessible. The Mayor of Amsterdam, Bur-tiss E. Deal, whose family has been here six generations, summarized the popular feeling: "This country is a good place to live as well as to work."

This is the first of several articles on the economic plight of the Mohawk Valley of New York.

Eisenhower Draft Urged

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 6 (AP)—A resolution calling for the drafting by public demand of President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon for re-election in 1956 was adopted by the State Convention of Young Republicans of California today. Spokesmen said they believed it was the first such action by a state organization.

Output of Utility Planes High

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—American builders of utility airplanes had their biggest year in 1954 since the boom years of 1946-1947. Joseph T. Geuting Jr., manager of the Utility Airplane Council of the Aircraft Industries Association, reported this today.

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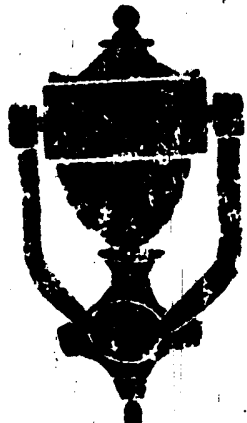
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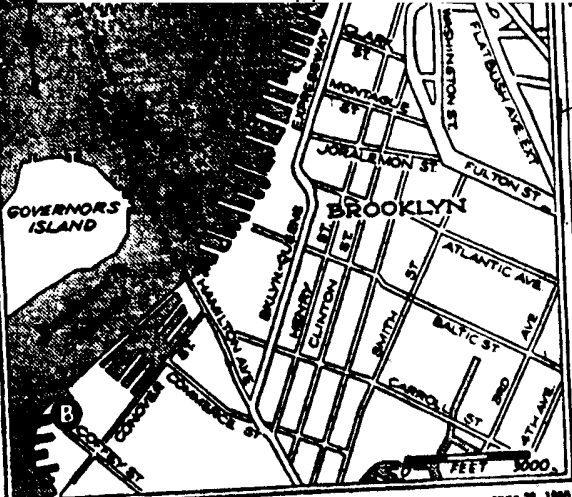
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n Page 15, Column 1

IMMINENT
FEEL WARMS



Major part of Brooklyn waterfront area between A and B is said to be involved in impending Port Authority deal.

By GEORGE HORNE

A huge "beachhead" on the Brooklyn waterfront stretching for more than two miles and involving thirty-two piers is being acquired by the Port of New York Authority. The entire terminal area of the New York Dock Company reaching southward from the Brooklyn Bridge to the northern edge of Erie Basin is included in negotiations that have been going on for weeks between

owners of the property and the bi-state agency. Officials of the Port Authority were not reached for comment last night, but reliable sources said the deal had been completed and would be announced within twenty-four hours. The purchase would give the Port Authority empire a major slice of the New York water-

Continued on Page 59, Column 2

—Red Infiltration Denied
—'Watchdog' Proposed

Text of Hoover Commission's recommendations, Page 12.

By ANTHONY LEVIEBO
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 28—An official survey expressed deep concern today over the Government's lack of "adequate intelligence data" on the Soviet Union. Reorganization of the Central Intelligence Agency and eight other specific recommendations were urged to improve the entire United States intelligence system. The report was made by the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, headed by former President Hoover. A task force of the commission also disputed charges made last year by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, that C. I. A. was seriously infiltrated by Communists. The task force said there was no "valid ground" for such a charge as to C. I. A. or any other element of the intelligence community. A special group headed by Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, retired, (that) studied the intelligence problem last year for President Eisenhower, gave C. I. A. a "credible rating" but said some improvements were necessary. The task force similarly spoke well of the zeal and enthusiasm of intelligence personnel and the basic aims of the intelligence function.

Warning on Complacency

But the task force stated: "By trial and error, study, and skill we have made progress; but we must not labor under any complacent delusions. There is still much to be done by our intelligence community to bring its achievements up to an acceptable level."

The task force was headed by Gen. Mark Clark, retired, president of The Citadel, military college in South Carolina. General Clark commanded Allied forces in Italy in World War II, United Nations forces in Korea and United States forces in the Far East in 1952 and 1953. The other members of the task force were:

- Admiral Richard Lansing Conolly, retired, president of Long Island University;
- Ernest F. Hollings, Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina;
- Henry Kearns, manufacturer, of La Verne, Calif.;
- Edward V. (Eddie) Rickenbacker, World War I ace, now chairman of the board of Eastern Airlines, Inc.;
- Donald Stuart Russell, president of the University of South Carolina.

The task force staff director was Maj. Gen. James G. Christensen, retired. One of the major recommenda-

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

Vyacheslav M. Molotov, left, Soviet Foreign Minister, and American Museum of Natural History with Dr. Albert I. Seism, and Georgi N. Zaroubin, right, Ambassador from

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov took in another museum yesterday and then drove eighteen miles to a luncheon date with Bernard M. Baruch. The museum visit was Mr. Molotov's

third since he arrived in country twelve days ago attend the United Nations tenth anniversary celebration in San Francisco. He turned from the coast yesterday. The luncheon with Baruch was one of the

L. C. C. HEAD URGES RAILROAD SUBSIDY

Passenger-Service Program Similar to Farm Supports Asked to Ease Deficits

Special to The New York Times. ATLANTIC CITY, June 28—The chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended today a Federal subsidy program for the nation's railroads.

The aim is to help eliminate the passenger service deficit—put at \$400,000,000 to \$600,000,000 annually—incur by the carriers. Richard F. Mitchell of Washington, I. C. C. chairman, told the sixty-first annual meeting of the accounting division of the Association of American Railroads that some ways must be found to eliminate that deficit.

He said afterward that the "passenger supports" would have to be financed by the Federal Government in the same manner as price supports for agricultural products. "I don't like it," he added, "but I think that is what we are going to have to do."

Mr. Mitchell said that railroad passenger service paid only between two large cities, such as New York and Washington, and that branch lines were operated at a considerable loss. The speaker said that the I. C. C. had listed the 1954 passenger deficit of the railroads at \$600,000,000. He added: "I think the formula should be

Bundestag Adenauer

By [Name]

BONN, Germany, Government's controversial committee tonight reading, members of the current coalition party tacked the bill as bad received and hastily drafted. The members called the paragraph bill an unjust beginning to the armament program. They demanded the bill be amended to curtail the blanket power by the Government.

The Social Democrats accused Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of giving lip to parliamentary control of armed services. They him with seeking powers through the worded volunteers bill.

They accused the Government of being contemptuous of the parliamentary regime, an "ruthlessness" was the important obstacle to coalition Opposition.

The coalition Deputy the bill to the committee show of hands after he it clear to the Chinese the debate that they amend his bill beyond the National Guard Reserve program.

It was regarded that Dr. Adenauer would bill approved before Four conference at Geneva July 18. The tried to steamroll through the coalition

LIQUOR UNIT GRAFT HELD WIDESPREAD KEFAUVER SCORES POWER 'COVER-UP'

Bribery in State Authority is Charged—Another Deputy Commissioner Resigns

By MURRAY SCHUMACHER

Charges of widespread bribery and blackmail in the State Liquor Authority were made public yesterday at the office of J. Irwin Shapiro, State Commissioner of Investigation.

The picture of corruption was painted after the resignation from the authority of Deputy Commissioner A. Albert Fein, 47 years old, of 1806 East Third Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Fein had been subpoenaed to appear today before Commissioner Shapiro for questioning.

The corruption in the authority's operations was described by an investigator who has seen all findings since Mr. Shapiro began investigating the authority in February.

"There is a tremendous amount of graft," he said. "It is rotten from top to bottom. You start off with crooks at the top and the little guys know they can take."

Contempt Hearing Friday

Until yesterday there had been many hints of dishonesty in the liquor authority. Since the investigation of that organization

Assails President on Hughes Refusal to Disclose Data on Dixon-Yates Contract

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 28—Senator Estes Kefauver accused President Eisenhower today of "apparently trying to cover up" facts about "a shocking piece of duplicity" in the Dixon-Yates power plant contract.

The information that he accused the Administration of concealing carried "a very strong suggestion the criminal code has been violated" in one phase of the contract negotiations, he said.

The Tennessee Democrat provoked an angry debate on the Senate floor after Rowland R. Hughes, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, had refused to let Senate investigators inspect unpublished documents relating to the contract.

During the debate, Senators William F. Knowland, Republican of California, and John Marshall Butler, Republican of Maryland, defended the President and assailed Mr. Kefauver.

Meanwhile, the Dixon-Yates project came a little nearer fulfillment today as a Senate Ap-

p 12

Text of Hoover Group's Recommendations

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, June 28 — Following are the recommendations of the (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government for improving the Central Intelligence Agency:

U. S. Intelligence on Soviet Lags, Hoover Task Force Report Says

Continued From Page 1

Recommendations With Respect to Personnel

The effectiveness of our national intelligence effort is measured to a large degree by the character and ability of the personnel, both military and civilian, engaged in this work. The diligent and dedicated effort of the intelligence community was evident to the task force.

Some problems, however, exist in the personnel management field. These problems, taken collectively, seriously affect the morale, the availability, and the quality of the intelligence personnel.

The task force presents detailed recommendations later in this report, with a view to improving the prestige of the civilian analyst; developing real career incentives in intelligence; relieving the critical shortage of qualified intelligence personnel by tapping the valuable pool of retired civilian business men with experience abroad, and of especially trained and qualified retired military personnel; broadening the base of civilian employment to provide greater flexibility of recruitment of the best qualified individuals; improving the conditions of service of C. I. A. personnel stationed abroad, and increasing the salaries of certain key officials in C. I. A.

Recommendation No. 1

That the Central Intelligence Agency be reorganized internally to produce greater emphasis on certain of its basic statutory functions; and that the Director of Central Intelligence employ an executive officer or "Chief of Staff" of that agency.

Recommendation No. 2

That a small, permanent bipartisan commission, composed of members of both Houses of the Congress and other public-spirited citizens commanding the utmost national respect and confidence, be established by Act of Congress to make periodic surveys of the organization, functions, policies, and results of the Government agencies handling foreign intelligence operations; and to report, under adequate security safeguards, its findings and recommendations to the Congress and to the President, annually and at such other times as may be necessary or advisable. The proposed "watchdog" commission should be empowered by law to demand and receive any information it needed for its own use. It would be patterned after the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover Commission). Appointments by the President of persons from private life to the proposed commission should be made from a select list of distinguished individuals of unquestioned loyalty, integrity, and ability,

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national responsibilities. The task force said that an executive director should be appointed to relieve Mr. Dulles, brother of the Secretary of State, of some of his duties.

While the task force recommended the appointment of a bipartisan Presidential commission to oversee C.I.A., the Hoover Commission itself called for two such agencies. One would be a committee that would report to the President periodically, the other a permanent joint committee of the House and the Senate.

Officials of C. I. A. have no enthusiasm for a permanent Congressional committee, arguing that the agency's highly secret operations might be harmed by inquiries.

The C. I. A. is an agency unique in its exemption from all but cursory Congressional checks. Only a few members of Congress have even an approximate idea of its budget, which is disguised in the appropriation bills of other agencies. The only liaison with Congress that now exists is through informal subcommittees of the Armed Services Committees.

Other task force comments included these:

¶The Army's Intelligence Division cooperates wholeheartedly with the rest of the intelligence community and shows an "aggressive willingness" to promote the overall intelligence effort.

¶In Navy Intelligence specialists come under the "special duty only" category. This category does not get command functions and, since command is the usual stepping stone to admiral's rank, "special duty only" is an unpopular class of service among line officers.

¶The Intelligence Chief of the Air Force is now subordinate to the Deputy Chief of Staff, operations, a fact that adversely affects efficiency. He should be elevated to the level of a Deputy Chief of Staff, and so should his opposite numbers in the other services.

¶J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has "forcefulness, initiative and managerial ability," reflected in the development of the F. B. I. into a "model organization" that conducts counterintelligence functions "efficiently and effectively."

¶C. I. A. is scattered through more than thirty buildings. It should get a central headquarters.

safeguards against such a danger.

Recommendation No. 5

That measures be instituted in all agencies for rechecking the security status of all personnel engaged in intelligence activities at periodic intervals not to exceed five years in any individual case.

Our Government and its intelligence forces are not fully exploiting the possibilities of valuable military and technological data potentially avail-

able in scientific reports and technical publications issued in foreign countries. The State Department now is charged with this duty. Under this arrangement, we lack adequate collection facilities and staff experts to evaluate the material.

Recommendation No. 6

That the responsibility for procurement of foreign publications and for collection of scientific intelligence be removed from the State Department and placed in the hands of the C. I. A., with authority to appoint such scientific attaches as may be necessary to carry on this work abroad.

Efficient handling of intelligence information demands modern quarters for the personnel and the records. The Central Intelligence Agency, after eight years of operation, still lacks such facilities.

Recommendation No. 7

That the Congress appropriate as soon as practicable the funds necessary to construct adequate headquarters facilities for C. I. A. in or near Washington, D. C.

The task force believes not only that great care must be taken in the selection of highly qualified persons, both technologically and intelligence-wise, for the group supervising atomic energy intelligence data, but that changes in the group should be made as infrequently as possible.

Recommendation No. 8

That steps be taken to introduce highly selective methods of choosing members of the coordinating committee on atomic energy intelligence, not only to get the benefit of service by the most competent individuals, but also to assure long tenure in this important assignment.

Lack of adequate linguistic preparation often has proved to be a serious handicap to our representatives abroad. This became painfully apparent during the Korean war. The ability to write and speak the language fluently, and to interpret foreign words and idioms accurately always helps an American to get around in an alien land, to win the confidence of its people, and to understand them.

Recommendation No. 9

That a comprehensive, coordinated program be developed to expand linguistic training among American citizens serving the intelligence effort; and

That the Department of Defense expand and promote language training by offering credit toward reserve commissions to R. O. T. C. students and drill credit to reserve personnel for completion of selected language courses.

Justice Douglas Off to Manila

TOKYO, June 28 (AP)—United States Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas left for Manila tonight by air. Justice Douglas was accompanied by Mrs. Douglas, Miss Josephine Black, daughter of Justice Hugo Black, and Frank Wells, Justice Douglas' son-in-law.

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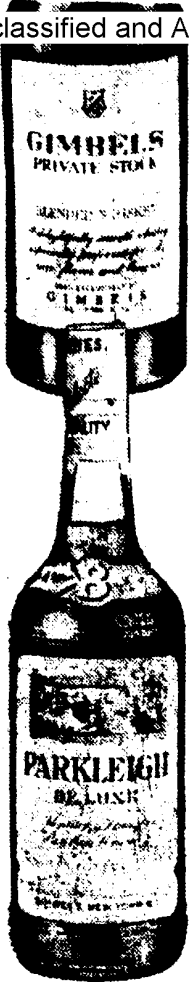
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case of 12 37.51

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The tremendous importance to our country of the intelligence function, and the unpublicized and selfless duties performed, demand that the prestige of this function, and of the personnel involved, be recognized through the use of adequate career incentives and benefits to encourage full development of talent within the intelligence community.

Recommendation No. 3

That the Executive Pay Bill of 1948 be amended to increase the annual salary of the Director of Central Intelligence to the equivalent of the pay of the Deputy Secretary of Defense (now \$20,000); to bring the compensation of the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence up to \$17,500, the same as that of most Under Secretaries of the Executive Branch; and to provide operating directors of areas of responsibility in intelligence with proportionate salaries; and

That the chiefs of the various intelligence units of the military services be elevated in the organizational structure to the level of Deputy Chiefs of Staff in the Army and the Air Force, and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations in the Navy; and That the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 be amended to provide:

A. Additional medical and hospital benefits and services for dependents of C. I. A. employees when stationed overseas, similar to the benefits authorized for dependents of members of the Foreign Service.

B. Statutory leave benefits (and accumulation of leave) for employees of C. I. A. overseas, as now applied to members of the Foreign Service.

Retired civilians with long business experience in the foreign field constitute a possible source of important contribu-

Intelligence data from behind the Iron Curtain. Proper directional emphasis, aggressive leadership, boldness, and persistence, are essential to achieve the desired results.

In proposing internal reorganization of C. I. A. the task force said the "glamour and excitement" of some aspects of intelligence work should not be allowed "to overshadow other vital phases of the work or to cause neglect of primary functions."

Allen Dulles Praised

Detailed recommendations on reorganization and other proposals were made in a "top secret" report sent directly to President Eisenhower and not made public.

Allen Dulles, the director of C. I. A., was said to be "industrious, objective, selfless, enthusiastic and imaginative." The report added, however, that in his enthusiasm he had burdened himself with too many opera-

tions to the intelligence effort, and this resource should be exploited fully. There is also a valuable reservoir of retired military personnel with foreign experience which might well be utilized. One major advantage in the exploitation of these groups would be the speed with which they could be fitted into the intelligence picture because they would come in with a large part of the necessary training already behind them.

Recommendation No. 4

That the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 be amended to authorize employment by the C. I. A. of retired military personnel of the armed services without an arbitrary limitation on the number of such employees (the limit now is fifteen) and without regard to the law limiting their compensation; except that such personnel should be authorized to accept either their military retirement pay plus any difference between their retired pay and the proper pay of the office they would hold in C. I. A. or the proper pay of the office, but not both; and

That the Department of Defense make extensive use of Schedule A of the Civil Service Regulations (non-competitive appointments) in the employment by the military services of civilian intelligence analysts and other specialists in order to provide the necessary flexibility in the recruitment of qualified civilian personnel (to include retired citizens with wide previous business experience in the foreign field) and to facilitate the interchange of such personnel between some of interior competitive service and the overseas excepted service.

The task force is satisfied that the personnel security program and procedures within the intelligence community are adequate to minimize the possibility of security risks and to make extremely unlikely their employment in sensitive positions in the intelligence agencies, except in the procedure for systematic rechecking of all personnel to make sure that the passage of time has not altered the trustworthiness of any employee, and to make certain that none has succumbed to some weakness of intoxicants or sexual perversion, or developed some other aborting that would disqualify him from further sensitive work. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has adequate

safeguards against such a danger.

category does not get command functions and, since command is the usual stepping stone to admiral's rank, "special duty only" is an unpopular class of service among line officers.

The Intelligence Chief of the Air Force is now subordinate to the Deputy Chief of Staff, operations, a fact that adversely affects efficiency. He should be elevated to the level of a Deputy Chief of Staff, and so should his opposite numbers in the other services.

J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has "forcefulness, initiative and managerial ability," reflected in the development of the F. B. I. into a "model organization" that conducts counterintelligence functions "efficiently and effectively."

C. I. A. is scattered through more than thirty buildings. It should get a central headquarters.

Recommendation No. 5

That measures be instituted in all agencies for rechecking the security status of all personnel engaged in intelligence activities at periodic intervals not to exceed five years in any individual case.

Our Government and its intelligence forces are not fully exploiting the possibilities of valuable military and technological data potentially avail-

atomic energy interest only to get the benefit by the most competitive individuals, but also a long tenure in this assignment.

Lack of adequate preparation often has to be a serious handicap to representatives abroad, became painfully apparent in the Korean war. Ability to write and speak language fluently, and to interpret foreign idioms accurately are an American to get an alien land, to win confidence of its people and understand them.

Recommendation

That a comprehensive program be developed to expand linguistic training among Americans serving the intelligence and

That the Department of Defense expand and improve language training by credit toward reservations to R. O. T. C. and drill credit to personnel for completion of language courses

Justice Douglas Of

TOKYO, June 18 (AP)—Justice William O. Douglas will tonight begin his Douglas war record tour. Mrs. Douglas, Miss Black, daughter of Douglas, and Frank Douglas' son-in-law

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an hour... the loss in wages to the workers and in strike benefits to the union which in a walkout would involve—not to mention the losses to the companies and the United States Treasury. Then, too, a strike might not succeed. In 1952 the union got only about as much in wages and benefits as the employers had offered before the strike was called—a sobering thought indeed.

Juan Perón is still with us, and so long as he is, whatever else happens in Argentina is of secondary importance.

fair pay... eral agreement for the conduct of international trade.

Topics of The Times

Officially, today is the end of the school season. But Johnny, who is all set to kick over the traces of education for the next two months, may be in for a rude surprise. In many homes across the land mother and dad have been eagerly awaiting this day to start a little educational project all their own, one to which they are prepared to give over a good portion of summer's vacation time. For the battle over teaching Johnny to read is being drawn. It is now in the open, through articles in the press and magazines, and most recently through "Why Johnny Can't Read," Rudolf Flesch's latest book, which for weeks now has been crawling up the best-seller lists. Mother and dad have been "bitting" long enough, they feel, squirming while Johnny has struggled with "D-O-G" and "C-A-T" though he be in the middle grades. They recall their own schooldays, when the problem of such words was solved in the first grade. And they are particularly indignant if the stigma "Left Back" has been placed on Johnny, who has shown so much promise in arithmetic and geography, simply because he hasn't learned to read.

The Sens listing 275 passed in e mented, wi that this r the predict leader" in prediction Democrat. "A cold w which pro dent and o be "bottle the Presid General to bat at Like the "hit em vulnerab campaign Executiv ferent p impossib responsi or succ claim of complai accompi tion thi ness sti of the Preside diction Battle Both son's tainly This Demo by the have occas tratio parti dial : of fo been than hand the gre his som ate. tha Job ble in cre be ce pu cr el T P p l.

REPORT ON C. I. A.

The organization and operations of the Central Intelligence Agency should profit greatly from the recommendations passed on to the President by the Hoover Commission and its special task force headed by Gen. Mark Clark.

By the very nature of the case, much of the report is top secret and cannot be made known except to a handful of high officials. But so far as its contents have been publicly revealed, the report seems to be no whitewash but a constructively critical comment on this extremely important arm of the Government. Due credit is given the C. I. A. and its "industrious, . . . enthusiastic and imaginative" director, Allen W. Dulles; but the task force correctly warns that "we must not labor under any complacent delusions" and "there is still much to be done" before the achievements of American intelligence are brought up to "an acceptable level."

In addition to proposals for improving personnel practices, including salaries, within the C. I. A., the commission and task force make the suggestion that there be appointed an executive officer or "chief of staff" to the director to relieve him of some of the many administrative responsibilities which now encumber him. In view of the magnitude of his present task, this would be a desirable change, but of course it is not enough merely to create a slot for one more official. He must be carefully chosen and of extreme competence.

The Hoover Commission and its task force offered different recommendations as to the kind of "watchdog" committee that should be set up for C. I. A.; but we are glad to see that there was apparently no disagreement over the principle that some type of committee be established. We favor Senator Mansfield's proposal of a joint Congressional committee on intelligence, along the lines of the existing committee on atomic energy. The precise method is a matter of detail; what is important is that Congress have closer and more formal liaison with the C. I. A. than the extremely tenuous connection that now exists through informal subcommittees.

The task force said it was "deeply concerned over the lack of adequate intelligence data from behind the Iron Curtain." Stress was laid on improving the collection of scientific intelligence. These and many other questions raised in the published part of the reports should serve not only as a stimulus to C. I. A. itself but also as a reminder to the public of the vital function C. I. A. performs in our country's defensive framework.

AN INSPIRING PORT PLAN

The Port Authority's purchase of two miles of the Brooklyn waterfront for \$13,750,000 and its plan to spend upward of \$70,000,000 on terminal improvement there within a decade constitutes a highly significant startling development. The program of modernization, which will replace dock facilities and storage quarters built in part for the horse-and-wagon days, cannot fail to make an immense contribution to the New York port's future.

This is not only a massive real estate deal. It is also a policy advance or departure that, while clearly within the mandate of the Port Compact of 1921, prompts reflections on the course of events in recent years. We venture to say that the news of yesterday would never have come to pass if New York City had accepted the Port Authority's offer to Mayor O'Dwyer in February, 1948, for a \$115,000,000 rehabilitation of city-owned piers, or the later, revised offers. Although some progress has been made since then by the city, partly in collaboration with private interests, in modernizing its docks, the pace has not been consistent with the needs. Now the city has an energetic competing landlord and entrepreneur on the waterfront, and it will be interesting to see what the response is.

At its grain terminal and Columbia Street pier in Brooklyn, taken over from the State of New York in 1944, and in Newark and Hoboken by municipal request the Port Authority has been demonstrating that pier modernization pays off. It is the efficiency of the operation, not the fee for use of the dock, that makes the big difference and constitutes the main attraction for the shipping industry.

Now the Port Authority has expressed anew its determination, and on an impressive scale, to keep New York in the forefront as a seaport. It apparently decided to wait no longer for the city government to take steps of a magnitude commensurate with the stake New York has in water-borne commerce. Its action is an inspiring investment of confidence in the port's future. It helps substantially to guarantee that future. It also calls for a review of policy at City Hall, covering the rest of the waterfront.

TROUBLE IN INDONESIA

The Republic of Indonesia is confronted with one more of its perennial army crises. The immediate issue is the appointment of a new Chief of Staff over the protest of senior officers. But the real question seems to be the fight in both army and Parliament against Defense Minister Kurniawanatri, who is accused of having made the appointment for political purposes in the interest of the Communists.

The army crisis is only one manifestation of the unsettled state of the new republic, which lacks the authority of an elected Government and which suffers from political tensions, corruption, terrorism, and

Up to now mother and dad had been forced to sit by while Johnny faltered. The remedial-reading classes to which Johnny was banished never seemed to help. This summer, though, they have a spokesman who has prepared some sharp weapons for them. For Dr. Flesch, who for many years has been pleading for simplicity in writing, has written this time an angry book. First, he analyzes the systems in use in other countries to teach reading, then goes back into our own educational past to check how reading was taught here in years gone by. And he feels he has the answer. Give up the Word Method of the last thirty years, he says, where children learn to read by recognizing the way the word looks. And return to the old-fashioned Phonic Method, where they memorize the letters of the alphabet, learn the vowels and consonants and diphthongs and all the rest, and are taught that each represents a spoken sound in the language. But he is too angry to be content to stop there. "And what you can do about it," is the subtitle of his volume. He gives over its final pages to word drills. And he openly urges mother and dad to take matters in their own hands, to take advantage of the summer period, when school is out, to drill Johnny in phonics. Some of the damage will be undone in the two months, he predicts, and Johnny at least will be put on the right path.

Both tainly This Demo by the have occas tratio parti dial : of fo been than hand the gre his som ate. tha Job ble in cre be ce pu cr el T P p l. With Dr. Flesch's drills in hand, a giant do-it-yourself project is due in many a home. Johnny, eager to try

THE STEEL STRIKE THREAT

The nation is now faced with the imminent threat of a steel strike—and that means a threat to the earnings of over half a million workers and to the union's treasury, and to the profits of the steel companies and, indirectly but potently, to the nation as a whole. The last steel strike, in 1952, lasted fifty-four days, cost workers an estimated \$600 millions in pay, the companies \$100 millions in profits and the Government over \$200 millions in tax receipts—after President Truman had ordered the Government to seize the entire industry, later blocked by the Supreme Court's famous decision.

With these vivid memories in mind it is to be hoped that President Hood of the United States Steel Corporation was right in saying on Tuesday that a strike now is "wholly unnecessary." Possibly he means that the union should accept the company's offer of a wage increase to average a little more than 10 cents an hour. But it is difficult to believe that any first offer—or demand—made in collective bargaining is the final word on either side, and late reports speak of concessions being implied.

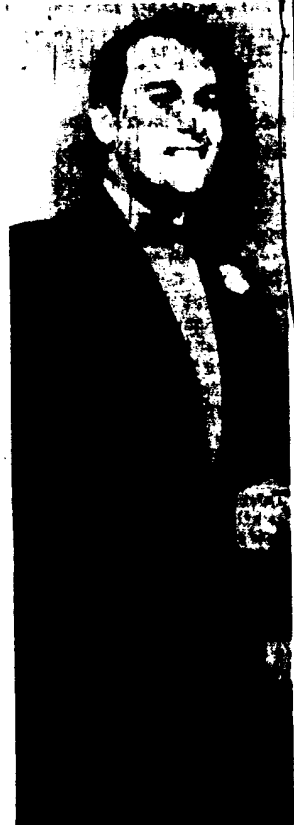
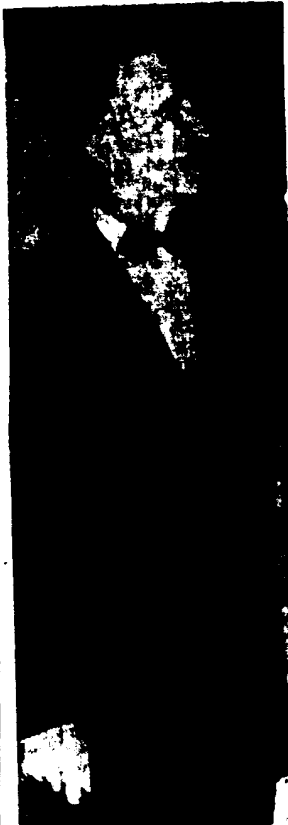
So far, however, the union has not made clear just what it demands or given a hint as to what it would be willing to settle for. But President McDonald has called the steel com-

ARMY MANEUVERS

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1955.

p 19

Jacket: From Rejection to Wide Popularity



1941: The double-breasted, peaked lapel jacket, which then began to give way to the single-breasted variety.

1955: Today the most popular model of the tailless dress coat is single breasted with the shawl collar.

C. I. A. CHIEF SEES NO SOVIET CHANGE

Allen Dulles Says Subversive Activities Continue Despite Russia's 'Smiling' Policy

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, reported today that world-wide subversive activities of the Soviet Union were continuing unabated despite the "smiling" of Soviet leaders.

"I don't see any change whatever," he said in an interview filmed here for television stations in Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.

The chief of the United States secret international intelligence service, a brother of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, was interviewed by Representative Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of upstate New York.

"How do you assess all this talk about Soviet relaxation of tensions and this Geneva smiling policy?" Mr. Keating asked.

"Well," was the reply, "looking at the hard evidence that we have, I don't see that we have any real reason to believe that certainly in the covert field and the field of subversion, there's been any relaxation whatever."

'I Don't Think They Are'

Mr. Dulles added: "Now it's up to the Secretary of State and others to judge the broad political field, but as I look at it the question is are they stopping any of their subversive activities in Indochina, in Indonesia and the various parts of the world where they're particularly trying to operate, and in parts of Europe."

"No, I don't think they are. I don't see any change whatever," Mr. Dulles said the Soviet's intelligence network probably

was larger than any other, including the C. I. A.'s, "because they join intelligence with subversive activity."

While the Russians are good at collecting data, he added, "I don't think the people who analyze the intelligence they get know these other countries well enough."

To other questions, Mr. Dulles made the following points:

¶The United States was caught "pretty well napping" at Pearl Harbor. "One can argue about pros and cons and individual responsibility," he said, "but the facts of the matter were that we had intelligence available then and it wasn't gotten to the appropriate members of the Government at the proper time for them to act."

¶The proposed creation of a joint Congressional committee to check operations of the C. I. A. would present "a bit of a problem," but "I believe that is for Congress to decide." Mr. Dulles added: "I'm perfectly satisfied now with the consideration I get from the Armed Services Committee, which is the committee to which I am responsible."

¶The free press handicaps intelligence efforts "to some extent" but "I'd rather have all the freedoms that we have even though it may mean that an occasional indiscretion is made."

Man Drowns in Hudson

William Henderson, 28 years old, of Cold Spring, N. Y., drowned in the Hudson River off Inwood at 6:30 o'clock last night. The outboard-motor speedboat in which he was a passenger struck a drifting log and pitched him overboard. The police of the harbor precinct searched unsuccessfully for his body until darkness.

Aid League Dedicates Office

Four hundred persons attended a ceremony yesterday dedicating the new headquarters building of the Young Men's Philanthropic League at 4 East Eightieth Street. Speakers included Deputy Mayor Henry Epstein and Municipal Court Justice Benjamin Shalleck, the league's honorary president.



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soon the vests were about fifteen years old, dinner jacket for aged, and was ended, black or tartan and matching tie. Brooks Brothers said that the more the more they rene. They revived d tuxedo with a without satin facing a green and yellow. With these bright cen trousers, black d trousers, or black attarball or tartan side seams. A soft lack knit four-inches this costume ge was intended rtaining at home, nen insisted upon a at country former, the store said ooks forward to an orful future for t fish."

More Crash Victims Found

LARAMIE, Wyo., Oct. 9 (AP)—Rescue teams ended the third day of their search for sixty-six person killed in a United Airlines crash on Medicine Bow peak last Thursday. Twenty-four bodies were brought down today, making a total of thirty-six so far.

Delay may cost you your vote

in the election on Nov. 8. You must register to qualify. Registration books are open today through Friday from 3:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. and Saturday the final day, from 7 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.



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34 SENATORS SEEK A CHECK ON C. I. A.

Manfield to Press Bill for Joint Committee Control of Intelligence Unit.

By ALLEN DEBURY
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Sen.
ator Mike Manfield, Democrat
of Montana, said today that he
and thirty-three colleagues plan
to urge the creation of a special
committee to supervise the
Central Intelligence Agency.

The Senator said in an inter-
view that they plan to act early
in the next Congressional ses-
sion. If the drive is successful
the C. I. A. will be placed under
control of a joint committee
similar to that which oversees
the work of the Atomic Energy
Commission, he explained.

"The C. I. A. needs an outlet
on Capital Hill," Senator Man-
field said, "and a committee
charged with the specific pur-
pose of safeguarding but not de-
laying the necessary work that
has to be done would prove of
inestimable value in strengthen-
ing the intelligence-gathering
which is vital to the nation's
security."

Senator Manfield noted that
the agency so far had been ex-
cused from nearly all the normal
checks of democratic proced-
ure applied to all other Governmen-
t bodies. Its budget is disguised in
appropriations for other agen-
cies, so that only a handful of
Congressmen have even an ap-
proximate idea of how much
money it spends. It is not re-
quired to make reports to Con-
gress, so no appraisal of the
value of its work can be made.

Only Tie To Congress

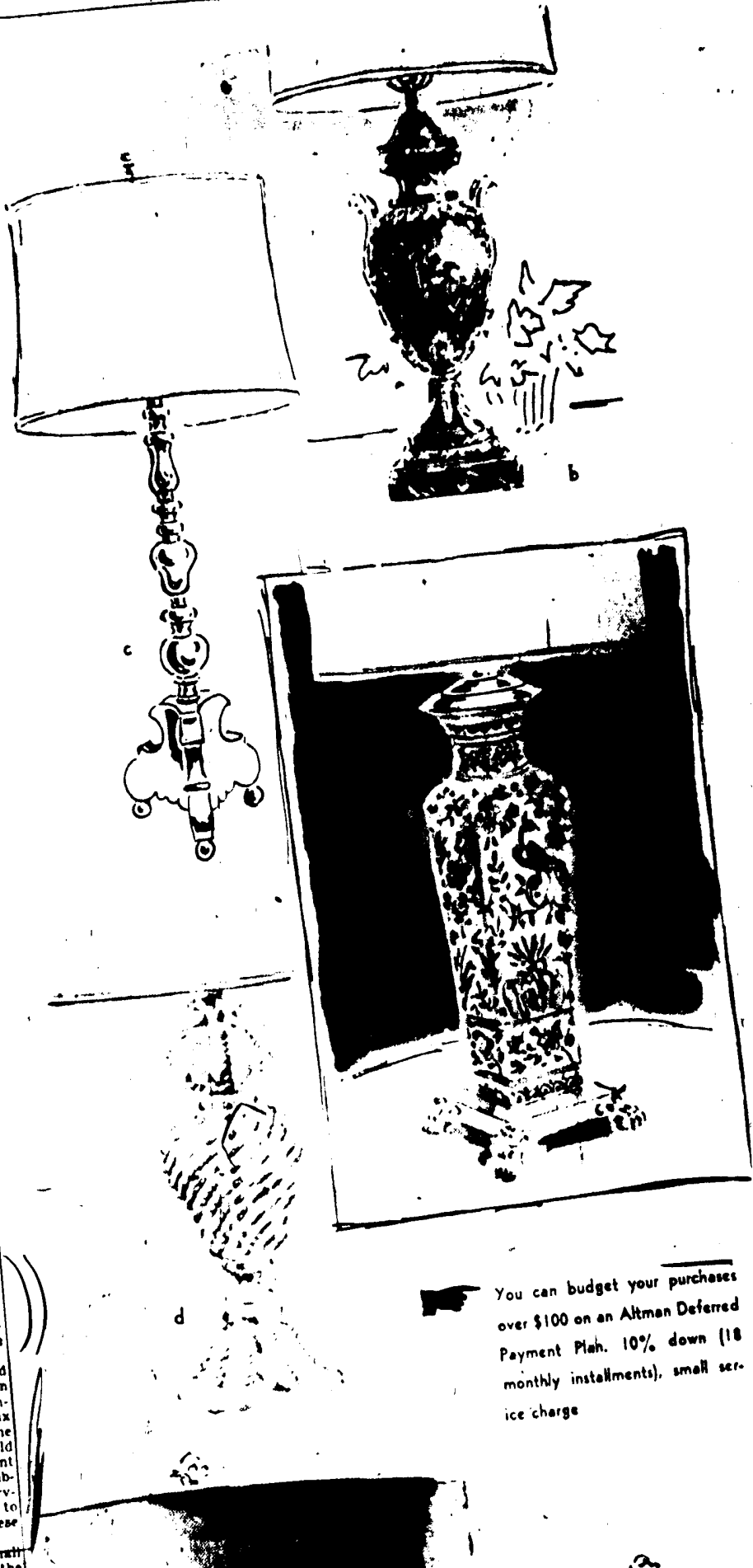
Its only link with Congress
is maintained through informal
subcommittees of the Senate and
House Armed Services Commit-
tees, and these always are driven
off with the cry of "secret work"
when they attempt to delve too
deeply into C. I. A.'s activities.

The agency, in short, is the
nearest thing to a completely in-
dependent and autonomous body
in the Government. It is headed
by Allen W. Dulles, brother of
John Foster Dulles, Secretary of
State.

Allen Dulles said in a tele-
vision interview last week that
a special joint committee would
create "a bit of a problem" but
added that it was a matter for
Congress to decide. He said he
was "perfectly satisfied now
with the consideration I get
from the Armed Services Com-
mittee, which is the committee
to which I am responsible."

Senator Manfield's bill would
create a Joint Committee on
Central Intelligence to be com-
posed of six Senators and six
Representatives. Three of the
members from each house would
be appointed from the present
Central Intelligence Agency sub-
committees of the Armed Serv-
ices Committees. The key to
their power would rest in these
sentences from the bill:

"The joint committee shall
conduct studies of the



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"The joint committee shall make continuing studies of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and of problems relating to the gathering of intelligence affecting the national security and of its coordination and utilization by the various departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the Government. The Central Intelligence Agency shall keep the joint committee fully and currently informed with respect to its activities."

Introduced in January

The Senator's bill originally was introduced last Jan. 14. He said he had not sought action on it sooner because he hoped the results of a study of the agency "might prove helpful in winning support for us." The study was made by the (Hoover) Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

The commission report, based on a task force study headed by Gen. Mark Clark, retired, was made public last June 29. It praised the "diligent and dedicated" work of the agency, but made these major recommendations:

¶That the C. I. A., be reorganized internally "to produce greater emphasis on certain of its basic statutory functions." These were not defined.

¶That an executive officer, or "chief of staff," be named to assist Mr. Dulles with the burden of administrative work.

¶That a "small, bipartisan commission," composed of members of both houses of Congress "and other public-spirited citizens commanding the utmost national respect and confidence" be established to conduct periodic surveys of C. I. A.'s work and report its findings to Congress and the President.

This commission, the Hoover report said, "should be empowered by law to demand and receive any information it needed for its own use."

Senator Mansfield said his proposed Congressional committee would be able to exercise these functions recommended by the Hoover Commission.

Mansfield hoped Hoover report to help pass Reol.

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17 Oct 55

P 13

Random Notes From Washington: C.I.A. Likely to Fight Supervision

Senate Group Sends Up Trial Balloon— Stevenson's Friend Quips on Truman's Stand—An Accidental Scoop.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18—In spite of mild statements on the subject by Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, a vigorous behind-the-scenes fight is expected against Congressional attempts to create a special joint committee to oversee the agency's work.

The C. I. A. is extremely jealous of its status as the Government's most independent and uncontrolled body (its personnel, appropriations and activities are all classified, even from Congress). Its top officials argue that the secrecy that surrounds it is necessary to safeguard its intelligence work. Congressmen argue, however, that no agency should be immune from the standard controls applied to all the other agencies.

If sponsors of the committee-drafting legislation go ahead with their plans in the next session, present indications are they probably will have enough votes to bring C. I. A. under the same type of supervision exercised by the Atomic Energy Commission by the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

An Easy Way Out

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee used the press as a trial balloon last week when its two ranking members, Senators James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, and William Jenner, Republican of Indiana, issued their statement on judges who gave permission for the "jury-tapping case."

The Senators did not call for the impeachment of the Federal judges who gave permission for the University of Chicago Law School team to plant hidden microphones in a Wichita jury room. They just said they were going to turn over the record of their hearings to the House Judiciary Committee, which has the constitutional power to initiate charges of impeachment against Federal judges.

The Senators hoped the press would draw the inference and make the interpretation for them, so that they could escape whatever political consequences might attach to their move. Most of the press, trapped by the need to spell out the full picture for the public, did so.

Churchill Paraphrased
—close friend of Adlai E. Stevenson

BRAZIL IS AROUSED BY SPELLING ISSUE

Congress Favors the Existing Simplified System—Cafe for Portuguese Form

By SAM POPE BREWER
Special to The New York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 18—Spelling rules have become an international issue here. President Jolo Café Filho's refusal to drop an agreement that Brazilians must spell as the Portuguese do has set him at odds with Congress.

A Congressional committee has just reported in favor of overriding his veto of a bill that would allow Brazil to keep her simplified spelling.

There is high feeling over the question. In the midst of the great political tension that preceded the suicide of President Getulio Vargas last year the Senate found time to debate the spelling agreement. In the present tense post-election period the

possibility of a coup is one of the principal topics of conversation, but Congress will take up the spelling question this week and the forces against the President's veto are strong.

If the veto stands it will be illegal to print in a book or newspaper "filosofia" instead of "filosofia," as the Portuguese write it.

There is more than mere sentiment involved. Publishers have protested that it would cost them a ruinous amount to reset the type for all the books in print. Teachers say it would further retard the slow-moving program to teach all Brazilians to read and write.

Even the Communist newspaper Imprensa, Popular has joined in the attack on the agreement. The paper declared it would be "returning to the times of colonial Brazil" and would be "frankly damaging to the interests of nationality."

The present system, dating from 1943, is in general use, although the agreement with Portugal theoretically has had the force of law since 1945. Even the 1946 Constitution was written in the 1943 style. The Portuguese reform was ignored.

Brazilian spelling is approxi-

mately phonetic. To take extreme example, the equivalent of the English word "phlegm" is "flegma" in Brazil and "flegma" in Portugal.

Pronunciation Differs
Brazilian pronunciation differs considerably from Portuguese. In many cases that the Portuguese pronounce are stirred over by Brazilians. They spell the words as pronounced in their own country.

Brazil signed the agreement with Portugal in December to establish standardization to be fixed by their five learned academic Brazilian academy had out the system still in use here in May, 1934.

In 1945 a Brazilian mission went to Lisbon to negotiate with the Portuguese a system corresponding to Portuguese rather than to the Portuguese last year drop.

He says it would be a violation of an international agreement by Brazil. He pointed to the Portuguese last year drop.

A Gloomy Report:

V. K. Krishna Menon, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's roving Ambassador from India, took a decidedly gloomy view of the outlook in the Formosa Strait during his conference this week-end with John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State.

He told Secretary Dulles not to expect the Chinese Communists to continue the cease-fire around Quemoy and Matsu indefinitely. He said that the Peiping regime had entered into that unofficial cease-fire in the belief that it would lead to a negotiated settlement of the Quemoy-Matsu problem, and warned Mr. Dulles not to regard the cease-fire as permanent.

In short, he said in effect that Peiping's position on the cease-fire was the same as Washington's position on the Big Four conference at Geneva last summer: that is to say, Peiping regarded it, as Washington regarded the "spirit of Geneva," as a means of arranging a negotiated settlement of the outstanding questions.

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CONTROLS FOR C I A

The renewed effort of Senator Mansfield to achieve some kind of Congressional control over the Central Intelligence Agency will we hope meet with success at the next session. The C I A naturally enjoys its position of virtual complete independence of Congress and but for its own protection of good in the general interests of good administration the C I A ought to be brought into closer contact with legislative authority.

Why is this so? Surely nobody would expect the Central Intelligence Agency to be subjected to detailed direction by Congress, a body which is completely unprepared for such a task. But as it presently operates the C I A is virtually beyond the law, and no one in the legislative branch knows whether it is doing a good bad or indifferent job. Nobody in Congress knows whether the C I A duplicates or competes with the work of other agencies whether it is building up a bureaucratic "empire" whether it needlessly wastes money, whether it gets into operations where it has no business, whether it takes the foreign policy of the United States into its own hands. We are not charging that it does any of these things, but we are saying that it is perfectly possible that the C I A could be doing these things without any control on the part of Congress.

The audience, he noted, was somewhat surprised at having such good music so well done, and remained throughout the evening. Audiences ever since have been doing the same thing, and it is still customary to be a little surprised about it.

The Tales of Hoffmann, so deft and lyrical of score, so quaintly bizarre of plot, has been played at the Metropolitan only fifty-odd times in the last forty years. But next month this astonishing period piece, with its patchouli and romanticism to the fore, is opening the opera season. The revival is being given the full treatment, as is, indeed, its sprightly desert. There are new stage sets, new direction and a smashing cast, with Pierre Monteux conducting.

19 Oct 55

This Season's Revival The Tales of Hoffmann, so deft and lyrical of score, so quaintly bizarre of plot, has been played at the Metropolitan only fifty-odd times in the last forty years. But next month this astonishing period piece, with its patchouli and romanticism to the fore, is opening the opera season. The revival is being given the full treatment, as is, indeed, its sprightly desert. There are new stage sets, new direction and a smashing cast, with Pierre Monteux conducting.

There is one particular, though fairly incidental, reason why it seems appropriate to bring "The Tales" back to the Met this year. The season is the Mozart bicentennial. For Offenbach, apart from his general reverence for Mozart, obviously made a special genuflection in that genius' direction in this opera.

Donna Anna and Leporello

The action of "The Tales," it may be remembered, occurs precisely between the ending of the first act of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and its conclusion. This timing can be made thus exactly because a few moments after the Prelude of "The Tales" opens in Luther's wine cellar, a young student friend of Hoffmann enters to have a betwixt-the-acts drink after the first act of the Mozart work in a nearby Nuremberg theatre. He is so rapt in the music he has just heard that he sings a phrase from Leporello's first act aria, "Notte e giorno faticar." The prima donna—presumably singing the part of Donna Anna, although the score does not say so—is referred to as Stella, a sweetheart of Hoffmann's.

Then, in "The Tales" postlude, Stella herself appears, her opera over. But by then Hoffmann is so bemused with his recitals, which have taken up the elapsed time, and with the beer, the wine, the punch he has been drinking, that he couldn't seem to care less whether she is there or not. And so, again, Hoffmann's inimical daemon makes off with his girl. One can only suppose, at that point, that Stella could have sung as well as any of his other loves—that is, if her voice hadn't been exhausted with all that Mozart.

harmful is coming. And likewise here that possible harmful fringements result of this kind may be the good that could be done. Director, Washington, can Civil Liberties Washington, D.C. Study of Sympathy Editor of The reaction and other parts the tapping of the University of the use and absence of the part of our government both elective and

The Prime Necessity Whatever we eventually decide to do in order to repair our Middle Eastern position, the first necessity is to resolve the Greco-Turkish quarrel over Cyprus. The Russians did not intrude into the Levant until the arc of containment running across Greece and Turkey had been shattered. No settlement south of that arc will be worth arranging until Athens and Ankara are again allied.

In fact, the whole pattern of our diplomacy in Western Asia is based upon containment of the U. S. S. R. through alliances along its southern border. That is the sole purpose of the so-called "northern tier." And to promote this we were apparently prepared to risk the anger of India—which doesn't like our support of Pakistan—and the anger of Egypt, which doesn't like our support of Iraq.

Abd-el-Krim's Warning The need to reappraise policy has become urgent. The Arab world is immensely important to our security. It includes much of our potential oil reserve and air bases all the way from Saudi Arabia to Morocco. By impinging upon French North Africa it involves our basic attitude toward colonial peoples, toward France and toward NATO. And the Arabs, notably volatile, are in a highly restive mood. As long ago as 1956 Abd-el-Krim el Khatabi, Emir of the Rif, who fought the French and Spaniards thirty years ago, warned this writer that North Africa's Arabs and Berbers would welcome Soviet aid.

He said: "Soon we may be obliged to fight again against France and Spain. We will count only upon ourselves. We are distant from the Communist ideology, which is a danger to the Arabs and Moslems. We must achieve independence by our own means. But if in our struggle the situation becomes critical, we would gladly accept arms or support from any quarter—even Moscow."

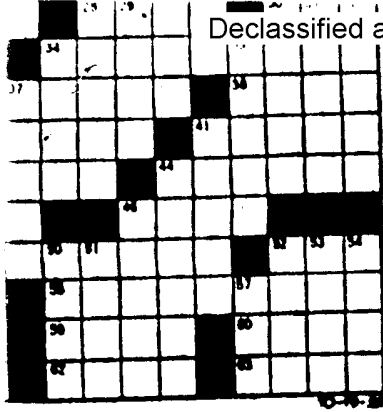
COTTON: PERPETUAL PROBLEM!

Secretary of Agriculture Benson must be beginning to suspect that he has a genuinely Sisyphean task on his hands in trying to cut the country's mountainous stock of cotton down to a level where it bears some reasonable relationship to potential consumption. Like the legendary King of Corinth, he has twice now pushed his stone up to the top of the hill, only to have it come rolling down again. Now he is starting on a third attempt, and this time he would probably be glad to settle for partial success.

The basic theory of the Agricultural Act is that the Government is to put supports under certain farm prices, subject to the provision that if supplies of a given commodity get out of hand it can call for a reduction of acreage planted to that crop. Despite the good intentions of the law and its administrator, however, we found ourselves on Aug. 1, 1955, with a supply of fiber on hand, actual and prospective, of 24.4 million bales, as against the estimated demand during the present marketing year of 13 million bales. Unpredictably high yields, in short, had knocked the mathe-

P 32

Director, Washington, can Civil Liberties Washington, D.C. Study of Sympathy Editor of The reaction and other parts the tapping of the University of the use and absence of the part of our government both elective and leveled against so far as civil liberties it would seem type undertakings are more some badly need destroy the four justice. The fact that of almost all permit a judgment or even to obstruct the Legislature, the bar have reached improper term which all be rendered bear the on wasteful of However, the insignificant rendered in Thus it is only proper jury system a study as to and reaches evaluation of system should justice dependent facts a New York Korea Torres Herro As one leged protest a bill before inhibit the would like protest. The mat in isolation character (and working industry fits" into are necessary The pre



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THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1955.

do not seem to think so. Paul Reynaud has called France the "Sick Man of Europe." André François-Poncet has just warned his countrymen that they are in danger of being "stricken from the roll of great peoples." If some of her most eminent citizens are in despair, is it any wonder that her friends in other lands should also feel discouraged?

A political crisis in the strict sense of the term was averted yesterday, but in a broader sense there is a permanent political crisis in France and there will continue to be one so long as the Constitution of 1946 remains in force and so long as the French do not, in former President Auriol's phrase, reform their political habits.

AUSTRIA AND THE REFUGEES

According to disturbing reports from recently freed Austria increasing pressure is being put on some 25,000 refugees from behind the Iron Curtain, still in Austria, to return to their homelands. There is even mention of "repatriation" by force. As reported to American authorities in Europe, pressure is being applied by both the Austrian Government and by Soviet "repatriation" missions admitted to the remaining refugee camps. The Austrian Government is said to hamper relief to the refugees and to bar new escapees unless they prove that they are "political" refugees. The Soviet missions use outright intimidation.

The Soviets and their satellites are now trying to eliminate one embarrassing repudiation of their regimes by launching a world-wide campaign to persuade all refugees to "come home" on the promise of forgiveness and lucrative jobs. They have even carried this campaign to the United Nations and appear to be putting it to a practical test in Austria. The Austrian Government has always recognized the right of "political" asylum and reaffirmed this right at the time of the final

—which may account for the somewhat suspicious air with which C. I. A. is occasionally viewed in Congressional quarters.

PERON AND NEMESIS

On that greatest of all days in the meteoric career of Juan Domingo Perón—Oct. 17, 1945—as he stood on the balcony of the Casa Rosada in Buenos Aires, with many thousands of wildly cheering workers below him in the Plaza de Mayo, someone should have gone up to him and whispered in his ear: "Beware of Nemesis!"

On Monday, Oct. 17, 1955, exactly a decade later, Juan Perón, an exile, was packed off to internment in the hinterland of Paraguay, a lonely man, a fallen man.

The ancient Greeks, who had such a vivid sense of the price the gods exacted for too much pride and glory, would have understood better than we can today how Juan Perón must have felt on Monday. On that great day in 1945 he had been brought back from where his enemies interned him to the pinnacle of power. And from that day until the revolution last month Juan Perón was the undisputed dictator of Argentina.

Looking back over the dramatic decade with the hindsight we can employ even so soon after his fall, it is clear that the whole ten years were a decline into disaster. Since one is thinking of the Greeks, there was also the myth of Phaeton, who tried to drive the chariot of the sun but the steeds were too strong for him and his course was downward to extinction. Argentina was too much for Perón. In every field he was unable to cope with the problems he faced. His economic policies failed from the very beginning. He started with huge monetary reserves from World War II and squandered them in a vain effort to industrialize his country quickly. His foreign policy was a total failure. His popularity never

political calculations of the Department of Agriculture into the proverbial cocked hat.

Now Mr. Benson is going to have a third go at it. He has just announced that the maximum curtailment permitted under the law will be called for, as it was last year. Mr. Benson now has two advantages, at least, working in his favor in dealing with the 1956 crop. Because of the unprecedented average yield of the 1955 crop (405 pounds per acre) he has been able to use a higher "normal" acreage than he had in 1954 or 1955. This means that he has been able to reduce acreage allotments another 4 per cent, or to 17.4 millions, as against 18.1 millions for the 1955 crop. In the second place, it seems fair to assume that when he announces the support levels for the 1956 crop they will be around 85 per cent of parity instead of this year's 90 per cent. It might be well to wait another year, therefore, before concluding that his task is going to be a never-ending one.

Topics of The Times

A sober music introduction critic of The New York Times went to New York obviously far, in his own opinion, seventy-three years ago this week when he wrote that the music of Jacques Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" "might have been written by Meyerbeer and Gounod combined." He was commenting on the première here of the work which had been first produced in Paris a year, eight months and six days earlier.

This happened at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street. It was with a trombone's blast, maybe even an oboe's, of Gilmore's Gardens, where only six years earlier Offenbach in person, "the Mozart of the Champs Elysées," had presented his

Foreign Affairs

Our Policy Problems in the Middle East

By C. L. SULZBERGER

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Our Middle Eastern policy will now have to be re-examined as a result of Soviet intervention in the area. One of the first problems to be faced is an Israeli request for a United States security guarantee plus new supplies of arms to counterbalance those Moscow is making available to the Arabs.

Jerusalem's wishes will not be spelled out until Moshe Sharett, the Foreign Minister and outgoing Premier, visits America—probably this month. Yet it is clear what Israel desires. It would like a treaty with the United States in which we further guarantee the existing frontiers of partitioned Palestine against forcible revision. Jerusalem hopes Britain and France might adhere to any pact with Washington.

American Arms Wanted

Secondly, and only secondly, Israel wants the principle accepted that if Arab rearming now sponsored by the U. S. S. R. proves to be substantial, the Israelis would have access to further American equipment on a long-range payment basis. Jerusalem argues that a frontier guarantee would not obviate the need for more weapons. Its logic runs as follows:

Israel's lopsided frontiers subject it to peculiar threats. Three-fourths of the population lives in a coastal plain whose average width, between the Mediterranean and hostile Jordan, is only twelve miles. Except in the Negev no hamlet is more than twenty miles from an Arab border. As a result the country wants sufficient military force at hand to repel any sudden onslaught while the cumbersome democratic machinery has a

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Permanent Voting Registry '57 Promised by Mayor

Discloses an Agreement of Officials on Installing System in City—Law Changes Sought to Cut the Cost

By PAUL CROWELL

The installation of permanent personal registration in time for the general election in 1957 was promised the city's voters yesterday by Mayor Wagner. The situation has been discussed with the members of the Board of Estimate and the majority leader of the City Council, Joseph T. Sharkey, Brooklyn [unclear], who are in unanimous agreement, the Mayor said. "Legislation is being drafted to permit the installation of the system expeditiously and at the lowest possible cost. Under the existing state law permanent personal registration cannot be put into effect for the 1956 Presidential election nor is there time for this to be done. However, we hope to put into effect a procedure under which much of the trouble of registering for the 1957 election may be avoided by using the peak rolls of the 1956 Presidential election for the start of the clerical work."

PRESIDENT NAMES BOARD TO REVIEW U. S. INTELLIGENCE

Killian Heads Watchdog Unit That Will Check on C.I.A. and Other Agencies

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—President Eisenhower appointed a watchdog board of eight citizens today to monitor the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and other units gathering security information. The President acted on a recommendation of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, headed by former President Herbert Hoover.

The part-time board of eight consultants, was, however, a compromise of proposals to maintain strict supervision through full-time committees. The President said he desired that the board meet not less than once every six months for several days at a time. Dr. James R. Killian Jr., president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was named chairman of the panel.

The other board members are: Admiral Richard L. Conolly, retired, president of Long Island University; Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, the Air Force hero of the first Tokyo raid, of World War II; Benjamin F. Fairless, director and member of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation. Also Gen. John E. Hull, retired, former commander of the United States Forces in the Far East and now president of the Manufacturing Chemists Association; Joseph P. Kennedy Sr., former Ambassador to Britain; Robert A. Lovett, former Secretary of Defense and Under Secretary of State, and Edward L. Ryerson, chairman of the executive committee of Inland Steel Corporation.

Mission of Board Defined

President Eisenhower defined the mission of the board as follows: "While the review by your group would be concerned with all Government foreign intelligence activities I would expect



CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN AID: Senator Walter F. George, left, and another man at a luncheon yesterday. Senate leader warned he would not support aid.

Rockefeller School Set Up For Top Science Scholars

By BENJAMIN FINE

The Rockefeller Institute plans to establish a graduate university for outstanding scholars in the natural sciences. The new program—an innovation for the 50-year-old organization—is designed to develop leaders in scientific research.

At a special press conference yesterday, Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the institute, and David Rockefeller, chairman of the board of trustees, disclosed that the institute's endowment was now worth \$150,000,000. This was the first time that the overall assets of the institute had been made public. The institute was established by John D. Rockefeller.

The graduate education program will be housed on the institute's property that fronts on York Avenue and extends to the East River. It will cost about \$60 million.

CHARITY SCHEMES FACE STATE BANS

Unordered Goods Nuisance and Fake Religious Units to Be Outlawed

By CHARLES GRUTZNER
New York is expected to become the first State to outlaw

THREE IN U. N. BID ISRAEL PAY SYRIA

Nationalist China, Peru, Cuba Back Voluntary Act—All in Council Score Raid

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH
Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 13—Israel was urged today to pay damages "voluntarily" for her attack last month on Syrian forces near the Sea of Galilee.

Fifty-six Syrians were killed in the border raid, which, Israel said, had been initiated to halt Syrian firing on Israeli fishing and police craft. Six Israelis also were killed in the raid.

The suggestion for voluntary indemnities was made in the Security Council by Dr. T. T. Tsiang of Nationalist China and supported by the delegates of Cuba and Peru. All three, together with Australia, echoed the condemnation by seven other members yesterday.

Dulles Stands on His Policy Averted

By ELIE ABEL
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13—Secretary of State Acheson stood firm today on his assertion that his policies had checkmated the United States stood at the "brink of war" in Korea, Indochina and the Formosa Strait. Mr. Dulles would not vouch for the accuracy of the entire article, "How Dulles Averted War," in the current issue of Life magazine but he left unchallenged its few quoted passages, including one in which he claimed mastery of the "necessary art" of going "to the verge without getting into the war."

When he was questioned about the article last Wednesday, the Secretary of State said that he had not read it and that he had no "precise recollection" of what he had said to its author, James Shepley. Today, Lincoln White, State Department spokesman, told reporters: "The Secretary of State has now read the Life article and he feels that the state-

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The Commission...
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The part-time board of eight...
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War II; Benjamin F. Fairless...
director and member of the fi-
nance committee of the United...
States Steel Corporation...
Also Gen. John E. Hull, re-
tired, former commander of the...
United States Forces in the Far...
East and now president of the...
Manufacturing Chemists Associ-
ation; Joseph P. Kennedy Sr.,...
former Ambassador to Britain;...
Robert A. Lovett, former Sec-
retary of Defense and Under Sec-
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A Hoover Commission task

Continued on Page 16, Column 5

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By BENJAMIN FINE

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By CHARLES GRUTZNER

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Back Voluntary Act—All
in Council Score Raid

THREE IN U. N. BID ISRAEL PAY SYRIA

Nationalist China, Peru, Cuba

By KATHLEEN TELTSCH

Special to The New York Times
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The suggestion for voluntary indemnities was made in the Security Council by Dr. T. F. Chiang of Nationalist China and supported by the delegates of Cuba and Peru. All three, together with Australia, echoed the condemnation by seven members' yesterday of the Dec. 11 attack...
This put the entire Council of eleven on record as favoring condemnation of the Israeli attack and the issuance of a stern warning that the Council would take punitive measures if similar violations recurred...
The Council will resume its debate Tuesday at 10:30 A. M. It will then hear Syria and Israel and continue discussion of two resolutions, one jointly sponsored by the United States, Britain and France, and the other by the Soviet Union. Both

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Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

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By ELIE ABEL

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 Secretary of State stood firm today on his assertion in a magazine that his policies had checkmated Communist aggression in the United States stood at the "brink of war" in Korea, Indochina and the Formosa Strait...
Mr. Dulles would not vouch for the accuracy of the entire article, "How Dulles Averted War," in the current issue of Life magazine but he left unchallenged its few quoted passages, including one in which he claimed mastery of the "necessary art" of going "to the verge without getting into the war..."
When he was questioned about the article last Wednesday, the Secretary of State said that he had not read it and that he had no "precise recollection" of what he had said to its author, James Shepley...
Today, Lincoln White, State Department spokesman, told reporters: "The Secretary of State has now read the Life article. He feels that the statements specifically attributed to him do not require correction from the standpoint of their substance..."
By "the statements specifically attributed to him," Mr. Dulles meant the passages quoting him directly, Mr. White stated...
The effect of Mr. White's comment was to leave in shadow a number of points that have caused an outcry in Europe and prompted Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, to charge the Secretary of State with distorting history...
State Department Matter
Mr. Humphrey, in a new statement tonight, called on President Eisenhower to read the Life article and "tell the American people if he agrees with his Secretary of State..."
Earlier in the day, the White House left all explaining to the State Department...
James C. Hagerly, Presidential press secretary, was asked to check whether President Eisenhower in fact had decided to use tactical atomic weapons against the Chinese Communists if they broke off the Korean armistice talks or in the Indochina crisis...
Without checking the President, Mr. Hagerly replied:
"I think that is a matter entirely for the Secretary of State..."
Much of the controversy centers, neither

GERMAN II
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By M. S.
Special to The
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U. N. Chief Open to Mideast Talks



Continued on Page 3, Column 3

BOARD TO REVIEW U. S. INTELLIGENCE

Continued From Page 1

in F. Moss, Dem
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 mbers asked Mr.
 some examples
 information that
 the Communist
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 public and the Executive Branch
 a constructive
 that this highly important and
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 sensitive work is being efficient
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 ly conducted"

Allen Dulles concurred in the
 formation of the board. The
 compromise action of the Presi
 dent appealed to him in the cir
 public quarre
 circumstances, for it was well
 branches of the known that he was opposed to
 He said it had
 the creation of a permanent
 Congressional committee that
 legitimate inform
 would oversee his agency's
 operations.

The Intelligence chief feared
 that the activities of a perma
 nent Congressional committee
 and its staff might lead to leak
 members and coun
 that could seriously hurt unde
 rstand what "construc
 tive operations and compromise
 his agency's relations with col
 last year of a let
 operating Allied intelligence
 services.

The Presidential board formul
 afforded only partial satisfac
 tion to the principal advocat
 of a joint Congressional commit
 tee to supervise intelligence ac
 tivities as the joint Congres
 sional Committee on Atomic
 Energy does in atomic matters.

Senate Schedules Hearing
 This advocate was Senator
 Mike Mansfield, Democrat of
 Montana, who has enlisted thirty
 four fellow Senators, equally
 divided between Republicans and
 Democrats, as co-sponsors of
 a concurrent resolution to estab
 lish the committee. The Senate
 Rules Committee has cleared his
 proposal for hearings beginning
 on Jan. 25. This fact was be
 lieved to have hastened White
 House action on the Hoover re
 port of last June.

Senator Mansfield said the
 President's action strengthened
 Executive control over the
 C. I. A. But he asserted the
 Hoover Commission had twice
 recommended creation of a joint
 Senate-House committee. He ex
 pressed his disappointment at
 the President's failure to show
 interest in a Congressional
 watchdog committee and added:
 "I think the President's ac
 tion makes it more important
 that a joint Congressional com
 mittee be created at the earliest
 opportunity. The representatives
 of the people are the ones who
 should be given, through a joint
 committee, the right to act for
 Congress vis-a-vis the C. I. A. as
 the Joint Committee on Atomic
 Energy does, and for several
 years has acted, vis-a-vis the
 A. E. C."

The Central Intelligence
 Agency is largely immune from
 Congressional scrutiny. Only a
 few members of Congress in the
 Appropriations and Armed Ser
 vices Committees have any notion
 of its huge appropriations, which
 are disguised in the budgets of
 other agencies and therefore are
 virtually unknown to Congress
 as a whole and to the public.

had formed with Stanley Kri
 mer and moved to England with
 his wife. He has been working in
 the film industry there since
 1953.

Mr. and Mrs. Foreman were
 called to the United States Con
 sul's office in London in Novem
 ber, 1953, and asked to sur
 render their passports.

The basic charge made by the
 department was that Mr. Fore
 man had not really resigned
 from the Communist party, or
 that if he had, he was still under
 its discipline. The department
 never produced evidence for the
 charge. No witnesses appeared
 against the Foremans at the de
 partmental hearing.

Mr. Foreman had filed suit
 in Federal District Court here
 asking that the State Depart
 ment be ordered to issue the
 passports. He swore that he and
 his wife did not support the
 Communist party. He charged
 that the department's refusal to
 give him a passport violated
 guarantees laid down in several
 recent passport cases.

Mr. Foreman's case was sup
 posed to be heard this week,
 but it was put off without ex
 planation. The State Depart
 ment withdrew its opposition
 and cabled its London consul to
 day to issue passports to Mr.
 and Mrs. Foreman.

The Foremans were repre
 sented by Sidney E. Cohn of
 New York and Eugene Gress
 man of Washington.

A MINORITY CABINET DOOMED, FAURE SAYS

PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP)—Premier
 Edgar Faure said tonight that
 any minority Government formed
 by Pierre Mendès-France's oppo
 sition Republican Front would
 be doomed quickly.

M. Faure said that the only
 possible solid government was
 a broadly based coalition ex
 tending from the Socialists to
 the rightist Independents all
 squeezed between the Commu
 nists on the extreme left and
 the followers of anti-tax cru
 sader Pierre Poujade on the ex
 treme right, in the results of the
 Jan. 2 election.

The Premier's statements were
 a direct challenge to the Repu
 blican Front and the Socialists,
 who think they should form the
 Government alone, even though
 they lack a majority of seats in
 the National Assembly.

M. Faure spoke at a reception
 for the foreign press on the eve
 of a round of party conferences
 that will decide the line-up when
 the new national Assembly meets
 next Thursday. The Socialists
 and Poujadists open the confer
 ences tomorrow.

The Premier said it would be
 impossible to have a continuing
 majority for a French Govern
 ment in the Assembly unless all
 the parties supporting it actual
 ly had members in the Cabinet.

But a gigantic missile in three
 stages will be needed to hurl it
 through the resisting atmosphere
 and beyond the gravitational pull
 of the earth.

Pattuck Air Force Base was
 selected for the launching,
 said the announcement, "on the
 basis of operational require
 ments for large rocket launch
 ings, and is suitable to the sci
 entific needs of the program."

As was announced earlier,
 test firings of the components of
 the satellite launching vehicle
 will be carried out, although
 exact launching dates have not
 been determined. A complete
 Vanguard unit will be launched
 after flight tests of the compo
 nents indicate that there is a
 good chance of putting the
 satellite into orbit.

Orbit Under Study
 Now that the launching site
 has been selected, the scientists
 are studying the orbits into
 which they will try to hurl the
 satellites. Dr. Homer E. Newell
 Jr., superintendent of the Atmos
 phere and Astrophysics Division
 of the Naval Research Labora
 tory, said different types of
 orbits would be needed for dif
 ferent kinds of experiments.

The elliptical orbits at a dis
 tance of 200 to 800 miles from
 the earth might be around the
 equator, might bisect the poles,
 or sweep around in a plane di
 agonal to the earth. Dr. Newell
 said the choice of orbits might
 be limited by the number of
 tracking stations that could be
 built with available funds.

He also said the expectation
 was that only one satellite would
 be in the firmament at any one
 time because the task of observ
 ing it was "tricky." Each satel
 lite is expected to survive about
 several weeks, after which it
 will gradually be drawn back to
 earth and will be consumed in
 the terrific temperature that de
 velops when it collides again
 with the earth's atmosphere.

Navy sources made known
 many new details of the pro
 posed satellite including these:
 The first stage of the launch
 ing vehicle will be an improved
 Viking rocket containing a high
 ly improved General Electric
 Company rocket motor. One
 version of this rocket, forty-five
 inches in diameter and about
 forty-five feet long, has reached
 a maximum altitude of fifty
 eight miles.

The metal to be used in mak
 ing the sphere has not been se
 lected yet, but it will have to be
 able to withstand a temperature
 of 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit that
 will be developed in the sphere's
 swift flight. But much of this
 aerodynamic heating will be
 absorbed in flight by a disposable
 cone or nose. Temperatures
 within the sphere will range from
 below zero to 300 to 400 degrees
 Fahrenheit.

One of the major engineer
 ing problems is propulsion. Each

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men's shop clearanc

drastic reduction from our own regular stock

33 1/3% 75% off

- suits of imported flannel reg. 59.50
- shirts in broadcloth, dacron and cotton oxford. reg. \$3.95 to 10.95
- Florsheim shoes in brown or black reg. 18.95 to 23.95
- imported sweaters of Shetland wool necked. reg. 12.95
- boxer undershorts in English reg. 3.50
- nylon jackets, fleecelined and wash reg. 22.50
- wool hose, imported English ribbed

Files Refused
TON, Jan 13 4 P.
subcommittee
the Defense De
e had refused to
namur, the third
ord of Gen Billy
rt-martial
n F. Mitchell, then
former chief of the
rp, was court-mar
for criticizing des
incompetent. The
ir power was sus
the Army for five
s of rank and pay
ner, subcommittee
tioned the incident
hell court-martial
mony by Mr. Hon-

on Jan 13. This fact was
oved to have hastened White
House action on the Hoover
port of last June.
Secretary of State said the
President's action strengthened
Executive Committee of the
C. I. A. E. he accused the
Hoover Committee and had
recommended creation of a joint
Senate House committee. He ex
pressed his disappointment at
the President's failure to show
interest in a Congressional
watchdog committee and added,
"I think the President's ac
tion makes it more important
that a joint Congressional com
mittee be created at the earliest
opportunity. The representatives
of the people are the ones who
should be given, through a joint
committee, the right to act for
Congress vis-a-vis the C. I. A. as
the Joint Committee on Atomic
Energy does, and for several
years has acted, vis-a-vis the
C. I. A."

u consider that it is
ative' to release the
of the Billy Mitchell
l case thirty years
Bcher asked. Mr.
newspaper had asked
the transcript last
out had been refused
man said he didn't
ing about the incl
fused to say what
the transcript should
made available

The Central Intelligence
Agency is largely immune from
Congressional scrutiny. Only a
few members of Congress in the
Appropriations and Armed Ser
vices Committees have any notion
of its huge appropriations, which
are disguised in the budgets of
other agencies and therefore are
virtually unknown to Congress
as a whole and to the public.
The annual C. I. A. budget is
reported to run into several hun
dreds of millions of dollars. Es
timates have run to nearly a bil
lion dollars annually for all Fed
eral intelligence units.

VOTE OPPOSED
of a Plebiscite for
Shift Challenged

'Junior Pentagon' Planned
The agency's headquarters in
Washington and its bureaus are
said to be scattered in forty
buildings here. It plans to build
a new headquarters, a "Junior
Pentagon," that could house 16,
000 employees, but the agency
says that not more than 10,000
to 12,000 would occupy it.

of The Times, London
TA, Malta, Jan. 13 --
y of a proposed pleb
g the Maltese to test
o send three members
ent in London was
in the courts today,
the first time in the
gal history that the
ive of the British
been summoned to
ore the civil courts.
bel Strickland, leader
ressive Constitutional
ught suit against the
of the colony, Sir Rob
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ointed to hold the
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ked the Governor to
e why his warrant fit
for the holding of the
n should not be de
constitutional in rela
s powers.
onsequence, she asked
to restrain the commis
on further purporting
t the referendum as
evised.
oposal to send three
to the House of Com
part of a broad arm
plan for reorganization
lony's government.

As the topmost Intelligence
agency and an appendage of
the National Security Council,
C. I. A. formulates the "national
estimates" on which the most
vital national security decisions
are based.
The new board would scruti
nize as well the operations of
about thirty subordinate intelli
gence units in various depart
ments. The eight most important
are those represented on the In
telligence Advisory Committee--
Army, Navy, Air Force, Joint
Chiefs of Staff, State Depart
ment, Atomic Energy Commis
sion, C. I. A. and units of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
engaged in collecting foreign in
formation within the United
States.
General Doolittle had been
chairman of a special Presiden
tial committee that also studied
the C. I. A. in 1964. It gave the
agency a "creditable rating" but
said it needed some improve
ments.

o Seek Entry to U. N.
TUM, The Sudan, Jan.
The ruling Council of
of this newly inde
nation voted today
application tomorrow for
hip in the United Na

board front and the Socialist
something they should form the
government alone even though a
they had a majority of seats in
the National Assembly.
M. Lemaire spoke at a reception
for the foreign press on the eve
of a round of party conference
that will decide the time when
the new national Assembly meets
next Thursday. The Socialists
and Communists open the confer
ence tomorrow.
The Premier said it would be
impossible to have a continuing
majority for a French Govern
ment in the Assembly unless all
the parties supporting it actual
ly had members in the Cabinet

suits of imported flannel
reg. 39.50
shirts in broadcloth, duroni and cotton
oxford. reg. \$3.95 to 10.95
Florsheim shoes in brown or black
reg. 18.95 to 23.95
imported sweaters of Shetland wool,
necked. reg. 12.95
boxer undershorts in English knit
reg. 3.50
nylon jackets, fleece-lined and wash
reg. 22.50
wool hose, imported English ribbed
reg. \$1.25
pajamas in nylon and cotton flannel
reg. 3.95 to 5.95
ivy model slacks in all-wool flannel
reg. 14.95
dressing gowns, full length and lin
reg. 20.00 to 25.00
sports shirts, famous make, long sle
reg. 7.95 to 8.95
nylon raincoats in carrying case
reg. 10.95
MEN'S SHOP, 38TH STREET ENTR

come see
Junior Resort Exclusives
by Our Designing Three:
* Mr. Mart
* Safinia
* Virginie de Paris
informal showings of
cruise and summer dresses
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at Rockefeller Center and WHITE PLAINS
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not every size in every style as
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**SAKS
FIFTH**

15 Jan 56 15 Jan 56 p24

Watchdog of the C. I. A.

An Evaluation of the President's Action In Naming Board to Review Intelligence

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

The President's appointment last week of an eight-man board to review periodically the nation's intelligence activities is a step in the right direction. But unfortunately it does not go far enough.

The establishment of the citizen's commission was approved by Allen W. Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The action will be interpreted on one hand as an attempt to head off the establishment of a Congressional watchdog committee on the intelligence agency. On the other hand it lends tacit support to frequent and repeated criticisms of our intelligence services, particularly of the C. I. A.

The recent Hoover Commission report on intelligence activities recommended the establishment of a permanent bipartisan commission on intelligence. But it suggested a different form from that announced last week.

The Hoover Commission urged the inclusion of "members of both houses of the Congress and other public-spirited citizens... empowered by law to demand and receive any information it needed for its own use."

The President's board has no Congressional members. Although it has executive authority for support it does not have the legal authority that Congressional enactment could give. In other words it is not powerful enough, or broad enough. Nor will it have sufficient continuity.

C. I. A. Under Criticism

Nevertheless, the reputation, experience and character of the eight appointees, who include Robert A. Lovett, former Secretary of Defense, give promise that the board will, in fact, as the President suggested, "make a real contribution to the task of Government." It is well fitted to take a fresh outside look at intelligence, even though it has no authority and will be able merely to suggest and advise rather than to control and supervise.

But there have been so many intelligence failures, so much friction and such sharp criticism, particularly of the C. I. A., that the appointment of the citizens board should not preclude the establishment of a continuing and permanent Congressional watchdog committee.

Such a committee could act, in the same manner as the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, as purse-watcher, supervisor, guardian, sponsor and defender of the C. I. A. It could give a constant and more thorough supervision to our intelligence activities than could any periodic check.

The two committees, working together, would be mutually supporting. They should insure as far as human checks and balances can do, a proper support for, and control of, our powerful intelligence organizations. This, the citizen committee alone cannot do.

The need for such support and control is obvious.

RELIGION SEEN GROWING

Rise in 1956 Is Predicted by Parker, Meany and Patton

Leaders in business, labor and agriculture predict that 1956 will witness a strengthened interest in religion and ethical principles. This is revealed by a survey prepared by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.

The survey was made in connection with Church and Economic Life Week, beginning today. Statements were obtained from Cola G. Parker, president of the National Association of Manufacturers; George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, and many others. The National Council represents thirty major Protestant and Eastern Orthodox bodies.

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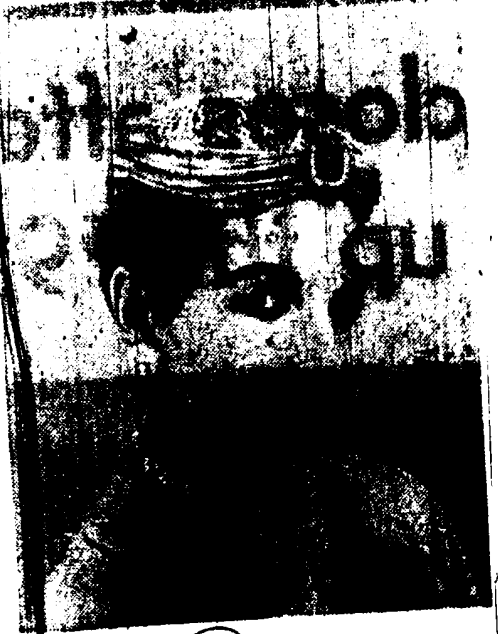
In the heart of New York, overlooking Central Park—close to terminals and transit facilities. Radio City, theatres and Fifth Avenue Shops just a step away! In addition to its ideal location, the Barbizon-Plaza offers flawless continental service and cuisine.

Doubles \$10 to \$16.50
Monthly rates upon application
Singles \$6 to \$10.50
Many rooms with Television
Write for booklet T or phone CI 7-7000
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106 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH AT 6TH AVENUE

"buckled-turban straw" bouquet of spring colors in Italian straw and silk organza... at just \$12.95

Flower garden shades of pink carnation, rose red, cornflower blue, mimosa yellow, daisy white, black tulip... and beige and classic navy too... to bloom freshly above you, crisp spring suits, thin wools and silks. Our imported "sorrento" straw grown in Italy... musted and buckled with filmy silk organza. Millinery, Main Floor. MAIL AND PHONE (Wisconsin 7-6200) ORDERS FILLED. Add 35c for postage beyond our regular meter delivery area.



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Russeks takes great pride in being the first to present these

white Arnel® sharkskin

"oriental sun separates"

a wonderful wardrobe that wears, packs and launders with the greatest of ease!



...ional watchdog...
 Such a com...
 ...the same man... as the Joint...
 Congressional Atomic Energy...
 Committee, as... put a watch...
 ...supervisor... guardian... sponsor...
 ...a defender of the C. I. A. It...
 could give a constant and more...
 thorough supervision to our in...
 telligence activities than could...
 any periodic check.
 The two committees, working...
 together, would be... actually...
 ...checking. They should insure...
 ...for as... an... checks and...
 ...that... can do a proper sup...
 ...tion, and control of... our...
 powerful intelligence organiza...
 ...tions. This, the citizen commit...
 ...the... should do.

The need for such support and control should be obvious. As the President said, "prompt and accurate intelligence is essential to the policy-making branches of Government." But it is more than that. It could mean national life or death in the atomic age. On the other hand, uncontrolled secret intelligence agencies are in a position to dominate policy making, and hence Government. Their very secrecy gives them power. There are few to accept or reject their findings. Their "facts" do not pass through the sieve of Congressional debate or public inquiry. Few, even in the executive branch, know what they do.

The C. I. A., for instance, by the very breadth of its charter, is beyond the normal checks and balances of the law. An over-powerful secret intelligence agency is dangerous, not alone to the formulation of sound policy, but to the viability of democratic institutions.

Record Is Spotty

The intelligence record of the nation and of the Central Intelligence Agency in particular is spotty. There have been notable successes but also notable failures. The Hoover Commission's public critique was politely critical of some of our shortcomings.

The secret report of the same Hoover Commission task force on intelligence is far more critical.

Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, a member of the President's new board, investigated C. I. A. and other intelligence activities in Germany a year ago and found much overlapping and ineffectiveness.

Late this summer, Maj. Gen.

Four Found Dead in Auto

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 14 (AP) — Three men and a woman were found dead in an automobile early today, victims of carbon monoxide poisoning. The police said the motor was running when the car was discovered.



Time swim suit, frog of side slit... at \$16.95
 Miniature obi sash in red or turquoise print, at \$1.50

Sleeveless mandarin shirt, frog closing... at \$9.95
 Houseboy pants for patio lounging... at \$7.95



Oriental sheath with slit sides, at \$14.95



Mandarin jacket... at \$10.95
 Reed slim shirt... at \$10.95
 Sleeveless mandarin shirt... at \$9.95

Side slit short shorts... at \$6.95
 Sleeveless mandarin shirt... at \$9.95



Sun worshippers... relax! Russeks sends you packing far-and-away under the hypnotic spell of the Orient... in classic white sharkskin separates that have finally learned to behave! The great disciplinarian... Celanese Arnel® Triacetate and Rayon... a miraculous blending that now makes sharkskin easy-to-wash by hand, crispy-fresh and crease-resistant! The separates... expressly Oriental, flavored with intriguing side slits, dainty frog closings, even miniature obi sashes... all adding up to a play wardrobe that could easily prove to be your most exciting adventure ever! All in sizes 10 to 18... South Shop, Seventh Floor. MAIL AND PHONE (WISconsin 7-6200) ORDERS FILLED Add 33¢ postage for deliveries beyond our motor delivery area. No C.O.D.'s under \$5. Also available in our Brooklyn, Westchester and Chicago stores.

Russeks

'WATCHDOG' UNIT FOR C.I.A. BACKED

Senate Group Approves Bill to Give Congress a Check on Intelligence Agency

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The Senate Rules Committee approved today and sent to the Senate floor a bill to create a joint Congressional "watchdog" committee to supervise activities of the super-secret Central Intelligence Agency.

At the same time, Allen W. Dulles, director of the agency, touched off a new controversy in his attempt to build a \$49,000,000 headquarters in the fashionable residential community of Langley, Va. across the Potomac River from Washington.

The measure to create the committee, introduced by Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, and thirty-four co-sponsors, calls for a twelve-man Congressional group similar to the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee that serves as a check on the Atomic Energy Commission.

The committee would be composed of three members each from the informal subcommittees of the Senate and House Armed Services and Appropriations Committee that now oversee C. I. A. budgeting matters.

The measure has been vigorously opposed by Mr. Dulles, a brother of John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State. Allen Dulles has argued that agency secrets would "leak" from such a Congressional committee. Senator Mansfield and others have retorted that no atomic energy secrets have leaked from the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

Senator Mansfield said when he introduced his bill that the C. I. A. at present "is freed from practically every ordinary form of Congressional check."

The controversy over the C. I. A.'s new building has arisen because of Allen Dulles' determination to have it erected in one of the most beautiful residential communities in the Washington area. It would be on a strip of land overlooking the Potomac.

The proposal has been opposed by many Langley residents and by the National Capital Planning Commission. The commission has disapproved the Langley site.

Mr. Dulles returned to the attack today with a letter to the commission in which he asserted that Congress had approved a new building for the agency or he understood that it "would definitely not be located in the district, but would find a site on the fringe of the metropolitan area."

TEACHERS GIVE BLOOD

Collections Set in Floral Park and McGraw-Hill Building

The Red Cross will collect blood today from persons who work in the McGraw-Hill Building, 330 West Forty-second Street.

Blood also will be collected from teachers and staff of the Floral Park (L. I.) school system and Scwanabaker Central High School in Tulip Avenue, Englewood, N. Y.

The Proceedings In Washington

YESTERDAY

(Jan. 25, 1956)

THE PRESIDENT

At his news conference the President said he hoped he would not "dilly-dally" over his second-term decision.

Conferred with Secretary of State Dulles.

Received from Soviet Union Ambassador Zaroubin a "friendly letter" from Premier Bulganin.

THE SENATE

Continued debate of the natural gas bill.

Recessed at 5:45 P. M.

Approved Herbert Prochnow as Deputy Under Secretary of State and Isaac Carpenter as Assistant Secretary of State.

Rules Committee approved bill to set up a joint committee to check the Central Intelligence Agency.

THE HOUSE

Considered routine matters and adjourned at 2:28 P. M.

Ways and Means Committee approved proposal to exempt farm-used gasoline from Federal taxes.

DEPARTMENTS & AGENCIES

Justice Department announced antitrust agreement bringing sweeping changes in business practices of International Business Machines Corporation.

Federal National Mortgage Association announced plans to pump more funds into the mortgage market.

Secretary of Air Force said Mitchell air base would be retained.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY

(Jan. 26, 1956)

President Eisenhower meets with National Security Council.

Senate and House meet at noon.

A. E. C. INVITES CO-OPS

Aide Urges Them to Help Build Small Nuclear Power Plants

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25 (AP)—Rural electrical cooperatives were invited today to participate this year in developing small nuclear-powered plants to generate electricity for civilian use.

The invitation came from U. H. Staebler, chief of the civilian power reactors branch of the Atomic Energy Commission. He spoke at a convention of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. He said several co-ops had shown interest in the plan.

The Government would finance all or part of prototype nuclear plants. Significant progress has been made in this field, with four projects well in the construction stage, Mr. Staebler said.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25—The Administration was attacked today by James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, for having fostered a "planned and deliberate depression in ag-

BILL SEEKS TO END WELFARE ABUSES

Measure Asking Fund Data to Be Introduced Today by Republican Senators

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The Administration has sent to the Capitol its recommendations for requiring welfare and benefit funds to register and report.

The proposals are in the form of a draft bill. A group of Republican Senators will introduce it tomorrow. The draft vests authority in the Secretary of Labor to prescribe the reporting requirements.

Informed sources reported, meanwhile, that the Administration would not offer a specific bill to extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards (wage and hour) Act to additional employees.

When wage and hour legisla-

tion was under consideration last year, President Eisenhower said that the extension of coverage was more important than raising the minimum. Congress raised the minimum from 75 cents an hour to \$1 but did not extend coverage.

In his economic report on Tuesday, the President said the need for extension of coverage remains, "and the Congress is again requested to proceed as far as is practical in this direction."

Nevertheless, the Administration has no intention of writing the outlines of that extension at this time. Its reluctance about this last year brought a denunciation from Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois.

The bill would apply to plans established by employers or unions, or both, to provide benefits such as medical or hospital care, pensions or retirement annuities, compensation for injuries or illness, or insurance to provide any of those benefits. It excludes any plan, fund, or program established by statute.

TELLER BALKS HOLD-UP

Roads Note and Gives Alarm—Suspect Is Captured

A bank teller who refused to be intimidated by a maniacal note routed a would-be hold-up man in Brooklyn yesterday, the police reported. The suspect was captured near the bank.

Frank D. Orf, the teller, said that while he was at work in the Manufacturers Trust Company branch at 257 Utica Avenue at 12:55 P. M., a stranger approached his window. The man displayed a note saying that he had "a gun" and wanted money.

Mr. Orf yelled and grasped a pistol he keeps in his cage. The intruder ran out, followed by several bank employees. Patrolman Lawrence J. Jenosek of the Atlantic Avenue station commandeered a truck and overtook the fugitive two and a half blocks away on Eastern Parkway.

The suspect, held on a robbery charge, described himself as Nicholas Olivieri, 23 years old, of 111-55 115th Street, Richmond Hills, Queens.

Coming



BRANIFF's New

Direct from Newark airport... most modern air terminals closest to midtown New York. Only 21 minutes by limo at 42nd Street and 10th Avenue. Just a few blocks from

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Non-stop to
One-stop to
Via Dallas

proposal to give aid to the public... the House floor... the Capitol... the revised proposal... differ in scope... \$1.6 billions... \$125 billions... The difference is considerable...

seek to promote world peace... their previous agreements... can do so in particular by honoring their Geneva commitment... the unification of Germany... the framework of European security... by stopping the shipment of arms to the Middle East... violence from North Africa to India... the aerial armament inspection plan of President Eisenhower... The world has long waited for the Soviets to match their "friendly" words with deeds...

"WATCHDOG" FOR C. I. A.

Creation by President Eisenhower of a so-called "watchdog" board of citizens to review the Government's foreign intelligence activities... particularly those of the Central Intelligence Agency... the Hoover Commission last spring... distinguished chairmanship of Dr. James R. Killian Jr., president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology... What is required is not so much a part-time board of private citizens, no matter how eminent, as a permanent committee with strong Congressional representation to provide some guide to broad legislative supervision of the work of the Central Intelligence Agency...

Senator Mansfield of Montana has long advocated a joint Congressional committee which would have the same relationship to the Central Intelligence Agency as the present one on atomic energy now has to the work of the Atomic Energy Commission. Again we endorse that proposal.

We are not advocating that Congress or anyone else should interfere with the day-to-day operation of the Central Intelligence Agency. That would obviously be nonsensical. But it is not nonsensical for a responsible body of Congressional leaders to be in a position to understand and to evaluate the foreign intelligence work that is carried out on behalf of the United States Government. And if such a supervisory body were established we are confident many of C. I. A.'s troubles with Congress, based on suspicion and misunderstanding, would evaporate.

We hope that Senator Mansfield will not be deflected from his purpose when Senate debate begins on the plan for a Joint Congressional Committee.

THE CITY'S DEAD TREES

To people who think of New York as a city of concrete and steel the number of trees in it may be a surprise. For on city-owned property alone, along streets and in the parks, there are estimated to be 2,300,000 trees. How many more there are on private property is beyond reckoning. Of the trees the city owns about 30,000 are dead, by Park Department estimate. Something has to be done about these dead trees, which are a hazard and unsightly too. They are a problem...

imports is higher than it ever was before in time of peace. This means that any encouragement that we can offer other nations to sell in our market will be an influence in the direction of a better trade balance. And if these statistics are not sufficiently convincing, there is one more which, when added to them, should clinch the argument. That is this: Despite the fact that our foreign trade has risen greatly in absolute terms, as well as in relation to the total of all world trade, we differ from other Western industrialized nations in one very important respect. As measured in terms of our total market domestic and foreign its significance is not only smaller than in the case of other commercial nations but is actually declining. This is notably true with respect to our imports, which have fallen from about 4.5 per cent of the gross national product in the mid-Twenties to only 3.1 per cent in 1952.

NOW THE SEATLESS TRAIN!

We have seen a good many ingenious improvements suggested for the Times Square-Grand Central subway shuttle in our day. But we had not expected to live long enough to hear a transit chairman propose that, for the convenience of the public, all seats be removed from the subway cars. In the old days, of course, the railroad ideal was a seat for every rider. But now, since there are obviously too few seats, the cure is to make them still fewer until there are none. Thus the commonly heard complaint that people are herded into the subway trains like cattle will receive new substantiation; they will ride standing like cattle too.

Chairman Patterson of the Transit Authority is the author of this new reform, and he admits he has not yet convinced his fellow-members of the authority. He sees only slight inconvenience to passengers in the two-minute shuttle run. But to the two-minute running time must be added a possible standing and loading time averaging nearly three minutes, in a recent survey, and ranging upward to nearly six minutes maximum. This is standing time not only for the train but also for the passenger.

Have the mills of reform, grinding without effect all these years since the atrociously engineered "temporary" shuttle was installed in 1918, nothing better than this to deliver to a suffering public? Really, gentlemen, this is absurd. The shuttle has been getting stepchild treatment from the city far too long. It needs a thorough rebuilding and extension, river to river, maybe farther.

PAKISTAN'S PROBLEMS

Czech trade overtures to Pakistan have been marred by a blatant attempt to exert pressure on behalf of the Communist bloc. Pakistan's rejoinder was what we might have expected. Pakistan welcomes opportunities for increased trading, but the alliance with the free world is not for sale. This particular pressure and problem can be met, therefore, with firmness and fidelity. The Afghan situation is somewhat

Has the advent of central heating changed it, like the outdoor fireplace, a thing that is depended on for its heat alone. And, no longer as it warms one part of the body, in the reverse side left cold. Central heating takes care of a house's inhabitants all around the fireplace merely providing extra heat, pleasant when the cold landscape is a threat visible through the windows, and more pleasant still when the skater returns from the pond or the skier from the slope to warm his icy hands and frozen face.

Of Odors and Moods

A word must not be omitted about the pungent smell of burning wood in the hearth. When one is used to it, home is not home without it, and the nose wrinkling of visitors unfamiliar with it gives them away as non-fireplace owners. (Or worse, by far, fireplace owners who don't use their fireplaces.) A word must be said, too, for the adaptability of the hearth fire—it heightens the gay mood and fosters the thoughtful one. In short, on a winter's waning afternoon before the supper hour, or afterward, in the progressing evening, it is the perfect friend.

The Hearth and History

The fireplace is also a link—and a lively one—with the past. In their volumes of personal memoirs the writing men of the English and France of yesterday gave us visions of themselves working away late at night—the tapers burning low, the fire in its last dying flicker in the grate. Those tapers are gone now—brought out only for effect or, more rarely still, when the electric lights fail. But the fireplace is with us still—not so much a necessity now as a pleasure—and in it we have a vestige of the past, a lively relic. Beside it proposals were made by gallant men to courtly ladies, schemes were hatched and convictions formed; by its warmth and glow great books were written, great decisions reached, miseries eased, philosophies evolved, dowries settled on. As a relic or hairloom, then, the hearth is a trust. Above many a homestead fireplace hang the heavily framed visages of ancestors whose eyes once gazed at the same hearth and now seem to command that we keep the fire well tended during the brief hour it is in

in the political party occupying the Executive branch" and/or in the Executive himself.

Factors for the Future

Does he like politics any better after three years' contact with it and with politicians? Does he feel more proficient? Has he any advice for the professionals? The President said to ask him again when he has a full half an hour to reply.

Could he list all the factors, about his political future, that he said at Key West he was "marshaling in order"? Well, said the President, you are asking a man who "has been ill" and has had only four months, not a year, to think about these factors. But, instead of letting it go at that, which he well might have, he enumerated some of them: He has to "guess" what effect his illness will have "on the Presidency, not on me . . . in the next five years; on the intensity with which you can attack your problems, the zip and zest . . . you can take into conferences when you have to get something done for the good of the United States. . . . This morning I may feel very restless, but I do know that I have had an attack."

On Nixon and Warren

Do any members of his family object to his running again (certainly an intimate question)? "No." Did the President get bored during his convalescence at Gettysburg, missing the "bustle" of his job? "I have got a thousand things to do in this world, so I don't think I would be bored, no matter what it [my situation] will be." Will he try to pick his "successor" if? That was putting the cart before the horse; but no Vice President has been "so well versed" in government as Nixon, "who has my respect, my admiration." What does he think of proposals that Chief Justice Warren "return to active politics" if? "We shouldn't get too great a confusion between politics and the Supreme Court." (Scocko! for the proposers.) Will you make your announcement at a news conference, in a speech or what? "I suppose it will be just as dramatic as I can make it." "Is your health now your only problem?" Well, sir, nobody could answer that, since all other considerations are "pertinent" to health.

Delving Into the Psyche

If the séance had not been terminated by the "half-hour" rule enforced by Merriman Smith of The United Press, a rule as inflexible as that which required Scheherazade to quit for the Arabian night when "she perceived the dawn of day," there is no telling how deeply the reporters would have delved into the President's psyche, perhaps even into his survival libido as defined by Jung. And there is no telling what area in his subconscious the President would have marked out of bounds, so long as the psychological research was related to the decision of such moment to the United States and to the world.

His will, of course, also be momentous for the Republicans. But they know no more today than they did yesterday, except that the oftener the President ponders in public, the more he turns them first hot and then cold, and the strain is getting increasingly awful.

NYT 25 Feb 56 p 11

RED WILL GIVE UP, LETTER PROMISES

Message, Purportedly From Fugitive Communist, Says He Will Yield Monday



A letter received by newspapers yesterday, supposedly from Gilbert Green, a convicted Communist leader who has been a fugitive for five years, said he would surrender Monday. The letter did not disclose Green's whereabouts. It was signed "Gil Green." Neither the Federal Bureau of Investigation nor the United States Attorney's office knew anything of Green's move to surrender. Communist party headquarters had no comment.

Green, Illinois party chairman, was one of eleven Communist leaders convicted in 1950 of conspiracy to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Government. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

On July 2, 1951, Green and three other convicted party leaders failed to surrender to begin their prison terms. They became fugitives, each surrendering \$25,000 bail.

Green, Illinois party chairman, and Robert Thompson, New York State chairman, were captured in Mexico in 1951 and Thompson in California in 1953. The fourth fugitive, Henry Wharton, the party's organization secretary, is still at large.

The letter said that Green had decided to give himself up because "the main trend of the nation is no longer toward a new world and McCarthyism. A new trend is evident."

The typewritten letter said "On Monday, Feb. 27 at 12 noon I shall cease being a fugitive from injustice and instead become its prisoner. At that time I shall appear at Foley Square [location of the United States Court House]."

"New political winds are blowing. These give hope that the curtain of fear behind which democratic liberties were undermined and destroyed will be lifted. They also give reason for confidence that the day is not far off when the political rights of Communists will be restored."

The writer said life as a fugitive was "in many ways harsher than that of imprisonment," entailing "complete severance from loved ones" and "suffering both for myself and my family."

After their capture, Hall and Thompson were convicted of contempt of court. Thompson was sentenced to an additional four years and Hall to an additional three years.

SKOURAS SURVEYS WIDE FILM HORIZONS

More than 35,000 people throughout the world are

CONGRESS CHECK ON C.I.A. BACKED

Senate Rules Unit Gives Strong Support to Bill—Hhs Excessive Secrecy

By ALLEN DREYER
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. The Senate Rules Committee today gave powerful endorsement to the creation of a special "watch-dog" committee of Congress to supervise the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The C. I. A. is the Government's super-secret agency for gathering information abroad concerning the strength and intentions of other nations.

In a report heavy with criticism of C. I. A.'s present operations, the Rules Committee approved for Senate consideration a bill by Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, to create a special committee. This group would supervise C. I. A. in the same way Congress supervises Atomic Energy Commission. The committee would receive \$50,000 for its first year.

The bill is opposed by President Eisenhower and by Allen Dulles, Director of the C. I. A. Dulles, President recently created a eight-man citizen's advisory board to study C. I. A.'s activities and report directly to him concerning them.

See Ten Much Secrecy

The Rules Committee based its chief argument for the Mansfield bill on the secrecy that surrounds the C. I. A. It recognized the need for much secrecy in gathering intelligence but said there was "a profound difference between an essential degree of secrecy to achieve a specific purpose, and secrecy for the mere sake of secrecy."

The committee pointed out

that secrecy "now is not only everything about the C. I. A. out its personnel its efficiency its failures. An aura of superiority has been built around it. It is freed from practically every ordinary form of Congressional review."

"The C. I. A. has unquestionably placed itself above other government agencies. There has been no regular mathematical review of this agency, other than a briefing which is supplied to a few members of selected committees."

An equally tart minority report was given by the second-ranking member of the Rules Committee, Senator Carl Hayden, Democrat of Arizona. He argued that through these committees—of the House and Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees—Congress continues to maintain supervision over the operations of that agency to an entirely adequate degree.

Senator Hayden said that he charged that Congress did not sufficiently control C. I. A. was a "mistaken and erroneous assumption."

The Senate Armed Services subcommittee on C. I. A. heard Mr. Dulles in closed session this morning. As usual, it refused to make public what Mr. Dulles said.

Hoover Inquiries Cited

The Rules Committee majority pointed out that over the last six years the C. I. A. had been investigated four times by different task forces of the Hoover administration.

"The substance of the findings over the period of these years,"

will be reported to the President. No provision is made to require the board to maintain Congressional liaison.

"The board will report its findings directly to the President. No provision is made to require the board to maintain Congressional liaison."

"The board functions essentially on a schedule of semi-annual meetings and operates on a per diem and travel allowance. There is no provision for a continuous staff capable of conducting comprehensive surveys. The board is a part-time survey."

"The board will report its information, good or bad, to the President, thus strengthening the already tight control of the Executive over C. I. A."

The committee noted that Mr. Dulles had opposed a Joint Congressional committee for fear that sufficient security would not be maintained. It cited the Joint Atomic Energy Committee as proof that this fear was groundless.

Opera Twin Bill on Again

The operative bill comprised of John Lovelock and Tom Hawley, which was presented earlier this week, will be repeated tomorrow night at 8:30 at the New York College. Must 114 Street

TO ACT IN COMEDY: Hal March, quizmaster of "The \$44,000 Question," who plans to make local stage debut next season in "The Brown Section." The Max Wink play is to be produced by Alexander H. Cohen.

CAB DRIVER LOSES POLICE-JOB FIGHT

State Court Upholds Adjudication on Applicant Whose Mother Signed Communist Paper

The Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court today upheld a taxicab driver's contention that he had been rejected for appointment to the Police Department because his mother once had signed a Communist party petition.

In a unanimous ruling, the Appellate Division upheld the action of former Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams in passing over the applicant. He is Albert Nathanson of 1615 Montgomery Avenue, the Bronx.

Yesterday's ruling reversed a decision made by Supreme Court Justice Samuel H. Hofstadter in March, 1955, that had annulled Mr. Adams' order. At the time Justice Hofstadter turned the matter back to Mr. Adams for further study.

Mr. Nathanson had passed Civil Service examination for the Police Department in March, 1953, and had been certified in the list of eligibles. In papers filed in Supreme Court, Mr. Nathanson said he had been rejected for appointment after the department had been told that his mother signed a Communist party petition.

METROPOLITAN OPERA

Tonight at 8:00 (Sold Out)
RIGOLETTO
Tonight at 8:00
LOMER GRIM (Last)
Monday, February 27th at 8:00
ONE MISTERYNGER VON ALBERBERG
Tuesday, February 28th, at 8:15
A BOHEME
Wednesday, February 29th at 8:00
IL TROVATORE
Thursday, March 1st at 8:00
LE NOZZE DI FIGARO
Friday, March 2nd at 8:00
AIDA
Saturday, March 3rd at 8:00
MAGIC FLUTE
Sunday, March 4th at 8:00
BORIS GODUNOV
Monday, March 5th at 8:00
NABUCCO

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

CARNEGIE HALL

If you haven't seen it, don't miss it! TODAY & TOM'W 2:30 & 8:30

LAST 4 PERFS!

The Incomparable TULLULAN BARKHEAD

"A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE"

N. Y. CITY CENTER, (11 West 57th Street)

APOLLO

WORLD FAMOUS DANCE REVUE

Katherine DUNHAM

DANCERS SINGERS

MORITAT

THE SHAKESPEARE THEATRE

Romeo & Juliet

Directed by JULIAN SHAW

THE THREEPENNY OPERA

THEATRE ON 42nd

HE WHO GE SLAPP

ROBERT

Policy Group Brushes Aside Eisenhower's Opposition to Congressional Group

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—Senate Republicans brushed aside today President Eisenhower's objections to a special Congressional committee to check on the Central Intelligence Agency.

They indicated that they would give active, and possibly unanimous, support to the basic principle of a bill by Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, calling for a C. I. A. committee similar to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, which keeps watch on the Atomic Energy Commission.

The intelligence agency gathers world-wide information on actions and intentions of other nations.

The Republican Senators obviously were miffed by what they regarded as the President's implied lack of trust in Congress' discretion in handling super-secret intelligence matters.

President Eisenhower created a special eight-man citizen's commission on the C. I. A. in January, but it contained no members of Congress. It also was directed to report directly to the President with no provision for Congressional review.

Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, told reporters after the regular weekly luncheon of all Republican members that the group has been advised the President was "very much opposed" to the Mansfield bill.

"He [the President] said it was too sensitive for Congress to take it up," Senator Bridges declared.

Bridges Not Impressed

Senator William F. Knowland of California, the Senate Republican leader, told the policy group of the President's views. Senator Bridges said that the news did not impress him, nor did it have any noticeable effect on other Republican members.

Mr. Bridges declared that most of his colleagues seemed to believe the President, in his creation of the citizens' advisory board, had indirectly suggested that intelligence bearing on this country's security was "too delicate" for Congress to handle.

He said that this implication that outsiders were more to be trusted than members of Congress had "annoyed" the Senators and brought them "much nearer" the Mansfield bill. The measure already has thirty-four co-sponsors on both sides of the aisle.

As matters now stand, the C. I. A. is the only major Federal agency over which Congress exercises no direct and formal control. Its budget and its personnel lists are classified, and the only supervision Congress exercises is through subcommittees of the Senate and House Appropriations and Armed Services Committees. Even these receive only sketchy reports on the agency's activities.

SECURITY BILL OPPOSED

INSTALLMENT 20



Associated Press
STEVENSON CAMPAIGNS: The Democratic standard bearer speaking to the crowd that greeted him when he arrived for a rally in the northern Kentucky city of Newport.

EISENHOWER
ert A. Taft

By Harry S. Truman

IN his campaign for the Presidency [in 1952], Stevenson lived up to his reputation as a man of eloquence. His eloquence was real because his words gave definition and meaning to the major issues of our time. He was particularly effective in expressing this nation's foreign policy. He made no demagogic statements. He made no extravagant promises. He was not vague with generalities but would talk to the point. While some felt he may have talked over the heads of some people, he was uncompromising in being himself. His was a great campaign and did credit to the party and the nation. He did not appeal to the weakness but to the strength of the people. He did not trade principles for votes. What he said in the South he would say in the North, and what he said in the East he would say in the West. It will be to his credit, although given provocation by the opposition, he stayed away from personalities and accusations.

But Stevenson's attitude towards the President he hoped to succeed was a mystery to me for some time, and I believe Stevenson made several mistakes. Whether this was due to the urgings of his advisers or bad information or, perhaps, to the contagion other good citizens were suffering as a result of reading the anti-Democratic press, I do not know.

The first mistake he made was to fire the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and to move his campaign headquarters to Springfield, Illinois, giving the impression that he was seeking to disassociate himself from the Administration in Washington, and perhaps from me. How Stevenson hoped he could persuade the American voters to maintain the Democratic party in power while seeming to disown powerful elements of it, I do not know.

UNFORTUNATELY, Stevenson in an interview in Oregon, quoted a reporter's phrase in answering a question and said that he would clean up "the mess in Washington." I wondered if he

was that there was little or no coordination between Washington and Springfield. Actually, there were two campaigns being waged by the Democrats, and this often led to overlapping and confusion. It was an unfortunate situation which could have been avoided.

When it seemed to me almost too late, Stevenson asked me to get into the campaign, which I did as soon as I could, and I gave it all I had. It seems to me that another mistake by Mr. Stevenson was to allow himself to go on the defensive in Cleveland and other cities on the question of so-called Communists in Government. The most brazen lie of the century has been fabricated by reckless demagogues among the Republicans to the effect that Democrats were soft on Communists. The Republicans used the technique of fear and the Big Lie to confuse and frighten our people. The historic fact is that it was under a Democratic Administration that those economic and military measures were taken which saved Western civilization from Communist control.

It was the Democratic Administration that prosecuted the known Communist conspirators in this country and convicted them without throwing away our Bill of Rights by resorting to totalitarian methods.

What is just as important, we strengthened our economy by maintaining full employment and prosperity and thus helped defeat communism where hunger and misery threatened free peoples.

This is a record without parallel in history. All Americans, whatever their politics, may feel justly proud of the role of this country in this great period of continuing struggle for the world's freedom.

It seems to me that Stevenson, who knew the facts, since he took part in the Administration's fight against communism, as had Eisenhower, should have resisted vigorously any maneuvers to put him on the defensive as an opponent of communism. He should never have yielded to the challenge of contemptible demagogues, many of whom flounced while the Administration fought communism.

ble opposite General Eisenhower had appropriate would have a very popular leader with Senate national Republican minority strength independent of such strong whose party lines like that of rebellious.

In 1949 Democrats wanted to man. Many certain much build the of such lines. Ma Eisenhower that until date on persuaded that he Republic encourage might also not speak for and cert followed honest knowledge of the n as well win the

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SHOWDOWN NEAR ON C. I. A. POLICY

Senate Bipartisan Group Will Back Bill for Some Hand in Intelligence Agency

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 5.—Formidable bipartisan Senate forces are gathering for a showdown with the Eisenhower Administration on demands for some Congressional control over the Central Intelligence Agency.

Democratic leaders have scheduled for debate next week a bill by Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana to set up a Joint Congressional Committee to oversee the operations of the C. I. A. The most informed estimates today were that Mr. Mansfield's project would prevail in the Senate, notwithstanding the objections of President Eisenhower. The consensus thus was that what happened later in the House of Representatives would determine whether a "watchdog" committee would in fact be thrust upon the Administration.

34 Others Sponsor Bill

For two years, Senator Mansfield, one of the foreign policy leaders of the Senate, has been asserting that some right to look into the necessarily shadowy operations of the agency must be given to Congress. Thirty-four Senators are now co-sponsors of his bill. He has other pledges of support.

Mr. Mansfield and his associates argue that the C. I. A. is now so hidden from Congressional or public view that there can be no assurance that its function of gathering intelligence about the world is being performed satisfactorily.

The Administration asserts that the agency which is solely responsible to the President's National Security Council, already is adequately overseen and that Congressional intervention might be dangerous.

Once the debate is opened next week Mr. Mansfield and his colleagues will argue that a joint committee would shield the agency from unfounded criticism. The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government twice has recommended the creation of such a joint committee.

President Eisenhower on Jan. 13 appointed an eight-man board of private citizens to look into foreign intelligence agencies.

View Voiced by President

His last public comment on the subject was in a press conference on March 7. In answer to a question then as to why there should not be a Congressional overseeing committee, he replied:

"Well, this is what I think: Intelligence is a military matter, largely.

"Now, of course, you need intelligence also in the economic field, but it is all wrapped up in the matter of national security.

"I think that the established military committees (of Congress) are fully competent to take care of this matter; in fact, I think they have taken care of this matter."

Four Congressional subcommittees, units of the Senate and House Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, have had some disputed form of liaison with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Washington Proceedings

YESTERDAY (April 5, 1956)

THE PRESIDENT

Met with National Security Council.

Talked with Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr.

THE SENATE

Not in session; Easter recess.

Conferees continued work on farm bill.

THE HOUSE

Not in session; Easter recess.

DEPARTMENTS & AGENCIES

State Department recalled home Ambassadors from Russia and Saudi Arabia for consultations.

Office of Defense Mobilization began a study to determine whether water imports threaten the national security.

Navy announced three new contracts for earth satellites.

SCHEDULED FOR TODAY (April 6, 1956)

President meets with Cabinet, 9 A. M.

Montana Red Leader Arrested active in Communist party at

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—The Department of Justice announced today the arrest in Butte, Mont., of John Cyril Hellman, described as one of the leading Communists in Montana and Idaho. The announcement said that Mr. Hellman had been active in Communist party affairs for approximately ten years. Mr. Hellman is charged with violation of the Smith Act, which defines as illegal membership in the Communist party with the knowledge that the States Government by force and violence.

EISENHOWER ADDS TO OFFICE ROUTINE

Resumes Custom Tomorrow of Receiving Personally Papers of New Envoys

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Eisenhower is about to resume the custom of accepting personally the credentials of new Ambassadors of foreign countries.

The practice was discontinued after his heart attack in September. The first Ambassador to present his credentials in person under the restored practice will be George Arthur Padgug of Liberia, who will see the President Saturday morning.

Since September the credentials of thirteen Ambassadors have been accepted by the President indirectly. They were pre-

the Secretary of State who forwarded them to the White House. In each case the Ambassador was notified late by the State Department's chief of protocol, John F. Blumson, that the President had accepted the credentials.

Twelve of these thirteen Ambassadors were entertained by the President at a White House luncheon March 2 as a substitute for the customary personal call. The other Ambassador, Masayuki Tanaka of Japan, will pay a brief courtesy call on the President tomorrow afternoon.


The announcement of the resumed formalities in the case of new Ambassadors was made today by James C. Hagerty, the White House press secretary.

He said that so far as he knew it had never been seriously contemplated that the President give up altogether the practice of receiving Ambassadors directly. He denied that the President had decided to resume the practice because of complaints from the diplomatic community.

His announcement came in answer to a question whether the President had given up any

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44 Other Sponsor Bill

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"Now, of course, you need intelligence also in the economic field, but it is all wrapped up in the matter of national security.

"I think that the established military committees [of Congress] are fully competent to take care of this matter; in fact, I think they have taken care of this matter."

Four Congressional subcommittees, units of the Senate and House Armed Services and Appropriations Committees, have had some disputed form of liaison with the Central Intelligence Agency since its establishment in 1947. The Mansfield group asserts that this liaison has been quite inadequate and that Congress knows next to nothing of what the agency spends, whom and how many it employs, and how effective is its work.

ROCKET TO BALANCE SATELLITE IN SPACE

Special in The New York Times. WASHINGTON, April 5—The first earth satellite reportedly will be balanced in outer space like a ball on a circus seal's nose.

A gimbaled motor, moving its thrust rapidly under the direction of the control system, will keep the rocket balanced, just as a seal keeps a ball balanced.

The Navy gave this explanation today in announcing contracts for guidance and control gadgets.

One of the contracts was for the third-stage rocket that will give the satellite its final push to produce a velocity of 18,000 miles an hour. Contracts have already been let for the first and second-stage rockets, which will contain liquid propellents.

The third-stage rocket, containing a solid fuel, will consist of a combustible charge in a container, an igniter and a nozzle for the escape of gases. Liquid-fueled rockets were se-

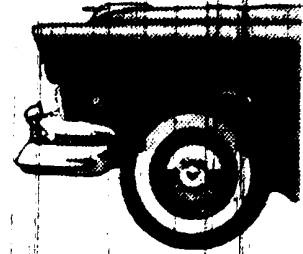
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Oil bath c
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Double-grip Door Latches!
Biggest windshield in its class!

10 Ap 56

SENATORS ASSAIL SECURITY OF C. I. A.

Begin Showdown Battle to Have Agency Checked by Congress Watchdog

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 9—In an apathetic atmosphere the Senate opened today its showdown fight with the Administration for the right to some control over the Central Intelligence Agency.

The issue was how much secrecy democracy could survive. Only three Senators took part in the debate, and rarely were there more than four in the chamber to listen to it.

A resolution sponsored by Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, has formidable bipartisan backing and is given a good chance of passage when it is voted on Wednesday.

It trails for a Senate-House "watchdog" committee to check on the agency in Congress' behalf. The agency now operates in nearly absolute secrecy. It was described by Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon, as "America's spy system."

Linked to 'Cold War'

Created at the start of the "cold war," the C. I. A. is the only major Executive agency not subject to Congressional scrutiny.

In January, President Eisenhower appointed a board of eight citizens to monitor the activities of the C. I. A. and other units gathering security information.

Senator Morse joined Senator Mansfield in assailing this secrecy as dangerous to the country's constitutional foundations.

Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Republican of Massachusetts, defended President Eisenhower's stand that Congressional invasion of its secrecy might destroy the organization. He stressed that most of the agency's work had to be kept "absolutely under cover." If it were not, he said, its information sources would "dry up very quickly" and its agents "would be liquidated."

"There is no secrecy for secrecy's sake," he argued. If there were no secrecy, he warned, there would soon be no C. I. A.

Senator Mansfield held that the essential secrecy of the organization could be maintained under a watchdog committee just as the Joint Atomic Energy Commission was.

Debate Interrupted

Until Congress is granted some control, he added, there can be no way of knowing what serious facts may be covered by the secrecy shrouding the agency.

Madam in the debate there was an interruption by Senator William Jenner, Republican of South Dakota, the only other member on the floor at the time.



THE FIRST STEP: Prince Charles waits for his sister, Princess Anne, to be assisted onto the saddle of her pony for a riding lesson in the Great Park of Britain's Windsor Castle.

you're not dealing with a police-state system," he continued. The public has "the right to know what kind of spying we're doing," he said.

The CIA is directly responsible to the National Security Council and the President. Saltonstall noted that the joint committee would duplicate the work of the subcommittees.

WORLD PREMIERE TONIGHT AT 8:40

our curtain will open
on the new...the 3rd
Cinerama presentation

Twice before, this curtain has opened wide.

SAROYAN PLAY TONIGHT

The Beautiful People' to Be Revived at Theatre East

William Saroyan's "The Beautiful People" will be revived tonight at the newly built Theatre East, 211 East Sixth Street, under the auspices of Hunt-King productions.

The cast will include Dorothy Pittkin, Karl Williams, Joseph Boley, Robin Flynn, Alex Lord and Saul Bickman. The production has been staged by William Hunt. Performances will be given nightly except on Mondays, with a single matinee on Saturday. Theatre East is described as a...

HURRY! LAST DAY
ARKO THEATRES
DAY THE WORLD ENDED
SUPERSCOPE
RICHARD DENNING
LORNE HANCOCK
DOUBLE HORROR SHOW
PHANTOM FROM 10,000 LEAGUES
KENT TAYLOR
CATMY DOWNS

ALDEN DAY THE WORLD ENDED
TOMORROW ALBEE HANCOCK STEVENS
CAROUS
LAST DAY Jane WYON - Rock HUDSON - ALL I

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Diagnosis FUNNY!
"The funniest crew since"
DOCTOR
TECHNICOLOR
TRANS-LUX 52

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Debate Interrupted

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Midway in the debate there was an interruption by Senator William Langer, Republican of North Dakota, the only other member on the floor at the time. With agitation, Senator Langer declared he had been thinking about the Department of Interior's Indian policy.

It developed that Mr. Langer wanted to attack Douglas McKay, former Secretary of Interior, for the Indian policy in North Dakota. He did so at considerable length. When he sat down the C. I. A. debate resumed.

Senator Mansfield charged that lack of Congressional control over the agency was indefensible in a republic.

The absence of control would be "understandable" in a totalitarian state or in a parliamentary democracy where the administration was part of the parliament and directly accountable to it, he said.

But the American Government is a structure of checks and balances, he declared, and "if this system gets seriously out of balance on any point the whole system is jeopardized and the way is open for the growth of tyranny," he said.

He argued that the agency's expanding activities had given it a role in the formation of foreign policy. Yet, Congress has no way of knowing how adequately it fulfills this role, he went on.

The director of the C. I. A. "should not be the lone judge in matters that have to do with the intentions of other nations for war and peace," the Senator asserted.

The Administration's attempt to block creation of the committee is "another instance of executive interference with a purely Congressional function," he charged.

Senator Morse attacked a "trend" toward "government by secrecy on the part of the President." He dismissed arguments that absolute secrecy was essential for national security. "America is most secure when there is full disclosure to the people," he said.

"We're dealing with America's spy system, and when you're dealing with America's spy system, you'd better watch out that

THE FIRST STEP: Prince Charles waits for his sister, Princess Anne, to be assisted onto the saddle of her pony for a riding lesson in the Great Park of Britain's Windsor Castle.

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The public has "the right to know what kind of spying we're doing," he said.

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in both houses had some knowledge of its workings. He said a new committee would duplicate the work of the subcommittees.

WORLD PREMIERE

TONIGHT AT 8⁴⁰

our curtain will open on the new...the 3rd Cinerama presentation

Twice before, this curtain has opened wide, for "This Is Cinerama" and "Cinerama Holiday". On both these occasions the entertainment world reverberated to the thundering applause of the millions who had one thing in common—they had all shared the entertainment of their lives—they had all experienced the unique thrill of living a Cinerama show.

These people shared something else, too, a kind of impatience—for having once tasted the excitement that only Cinerama can stir inside you, they eagerly waited for the next adventure.

Now it is here, so come along on an adventure that spills over with pageantry and spectacle, drama and laughter... let Cinerama take you to the four corners of the globe to astound you, as only "SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD" can... with the wonders of the universe!

the **LOWELL THOMAS** production

"SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD"



ALBEE ROY ROGERS & CAROL HAMMERSTENS
LAST DAY - Joe WYMAN - Rock HUDSON
70 Doors Open 10:45 A.M. **PALACE** 8 BIG VAUDEVILLE

AMERICAN PREMIERE TOMORROW 11 A.M.
SPECIAL OVERSEAS PRESS CLUB INVITATIONAL PREMIERE TONIGHT 8:00 P.M.
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At 12:20, 2, 15, 4:15, 8:15, 10:10

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"TWINGLING SUSPENSE"
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Showplace of the THE MUSIC
MAF
"SE"
Co-starring **JOAN FON**
Color by Warr
"Glory of Easter"
by Leonidoff... and
"WELCOME SPRINGTIME"
Markert with the Rachett
Symphony Orchestra dir.
Doors Open Picture at 10:30, 1:25, 4:22

THE MAN WHO NEVER WAS
AUD. THR.
DOORS OPEN 9:45 A.M. LATE FILM 12:10 A.M.

★★★★★
"POWERFUL DRAMA"
Wanda Hale, News
Weaver, Times

"FORCEFUL AND E)
ON THE THREE
CINEMA
In the Wonder of STEREOPHONIC SOUND

LAST 6 DAYS!

London and Washington. He said the first objective of their talks with British leaders would be the expansion of British-Soviet trade.

Several organizations had set words of praise, but with reservations. The complaint was based on a warning that next the mutual assistance pact would be asking for more by James H. Hoffa of Detroit, an international vice president who is a power in the teamsters' union, and the International Longshoremen's Association, which was expelled in 1955 from the C. I. A. on charges of gangster domination. He was "W. J. C. O. should be a fusillade of questions from board members. They gave an ultimatum to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to comply with a list of 10 demands for at least 5,000 new policemen in the next 10 years through "marginal and petty" proposed budget cuts from membership. Mr. Slaughter wrote.

Mr. Kennedy stuck to his guns. He knew, he said, that the policemen next year would have to pay for it one way or another. They will have to pay through taxes or in tribute to crime and the moral and economic wastage that comes from crime and losses from traffic delays.

Mr. Kennedy was sure that his policemen would rather have more money than the forty-hour week. He was reminded that John E. Barton, president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, had put the members of that organization on record in favor of the work-week reduction.

By ALLEN DRURY
WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Senate bowed today to the wishes of the President and the Central Intelligence Agency. It rejected, 59 to 27, a resolution that would have created a Joint Congressional "watchdog" committee to supervise the intelligence organization.

When the Soviet Union wants to establish good friendly relations with any country, the President said, it does not require that the latter should renounce its friendship with other countries. Our country wants to be friends with the friends of Britain, too, and we do not need to repudiate Britain of her friends.

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Mr. Truman was bothered by the fierceness and read his speech indignantly. But the crowd left no doubt that he was still the champion of the Democratic party. Some time after time they interrupted and applauded him. Scores of them stood throughout because of the

The vote marked a sharp reversal of the position in the Senate when debate began on Monday. At that time the resolution with thirty-five co-sponsors and pledges of additional support from other Senators, seemed assured of passage by a comfortable margin. President Eisenhower's declared opposition plus intensive behind-the-scenes opposition by the C. I. A. itself proved sufficient to turn the tide overwhelmingly against the resolution. Fear of the original co-sponsors switched to vote against it on final passage.

Spain Strikes Grow; Basque Industry Hit

By CAMILLE M. CIANFARRA
Special to The New York Times
MADRID, April 11—Spanish workers' dissatisfaction which flared in a strike in Pablosa, appeared today to be extending to Bilbao and other Basque towns in the north.
Stoppages were reported in the large steel plant and two small shipyards in Bilbao, a major industrial center, and its suburbs of Sestao and Baracaldo, in Bizcaya Province, and Eibar, Mondragon and Tolosa, in Guipuzcoa Province, also were said to be affected by strikes.
Announcements circulated clandestinely that the faculty and students of Madrid University planned to go on strike tomorrow and the next day. Printed and mimeographed handbills distributed at the university campus and all over town voiced student

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President Signs Colorado River Bill



President Eisenhower signs bill authorizing \$760,000,000 flood control and reclamation project on Upper Colorado.

By EDWIN DALE Jr.
Special to The New York Times
AUGUSTA, Ga., April 11—President Eisenhower designated Livingston T. Merchant today as Ambassador to Canada. He succeeds R. Douglas Stuart. Earlier this morning, the President held an impromptu press conference when he signed the bill authorizing the \$760,000,000 four-dam Upper Colorado

River flood control and reclamation project. The President said: "This bill represents what I believe in—treating a whole river valley as a whole thing. It goes from top to bottom. It recognizes one thing that is also true—that water is getting to be our

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said he had ordered the examination Monday night. This was the day after S Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon, 31 years old, of Worcester, Mass., led the party of seventy-eight recruits into a treacherous tidal stream "to teach them discipline."

General Burger said the examination had been made by Lieut. (j.g.) Charles E. Herlihy, of the Navy medical corps psychiatric department. He would not divulge results of the examination. Lieutenant Herlihy will testify before a board of inquiry which is under way on orders of Gen. Randolph McCall Pate, Marine Corps commandant.

General Burger said, "I am completely puzzled by the whole thing. I have never known of a comparable allusion."

He said Sergeant McKeon was "well thought of by his superiors and had a reputation as a good drill instructor."

General Burger appeared at a press conference during a break in the closed meeting of the court of inquiry.

Survivors of the Sunday night march, many still appearing dazed by their brush with death, went before the court to tell what happened. Their testimony was not disclosed.

Report Going to Capital

General Burger said the court was not expected to complete its investigation before the end of the week. Its report will be forwarded to corps headquarters in Washington.

A post-mortem report requested by the court stated that the six victims had drowned.

Meaning, the Marine Corps will pay in last respects to the dead men at memorial services in the depot chapel tomorrow. Three platoons totaling about 150 men will serve as honor guards.

A separate Protestant memorial service will be held for Thomas Curtis Hardean, 29, of Vidalia, Ga., at 9:30 A. M. It will be conducted by Lieut. (j.g.) Roger M. Baxter Jr., a Roman Catholic, assisted by Capt. Irving Sling, the depot chaplain.

A joint memorial for the other victims will be held an hour later. It will be conducted by Lieut. Cmdr. Anthony Beland, a Catholic. The other victims are Donald Frances O'Shea, 18, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles Francis Reilly, 18, of Clyde, N. Y.; Jerry LaMont Thomas, 17, of Alexandria, Va.; Leroy Thompson, 18, of Brooklyn, and Norman Alfred Wood, 17, of Bath, Shore, Ill.

'I Just Don't Know'

PARLIAMENT ISLAND, S. C., April 11 (AP)—General Burger replied that "I just can't answer—I just don't know," when asked if there was any reason to suppose that Sergeant McKeon had been drinking or had become emotionally unbalanced before summarily ordering his platoon of trainees on the march.

General Burger said that the basic training plan called for one night march and that the in-

ARRIVES AT INQUIRY

S. Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon enters Marine court of inquiry investigating deaths of six recruits. The men drowned during night march the sergeant had ordered.

structions on the "lesson plan" for the drill instructor prohibited his taking the men near any swampy area on that march.

He also disclosed that it was not customary to hold marches on Sunday night.

The general said Sergeant McKeon would continue in the brig "in protective custody" during the inquiry, although there was no formal charge against him. Growing concern over the corps' basic training methods was expressed in Congressional quarters. Demands were heard for an Armed Services Committee investigation if the Marines' own inquiry did not reassure the nation.

In Washington also, Mrs. Alston Goughlin, mother of young Thomas, disclosed he had written her a letter postmarked Monday morning—some twelve hours after his death.

The recruit reported to his mother "it is like living in hell down here," and said "some of the words I have for the island I can't write."

The bodies of the six Marines will be sent as quickly as possible to the homes of next of kin. It was announced that the Marine Corps was investigating the deaths.

SENATE REJECTS C.I.A. 'WATCHDOG'

Continued From Page 1

a member of the National Security Council from January, 1949, to January, 1952, when he was Vice President, said he had received information from C.I.A. during that period "so secret that I would have given my right arm before I would divulge it even to members of my own family." He said the resolution was "not only unneeded, but would be very unwise."

Senator Mansfield was joined in his defense of the resolution only by Senators Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, and William Langer, Republican of North Dakota.

Senator McCarthy said he had more than 100 pages of evidence showing "incompetence, inefficiency, waste, and Communist infiltration in the C. I. A." that would turn over "immediate control" to a special committee if it were created.

been one of the finest swimmers in the platoon. The five others either could not swim or were poor swimmers.

Industry Demanded

Captain Grey said he and many of the platoon members believe young Hardean had gone to the rescue of the others and perhaps had been pulled under by several who could not swim.

His body was found late yesterday in the same deep hole from which the five others were recovered Monday.

Representative Lester Holtzman, Democrat of New York, joined Representative L. Mendel Rivers, Democrat of South Carolina, today in demanding an investigation of the night march.

But Representative Carl Vinson, Democrat of Georgia and Chairman of the Armed Forces Service Committee, said his panel would take no action in the matter until the Marine Corps had completed its own inquiry.

Senator Irving M. Ives said Charles S. Thomas, Secretary of the Navy, had advised that the Navy would "explain the episode fully."

The New York Republican, speaking in Norwich, N. Y., from a appendectomy, said in a statement through his office that he had asked Mr. Thomas to make a "thorough and full public explanation." He asserted that an adequate Navy investigation would result in a Congressional investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Following is the 59-27 vote which the Senate defeated today the resolution to create a special Senate-Heard committee to keep a watch on the Central Intelligence Agency.

Table with columns for Democrats, Republicans, and AGENT. Lists names of senators and their states.

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FM-AM Short Wave TABLE MODEL RA1 \$98 for only

An excellent instrument with these outstanding features: Marvelous tone quality • Built-in dipole for FM and • Double tone control; continuous for high notes; positions for low notes • Phonojack for record pickup • Connection for extra speaker • Becomes a fine hi-fi table model combination with the addition of a automatic record changer (changer \$69.50 additional) and set for a demonstration or write for a free

680 MADISON AVENUE AT BOTH STREET N. Y. 17 975 MADISON AVE. AT 78TH ST. (Hotel Galtier) N. Y. 17 795 MADISON AVENUE AT 67TH STREET N. Y. 17 228 EAST POST ROAD WHITE PLAINS • WHITE PLAINS OPEN THURSDAY TIL 9 P.M. at 5 and in White Plains

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p 23

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1956.

MANSFIELD CALLS INTELLIGENCE LAX

C. I. A. Branded 'Delinquent' in Its Reports on Poland, Hungary and Mideast

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Senator Mike Mansfield indicated today that he might renew his drive for a joint Congressional committee to supervise the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Montana Democrat said that United States intelligence agencies had been "delinquent" in reporting on the outbreak of trouble abroad.

"We were caught short," he said. "We were caught by surprise in Poland, caught by surprise in Hungary, caught by surprise in the Middle East."

Answering questions on the American Broadcasting Company's television program "College Press Conference," he expressed the opinion that the C. I. A. the National Security

Council "and all our intelligence arms have been delinquent."

Mr. Mansfield, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is slated to be the Democratic whip.

He said he thought there had been a great deal of bipartisanship in foreign policy, but declared that the Democrats should be in on the "take-offs" rather than the crash-landings.

He said he thought the world had a good war "thanks to action of the United Nations." He praised the United Nations action in sending a police force to Egypt and said that it should remain "until the question is settled."

Mr. Mansfield said that he would favor subsidizing shipments of oil to Western Europe if necessary to replace shipments cut off as a result of the blocking of the Suez Canal. He said such action would be far better "than to see the Soviet Union come in and take it (Western Europe) over by stock and barrel."

Meanwhile Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota proposed that the Democratic party hold a victory ball to celebrate the retention of control of both houses of Congress.

In a letter to members of the



CRITICIZES C. I. A.; Senator Mike Mansfield, who called Central Intelligence Agency "delinquent" in reporting on troubles in Europe and in the Middle East.

"Instead of letting the Republicans seize all the limelight with [Presidential] inauguration festivities in January, why can't we Democrats sponsor a big Democratic victory celebration here near the year end?"

"We have an impressive case to present to the American people on Democratic gains and such an event would focus public attention on that story."

Senator Humphrey suggested that the national committee and the Senate and House Democratic Campaign Committees sponsor the ball. Democratic governors should be invited to lead delegations from their states and join in showing the country the great potential of future leadership in Democratic ranks, he said.

Easing of Equal-Time Urged

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—The Radio-Television News Directors Association has called for modification of Section 316 of the Federal Communications Act, which requires that radio and television stations grant equal time to all candidates for public office. The resolution was passed at a closing session of the group's annual convention.

5 HUNTERS ASPHYXIATED MEYNER HIDES TAX FOES

Die in Camp as Steve Depietre Calls Assemblymen of Essex County in Stalled Trailer

LITTLE MINN., Nov. 18.—Five hunters who went to sleep in their home-made trailer and were found asphyxiated today.

The victims all from southern Minnesota were discovered near a logging camp near Lake Umbagog, 15 miles north of the Lake Superior county seat.

The dead were Lawrence Schrader, 38 years old, Dundas; his brother Ernest Schrader, 38; William Scherer, 45; Donald Len Strouth, 41; Paul Baull, 34; and Carl O. Armer, 34.

Sheriff Robert Mather of Cook County said the men had arrived in the area Friday night or early yesterday morning for the opening of the deer season.

The men were found in their beds inside the trailer with a gas stove burning. One small window in the trailer was open, Sheriff Mather said.

The sheriff said the men had died a few minutes after the gas stove had died.

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