

SECRET

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S SURVEY

of

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

March 1956

Officer

[Redacted]

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TAB

The Washington Post

Approved For Release 2003/11/09 : CIA-RDP64-00046R000200020006-0

and
Times Herald

LATEST
NEWS

The New York Times.

The News



Daily Mirror



NEWS

HIGHLIGHTS

THE SUN

26 SEPTEMBER 1955

ST. LOUIS POST-DEMOCRAT

Journal and American

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR AMERICANS

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

Herald



Tribune

Approved For Release 2003/11/09 : CIA-RDP64-00046R000200020006-0

European Edition Published Daily in Paris

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Registered in U. S. Patent Office
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

**New York Times
Summary**

N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

GOOD WISHES TO EISENHOWER

From all over the world have come the messages of goodwill toward President Eisenhower on the occasion of his illness. We rejoice over the news that he is progressing satisfactorily and join in the chorus of good wishes for his speedy and complete recovery.

Our concern over this sudden illness arose, from the beginning, because of our realization of how much he means to us. Our anxiety is the product of deep devotion and warm affection. We accept gratefully the physicians' reminder that thousands of men have had similar difficulty and have come back to lead long and useful lives thereafter. This is what we wish for our President.

The scope of the messages that have poured into Denver in a continuous stream must be heartening to President Eisenhower. He knows that a whole free world is pulling for him and praying for him and that anything that he suffers in the body is shared in the minds of literally millions of his fellow men. They want his surcease from suffering and his return to his usual joyous and stimulating activities.

The range and character of these messages of goodwill, moreover, have a deep significance. It is manifest that President Eisenhower has become, in various parts of the world, a symbol for the hopes of a bewildered and struggling mankind. His has been a fresh voice and fresh approach. He has inspired a new hope and a new confidence. He is the friend not merely to good causes but to all the aspirations for a brighter future in a better world.

This is doubly significant when one considers the background from which "General" Eisenhower came into fame and world-wide repute. He was a soldier, the protagonist in North Africa, the liberator of France, the conqueror of the Nazis in Western Europe, the veritable military architect of victory. Later on he became the chief organizer and head of the united military establishment in Western Europe.

Now it is in an entirely different light that the world sees him. The military man has become, above all, the "man of peace." It is Eisenhower the imaginative proponent of better ways in which to live, of reasonable accommodations, of a better

spirit of world confidence, who is the object of world-wide concern. Few think of him now as a military commander, however great his eminence has been in that field. He is rather the statesman, the pacifier, the diplomat, the idealist and the friend of peoples everywhere.

In justice to President Eisenhower, however, it must be emphasized that he is no exponent of peace at the cost of freedom. He has never been associated with the idea of a surrender. The "man of peace" has made it plain that what he means is a "just and lasting" peace, and that is not the product of compromise with this very justice.

Thus the anxiety that has been expressed is the concern over a symbol and an ideal. It is not just Eisenhower the man—however attractive the man may be—who has elicited these enormous messages of goodwill. It is also Eisenhower the idea, Eisenhower the concept, and Eisenhower the great and good hope.

His illness, of course, will pose a variety of problems and raise many questions. The state of his health has an obvious bearing on the domestic political scene and upon what happens in 1956. It has a bearing upon international meetings at almost all levels. It has a bearing on what men are thinking in London and Paris, in Cairo and Karachi, in Saigon and New Delhi and, by no means least, in Moscow and Peking.

But for the moment the biggest of all the questions is that of his getting well as quickly as possible. Obviously he must have a period of rest and recuperation and this may have to be extended. What has happened dramatizes once more the enormous load that is carried by the President. It should point up, once more, the need for modifying some of the functions of responsibility and lightening that load.

Those questions, however, are secondary. The important thing now is that he has weathered the shock and is doing well. We want that improvement to continue. We want our President back at his enormous task. And we want him to be well and happy. So when most of the world joins in saying "Get well, Mr. President" it voices a warm sentiment that has many aspects. That voice should honor him and encourage him. He does not need the honor, but we hope that the en-

International

The United States recognized the revolutionary government of provisional President Lonardi in Argentine. The act, coming just three days after recognition was sought, was said to be "as fast as was diplomatically and technically possible." The United States became the tenth government accepting the new regime. [Page 1, Column 1.]

The Lonardi government made its peace with the General Confederation of Labor, long a bulwark of Juan D. Perón's dictatorship in the country. One of six concessions to the labor group was the assurance that General Perón would be guaranteed the right of asylum. [2:3.] Terms were announced shortly after the former President steamed out of Buenos Aires harbor, asylum-bound aboard a gunboat of the Paraguayan Government. [3:1.]

Intent on barring a Perón comeback, all parties in Argentine have announced full support of the provisional government. Demands for full political liberty were heard from the Federal Democratic Christian Union. [5:2-3.]

Field Marshal Sir John Harding, chief of the Imperial General Staff, was appointed Governor of Cyprus and commander-in-chief of British forces there. [1:1.]

The United States, moving to forestall a possible like Soviet step, has offered to sell arms to Egypt. Strong Israeli protests are likely. [1:4.]

Bolivia plans to seek disarmament in Latin America under the auspices of the United Nations. [4:3.]

Proceedings at the U. N. scheduled for today. Page 2

Cambodia declares its freedom of French Union. Page 6

French Premier reiterates aim to keep Algeria. Page 6

Malone says Soviet is 30 to 50 years behind U. S. Page 8

Rumanians getting more consumer goods. Page 8

India faces test over plan to redraw political map. Page 9

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The United States will publish the record of last July's Big Four conference at Geneva before the Big Four foreign ministers meet at Geneva on Oct. 27, administration officials said today.

Secretary of State Dulles said after the meeting of heads of state in July that the United States planned to publish the record. In response to British objections he explained that only formal papers and speeches would be collected. He pointed out that most of these already had been made public textually or in summaries given to reporters, so that bringing the documents together in a single volume would be mainly a matter of convenience.

It is understood that the British Government, on the understanding that there would be no attempt to record in formal, private talks of the heads of state, as was the case in the Yalta papers, has withdrawn its objections.

N.Y. Times
SEP 26 1955
1,118 REFUGEES IN TODAY
199 to Resettle in This State,
Bringing Total to 12,800
The Navy transport General Langhitt is scheduled to arrive today with 1,118 refugees from Europe.

Isador Lubin, Industrial Commissioner and chairman of the State Committee on Refugees, said 199 of the new group would resettle in New York State. This will swell to 12,800 the number admitted to the state under the Refugee Relief Act.

The refugees, who left Bremen, Germany, Sept. 14, are entering the United States under the law that permits the entry of 209,000 refugees above established quotas. They have been assured jobs and homes by United States residents.

They were aided by the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Lutheran Refugee Service, Church World Service, Tolstoy Foundation, United Hias Service, American Fund for Czech Refugees, United Ukrainian American Relief Committee and International Rescue Committee.

World Medical Group Wants No Government Interference

VIENNA, Sept. 25 (AP)—The World Medical Association wound up its ninth general assembly today by reaffirming its stand that doctors should be free of government interference.

The association has a membership of 600,000 physicians in fifty nations. More than 350 delegates from thirty-six Western countries took part in six days of discussions in Vienna's City Hall.

The assembly unanimously approved a motion proposed by the Cuban delegation that said doctors must have "complete autonomy," and be "absolutely independent of interference from the executive governments."

The assembly also approved a motion proposed jointly by the United States and Cuban delegations that "national medical associations should be consulted in any proposed social security plan."

N.Y. Times
SEP 26 1955
DOCTORS FOR FREEDOM
No Government Interference

The Atomic Energy Commission on Saturday reported the Russians have set off another nuclear explosion, "indicating a continuation of their tests of nuclear weapons."

Here is the text of the announcement:

"Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, stated today that another Soviet nuclear explosion had occurred in recent days, indicating a continuation of their tests of nuclear weapons."

"Further announcements concerning the Soviet test series will be made only if some information of particular interest develops."

Only Friday, Gen. Thomas White, vice chief of the Air Force, told a Pentagon rathering of industrial, business and professional leaders that the Russians are perfecting new tests has been described by American defense officials as "The resumption of the Soviet nuclear explosion tests were reported on Oct. 26, 1954."

Prior to that, the last Soviet nuclear explosion tests were beginning of a new test series."

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Last Aug. 4 the Atomic Commission disclosed that Russia had resumed the testing of nuclear weapons. The announcement then said that the tests began "within the past few days" and "this may mean the beginning of a new test series."

The Soviet tests are carrying out said "right after the summit conference at Geneva" on peace.

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U. S. to Publish Talks of Big Four at Geneva
SEP 26 1955
N.Y. Times

R. A. F. Chief is for Closest Teamwork With Allies

LONDON, Sept. 25—Sir William Dickson, marshal of the Royal Air Force, emphasized today the necessity for the closest cooperation and coordination between the R. A. F., the United States Air Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Sir William, who had just returned by plane to London after talks with United States and Canadian air chiefs, said that no special significance should be attached to the discussions.

He described the operational questions involved in coordination as secret matters. But he added that they obviously covered the cooperation between United States forces in Britain and the R. A. F. and between the United States strategic air forces and Britain's bomber command. He said air power was the chief element in the defense of Britain and her allies.

M.Y. Times
SEP 26 1955
AIR DEFENSE STRESSED
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New Red Nuclear Blast Reported

Wash. Post
SEP 26 1955
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N.Y. Times

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Tues., Sept. 20, 1955

U.S. COMMENT ON ARMS RACE REPORT AWAITED BY SYMINGTON

Senator Seeks Defense Department Reaction to Story That Reds Soon May Lead in Atomic Weapons.

By **GEORGE H. HALL**

A Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—Senator Stuart Symington (Dem.), Missouri, is awaiting comment by the Department of Defense on a report that Soviet Russia is overcoming the United States lead in the air-atomic weapons race and that Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson is seeking cuts in research and development funds.

The report appeared yesterday in a column by Joseph Alsop, who quoted conclusions of a high-level study group headed by Dr. James R. Killian Jr. of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The secret report was said to be before the National Security Council.

In Fraser, Colo., Murray Snyder, assistant White House press secretary, said "the substance of the story" that the American lead may become a Soviet lead in the period 1960 to 1965 is "inaccurate." Snyder said also that the Killian report had been submitted to President Eisenhower but that an evaluation of it by the President's staff had not been completed.

A Defense Department spokesman said today there was no official comment on the Alsop story.

It was learned that the Killian report is classified top secret and that no congressional committees have received copies. It is understood that the report has been made available to the Office of Defense Mobilization in addition to the

Recalls June 20 Speech.

Symington, a former Secretary of the Air Force and a member of the Armed Services Committee, said he had not seen the Killian report but that if Alsop reflected accurately the conclusions of the document the views expressed coincided with his own.

The Senator pointed out that last June 20 he asserted in a speech that the Soviets were well ahead of the United States in the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles. He said that of the five chief categories of air power the Russians were ahead in two and probably ahead in two others, and that the United States was ahead in one. More than a year ago he expressed concern over the narrowing gap in the American lead.

Symington noted Alsop had said Wilson was calling for a decrease of \$200,000,000 in research and development funds despite the fact that Trevor Gardner, Air Force special assistant for research and development, had called for an increase of \$200,000,000.

"Not enough emphasis is being placed in the intercontinental ballistic missile, the ultimate weapon of our time," Symington said. "This business-as-usual approach is serious and wrong. I predict there will be a searching inquiry next year as to why there is a current effort further to reduce our defense expenditures while Congress is not in session."

Influenced by Cocktails?
Symington wondered, at a press conference he called to discuss a variety of subjects, whether "a few Russian cocktail parties have led us to gamble that we can now afford the luxury of a second-best Air Force." By this he meant, he said, that he was in favor of improved relations with Soviet Russia, as typified by the Russian "new look" in diplomacy, but that nothing had occurred to justify the United States in "lowering its guard."

Symington declined to comment on the President's plan for an exchange of military blueprints with Soviet Russia and mutual aerial inspection by Russia and the United States to prevent surprise attack. He said he would favor anything that provides foolproof inspection but did not know how far the President's plan would go in that direction.

Comment on Farm Prices.
Turning to another subject, Symington said the farm situation in Missouri "is unsatisfactory" and that if Mr. Eisenhower had to run for re-election today he would lose Missouri because of farmers' discontent over prices. Mr. Eisenhower carried the state by 29,599 votes in 1952, he said. He voted Democratic, however.

The Senator also said the chances for the re-election of Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Dem.), St. Louis, would be improved next year by the farm situation. No substantial opposition to Hennings, whose term expires next year, has developed.

Symington will begin a long fall schedule of speeches and appearances with an address at a township meeting in Heman Park, University City, Thursday night.

He will be in Columbia, Mo., Sept. 20; in Kansas City Sept. 21 and 22 and in Chicago Sept. 23. He will be in St. Louis for the Vellod Prophet festivities Oct. 4 in Caruthersville, Mo., Oct. 4 to 5; Louisville Oct. 11; in St. Joseph Oct. 16; in Kansas City Oct. 18; in Kirkwood Oct. 19; in St. Louis Oct. 20; in Columbia again Oct. 24; in Kansas City again Oct. 29 and in Independence and Kansas City Oct. 29.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Tues., Sept. 20, 1955

PLAN TO DISARM CALLED BIG ISSUE

By **ALVIN H. GOLDSTEIN**

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 20—The tenth annual United Nations General Assembly opened today with its 60 members hoping for action conforming to conciliatory East-West gestures made by President Eisenhower and Russian Premier Bulganin at the recent Geneva "summit" conference.

There was no doubt in U.N. quarters that the crucial issue of this Assembly was disarmament. The United States, supported by many Western powers, has made known its determination to press for approval of the Eisenhower plan to exchange military information with the Soviet Union and to verify the intelligence by mutual air, ground and sea inspection.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles is expected to emphasize that position when he gives American policy views Thursday. What rejoinder might be made by Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov in a scheduled address Friday has been left in mystery by Russian tactics in the disarmament commission subcommittee.

The subcommittee, which yesterday began its fourth week of discussion behind closed doors still was expected to learn the Kremlin's opinion of the Eisenhower proposal,

beyond statements that it merited "careful study." Thus far, questions of Western delegates in the five-nation group, composed of the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Canada, have been answered by questions.

Asks About Zones.

In yesterday's exchange, when pressed for replies, Arkady A. Sobolev said the Soviet Union wanted to know what President Eisenhower meant at Geneva when he expressed hope that a "minimum" of areas devoted to production of nuclear weapons and atomic activity would be excluded from inspection. Sobolev asked what specific zones would be "off-bounds" for observers.

Harold E. Stassen, presidential adviser on disarmament affairs, said that the precise details of an inspection plan must be worked out after agreement is reached on principle. He added that he would soon reply to previous questions put by Sobolev concerning contemplated inspection of atomic installations and as to whether the United States would make the same proposition to other nations that it made to Russia.

Sobolev remarked that Stassen still had made no definite comment on Russian demands for reduction of armed forces and for evacuation of military bases on foreign soil. He recalled the Soviet Union recently had reduced its military personnel by 640,000 men and had returned the Porkkala naval base it had occupied since 1947 to Finland.

To that Stassen retorted that the disposition of one base by Moscow did not disclose a pattern. He requested additional details of Soviet activities in other military strongholds in the Baltic area—were they being decreased or expanded? In itself, the action in Finland was not significant, he asserted.

As to reduction of military personnel, he told the subcommittee he was authorized to submit the already published statistics on American armed forces, reduced from war peak of 11,500,000 to 1,400,000 in 1950. With the advent of the Korean police action, they were built to 3,600,000 in 1952 and in 1955 totaled 2,900,000.

Although the atoms-for-peace plan, also advanced by President Eisenhower, has been separated by consent from disarmament discussions, it is bound to be an important part of the Assembly deliberations. Actually, by exploiting peaceful uses of atomic energy through international co-operation, the venture has virtually overshadowed the disarmament debate.

By that token, American spokesmen expressing confidence that the Eisenhower plan would solve the problem of arms reduction through inspec-

Material To be provided
 "Since it is evident that the
 program will aim to encourage
 management and labor to rely on
 facts and reason rather than
 threats and industrial strife,"
 Cole wrote, "ILO, in conjunction
 with the several states, will have
 of factual material and data."
 The plan proposes that the ILO
 be ready to prove, by actual ar-
 guments, the effects of strikes and
 lockouts "for the purpose of
 demonstrating the consequences
 of thoughtless use of this type of
 device."
 The organization also would
 provide to any country material
 of family budgets, cost-of-living
 trends, wage rates and wage
 trends.
 The ILO also would assist back-
 ward governments in setting up in-
 formation agencies to collect such infor-
 mation, which is important to sound
 settlement of labor-management
 differences.
 It would set up a world refer-
 ence library of collective-bargain-
 ing agreements, made in repre-
 sentative industries in various
 countries.
 It is proposed that most of the
 actual work within the countries
 should be done by nationals of
 those countries.
 The Soviet bloc of states op-
 posed the whole idea when it was
 proposed to the ILO assembly,
 and the Soviet nations were the
 only ones that voted against it.
 But Cole believes the "new
 look" policy may have changed
 all this.
Gives Idea Of Program
 "I personally suspect," he said,
 "that if the Geneva conference
 had come first, the vote might
 have been different."
 Cole, who was present at to-
 day's news conference, described
 his conception of the new pro-
 gram thus:
 "This would be largely an edu-
 cational program seeking to cre-
 ate the attitude and habit of co-
 operation.
 "The ILO would work mainly
 through the nationals of each
 country.
 "The objectives would vary
 with the stage of industrial de-
 velopment.
New Division Proposed
 "In newly industrialized areas
 the rudimentary processes of or-
 ganization and collective dealing
 would have to be developed; in
 the advance states concentration
 would be on consultation and par-
 ticipation in common efforts by
 the representatives of all parties
 in interest and to a large extent
 on the concern for the interests of
 the public."
 The Cole plan proposes the
 creation of a new division within
 the ILO to administer the pro-
 gram. It suggests that the cost of
 the program be met by the mem-
 ber states on the basis of ability
 to pay.

SOVIET NEW
LOOK TO GET
TEST BY ILO
Spreading Of Collective
Labor-Dealing Prin-
ciples Planned
 By HOWARD NORTON
 [Washington Bureau of The Sun] Washington, Sept. 22—Whether
 Soviet Russia's "new look" has
 any real meaning is about to be
 put to a test by the International
 Labor Organization.
 That 70-nation subsidiary of the
 United Nations announced here
 today the outline of a brand-new
 plan to spread the principles of
 collective dealing in labor-man-
 agement relations throughout the
 world.
 Russia and many of her state-
 mates are members of the ILO.
 and as such will be called on to
 take part in the program.
Press Conference Held
 The extent to which they do so,
 according to David A. Morse, di-
 rector-general of the ILO, will
 gauge the sincerity of their new
 attitude.
 The ILO's new project—un-
 veiled by Morse in a press con-
 ference here this afternoon—will
 be a grand-scale educational and
 promotional campaign designed
 to convince backward countries
 that the best way to peace, pros-
 perity and democracy is via peace,
 full and co-operative labor-manage-
 ment relations.
 To lay out the blueprints of its
 project, the ILO last June en-
 gaged the services of David L.
 Cole, former director of the Fed-
 eral Mediation and Conciliation
 Service.
 Today's conference was called
 to make public for the first time
 the plans put forward by Mr. Cole.
Plans Not Yet Official
 And, though it was emphasized
 that they are not yet the official
 ILO plans, it was indicated that
 they are heartily approved by the
 ILO director-general, who al-
 ready has been given authority to
 go ahead with such a program.
 Cole recommended that the
 ILO first call in a committee of
 experts to "draw up" a set of prin-
 ciples or objectives to govern the
 program.
 A center for administering the
 program should be set up, prefer-
 ably in Geneva, he said—a center
 where the field staff can go for
 advice and instruction or con-
 sultation.
 He recommended that the "cen-
 ter" establish seminars and
 courses for nationals of the vari-
 ous countries who are to be re-

tion will ultimately be accepted
 by Russia, pointed out that the
 Soviet Union first disapproved
 the atoms-for-peace move but
 reversed its stand when it re-
 ceived international acclaim.
 Stassen and chief United
 States Delegate Henry Cabot
 Lodge Jr. both have declared
 that the Assembly will greet
 the Eisenhower inspection pro-
 gram with such enthusiasm
 that, as in the case of the
 atoms-for-peace enterprise, the
 Soviet Union will be compelled
 by world opinion to respond.
 At this session, it is supposed
 that the nature of a proposed
 atomic control agency and in
 connection with the U.N. will
 be outlined.
 Other issues before the As-
 sembly include the ever-threat-
 ening Arab-Israeli conflict, co-
 local problems concerning par-
 ticularly the French-Moroccan
 temper, and the vexatious Brit-
 ish-Greek dispute about Cyprus.
 Admittance of new members to
 the U.N., with 14 blocked by
 Soviet veto and six through
 failure to gain Western approv-
 al will also be warmly debated.
 Nearly 70 disputed topics are
 on the Assembly agenda, not
 the least being the question of
 charter revision. Decision must
 be reached on the proposal for
 a 60-nation conference to re-
 view charter provisions with
 the aim of strengthening the
 world organization.
 It is known the United States
 will favor conducting the re-
 view, or, at least, will not op-
 pose it. If action is taken, the
 United States will propose
 eliminating the veto as an in-
 strument for excluding new
 members if applicants receive
 the seven votes essential for
 acceptance in the 11-nation se-
 curity council.

N.Y. Times

SEP 20 1955

R.A.F.-U.S. MERGER OF BOMBERS EYED

**British Chief Who Is on Way
to Washington May Ask
a Joint Command**

By **BENJAMIN WELLES**

LONDON, Sept. 19—Britain is expected to recommend shortly to the United States that the two countries begin studying the possibility of combining their bomber forces in war under one command.

Presumably, according to informants here, the supreme command would go to an American in view of the United States' huge preponderance of air power. However, Britain might be entitled to a deputy command in view of the nuclear capability the Royal Air Force is now developing, it was suggested.

Sir William Dickson, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, gave the first public hint of official British thinking tonight as he left by air for Washington. Sir William, who is chief of the Air Staff, will confer with Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, and with senior American officers. Later he will visit Canada.

"Our bomber force should work with the United States Strategic Air Command as one force," Sir William said. "It is essential that the two nuclear forces, which at present are the only ones on the Allied side, should work as one."

Comment Is Sparse

Air circles here were reluctant to discuss the background or the objectives of Sir William's visit to Washington. Premature comment, they said, might evoke criticism in the United States and embarrass Sir William's hosts in the United States. Air Force General Twining had invited Sir William to Washington. However, it can be accepted that there are at least three major steps that British authorities would like the United States to take to help strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The first would be to agree to set up in Washington a high-level "study group" of a few top-grade American and British air experts. Working privately on the non-political, technical aspects of the problem, these experts would examine (1) whether it would be wise to pool the bombers of the United States Air Force and the Royal Air Force in wartime and (2) if so, how it should be done.

Britain is now just beginning to develop her nuclear bombing capability. The first two dozen

Vickers Valiant four-jet bombers have been supplied to the bomber command and there eventually will be more than 200 of them under present plans.

In addition, the still-stronger Avro Vulcan and Handley Page Victor bombers are being test-flown. In five years there should be more than 200 of these in equal proportions in the R. A. F. The British atomic weapons stockpile is slowly growing and development of the hydrogen bomb is well along.

Eager to Begin Planning

For these reasons Britain is eager to begin planning at once for eventual coordination of the two major allied bomber forces.

Many authorities here point out that Britain is increasingly vulnerable to thermonuclear attack. It cannot be imagined, they say, that the United Kingdom's precious nuclear bomber force—its "deterrent" to war—can be based or even commanded indefinitely within the British Isles.

Plans must be worked out now for global coordination with the far-flung United States Air Force, they say; the common use of overseas United States and British air bases must be mapped out and an over-all command, prior to an emergency, must be established in a central place.

This program calls, in turn, for a second major measure United States-British cooperation in the field of exchanging target information and in allotting targets between the two great air forces. Hitherto the United States Air Force has had no need to share its target plans with the R. A. F. and strict American security laws would, furthermore, have prevented it, though much American target intelligence does come from Britain.

Now that these laws and practices have been relaxed it is felt here that Britain could eventually take over responsibility for attacking certain targets as her own share in wartime—leaving the United States freer to concentrate on other more distant or more nationally important bombing goals.

A third way in which the United States could help stiffen the R. A. F.'s strength and thus bolster the Allied front in Europe would be to agree to make available in an emergency nuclear weapons for the R. A. F. Canberra bomber fleets in West Germany.

The proposals Sir William is expected to present in Washington are viewed as part of the process of "detering" war by "strength-in-being."

Chicago Sunday Tribune
September 18, 1955

U.S. TO ATTEMPT TO LAND 15 MEN AT SOUTH POLE

(New York Times-Chicago Tribune Service)
BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 17—

The American navy hopes to land a large plane at the south pole next January or February to prove the feasibility of flying in the 15 man station projected for that spot.

The only men who have ever set foot at the south pole were the parties of Scott and Amundsen who raced for that goal in the season of 1911-12. It lies in the most inaccessible region in the world, on a 10,000 foot plateau, isolated by a wall of mountains.

Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd has twice flown over the south pole, but a landing there has been avoided because of its elevation. The air is so thin that it was doubted whether a ski equipped plane could take off again.

Plan Outposts

The polar station, like other phases of the program, is part of the American contribution to the International geophysical year, which will coordinate the efforts of 40 nations participating in that period of

"world-wide scientific observations from 1957 to 1958.

In July a meeting was held in Paris of nations sending expeditions to Antarctica, including Britain, France, the United

States and Russia. It was agreed that each country should furnish information on radio and rescue facilities available at its bases there in case someone's plane or trail party gets into trouble.

Accordingly, the American delegation has drafted a tabu indicates the scope of the seven projected American outposts on the continent.

The American delegation is headed by Joseph Kaplan of the University of California in Los Angeles, who is chairman of the United States committee for the international geophysical year. It includes Rear Adm. George Dufek, who will command the naval forces in the Antarctic. Adm. Byrd is in overall charge.

Will Have 15 Men

The polar station is to accommodate at least 15 men, including a doctor. Five of the six remaining stations will also have doctors, the exception being the temporary outpost at the foot of the Queen Maud range.

The latter is to be manned only as an intermediate radio and rescue station during the long hops over the pole. It is to be occupied in January and February, 1956, and again from October, 1956, to February, 1957. It will probably be near the foot of Beardmore glacier, which was ascended by Scott and Shackleton.

If the plane that lands at the pole is unable to get into the air again, men from this station will have to go up the glacier on foot and help bring the crew out.

U.S. Monitor

SEP 20 1955

Atom Edge Claimed By British Leader

By Reuters

Tedmersden, England

Ten large-scale nuclear power stations will be built in the world during the next five years, Sir John Cockcroft, director of Britain's Atomic Research Center at Harwell, said here.

the construction of four large-scale power stations and 12 in the following five years, he said.

"With our limited resources, which are probably 10 times less than those of the United States and Russia, we have made a good competitive start in Britain," he said.

Sir John spoke at the opening of a new school here in the town where he was educated.

Exporters begin to suspect that if they are successful in the American market they will simply be shown the door. When tariffs rise or trade is banned by decree, overseas treasuries see their dollar earnings artificially curtailed. Convertibility of other currencies with the dollar is impossible if such a situation exists, says the British. Both parties are convinced that their view is right. A compelling factor is that it is very probable that both are right. Yet it is unlikely that there will be any crisis in Anglo-American relations as a result. This opinion is strengthened by the fact that

No Crisis Seen

The main British reply to this would be that world trade is most easily and deeply injured by the policies of the United States, the world's greatest creditor nation. Recently there have been disturbing signs that the United States is going back on its good creditor policies. It is the conquest of internal inflation that counts most. But Britain has certainly moved closer to the American view that it is the conquest of internal inflation that counts most. Britain has certainly moved closer to the American view that it is the conquest of internal inflation that counts most. Britain has certainly moved closer to the American view that it is the conquest of internal inflation that counts most.

U.S. Influence Noted

It is widely held outside Britain that it is this country overcame its inflation it would see its balance-of-payments problems disappear. The point could then be made convertible whatever the particular tariff or quota situation might be in other lands at the time. The main British reply to this would be that world trade is most easily and deeply injured by the policies of the United States, the world's greatest creditor nation.

Mr. Butler, at the same time as he reiterated his "disappointment" that the United States "has not done more" to lower its tariffs, told Britain: "We shall carry on with the process we started some time ago giving a lead with reductions in public expenditure. . . . At present we are trying to do too much at once. He added that he had made it clear at London that Britain would make no further move on the exchange front until such time as this country "has its internal position right."

Internal Needs First

Mr. Butler, at the same time as he reiterated his "disappointment" that the United States "has not done more" to lower its tariffs, told Britain: "We shall carry on with the process we started some time ago giving a lead with reductions in public expenditure. . . . At present we are trying to do too much at once. He added that he had made it clear at London that Britain would make no further move on the exchange front until such time as this country "has its internal position right."

The International Chess Federation announced the acceptance of a bid by the Netherlands to hold the challengers' tournament in Amsterdam next year. Moscow had been envisioned as the locale.

The half-point lifted Geller after fifty-seven moves. Championship, resulted in a draw. The half-point lifted Geller after fifty-seven moves. Championship, resulted in a draw.

The results of three adjourned games brought to a conclusion yesterday the interzone chess tournament at Gothenburg, according to a report received through Swedish sources.

Table with 2 columns: Player Name, Points. Includes names like Bronstein, Petrosian, Geller, and others.

PLAYERS' FINAL STANDING
Bronstein . . . 11
Petrosian . . . 10
Geller . . . 9
Korchnoi . . . 8
Kaidanov . . . 7
Kuznetsov . . . 6
Karpis . . . 5
Korotkiy . . . 4
Kobalava . . . 3
Kobalava . . . 2
Kobalava . . . 1

Amsterdam Named Site of Challengers Event
Geller Ties Szabo for Fifth

PEROSHIAN PLACES FOURTH IN CHESS
Geller Ties Szabo for Fifth

Australia Builds Permanent Site For Atom Tests
Howard Beale has disclosed that a permanent atomic-testing center "of the Las Vegas type" is under construction in Australia. The site is located at Maralinga, in the South Australian desert. The second of two British atomic explosion tests to be held in Australia next year will be at Maralinga. More than 200 workers are presently working 54 hours a week at the new testing center. Next year's tests. A permanent installation in time for next year's tests. A permanent town will be built to house a small permanent staff.

Australian Minister of Supply
Melbourne
By Reuters

U.S.-British Crisis On Trade Denied
By John Allan May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
British character of the Export part now seem to agree to a great extent with their critics. First priority now is given to the damping down of Britain's inflation. There are, of course, many obvious reasons for this. From the point of view of the balance of trade the special reason is that in its present state Britain has not full employment, which means that productive power is simply not available for a big boost in British exports.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
SEP 15 1955

U.N. Assembly to Provide Test Of Whether Russia Will Abide By 'Geneva Spirit,' Lodge Says

Response to Eisenhower's Arms Inspection Plan to Be Clue, Ambassador Points Out—Stress on 'Results Rather Than Pleasant Words.'

By PIERRE J. HUSS

Copyright, 1955, International News Service.
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 15 (INS).

AMBASSADOR HENRY CABOT LODGE JR. made it clear today that the tenth United Nations General Assembly will provide the acid test of whether Russia intends to adhere to the "Geneva spirit."

Lodge, in a question-and-answer interview emphasized that "It is always necessary to stress concrete results rather than pleasant words and promises."

The dynamic chief of the United States delegation at the U.N. urged the Kremlin leaders to use the U.N. as a proper world forum and to drop their "traditional secrecy and suspicion."

Lodge pointed out release by Red China of American flyers and civilians in no way removes from the Assembly's books the condemnation of the Peiping government for its record of atrocities against helpless Korean war prisoners.

Replies to Questions.

The Eisenhower Administration spokesman took time out from his task of preparing for next week's Assembly opening to answer the questions which follow with his replies:

1. How would you distinguish the prospects for the tenth General Assembly from the Assembly's past "cold war" sessions?

A. Beginning in January 1953 the Soviet Union has tapered off its vitriolic tirades against the United States in the United Nations. Each year since then these attacks have become less frequent.

One yardstick whereby to measure Soviet performance at the next General Assembly will be the frequency of such "cold war" attacks. The fewer of them there are the less time the United States will have to spend in rebuttal in accordance with our policy of answering all Communist attacks immediately.

Q. In the wake of the "Geneva honeymoon," do you think now might be the time for us to tell the Soviet Union to "put up or shut up" on their declared desire to solve outstanding world problems?

A. We have already begun to test the "Geneva spirit" in the meetings of the five-power disarmament subcommittee. This group is considering all the disarmament proposals made by the heads of government at Geneva, including in particular President Eisenhower's "open sky" inspection plan.

Against Surprise Attacks.

By opening the Soviet Union and the United States equally to real inspection—exchange of military blueprints, aerial photography, and ground observation—we would make a major surprise assault impossible and thus raise from the human race a great burden of anxiety and the greatest single cause of world tension.

We will see very soon—certainly before the tenth General Assembly is over—whether the Soviet Union is ready to talk seriously about President Eisenhower's plan.

Q. Do you see any prospects for the Eisenhower plan to escape the fate of the Baruch plan, which was deadlocked for nine years because of Soviet opposition?

A. The United Nations has shown that it can mobilize world public opinion in favor of just and peaceful proposals in a way which no dictatorship can afford to ignore. When the world has fully realized what a blessing the Eisenhower plan would be, I think that the Soviet Union is very unlikely to fight against it.

Q. Is the United States satisfied with the release of the 15 American flyers by Red China, or will the Assembly be asked to call the turn on the atrocities and violations of the Geneva convention committed by the Chinese in the case of prisoners of war?

Wash. Evening Star
SEP 15 1955

U. N. Chief Raps West, Russia In Blocking Bids for Entry

By WILLIAM N. OATIS
Associated Press Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Chile's Jose Maza, new president of the United Nations General Assembly by an unprecedented unanimous vote, doesn't like the way the big Western Powers and Russia have kept certain countries out of U. N.

Mr. Maza, at 65, a big and rugged man, thinks the world organization should be universal, including all peace-loving countries willing to abide by the U. N. charter.

He told newsmen that if the Russian-Western deadlock over admitting new members to the U. N. persists, the charter should be revised so the U. N. can welcome "those countries which have been knocking at its doors."

But Mr. Maza has no intention of trying to steamroller his views through the international organization. He regards himself as "just a small cog in the wheels of this enormous organization which is called the United Nations."

He said he will try to guide matters so that diplomacy, in the open or in secret, is some contribution to the cause of peace.

The new president of the Assembly brings 32 years of parliamentary experience to his post. He has served his country as premier and head of the ministries of Justice, Public Education and Interior. He retired from the Chilean Parliament in 1953. He also is a veteran of the U. N., having attended the 1945 organization conference in San Francisco and signed the charter.

Mr. Maza considers these the main issues before the Assembly's current 10th session: Disarmament, peaceful uses of atomic energy, and charter reform. Of the future of atomic energy, he commented: "On the one hand, it can bring about total destruction. But on the other, it can bring about general happiness."

He is encouraged by such progress as the U.N. has made in solving the problem of colonialism but wants something further, saying:

"With the powers which I have as president, I will do my best to insure that the progress is more effective, if that is possible, at this assembly."

Although he wrote Chile's so-called "Maza law" on abuses of freedom of the press, Mr. Maza assured newsmen he "was always a defender of the complete freedom of the press." He promised to hold news conferences "five minutes" after serious requests for them.

A. The American people have been justifiably happy over the release of our 15 flyers. They have seen this recent example of the tremendous influence of the United Nations at work.

As for the atrocities, you will remember that in 1953 we obtained a resounding condemnation by the Assembly of the atrocious acts against our United Nations soldiers in Korea. That condemnation still stands. We will, of course, watch with interest as the story of the 15 flyers unfolds.

Results, Not Words.

Q. Has the death of Andrei Vishinsky, U.N. delegate, and the introduction of milder personalities on the Soviet side at the United Nations, eased your job in keeping the initiative for the free world?

A. We must not place too much emphasis on personalities. No matter who the Soviet representative is, it is always necessary to stress concrete results rather than pleasant words and promises.

The United Nations, the only truly world forum, is a place where the Soviets can show how sincere they are by opening up their whole system more and more, and abandoning their traditional secrecy and suspicion. You can be sure that we will continue to press them to do just that in the interests of peace.

Q. Since the tenth birthday this year of the United Nations in San Francisco, has there been any indication of increased public support for the United Nations?

A. Yes. Public opinion polls this summer have shown that 74 per cent of Americans are satisfied with the job that the United Nations is doing — the highest percentage of support we have ever had for the United Nations in this country. The percentage of those wanting to pull it down to zero, which is an all-time low.

No Backing Away From Our Present Chinese Policy

September 11, 1955
THE SUN, Thursday

United Nations got down to business on Tuesday than the Russian delegate, Mr. Molotov, introduced his hardy perennial motion that the agenda include consideration of Red China's admission to membership. A vote was taken after a short debate and the proposal, as usual, was voted down.

The interesting and in a way disturbing development was, as our Mr. Paul Ward points out, that the anti-admission vote was reduced and the number of abstentions increased. Our victory was substantial but not overwhelming. It is clear that Russian and Chinese maneuverings during the past few months have increased Communist influence in the United Nations at our expense.

For one reason or another, the peoples of other free countries seem not to have grasped the magnitude

of the issues at stake. The fact that Great Britain rushed thoughtlessly into diplomatic relations with Red China almost immediately after the Government of Nationalist China took refuge on Formosa has affected the whole debate since that time. What is overlooked is that Britain has gained no substantial advantage since her ill-advised move, unless her retention of Hong Kong be so considered.

Instead of winning the friendship of the Chinese Communists, Britain has been snubbed by them officially, and has seen her business confiscated and her citizens abused. Moreover, Britain was forced by the outrageous circumstances to join with the majority of the United Nations Assembly in declaring Red China an aggressor in Korea.

For those who are seeking a clear and succinct account of the development of today's situation as to the

"two Chinas" and the reasons the United States must adhere to its present policy of nonrecognition, we commend the article in the current edition of *Foreign Affairs* by Mr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, whose long years in the State Department, plus his independent studies, have made him a leading authority on Far Eastern Affairs.

It may be true that after an interval the rulers of Red China will purge themselves of their past misdeeds and fit their policies to the minimum standards set by American policy for recognition. It may be true, also, that our alliance with the Formosa regime will sometimes prove embarrassing. In the meantime, there is no valid reason why we should abandon the position we have taken and limit the strength and authority of the free peoples in the United Nations. There is even less reason for repeating the British mistake.

Report on Disarmament

Mr. Stassen's report to the President at Denver of the progress of the disarmament talks is more optimistic than might have been expected from what is known of the work of the U. N. subcommittee which has been meeting since Aug. 29. The impression is that things have gone slowly to the point of stalemate. But Mr. Stassen has had several private meetings with the Soviet representative on the subcommittee, Arkady A. Sobolev; these have been secret and apparently serious; and it is no doubt partly on the basis of these that Mr. Stassen was able to report a good chance that the Soviets will come to accept the President's Geneva plan of inspection and surveillance.

The first task, in which Mr. Stassen seems to have succeeded, has been to convince the Russians that the President meant what he said when he made his dramatic proposal. After a period of what looked like incredulity or stупefaction, the Russians have begun to ask questions—quite sensible questions according to Mr. Stassen. If they are going slowly, it is no more so (again according to Mr. Stassen) than this country would do in their situation. This whole question of disarmament, as we have stressed before, is a matter of such gravity, such literally life-and-death importance for any state, that on all sides there must of necessity be a slow probing and a cautious advance.

The real problem is that the Russians are interested primarily in a quick reduction of armaments; we are interested primarily, at least for the present, in an alarm system against surprise. The American belief is that, with the fear of surprise eliminated on both sides, progress toward a reduction in the arms burden can be made. Though beginning from different points, the two positions are not irreconcilable. Clarification and negotiation are required. If these processes can go forward in the spirit which so far has been preserved, there is reason for such moderate optimism as Mr. Stassen displayed yesterday.

Wash. Evening Star

SEP 21 1955

DAVID LAWRENCE

The Era of Noah in World Politics

We Now Have Two Koreas, Two Chinas, Two Indo-Chinas and Two Germanys

This might some day be called the "new age of Noah," who took two of everything into the Ark. For now there are to be two Germanys, just as there are two Chinas and two Koreas and two Indo-Chinas.

This means a continuance of the two Berlins for a long time to come. For there is, of course, to be no attempt at reunification anywhere by the use of force. This was the principle first laid down as American policy by President Eisenhower in his letter to Syngman Rhee early in 1953. It opens the way to political coercion and infiltration by the Russians, who have no further fear of military pressure.

Just as there were two Polands once and the Western allies agreed to a "coalition" by which the Communists got the upper hand, so today the Soviet aim still is unification—Russian style—for all areas that are divided.

Chancellor Adenauer felt he could do nothing else but agree to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union if he was to overcome the criticism of his political opposition. But the net result of his action is to present the world with the possibility of the same experience it has had with the Soviet Union when Poland was taken over by the Communists in Moscow with a phony setup. Two Polish governments were converted into a puppet regime.

By establishing two Germanys, the Soviets can play one against the other and can make headway, particularly in West Germany by offering reunion to her at the price of giving up participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It means a delay in German rearmament. It means opportunities galore for political propaganda and infiltration by the Soviets.

The change which the Geneva Conference made in the world situation will become apparent sooner or later to

those Western statesmen who have deluded themselves with the idea that they are dealing with a conciliatory Russia. For not a single goal has been abandoned by the Communists. In fact, "peaceful coexistence" has turned out to be a propaganda achievement of substantial proportions because it has further removed from the world picture any use of military force as a deterrent of further aggression and opened the way to aggression by the Communists through so-called peaceful means.

The Communists are pleased that any threat of the use of force in defense against aggression now has been abandoned. They are delighted that cuts in armament are being talked about by some of the Western governments. For it means that they can conduct their subversive tactics anywhere in the world without fear of reprisals of any kind. They are confident that, by releasing group by group the citizens of other countries whom they have held as hostages, the way will be opened to a removal of the trade embargoes.

When the Western nations commit themselves never to use military force unless attacked, they have no leverage left in negotiations with the Communists except economic force. When they surrender this instrument of international policy also, they cannot prevent aggression or the use of Soviet agents to stir up rebellions in areas where the Western countries now have political strength.

With the Near East and North Africa torn apart with local dissension, thus threatening the air bases of the Western powers, the cold war is moving on toward more and more triumphs for the Communists in achieving military objectives, too.

Surveying the world scene, the Communists have succeeded in lulling the West into believing that tension will be

relaxed and that somehow a peaceful change is coming looking toward freedom rather than tyranny for those living in subjugation. But there is no evidence of it.

Despite the belief here in Washington that a "two-Germany" setup can be utilized to the advantage of the West, the fact remains that the dismemberment or partition of Germany has become an established fact by the decision of West Germany to enter into formal diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

Strictly speaking, East Germany is still an area occupied by foreign troops as a result of the victory not just of Russia but of all the allies over Germany. Neither the western nor the eastern part should have been given an independent status till both were united and a peace treaty with the whole of Germany was signed. But, when the United States, Britain and France decided to admit West Germany into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and give that country independence, a precedent was created for similar treatment of East Germany by the Soviets.

There is now no pressure upon Moscow to reunite the two because no military or economic force will be used by the West to attain that objective. Hence there is no reason for Moscow to agree to reunification. Partition means a weak Germany—and that's what the Soviet rulers want. They will have that advantage for a long time to come.

Germany's politicians now will begin to debate whether reunion at a price—no help from the West, and dependence on Russia—is better than the indefinite separation of West Germany from the East, but with continued help from America and Western Europe. It doesn't augur well for a free German republic under a single government for a long, long while. Once upon a time France was divided, with Alsace-Lorraine detached and left in the hands of Germany, and this sowed the seeds of the first World War.

ced direct diplomatic inter-
 course with the Bonn Repub-
 lic and the implicit—though
 not informal—recognition of
 "two Germanys." It was a
 bitter pill that the 79-year-
 old German Chancellor had to
 swallow, but he could not af-
 ford to return to Bonn empty-
 handed in these days of sweet-
 ness and light.

Similarly, after nearly two
 months of negotiations at
 Geneva between the American
 Ambassador, U. Alexis John-
 son, and Chinese Red Amba-
 sador Wang Ping-nan, we ob-
 tain the liberation on the in-
 stallment plan of a number of
 American hostages held in
 China for many years for
 "trading purposes."

The American diplomat re-
 ports that the negotiations are
 proceeding with increasing ef-
 ficacy. The Chinese envoy is
 now demanding something in
 exchange for Peiping's
 "decids". He wants negotiations
 leading to the lifting of the
 unofficial American embargo on
 trade with Peiping in order to
 relieve the serious food situa-
 tion in his country and inel-
 uently improve Red China's
 present war potential. Neither
 the Chinese nor the Soviets
 have any legal or moral justi-
 fication for holding foreigners
 in jails and labor camps except
 that created by themselves as
 arbiters. The Russians have
 declared the Germans "war
 criminals" and the Chinese
 have declared the Americans
 "spies."

The satisfaction in this
 country for the liberation of a
 number of the unfortunate
 Americans is just the same the
 Communist authorities have
 shown so far no actual deeds
 toward the relaxation of the
 international tension.

views of the Red propaganda
 machine.

It would be useful, indeed,
 if ordinary Ivan Ivanoviches
 could come to the United
 States on a visit. It would be
 well worth-while for our Gov-
 ernment to pay all their ex-
 pense. But the chances that
 they will get exit permits are
 very remote. They might re-
 fuse to return to the Com-
 munist paradise. Responsible
 Government analysts regard
 the present moves of the So-
 viet leaders, which include the
 harness permits to American
 political figures and newspa-
 permen to roam in the USSR,
 as clever propaganda. It is
 intended to soften the Ameri-
 can public and by implication
 the administration on the eve
 of the foreign ministers' con-
 ference at Geneva next month.
 The box score prepared by
 these students of the Soviet
 politics shows that the smiles,
 good words, and toasts from
 Messrs. Bulganin, Khrushchev,
 Mikoyan and others have pro-
 duced no tangible deeds to
 satisfy the hankering for a
 genuine peace on the part of
 the free world. The most that
 the men in Moscow and Pei-
 ping seem willing to do is to
 trade the hostages they have
 been holding for years for
 some substantial political and
 economic advantages. This
 was shown at the recent con-
 ference between the West
 German Chancellor Adenauer
 and the Kremlin triumvirate,
 where Messrs. Bulganin and
 Khrushchev put the old Euro-
 pean behind the eight-ball. In
 exchange for a vague promise
 to liberate about 10 per cent
 of the German prisoners of
 war still held in captivity, the
 USSR obtained the much-cov-

Secretary Dulles is not par-
 ticularly happy about how the
 "spirit of Geneva" is influenc-
 ing the thinking of some
 prominent Americans who are
 anxious to accept the Red
 token smiles for "deeds." In
 a conversation with the leader
 of the American farm group,
 Dr. William D. Lambert, after
 his return from the USSR, the
 Secretary pointed out that
 this rush to Moscow is weak-
 ening the resistance to the
 Communists in Europe, par-
 ticularly in Germany and
 Italy.

In both countries there is
 now a feeling that since Amer-
 ica is ready to take the Reds
 to its bosom the hard against
 communism may have become
 pointless. This sentiment is
 further accentuated by the
 fact that a number of Ameri-
 can Senators, some of whom
 had advocated no longer than
 last spring a break of Ameri-
 can diplomatic relations with
 the Soviet government, have
 now become strong supporters
 of co-existence and the other
 shibboleths the Red prop-
 aganda has been putting out
 since Stalin's death.

The Secretary is reported to
 have told the spokesman of
 the farm group who reported
 to him after it returned from
 Russia that, while plain John
 Q. Citizens are visiting the
 USSR, the Russians who came
 here, posing as farmers, were
 nothing but Soviet officials ap-
 pointed by the Kremlin to
 supervise the work of the Rus-
 sian peasantry. These Simon
 Legrees are under Kremlin
 discipline. The story they will
 be ordered to tell must be
 strictly in accordance with the

We Accept 'Smiles' for Deeds

The 'Spirit of Geneva' Is Influencing Thinking of Too Many Prominent Citizens

CONSTANTINE BROWN

SEP 20 1955

East-West Détente as Europe Sees It

By **ERWIN D. CANHAM**, Editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*

It is sheer impudence for anybody to fly from the United States to Europe and then—less than a week later—pretend to know much that is happening in this complicated continent. I have had a few days in London and a few days in Rome, and that's all. But I can tell you what some well-informed people tell me, and I can give you some general impressions.

Everyone I have met has asked me one question: What is the real meaning of our new relations with Russia? What effect has the détente had on American policy? And I have asked them their opinion of the same subject and the effect on the policy of various European countries. Out of all this let me give you some general conclusions:

First, nearly everybody likes—indeed, enjoys—the new atmosphere, although a great many are also very suspicious and dubious.

Second, domestic Communist parties, like the Communists in Italy, have been given a new respectability. But these domestic Communists have had to shift their party line with speed indecent even for them.

Third, many Europeans feel they are no longer caught in the line of fire between the two great world colossi, the United States and the Soviet Union, and this longed-for freedom has relieved them very much.

Fourth, many people realize that the Kremlin has not changed its policies much, and see that a hard though by no means one-sided bargain was driven with Chancellor Adenauer.

Fifth, there is less suspicion and misunderstanding toward the United States.

Sixth, there is a keen interest in next year's presidential politics in the United States.

Seventh, the Cyprus affair is a tough crisis, with no good solution in sight, and the NATO alliance in the eastern Mediterranean is in definite danger.

And, finally, the weather has been lovely in Europe this summer, so people feel cheerful and fine, and in several countries—Britain notably—despite inflation, the people are living better than they have ever done as a whole before.

All Peoples Want Peace

Out of all this it is perfectly clear that the new world political atmosphere is a powerful fact, having a great bearing on the policies of many countries and the thinking of everybody. It has probably gone too far. Nearly everybody wants to believe that the Russians have changed. Courtesy is paying big dividends to the Russians.

The very atmosphere of their treatment of Chancellor Adenauer the other day, however much we all want to examine his bargain more closely, has left its mark.

What they received from Chancellor Adenauer, of course, was a virtual though not

technical recognition of the East German Government, which opens the door wider to dualism in Germany. Just as the domestic Communist parties of Europe are more respectable because they are under the wing of jolly old Bulganin and Khrushchev, so East Germany is now more respectable, no matter how explicitly Chancellor Adenauer and the Bonn Parliament disown it.

A question I have asked Europeans is this: If President Eisenhower is getting a lot of credit for his friendly attitude at Geneva, if the United States is no longer taken as a warmonger by those who should know better, what happens when Secretary Dulles comes to Geneva on October 27 and begins to talk and act tough?

It seems quite obvious that Mr. Dulles will have to be a firm and resolute bargainer at Geneva. Already many Europeans think he is unnecessarily heavy-handed toward the Soviets. Therefore how much freedom of action will he have at Geneva? Will he be bargaining from strength or from weakness?

The American Government believes, I was told in Washington, that the Soviet Union wants a breathing spell so badly it will be willing to pay a real price for it. Many Europeans with whom I have talked are not so sure. They think the Russians have far more to gain in an era of civility than we have.

There is also a great deal of deep-seated neutralism. And if the era of civility has enabled some neutralists to look upon the United States more tolerantly, it has also greatly enhanced their love affair with the Soviet Union.

In Britain, certain unexpected and unofficial military leaders are advocating the withdrawal of all forces from Germany and the development of a neutral Germany: a Sweden in the center of Europe. This position is stoutly combated by Prime Minister Eden, but it is bound to make some headway if for no other reason than the need for manpower at home and the sentimental desire to repatriate the troops.

Britain Rides Business Boom

However this comes out, the fact seemed to me to be that Britain—despite its inflationary and foreign exchange crisis—is bursting with well-being and at least short-term confidence. The battered look has gone out of Britain. The people are actually consuming about 5 per cent more than they did in the 1930's and carrying a great armament burden as well.

It is very pleasant to see the British people having a good time again, but of course it is on the crest of an inflation wave, and they are consuming more than their balance of payments internationally can really afford. They have to export more. That is why they have reacted so painfully to American decisions such as the rejection of low British bids for the Chief of the American tariff on British bicycles.

Red Agitators' Tricks Plague USA

26—THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1955

By PETER EDSON

World-wide communist propaganda against the United States is still so full of tricks that a principal job of U. S. Information Agency posts is to catch up with false rumors and spike them.

At New Delhi, India, early this year, one of the native Indian employees of USA brought in a typical report that was being spread by word of mouth in one of the nearby provinces.

This area had just been serviced with its first pure, running water system and its first electric lights, supplied by one of the Indian government's new hydro-electric dams. But because of an unusual spell of hot, dry weather, and because the new reservoir hadn't filled up with enough water for adequate irrigation, many crops dried up.

IT MADE SENSE

Taking advantage of this situation, communist organizers in the province started a story which to

VILLAGE FAMILY

In southern Italy, Mr. Reppier picked up the case of a small village family which was having a run of bad illness. The local Communist Party at once sent around a young girl who volunteered her services free of charge, as maid of all work.

The family was most grateful.

Soon the girl began to leave the Italian communist newspaper, *Unita*, around the house. This provoked many political discussions. When the girl left the family a couple of weeks later, they were all converts to communism.

One of the worst communist lies which USA people have had to combat this past summer was first planted in the trouble zones of the United Nations 10th anniversary celebration in San Francisco last June, "a high functionary of the State Department" had tried to "buy off" the leader of one of the Arab delegations for \$10,000,000.

In return for this sum, the Arab was supposed to see that his country would align itself with U. S. foreign policy in the Middle East. But according to the communist story, the proud and patriotic Arab refused to be bribed.

This particular story has also been picked up in places as far away from the Middle East as Belgium and Brazil. It defeated its purpose because it was too big a lie to believe. But the more subtle propaganda dies hard.

But let us come back to larger matters of the Cyprus dilemma. They see no really good solution. One answer would be for Britain to retain the small area needed for military base, and then let the people vote on their own future, which would presumably show a big majority for union with Greece. But this would be totally unsatisfactory to the Turks with their ardent minority unless they were otherwise compensated. Yet such antipathies can be lessened, as is illustrated, by the solid growth of trade between Italy and Yugoslavia following the Trieste settlement last year.

But let me tell you why I am in Rome at all. There is taking place here the fifth convention of the Congress of European-American Associations. There are delegates from 10 European countries, representing organizations such as the Italian-American Association, the Belgian-American, and so on. I am not a delegate but a speaker. I addressed the congress on the subject of the picture of Europe and the Europeans created in the minds of Americans by their newspapers. Raymond Aron, distinguished writer for *Le Figaro* in Paris, did the same thing in the opposite direction.

The delegates to this meeting are not stary-eyed, unquestioning admirers of the United States. They say, and rightly, that Europe should never and can never become a satellite of the United States. But they feel that a realistic, down-to-earth under-

Negotiation Now Possible

A peace offensive is under way, determinedly pressed by the Russians and responded to with grateful alacrity by most of the rest of us. But if we are not fooled into relaxing our alliance and our defensive posture, civility is a gain over hostility. We can at last negotiate.

But up to now, we have very little evidence that the negotiations will or will not lead to satisfactory agreements. The Austrian settlement was satisfactory. The Adenauer visit was inconclusive. The release of American prisoners in China is only partially satisfactory. There is hope that something can be done about disarmament, but we have a very long and dangerous way to go before these hopes can be turned into reality. An acceptable ultimate agreement on Germany is still remote.

Yet, ten years after World War II ended, ten years into the atomic era, we have survived a most dangerous decade of rivalry, suspicion, and local wars. We have moved into the new atmosphere. We have only ourselves to blame if we fall now. Working with our fellow devotees of freedom, we must press forward realistically, wisely, bravely.

N.Y. Times
SEP 26 1955

MALONE ASSESSES SOVIET'S ECONOMY

After 13,000-Mile Journey,
Senator Notes Lags Behind
U. S. but Finds Progress

By HARRY SCHWARTZ
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Sept. 25—The Soviet Union is thirty to fifty years behind the United States industrially, but is making rapid progress, Senator George W. Malone said here today. He had just returned from an eight-day journey beyond the Ural Mountains.

In four trips in the Soviet Union since arriving here Aug. 20, the Nevada Republican has traveled 13,000 miles visiting factories and farms in many areas. No member of Congress has made a comparable trip for many years.

"They have got all the critical materials they need in the Urals, including uranium," Senator Malone said today. "I am very much impressed by their progress. They are producing things well even though they produce more slowly, use more people and pay less wages than we do.

"They are like we were thirty to fifty years ago, making great progress as we did then. They will move faster than we did because we had to invent things they can now use."

Two Steel Plants Visited

The Senator has visited two steel plants, one at Rustavi, in Georgia, and the other at Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, as well as the Volkhov aluminum and cement plants near Leningrad. He also has visited tractor and farm-machinery plants in Rubtsovsk, in the Altai territory, and in Tashkent, in central Asia.

At the Rubtsovsk tractor plant, the Senator was told that daily production was eighty tractors of fifty-four horsepower each. These pull large gang plows, each with five fourteen-inch plows. Thirty-five hundred plows are produced annually at a near-by farm machinery plant.

"These are very good tractors, and pulling those gang plows they sure can turn over a lot of ground in a hurry," Mr. Malone commented.

The Senator, an engineer with thirty-five years' experience, said he was impressed by the quality of steel and aluminum he had seen. "Their blast furnaces may not look like very much in some cases, but in a blast furnace it is the inside

lining that counts, and that the Russians know how to make well," he added.

The Senator was impressed by the number of women he saw working in factories. "Women get all covered with grease and do the same work as men," he said.

In the factories he visited women averaged 35 per cent of all workers. They ranged from a low of 13 per cent in one plant to a high of 52 per cent in another.

Workers' Wages Given

Senator Malone said the average wage of workers in the plants he visited was 800 or 850 rubles monthly, with the range from 450 to 3,000 rubles monthly.

[The official rate on the ruble is 25 cents, but the ruble actually represents a good deal less in purchasing power.]

"A few top men may earn as much as 5,000 rubles monthly, with the bonuses they get for overfulfilling plans," Mr. Malone said.

In Uzbekistan's Fergana Valley, he declared, "they had more cotton pickers than I thought existed in this part of the world." He was told the valley had more than 2,000,000 acres planted to crops, mainly cotton and corn.

The Nevada legislator flew over much of the virgin land planted this year to grain. He said that the new lands were very dry in many areas and that irrigation was planned.

Mr. Malone said he hoped to travel to Vladivostok and leave the Soviet Union for Japan from there, but he expressed doubt that the Soviet Government would permit this.

Alternatively, he plans a one-day trip to Gorki tomorrow. Then he could leave for Helsinki Wednesday for a visit to Finland, after which he plans to go to Warsaw.

Wash. Post

SEP 26 1955

Swap of 2 Boys Offered For Hungarian Refugee

Reuters

VIENNA, Austria, Sept. 25—Communist Hungarian frontier officials offered to trade two Austrian boys who had strayed over the border for a Hungarian who took refuge in Austria yesterday, the Austrian Ministry of the Interior said today.

Soon after the refugee Josef Horvath, cycled into Austria, Hungarian guards asked Austrian guards to hand him over. When the Austrians refused, the exchange was offered. The boys strayed into Hungary earlier this month.

N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

EAST ZONE FREES FLIERS

Two Americans Made Forced
Landing in Training Plane

WARTHA, Germany, Sept. 25 (AP)—Two American fliers were returned to West Germany today by the Communists after they made a forced landing in the Soviet Zone in their T-33 jet trainer.

Major Louis W. Cunningham of El Paso, Tex., and Sgt. Juan F. Gebler of Jersey City, N. J., were "in good condition and had been well-treated," an Air Force spokesman said.

Major Cunningham and Sergeant Gebler were forced down Friday night in East Germany after their radio compass failed and they lost their way on a routine training flight.

They ran out of gasoline and landed their two-seater jet in a field near Eisenach. Their release was arranged through the United States military mission in Potsdam, East Germany.

Their aircraft will be hauled back to the West by truck tomorrow.

N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

YUGOSLAVIA WARNS U. S.

Communist Paper Wants No
Moves to Make Tie Closer

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Yugoslav Communist party newspaper Borba warned the United States today not to try to "re-educate" Yugoslavia and tie it closer to the United States.

Borba, which often speaks for the Government, said "such attempts can be not only futile but harmful as well."

Borba commented editorially on the forthcoming visit to Belgrade of Robert D. Murphy, United States Deputy Under Secretary of State. It said Mr. Murphy's visit would provide opportunities for personal contact and discussion "which have produced useful results."

Borba said Yugoslavs agreed with the American statesmen who suggested that Yugoslavia be allowed to "develop as an independent country."

It chided sections of the United States press that "artificially invent differences" between the two, and said all unsettled problems can be solved.

Wash. Post

SEP 26 1955

Prison Doors Open to Many Romanians

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Communist Romania has decreed a sweeping amnesty for many Romanians jailed on war crimes charges, Radio Bucharest reported today.

The broadcast said the decree, following a similar move by Russia, was issued by the Presidium of the Romanian National Assembly.

The decree provided full pardon for persons serving sentences up to 10 years for war crimes, the radio said. Persons sentenced for longer than 10 years "are fully pardoned if they took part in the anti-Hitlerite war in the operation zone."

The broadcast said persons serving terms longer than 10 years and who "did not commit murders on their own initiative" also were to be pardoned.

Sentences of more than 10 years for war crimes will be reduced by half, the decree said. But it exempted from the amnesty prisoners who "were members of Fascist governments" during World War II.

Radio Bucharest said the decree also granted full pardon to persons sentenced up to five years for "infractions against the state."

Wash. Post

SEP 26 1955

New Soviet Minister

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Soviet Union today announced the formation of two new Ministries—for the textile industry and light industry—out of organizations controlled by the Ministry for Consumer Goods. Moscow radio said Nikita S. Khrushchev was named minister of the Textile Industry and Nikolai Nikolavich Mitrovorstev, Minister of Light Industry.

Wash. Post

SEP 26 1955

Russian Popov Stamps

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Moscow radio announced today that Russia will shortly issue two new stamps "to mark the 60th anniversary of the invention of radio by Alexander Popov."

much more in private practice. known that physicians earn 1,250 lei a month, but it is Bucharest hospital said he got a month. A physician in earnings were 3,000 to 4,000 lei. The economist said his own workers were difficult to find. Industries because street-paving more than earnings in regular of the economist said this was earned 600 lei a month. But one laborer in Bucharest said he An unskilled street-paving without its needing repairs. his trolley a certain distance he could get more if he operated his base pay was 308 lei but that A street-car conductor said that said he earned 400 lei a month. A salesman in the state store, tained and promised to get them, certain statistics could be ob- economist. They said they were plained they were theoretical they did not know it and ex- Rumanian Academy confessed for Economic Research of the Three members of the Institute. The average Rumanian wage, it appears difficult to calculate consider the prices in terms of The manager said one must

Average Wages Obscure
radios to \$108 and \$173. bicycle to \$180 and of the small the refrigerator to \$333, of range is equivalent to \$191.50, of dollar, so the price of the gas exchange rate is six lei to the ered in terms of dollars. The articles must not be consid- The manager said the cost of items were said to be available, band, and a bicycle. All these gas; two different small radios, erator, also operated on bottled- In his store: a small gas refri- Rumanian - manufactured items The manager mentioned other increased and leave from camp

creased productivity. indeed, seem to have led to in- labor it entailed. The changes, tremendously low productivity of was wasteful because of the ex- recognition that the old system changes appeared to be belated One of the motives for the shift from forced labor in sometimes is granted. They seem to represent a partly of new deportees and kept in enforced residence and ing partly of released prisoners camps to "free" labor, consist- shift from forced labor in

independent confirmation of this theory was offered to the congress by an American ex- pert, Prof. Herbert Passin, on the basis of interviews with Japanese former prisoners re- cently returned home from the Soviet Union. The reported reform in the Soviet general system seems to have begun in the spring of 1954 and to be most advanced where, after an initial detent, the strike restarted and lasted several months, ending in a massacre; and in the Far East- Scholmer says about 60 per cent of the 500,000 prisoners in the Vorkuta region had been released by the time the last June. The Vorkuta strike in July 1953 was the first such strike of which news reached the outside world.

The present releases were said to be taking place in line with hitherto unpublished changes in Soviet legislation. Many of these changes correspond to demands made by the prisoners at the time of the various prisoners' strikes. The changes provide for release of all invalid prisoners and those known to have been less than 20 years old when they committed "crimes." Release also is being accorded to two-thirds of their sentences.

At the same time, working conditions in the camps have improved considerably. Numbers on prisoners' clothing and bars on the windows of their lodgings have been abolished. Pay has been increased and leave from camp is granted. One of the motives for the changes appeared to be belated recognition that the old system was wasteful because of the extremely low productivity of labor it entailed. The changes, indeed, seem to have led to increased productivity.

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Many individual sentences are being reduced by "commitments of revision," sent out by the Soviet Ministry of Justice. A ruling has been made that every working day in which a prisoner completes the task assigned will count as three days off his sentence. New offenders are being sentenced to deportation rather than to forced labor.

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL
MILAN, Italy, Sept. 21—Ev- copment, 1953, the London Observer
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CONSUMER GOODS GAIN IN RUMANIA
State Stores Have Domestic but Prices Seem High
M.Y. Times
SEP 26 1955

The range of pay appears wide and unrelated to earnings for similar jobs outside Rumania. A shorthand stenographer said she earned 300 lei, a typewriter 1,000 plus bonuses and a sewing-machine operator 800 plus bonuses. A teacher said her earnings were 440 lei a month, while another, a man, said he earned 750. A coal miner said he earned 350 lei a month, but another said he received bonuses for exceeding his quotas and earned 2,000 a month. In terms of averages and working hours, the impression was that it would take a semi-skilled worker 353 hours to earn the price of a gas range. This would be earning at a higher rate than the salesman who sells the ranges. The semi-skilled worker would require 1,566 hours to pay for the gas refrigerator, 200 hours for the bicycle, and 359 for the small radio. On the basis of prices in state stores, it would take the semi-skilled worker 171 hours to buy his wife a cheap woolen overcoat, forty-one hours for a pair of work shoes for himself, 146 hours for a cheap woolen suit for himself and 416 hours for a better suit. The impression created was that a substantial number of physicians, writers, engineers and Government officials had higher incomes. A guide explained also that many Government officials and directors of state enterprises who have automobiles placed at their disposal use them for pleasure driving. Other workers are virtually no private automobiles. Rumanian economists stressed that in calculating wages consid- eration must be given to social insurance, medical care and treatment, as well as factory canteens, where workers may purchase meals at nominal prices. Rent also is relatively cheap. One worker said his rent was less than 8 per cent of his income.

C.S. Monitor

SEP 12 1955

Refugees' Broadcasts Crack Iron Curtain

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

There are women's programs over Radio Free Europe and women editors who prepare the scripts for listeners in their own countries and give daily broadcasts.

Two of these are Mrs. Maria Tumlirova, formerly of Prague, and Mrs. Alexandra Stypulkowska, formerly of Warsaw. Their programs are 15 minutes in length and are given from the Radio Free Europe station in Munich first in the morning and then repeated the evening of that day and the morning of the next. Thus, if a woman cannot listen at one hour, or if the radio is jammed in order to blur the broadcast, at one time, then she may be able to hear it at another.

These programs are the link that freedom-loving women in communist-dominated countries have with the free world and make it possible for them to learn how conditions actually are for women in free countries.

Mrs. Tumlirova and Mrs. Stypulkowska both went to Berchtesgaden, Germany, in April for the meeting of the conference on American Women's Activities, and made broadcasts from there, telling of the work carried on by wives of men in the American Armed Forces.

Mrs. Tumlirova's voice is fa-

miliar to her listeners in her homeland for she was a member of parliament in the days of her country's freedom as a republic. Although she broadcasts under another name than her own, women of her country know her and they trust her sincerity and the accuracy of what she tells them.

Her program on Mondays is for homemakers. She talks of things which are on the markets in the countries of the West, and gives prices which she obtains from letters that come to her from women in France, the Netherlands, Belgium, England, Norway, Italy, and Germany.

Compares Conditions

On Tuesdays she talks on women and politics in western countries of Europe and in America. She tells of work women are doing, progress they are making, wages they receive, positions they hold in different countries.

Wednesdays Mrs. Tumlirova gives a personal talk on any pertinent subject, encouraging the women, and giving them any helpful messages she can.

Thursdays, she talks on the education of children in other countries, comparing conditions with those in Czechoslovakia where many are obliged to work in factories.

On Fridays, her program is

devoted to literature—the literary works of women all over the world and books of particular interest to women.

Saturdays she uses a script which she writes as a conversation between two countrywomen about conditions now and in the days when Czechoslovakia was free. Information coming out of the country gives her current facts as to what is happening so that she keeps her broadcasts up to date, and she knows the countrywomen so well that her interpretation is accurate and convincing.

Her Sunday broadcasts are devoted to meditation and current events.

There are about 1,300 persons in and around Munich who are connected with Radio Free Europe. About half are Germans, about 100 are Americans and the rest are Central and Eastern European refugees, such as Mrs. Tumlirova and Mrs. Stypulkowska, who write for it or give programs.

Mrs. Stypulkowska, who has programs beamed to Poland three times a week, was arrested in Warsaw by the Gestapo in 1943 and spent two years in a concentration camp. She was saved through the efforts of the Swedish Red Cross and spent two years in Sweden, then went to England.

Her husband, who was an Underground leader during World

War II, was one of 16 such Polish leaders invited by Marshal Zhukov. Mrs. Stypulkowska told me, to talk about the future of the Polish Government, but when they met they were arrested, imprisoned, and tried.

The others in the group did not survive but a note sent by the American Government, asking what had happened to these people, resulted—after six months—in the release of her husband. He was sent to Poland and then escaped to Western Europe.

Stories of Escape

Mrs. Stypulkowska has one program on the life of the Polish family, based on reports from escapees, from the Communist press and from monitored broadcasts.

They broadcast almost every hour an address of someone liv-

ing abroad, in France, Italy, Sweden and listeners understand they can write there—“Our address is almost anywhere in the Free World,” said Mrs. Stypulkowska.

“I don't believe more than one 100 letters from Communist countries to Radio Free Europe gets through, but we have 20 to 30 a month. We change the address every few days so by the time all post offices are instructed to be on the watch for the

old one a new one is being used.”

In her program on the Polish family, Mrs. Stypulkowska uses typical experiences, the rise of prices, coping with the problems of daily living, the arrest of someone, his escape, and so forth.

On her second program, she gives a personal talk for women, discussing education, women's activities in Poland and in the free world. This summer the programs have taken the listeners on a trip around the world, giving them descriptions of conditions in other countries, the interesting life in a western democracy where people have freedom of choice and freedom of movement.

Her third program is devoted to a political speech of five minutes on such questions as the indoctrination of children, facts about the food situation and high prices, and why things are as they are.

Letters of response, difficult as it is to get them through, keep coming, indicating the value of the programs to eager listeners on the east side of Freedom. The refugees preparing these programs work with a zeal born of love and appreciation for freedom, justice, and human rights of which they have once been deprived, and for which they have been ready to give their lives.

N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

REFUGEE TRADE SOUGHT

Hungary Offers Two Austrian Children for Man Who Fled

VIENNA, Sept. 25 (AP) — A Hungarian officer offered to exchange two Austrian children held in Hungary for a Hungarian refugee who fled to Austria, the Interior Ministry said today.

The Hungarian was sent back empty-handed by border officials after he crossed the frontier yesterday with ten soldiers to present his proposal.

The Hungarian refugee escaped into Austria on a bicycle early yesterday and has been given asylum. Today Austrian newspapers demanded immediate Government action to effect the release of the children. An original proposal was the first information Austrian authorities had received that Hungary was holding the children.

Reds Use Exile to Curb Polish Rift

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Return to Poland of Hugon Hanke, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile, represents a first tangible success of the Warsaw Government's efforts to the relations of each of the two. Under these circumstances show that as an aftermath of the Geneva Conference some Laurent P. Beria, Tribunal Ludu held Beria responsible for the end of the prewar leaders of Polish Communism.

Mr. Hanke's detection not only will strengthen the good will of the Warsaw Government, it also will assist present Communist efforts to bring about a realignment of Poland's Roman Catholic clergy. The former Premier-in-exile is a member of the Christian Democratic Party and was active in the Roman Catholic labor movement in Upper Silesia before the war.

Support Lacking
Among the Polish anti-Communist emigration, Mr. Hanke's return to Warsaw will not make too much of a stir. He was a minor politician who during the war was employed as a porter in a ministry of the London government-in-exile. Nor is Mr. Zaleski's Cabinet really representative of the Polish political emigration. Since the formation, one year ago, of the Polish Council of National Unity in London, the Zaleski government-in-exile no longer is supported by the major political parties who thought that there no longer was any need for a President-in-exile (recognized only by Cuba, the Republic of Ireland, the Vatican, and Syria). As a result, Mr. Zaleski had to choose the members of his Cabinet from among second-string politicians like Hugon Hanke, who for one reason or another had left their parties when the Council of National Unity was formed. The importance of Mr. Hanke's detection is lessened further by the fact that he was appointed Premier only on Aug. 9, after the return from the United States of his predecessor.

Leaders Rehabilitated
At the same time the Warsaw radio and press came out in defense of children of kulaks. Another move of make the Communist-controlled regime more palatable was the posthumous rehabilitation in Tribunal Ludu on May 1 of five prominent pre-war Communist leaders purged by Moscow in 1937-1938 as "spies of Pilsudski."

By restoring the honor of the founders and early leaders of the party, who are widely believed to have been selfless and dedicated men and women, the leaders of today tried to present communism as a home-grown movement. The effect of it all was to start under Communist auspices (and therefore under Moscow's control) the equivalent of a Polish Titoism without a Tito. It can hardly have been accidental that Tribunal Ludu's arrest of Hanke's detection is lessened further by the fact that he was appointed Premier only on Aug. 9, after the return from the United States of his predecessor.

Until Shrimp Whistle
Nikita Khrushchev, the ebullient chief of the Soviet Communist Party, is a frank man. Speaking at a banquet for the East German Reds in Moscow, he has bluntly asserted that if anybody in the West believes that the smiles of Russia's leaders "involve abandonment of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, he deceives himself poorly. Those who wait for that must wait until a shrimp learns to whistle."

Soviet smiles, according to Mr. Khrushchev, reflect a genuine desire to live at peace with the rest of the world, but they do not mean that the Kremlin intends to retreat from the idea that the star of capitalism is waning and that communism is riding the wave of the future and will ultimately be triumphant everywhere. And he has declared that Red Russia is supremely confident of winning that victory, not by resorting to war but by proving itself superior in competition with the West's free-enterprise system—"the way of the blind," as he calls it.

Mr. Khrushchev's views probably are shared by all other members of the Soviet leadership. He has declared that the star of capitalism is waning and that communism is riding the wave of the future and will ultimately be triumphant everywhere. And he has declared that Red Russia is supremely confident of winning that victory, not by resorting to war but by proving itself superior in competition with the West's free-enterprise system—"the way of the blind," as he calls it.

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Wash. Evening Star
SEP 20 1955

THE WASHINGTON POST and TIMES HERALD
 Sunday, September 18, 1955 **E5**

Matter of Fact

Yugoslavia Likes Its Marxism Mild

By Stewart Alsop

BELGRADE—Yugoslavia is living proof of how far the process of change can go in a Communist state, once it gets started. All qualified observers agree that some sort of process of change has started also in the Soviet Union. And it is therefore tempting to speculate whether the change in Russia might go as far as it has here.

Make no mistake about it. Yugoslavia is a Communist state, and a dictatorship. But it is a very different sort of Communist dictatorship than it was seven or eight years ago, when Yugoslavia was threatening Trieste, shooting down American planes and actively supporting the Greek Communist guerillas.

In those days, according to reliable witnesses, the Tito regime was in some ways tougher than Stalin's. The suppression of all vestiges of liberty was as total as in Russia, the secret police was as ruthless, and the life of the people was even more drab. Now, Tito's Yugoslavia presents a startling contrast even to the milder post-Stalin Soviet Union.

SOME OF THESE CONTRASTS are trivial, like the fact that the Belgrade newspapers print "Donald Duck" and "Jiggs and Maggie." And yet would it not have a certain political significance if Moscow's leading newspapers suddenly began using, and even paying for, American comic strips?

Or take, as another example, the party which Dictator Tito threw the other night for the Greek King and Queen. If the late King Alexander had been around to haunt the white sugar-candy palace that he built himself here in Belgrade, he would have felt right at home. He would have applauded particularly the impeccable full dress of the Yugoslav officials and the red-on-blue dress uniform of the Yugoslav generals.

And he would have been impressed, too, by the elegant amiability displayed toward their royal highnesses by Marshal Tito—who, after all, has spent most of his life plotting the downfall of royal highnesses of all sorts.

No such scene could possibly have occurred in the Soviet Union, where even the simple dinner jacket is condemned as a symbol of "bourgeois decadence" and official receptions are about as elegant as a bear-hug.

What has been happening here—and what may yet happen in the Soviet Union—is what one astute Western observer calls "the bourgeoisization of Communism." The break with Stalin threw the Yugoslav leaders into close contact with the West, willy-nilly. Certain habits and viewpoints of the West were absorbed, by a sort of osmosis, simply because they made life easier and pleasanter.

To be sure, there are in Belgrade the same dreariness and drabness which are ap-

parently inseparable from Communism. But, in sharp contrast to Moscow, there are pretty girls on the streets, dressed with a certain sense of style. What is no doubt more important, there is an atmosphere of casual human easiness here which is still utterly lacking in Russia.

You can have a meal alone with a Yugoslav official or newspaperman. You can talk with him, argue with him, joke with him, in a way wholly impossible in Russia. The Yugoslavs are even capable of making jokes about the sacred doctrine. One very high official, asked about the Marxist doctrine of "the withering away of the state," roared with laughter and said: "Well, I'd have to wither away first, and so far I feel all right." Nobody makes that kind of joke in the Soviet Union.

Actually, the Yugoslav leaders take their own special brand of Marxist doctrine very seriously indeed—even though, unlike the Russians, they are capable of joking about it. According to the Yugoslavs, they discovered in about 1950 that the Russian system of total dictation from the center and ruthless agricultural collectivization just didn't work. So they have elaborated their own brand of Marxism. Its catchwords are "decentralization" and "economic democracy."

RELIABLE OBSERVERS claim that workers in Yugoslav enterprises really do have something to say about their conditions of work and the division of the profits, and that control from the center really is much lighter than in the Russian system.

At any rate, the Yugoslavs are sure that they have invented a new and better kind of Marxist state. One of the top Yugoslav officials solemnly told this reporter that "Yugoslav democratic socialism will mark as great a crossroads in world history as the victory of capitalist democracy over feudalism."

The Yugoslavs, as this remark suggests, are perhaps the cockiest people in the world. And by the same token, they are quite sure that, far from Yugoslavia being attracted back to the Soviet way of doing things, the Soviets will eventually see the wisdom of emulating the Yugoslavs, adopting "decentralization," "economic democracy," dress suits, jokes, arguments among themselves about politics, and all the other aspects of Yugoslav life.

Could the Yugoslavs perhaps be right? Could it be that the "bourgeoisization of Communism," which has gone so far here, has really begun to get under way in the Soviet Union too?

Could the doctrinaire irrationality which has so long threatened the world give way in time to something milder and mellow, something that could at least be lived with?

Here in Belgrade, it looks at least possible, though no more than remotely possible.

THE EVENING STAR, Washington, D. C. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1945

A-18

CONSTANTINE BROWN

Pressure for Trade With Reds

Will U. S. Make Another Mistake And Help Foes Build War Potential?

launched the new friendly dip-
 lomacy, we were compelled to
 regard the Communist states in
 Europe and Asia as enemies
 who looked only for a favor-
 able chance to jump us. We
 limited our trade with them,
 but our allies in Europe did
 not follow the same policy.
 Under the excuse that they
 needed outlets for their in-
 dustrial production, they dealt
 fairly extensively with both
 the USSR and Communist
 China.

Now that the Reds have
 changed their trumps to grins
 some of our own people are
 anxious to unbind not only
 whole factories. These would
 go to governments and military men
 diplomats and military men
 who are merely playing for
 time.
 We are not people to en-
 rage in preventive wars. But
 this does not mean that we
 should make things easier for
 the dictators to consolidate
 and expand their holdings.
 Superficial observers such
 as the legislators who are now
 visiting the USSR and banking
 in the Kremlin friendships
 are said to be ready to start
 a drive in Congress in January
 to improve relations with the
 Communist world by extensive
 trade. This would permit us
 to dispose of burdensome arti-
 cultural surpluses even if only
 for 10 cents on the dollar.
 Those legislators have short
 memories of how the free
 world built up the military ma-
 chine of the Japanese and
 Nazi war lords.

tributed to the defeat and de-
 moralization of the Germans
 in both world wars. The allied
 blockades were at least as
 much responsible as military
 and air power for the defeat of
 courageous and well-trained
 armies.
 Until last February when
 Soviet Premier Stalin

laped more from economic
 pressure than military re-
 sults. Thus the American
 submarines in the Pacific con-
 tributed at least as much to
 the defeat of Japan by cutting
 off its lines of supply as the
 A-bombs dropped on Hiro-
 shima and Nagasaki. As a
 matter of fact the Japanese
 were almost ready to sur-
 render late in 1944 because of
 shortages which were not all
 strategic materials.
 A similar situation con-
 tributed to the defeat and de-

Some industrial leaders are
 surprised when State Depart-
 ment experts point out that
 the enslaved peoples have al-
 most no purchasing power and
 American businessmen could
 not expect to export any size-
 able volume of consumer
 goods.
 The deals would be exclu-
 sively between American pro-
 ducers and the Red govern-
 ments. It would be the same
 kind of trade as existed before
 the last war between this
 country and the German Nazi
 and Japanese Bushido regimes.
 Our industrialists are told
 that the exports which the
 Soviet and Chinese Commu-
 nist regimes would seek would
 be almost exclusively those to
 strengthen, even indirectly,
 the Communist war potential.
 And so long as the Reds do
 not give any definite evidence
 by deeds that they have aban-
 doned their pursuit of world
 domination, it would be fool-
 ish to strengthen them so
 they could later cut our
 throats, our diplomatic and
 military policy makers believe.

We made a similar mistake
 once before when, in the hope
 of appeasing Japan's war lust,
 American concerns were al-
 lowed to sell her scrap iron,
 gasoline and airplanes. Planes
 were cut off first, but the other
 items were supplied until Oc-
 tober, 1941, only shortly be-
 fore Pearl Harbor.
 When in 1940 Senator Styles
 Bridges protested against ex-
 porting such materials to a
 government which had already
 demonstrated its enmity, he
 was told that we could place
 no restrictions on such trade
 without offending the Tokyo
 leaders and precipitating a
 crisis.
 Before launching into World
 War II, Hitler also purchased
 large quantities of "non-tra-
 dicable goods" from his intended
 victims who were all anxious
 to deal with Germany on the
 assumption that a "happy
 population will be reluctant to
 go to war."

U.S. Monitor
AUG 31 1955

State of the Nations: Behind the Curtain - XI

Berlin

As I think back over what I have seen, heard, and felt, in my trip behind the Iron Curtain, I am increasingly persuaded that all useful speculation and all worthwhile projections into the future flow from three cardinal facts. They are as follows:

1. The contrast today between Western and Eastern Europe is profound. To enter the satellite world from Vienna and emerge from it here in Berlin is to realize that communism has suffered over the past seven years a thundering historic defeat.

Western Europe, for all its shortcomings and problems and partial failures, is a vast rising pool of human well-being and physical vitality and productiveness. The water in this pool is pressing against and lapping over the top of the barrier we call the Iron Curtain. Beyond that barrier, that dam, lies a gray, dismal swamp of Communist economic bumbling and bureaucratic blundering.

2. Moscow is profoundly interested in maintaining its military front line along the western frontiers of the satellite countries.

3. But to maintain its military position Moscow may be forced to permit more latitude in economic and political systems.

The proof of the three cardinal facts and of their combined meaning lies in Poland.

Poland is the biggest of the satellite countries. Militarily, Poland is by far the most important of them all to Moscow and it is today the most reliable of them all to Moscow.

The commander of its armed forces and its Defense Minister is Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, a Soviet military hero of World War II.

Yet the government in Poland is the most relaxed of the satellite governments in its attitude toward the West. It alone has retained residual contacts with the West. It alone never purged its fringes of all persons who served in the London, as distinct from the Moscow, emigre group of the war period. It alone is fairly free about admitting Western newspapermen. Only in Poland are such visitors received by high officials of the government.

And in Poland communism has achieved less of its ideological purpose and fewer of its social goals than in the other satellite countries.

If Moscow were interested primarily in the success of communism in the satellite countries, it long since would have found itself new agents in Poland. Yet the fact is that Moscow seems relatively satisfied with the regime in Poland.

How does one explain this seeming contradiction in terms—a satellite government which has scored the highest mark in military loyalty to Moscow, and the lowest marks in communization of its people and its economy? That Moscow is satisfied would seem to be confirmed by the fact that Poland is the only satellite country to which Moscow has made an expensive, if aesthetically doubtful, gift—the Palace of Culture in Warsaw.

There is, I submit, only one possible explanation which satisfies all the known facts.

Moscow must know as well as anyone else that the laws of political and economic gravity will not tolerate a perpetuation of the present state of affairs in Eastern Europe. The present contrast between Eastern and Western Europe is devastating to the prestige of communism. The high waters of Western recovery are spilling over the Iron Curtain into the economic and social swamplands beyond. Nothing can keep them out much longer. If the high waters are not admitted in a controlled flow the dam must burst and flood out a whole decade of Moscow investment.

It is difficult to conceive of any of the satellite governments, except the one in Poland, surviving even a controlled flow of high water through the dam. Perhaps the Polish one could, thanks to its own failures. It could still, if it chose, make its peace with the peasants, with the laboring classes, and with the Roman Catholic Church. If it did these things, it would cease to be Communist except in name. It could do these things and remain in the good graces of Moscow if it continued to be militarily loyal to Moscow.

If I read the signs correctly this, for better or for worse, is the way the winds are blowing from Moscow across the Polish plains. Poland will be allowed, indeed may even be encouraged, to make its economic and social peace with the West at the price of remaining a staunch military ally of the Soviet Union. Whether Moscow can possibly succeed in such a maneuver is, of course, another matter.

SEP 15 1955

Bonn-Moscow Tie Rubs West

By Henry S. Hayward

Chief of the London News Bureau of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Great Britain and its Western European Allies are assaying the Adenauer-Kremlin talks to see what, if anything, has been lost or endangered.

While opinion here and on the continent remains far from unanimous, some genuine uneasiness is being manifested.

It stems from the fact that Western Europe always is sensitive to moves involving the Soviet Union and Germany.

If the two disagree, that is cause for alarm on this side of the Atlantic.

And if, as was the case when the West German Chancellor conferred with the Soviet leaders, certain areas of agreement are reported, that also can be considered a reason for apprehension in the Western camp.

Agreement between Moscow and both halves of divided Germany could disturb the delicate balance of power in Europe that has been built up through painstaking conferences and years of effort by Western diplomats.

Concern Disclosed

Dr. Konrad Adenauer himself is given high marks for remaining loyal to his Western ties in the face of heavy Communist pressure and enticement. Concern, nevertheless, is felt here that Soviet strategists have chalked up long-run gains.

On the matter of diplomatic relations between the two countries, for example, the initial gain may have been Dr. Adenauer's in the form of returned prisoners—an emotional, personal problem that the German leader is too shrewd to ignore.

An informed body of opinion in the Western camp, however, holds that the Kremlin was willing to pay that price for an ambassador from Bonn, in order that two Germanys should continue to exist for the present—and in order that both be represented only in Moscow.

Tactical Advantage

That, it is pointed out authoritatively, could make it easier at the forthcoming Geneva foreign ministers conference or German unification to argue that a European security pact should be established between the Eastern and Western military alliances, with one Germany on each side.

Knowing that the enforce division of Germany cannot endure indefinitely, the East would be in the best tactical position to develop contacts between the West and East German capitals at the outset, as to influence Germany who eventually unified.

Meanwhile, unification negotiations could be carried out independent of the Western powers.

While facing up to these po-

lentialities, experts here and on the continent realize that the achievement of a Communist diplomatic triumph of this magnitude is far from assured.

The initial reaction on this side of the Atlantic, however, has been more sober than that expressed in Washington.

Dangers Spotlighted

In the long run, this may prove desirable as a counter to what many regard as excessive overoptimism that the top-level Geneva talks last July somehow guaranteed that all will be well.

In the face of direct contact between both German states and Moscow, it is emphasized anew here that the West cannot afford to lag in its efforts to convince West Germany that its best chance for unification, security, and independence lies with the Atlantic Alliance.

For if West Germany can be even partly subverted by the Kremlin, Europeans know that the Western European Union is doomed, and the battle for European security that seemed won may have to be commenced anew.

Scant comfort is taken here that the Communists have been forced to woo West Germany and abandon some past concepts. Instead, emphasis centers on what the West ought to do to meet and counteract the altered Soviet approach now that it is in effect.

Two Germanys

Of particular concern is the virtual certainty that millions of ordinary Germans will be more pleased at the prisoner return Dr. Adenauer gained than disconcerted over the diplomatic relations he conceded.

The summoning of East German Communist representatives to Moscow immediately after Dr. Adenauer's departure also is regarded as evidence that the Kremlin will seek to hold both Germanys.

Support therefore exists for the contention that if West Germany will pay an unexpectedly high price for the return of some thousands of German prisoners from Soviet hands, Bonn some day might be willing to pay a higher price to free 18 million East Germans from a Communist puppet regime.

At the moment, optimistic and pessimistic schools of thought among the Western Allies are in approximate balance on the outcome of the latest Moscow talks.

Whether the Kremlin is on the offensive or the defensive is a debatable matter. But Soviet policy plainly is on the move—and the momentum built up may prove advantageous at the October Geneva sessions unless the West proves just as agile, informed sources here warn.

N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

SPY CASE HELD PERIL TO U. S.-BRITISH TIES

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 25—A Conservative Member of Parliament described the recent revelations on Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess today as "an astonishing story of sustained ineptitude."

Sir Robert Boothby said the House of Commons would have to decide when it reconvened next month whether it had deliberately misled for the last four years.

Asserting that there was little doubt that the security services were at fault, he said the case was "a disastrous story" and one that could go a long way to impair relations with the United States.

In an article in the Sunday newspaper The People, Vladimir Petrov, Soviet diplomat who exposed espionage in Australia, said today he was convinced that Maclean's wife, Melinda, knew of his plan to flee Britain. But Mr. Petrov conceded that conclusive evidence was lacking.

He said that another Soviet diplomat had told him the Soviet secret police sought an opportunity to make contact with her immediately after her husband vanished, but that the heads of the secret police decided it would be too risky.

The Sun

Sept 23 1955

East, West Germany Agree On Olympics

Munich, Germany, Sept. 22 (AP). Ski officials of West and East Germany said today they have decided to send a 39-man team to the 1956 Winter Olympic Games to represent all of Germany at Cortina, Italy.

East and West Germany failed to agree in 1952. As a result, only athletes from West Germany competed at Oslo.

Wash. Daily News

SEP 22 1955

West Asked to Protest Soviet Move

BONN, Germany, Sept. 22 (AP). West Germany announced today it has asked the Western Big Three to protest the new Soviet-East German agreement giving the East Germans control of West Berlin's approaches.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer disclosed this move at the start of a long report to parliament on his recent mission to Moscow.

He also said that West Germany will consider it "an unfriendly act" if any Western nations establish diplomatic relations with communist East Germany.

SEP 9 1955

Bonu Writes... An Informal News Report

By J. EMELYN WILLIAMS, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

'Maybe—but I Didn't'

"Yes, I might have taken a job there. But, somehow, I didn't."

Two young German friends of mine were talking about their experiences across the Iron Curtain, in the Soviet zone. They had just returned from a three weeks' vacation there. Both of them were qualified engineers who were spending their last holiday together before "going out into the world." Heinz had gone first with Kurt whose mother lived in Halle.

Heinz said he had heard such conflicting stories about conditions in the eastern zone that he wanted to see for himself. Maybe, he would take a job there for a few years. He had no political bias—capitalism or communism — it was all the same to him! All he wanted was a good job, which would enable him to have plenty to eat and drink, with something over to enjoy himself. He had been a prisoner of war, in both the Soviet Union

and the activities of the local Communist Party organizations — especially those concerned with youth.

When they reached the coast, they settled for a few days in one of the workers' holiday resorts. There was no doubt about it. The workers and their families were being housed in the best hotels. They were as well-fed as masses of people can be under such circumstances. And everybody seemed quite happy. The sea was lovely. The weather could not have been better. No politics could alter that.

Yet there was one discordant note. All through the day and well into the evening, there was a never-ceasing roar of propaganda from strategic points along the strand and in the town. It never missed you, wherever you were.

"I thought I should have escaped it here," one "comrade" confided to Kurt. "But nothing of the sort. So I'm leaving tomorrow although there is another week due to me. I've made some excuse to get back. I don't know whether it is the strange surroundings. But this 'bla . . . bla' does not seem to be so bad back in Leipzig. Maybe, I have learned to ignore it there!"

It was soon known that Kurt and Heinz were from "the other side." Talks soon developed about the conditions on both sides of the Iron Curtain, and particularly whether that curtain would disappear during the coming months. Nor was it surprising that local "Vopo" (peoples police) got to know all about them. They were invited to make a call "at their convenience."

When they did call, they were treated with the greatest courtesy. The purpose of the invitation soon turned out to be an offer of work if they would remain in the east zone. The "Vopo" already knew they were trained engineers, and told them that with their qualifications they could get interesting, well-paid jobs.

Or, if Heinz and Kurt wanted to continue their wartime activities, then the semimilitary peoples police was open to them. They could start with a rank equivalent to that of major, and the chances of promotion were plentiful since the new Soviet zone forces were to be expanded. Former young officers like themselves were urgently needed. They were the type who could help the fatherland as soon as the "reactionaries" in Bonn were out of the way!

Naturally, the two friends replied, they must have time to think it over. But immediately outside in the open air again they decided it would be best to move off lest the friendly offer become compulsory.

Later, they were to find it difficult to get from the east zone to East Berlin. Only by persuading the "Vopo" at the boundary that they were particularly anxious to see the Stalin Allee—the pride of East German architecture today — were they allowed to cross over. To Heinz and Kurt, however, this was the way to West Berlin where they could act "normally" once more.

"Maybe, I might have taken a job over there," said Heinz, "but once I heard those loudspeakers' shrill tones, and saw what the 'Vopo' wanted me to do, I realized I was not going to be left alone to live my own life. So off we go tomorrow to our new job at Bochum, in the Ruhr."



Associated Press

East German Youth Marches

and the United States. All he asked now was to be "left alone to live his own life."

Kurt had quite other ideas. What had happened to his family and to the friends of his school days had long decided his attitude. He was staying in the West. But since acrimonious arguments over the past few years did not seem to influence Heinz, he said nothing.

Together, they rode on borrowed bicycles from Halle via East Berlin to Schwerin and along the Baltic Coast. As they stopped by the wayside or in the villages along the route, they talked with all kinds of people and heard numerous complaints about the bad conditions,

Political opinion here is still somewhat nonplussed about what West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer finally accepted in the closing sessions of the Moscow conference and remains sharply divided on whether the price paid was necessary or was too high.

Understandably enough, press and radio still concentrate on news of the release of German war prisoners. Practically nothing appears about misgivings concerning the opening up of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany and of future hopes for reunification, which are mentioned in the third or fourth sentence of any serious conversation here today.

East Germans Summoned

Though nobody has hitherto dared to write it, what is being asked is: Has Dr. Adenauer sacrificed the 17,000,000 Germans in the Soviet zone for some war prisoners whom it is believed would have otherwise been released in the near future, if only because the Soviet Union desires to appear before the world as a civilized nation.

This whole question became sharply defined with the news that the Soviet Union has already summoned to Moscow a delegation from the East German Government to discuss, among other things, the same problem of German prisoners of war. Reports from East Berlin indicate that the delegation will present proposals concerning repatriation of "war-condemned" Germans and civilian internees. These discussions are said to be a continuation of conversations begun by Soviet Premier Nikita A. Bulganin and Soviet Secretary, First Secretary S. Khrushchev, in Berlin on their return from the summit conference in Geneva last July. The new conference is to explore further measures for extending and strengthening friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Soviet zone of Germany, as well as to begin on other issues of mutual interest, it is officially reported in the East German press.

Refugee Flood Seen

News of this development is received rather bitterly here as another indication that there is no hope of reunification of this country except through cooperation with the East German Communists. This means on Soviet terms and quite otherwise than has been envisaged in so many official speeches here in the federal republic.

It also is expected that the result of the Moscow conference will be a new flood of refugees from the Soviet zone into West Germany via West Berlin, since so many still under Communist domination had been hoping that Chancellor Adenauer's talks with the men in the Kremlin would contribute at least somewhat toward reunification.

The East German Communist regime appears jubilant. Its press maintains that it is now clear that, first, Dr. Adenauer was compelled to abandon his so-called policy of negotiation from strength and admit the existence of two German states.

Secondly, that reunification and the Paris treaties are incompatible, that reunification can come only after a long period following a general settlement of the security problem and following negotiations between the East and West German Governments.

Negative Reaction

Thirdly, that whatever its formal position, the federal republic now must restrict the political activities of the East European emigre organizations and "American propaganda" within its borders.

Reactions on the Moscow conference from West Berlin have been definitely negative. Almost the entire press seems convinced that this means indirect recognition of the status quo in Germany and a hardening Soviet attitude of reunification.

Also, there is some anxiety concerning the future status of West Berlin. It now is under four-power administration. The three Western Allied ambassadors in Bonn act as high commissioners and the Soviet representative in the east zone represents the Soviet Union. The question now is, when there is a Soviet ambassador in Bonn, will he take over the high commissioner's functions and will West Berlin then be excluded from the federal republic as far as the Soviet Union is concerned?

No Consultation

In any case, it is pointed out that establishing diplomatic relations between Bonn and Moscow raises new problems for West Berlin. And it is said that been consulted before such a development, which was not considered vaguely possibly when the Chancellor went to Moscow.

Moscow's PW Price Jars West Germans

By J. Evelyn Williams
Central European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn, Germany

SEP 15 1955

S.S. Monitor

Despite all these misgivings, it is generally assumed that when Parliament debates the crucial step on Sept. 22, there will be a majority favorable. Grounds for this attitude in most cases will be: "What else could we do?" just as those Germans who support Dr. Adenauer's action ask, "What else could he do?"

G.I. Monitor
SEP 8 1955

Britain's Reds Fail To Exploit Job Glut

By Peter Lyne

Parliamentary Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Southport, England

The Communist group in Britain's Trades Union Congress has failed here—at least for the time being—in its bid to exploit the nation's acute overemployment situation.

This overemployment situation was given new emphasis by the publication Sept. 8 of Ministry of Labor figures indicating that in July there were 473,000 jobs waiting to be filled in Britain. Employment in the same month reached a record peacetime level of 22,945,000. Unemployment, estimated at under 200,000, was only .9 per cent of those employed.

This is the position the Communist Unionists would like to have exploited at this week's 87th annual conference of the Trades Union Congress, representing more than 8,000,000 workers. The Communists wanted to encourage a free-for-all wage scramble. This could wreck the British economy.

The Communist line of attack used to be that capitalism meant unemployment. Today the Communist argument, so far as Britain is concerned, is that capitalism is showing that it cannot stand full employment.

Communists Helped

Britain's present serious over-spending and inflationary difficulties have certainly been helping the Communists and their associates develop their argument. For the past 12 months, it seems, the British have been too prosperous. They have been living too well. The result is that their balance-of-payments situation with other countries has deteriorated, world confidence in the pound sterling has waned, and inflation has increased rapidly at home.

The Communists had an unusually favorable opportunity. Many non-Communist trade unionists when they assembled here at Southport this week were angry with the Conservative Party for winning this year's general election without, so they claimed, disclosing the full extent of Britain's economic weaknesses in the midst of apparent plenty and prosperity.

In fact the Communists had one of their best chances ever to exploit the situation. The Communist effort was mainly led by the Communist-controlled Electrical Trades Union.

Success Achieved

The ETU did achieve considerable success when it backed a resolution in favor of a 40-hour week and drastic cuts in overtime. That resolution was defeated by a vote of 4,303,000 to 3,684,000.

But when it came to the really crucial resolution on whether there is to be an all-out scramble for higher wages or a responsible approach to the matter by each union concerned, then the responsible element of the union

movement swamped the leftists by a vote of 5,346,000 to 2,699,000.

Thus the government of Sir Anthony Eden, officials in Whitehall, and businessmen and financiers can breathe more freely again.

However, it would be well for an observer here at Southport to warn any British consumers and overseas traders who may be sighing with relief at this point that there is an important condition which the more responsible trade unionists insist on.

Prompt Action Demanded

It is that the Conservative government should do something without further delay to steady the cost of living and control prices and profits. Otherwise the workers have given fair warning that they cannot be expected to cooperate fully in the anti-inflationary battle.

In voting for membership on the TUC's general council for the coming year, Arthur Horner, Communist secretary of the coal miners and one of most popular of Communist leaders, was once again overwhelmingly defeated. There are no Communists on the general council.

It appears from this year's conference that the voting power of Communist-dominated trade unions has dwindled to about 400,000 out of the TUC's total voting power of 8,000,000.

This is more or less in line with other indications of falling Communist influence. The membership of the British Communist Party in 1955 is given as 33,000. In 1944 it was 47,500, which was its highest total. Circulation of the London Communist Daily Worker newspaper is 80,000.

Warning Heeded

In the British general election last May there were 17 Communist candidates who polled 33,144 votes. In the 1945 general election, 21 candidates polled 102,780 votes.

On the morning of Sept. 8, the TUC discussed whether, in view of the easing of tension between East and West, there should be an immediate move by the British TUC to get together with the government-controlled Soviet trade union movement.

Mr. Horner made a tremendous effort to get a "we are all brothers now" resolution passed. But the congress heeded the advice of its president, Charles Geddes, who warned that now was the time to be most careful when the tension was easier.

The congress finally decided by 4,457,000 to 3,431,000 that the leopard hadn't yet changed its spots even though it was smiling. In other words, it would be waste of time trying to affiliate as long as Communist trade unions are not free in the Western sense.

N.Y. Times

SEP 22 1955

MADRID COMPARES PERON AND FRANCO

Officially Inspired Comment
in Press Notes Lessons in
Argentine's Mistakes

By CAMILLE M. CIANFARRA

Special to The New York Times.

MADRID, Sept. 21 — Many Spaniards believe that the ousted Peron regime in Argentina was in some aspects similar to the present Government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The argument heard is that both the regimes were a military dictatorship, that Spain and Argentina are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic countries and that the internal policies followed by Madrid and Buenos Aires had in common industrialization and improvement of social conditions. The views of the political, social and religious groups comprising Spanish society thus are reflected in the press.

But, apparently as a result of official directives, many newspapers have expressed the hope that Argentina might be spared the back luck of an "inoperating democracy," as the newspaper Pueblo put it. In other words, officially inspired comments are that the best solution for Argentina is another dictatorship.

Arriba, which is the organ of the right-wing Falange party, praises Juan D. Peron's social policy. It implicitly deplores the Argentine dictator's fall which, it fears, may leave a "void that could be quickly filled by bolshevism." The Falange party considers itself the militant anti-Communist force and the champion of Spanish workers' interests.

Self-Justification Seen

One of the aims of the editorial seems to be to justify the existence of the Falange party as an effective bulwark against communism.

Pueblo, which is the spokesman for Spain's Government-controlled trade unions, insists that under General Peron the Argentine workers had "attained almost all their objectives." The implication is that it is to the Spanish workers' interest to support the Franco regime.

N. Y. N. T.
SEP 22 1955

Strike at British Atomic Plant

CALDER HALL, England, Sept. 21 (U.P.)—Some 700 construction workers went on strike today at Great Britain's first atomic power station. A spokesman of the British Atomic Energy Authority said failure to settle the labor dispute quickly could prevent the 50,000-kilowatt nuclear station from being completed on schedule next year.

The strikers are employees of a private contractor building the plant.

YA, which is the organ of Catholic Action, says that General Peron's major error was his "ideological battle against the church." The implied "message" of the editorial is that collaboration between church and state is essential to the stability of any regime, including Spain's, and that anti-clericalism, which is held to be widespread in Spain, is a destructive political factor. ABC, the monarchist daily, feels that the "excessive power" given by General Peron to the Argentine General Confederation of Labor caused a feeling of "insecurity throughout the country" and that this in turn led to anti-Peronist reaction from the other classes. The implied conclusion is that too much power in the hands of the workers may lead to civil strife in any country, including Spain.

SEP 12 1955

Morocco for Moroccans

France Tests Empire Zeal

By Volney D. Hurd

Chief of the Paris Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Refusal of 400 French Air Force reservists, recalled for duty in North Africa, to board an embarkation train for Marshal Aphonse Juin, former Marshal of North Africa, produced both a turbulent scene at the Gare de Lyon railroad station and new uneasiness in French and West-European Allied military circles. Even while these men were protesting against being used for a repressive solution to the present North African crisis, Marshal Aphonse Juin, former military adviser to the government on North African policy, was calling for a program of repression, using a St. Michael's Day celebration to warn the French Government against "yielding too easily" and being "dictated to by fear."

Marshal Juin's implied policy would clearly demand the calling up of many more reservists, a doubtful procedure indeed if the temper of these Air Force men is any augury. Six Classes Seen Further, night-wing Gen. Pierre Billotte warned a group of other right-wing deputies against being too obdurate re-reservists. Then it was decided to give up the attempt and take the men back to Reuilly Barracks, where they had originally assembled.

Marched between masses of police guards, which made them look like prisoners, they were loaded into regular French police wagons, called "paniers a salade," and shipped back to camp where a sorting out was due to take place. An effort will then be made to reassemble the group and send them to North Africa, possibly by military planes.

Two hundred of the 400 reservists who refused to board the train left Paris by air Sept. 12 for Morocco, their original destination, Reuters said. There were no incidents. An Air Force spokesman said most of the other 200 would leave by air later in the day. Some ringleaders were reported held for punishment.

The conservative *Pigaro* wrote its editorial hands over this event in the lack of discipline and the inability of French officers to control their men that it demonstrated. Its closing comment was: "It seems that at the echelon where it is the essential currency, the vir-

Many observers feel that this question of lack of discipline is not always confined to the low-ly herded the reservists onto the French Air Force Police final could scarcely have done better. Extreme Moroccan nationalists the Moroccan" recall to Morocco; Morocco for around the station shouting: "No board the train, circulated de Lyon, when they refused to But the reservists at the Gare Africa," they would say. danger of losing nearly North fervent in case there is ever any away. "Things will be very dif-

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N. Y. N. T.

SEP 23 1955

Trump Card Thrown Away By Macmillan's Statement

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The wishful dream that there isn't going to be any war because it would be too awful has once before been proclaimed as the basis for world policy by Harold Macmillan, the British Foreign Secretary. But now he adds to it the surprising comment that Western diplomacy is entering a phase in which there will be "negotiation from equality" with Soviet Russia instead of "negotiation from strength."



Lawrence

This is but another way of saying that the Western powers are accepting in a defeatist mood the status of things as they are and that the gains made through aggression by the Soviets and the Red Chinese are never going to be challenged. Mr. Macmillan adds:

"We must rely on moral power. Material strength, though essential, cannot do it alone."

But when it is announced that material strength is not even to be potentially put in the balance and that no spirit of resistance is to be invoked to encourage oppressed peoples to overthrow their rulers, dictatorships are bound to remain indefinitely in power.

One Dictator Gone

Today Argentina has overthrown its dictator. It was the moral influence of the people which gave momentum to the rebel movement, but at the top were men who were ready to risk their lives for freedom. There may be no outward signs of revolt today in Soviet Russia or in the countries behind the Iron Curtain, but the spirit of resistance is building up just the same. When Secretary Macmillan says the Soviets and the West are negotiating from a position of "equality," he throws away a trump card in the game of moral force. For there is no equality of position as between good men and evil men.

The American Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, in his speech before the United Nations, talked about the future era, too, but he wisely said "it will not be an era of placidity and stagnancy, in the sense that the status quo, with its manifold injustices, is accepted as permanent." President Eisenhower, in his recent speech before the American Bar Association, pointedly said that "we must not think of peace as a static condition in world affairs" and that "unless there is peaceful change, there is bound to be violent change."

Mr. Dulles carried out this theme in his Thursday speech when he warned Soviet Russia that it would be a mistake to assume that "the injustice of a divided Germany can be perpetuated without grave risk."

Violence can break out when the passions of patriotism burn fiercely in the breasts of men who yearn for freedom. Nationalism is a deep-seated urge. The moral force of the world is usually lined up behind people who strive to gain their independence or to regain liberties lost.

score, for which it stands here branded as an aggressor. It took over Tibet by armed force. It became allied with the Communist Viet Minh in their effort to take over Indochina by armed force. Then, following the Indochina armistice, it turned its military attention to the Formosa area. It intended to take this area by force, and began active military assaults on its approaches—which assaults, it claimed, were a first step in its new program of military conquest."

Yet Norway, Sweden and Denmark cast their ballots in favor of seating this same aggressor, thus dampening the hopes of the Chinese people that the Nationalists or some other group might have the moral support of the free world as a whole in seeking liberation.

Moral force is important, but when free nations forsake it on momentous issues, as Norway and Sweden and Denmark did, it produces discouragement for the oppressed and encouragement for the oppressors. In the end violence breaks out in local areas and the little wars become big wars in which all nations become involved. For, unless deep-seated grievances are settled, they fester and ultimately provoke bloodshed even in a nuclear era.

Sometimes governments yield to expediency and forsake the tenets of moral force when oppressed people most need their encouragement. Thus it is surprising to see the governments of Norway, Sweden and Denmark voting this week to seat Red China in the United Nations.

Not so long ago the soldiers of the Western World helped to liberate Norway and Denmark. Not so long ago also exiled governments of both countries were established in London. They were not in control of their own territories. Their peoples would have been astounded if the United States had been willing

to recognize and accept into the councils of free nations the quislings of the two Scandinavian countries which had been overrun by the enemy.

The votes by India, Burma and Indonesia to seat Red China in the U. N. are understandable because they are tied in closely with Soviet Russia and they are being stirred up from within by strong Communist parties. But it is shocking to see America's supposed friend, Yugoslavia, also voting on the side of Communist Russia to seat Red China.

What Dulles Said

Secretary Dulles in his speech at the United Nations put quotation marks around the name of the Red China government—"the Chinese People's Republic"—and then proceeded to say bluntly:

"The record of this Communist regime has been an evil one. It fought the United Nations in

IT doesn't take an expert to foresee failure of next month's Big Four foreign ministers' conference at Geneva on the key subject—reunification of Germany.

It only takes the ability to read a speech made by communist boss Nikita Khrushchev to the East Germans last Monday. It spells out the Soviet aim—continued division of Germany and ultimate control of the entire country.

Mr. Khrushchev told West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer much the same thing earlier this month.

FOLLOWING are the key points in the Western plan for reunification of Germany and the words of Mr. Khrushchev in rejecting them in advance of the conference:

- The West proposes that a united Germany should be free to choose its alliances, remain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
- Mr. Khrushchev's answer—"Under no circumstances can we agree to a development of events as a result of which the NATO bloc directed against the Soviet Union and the peoples' democracies would be strengthened. Therefore, we said quite frankly to Herr Adenauer: Do not demand from us things which we are unable to give you. We cannot cooperate in your plan for the reunification of Germany; we cannot assist NATO, an organization which is directed against us and against the cause of peace."
- The West argues that NATO is a defensive alliance, created because of the Soviet threat, and that it is in addition a safeguard against renewed German aggression.
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Reds' Aims Spelled Out

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Firmer Soviet Hand

By Ludwell Denny

Bonn, Sept. 22—Russia's long-term policy to control Germany has advanced further in the past 10 days than in the preceding nine years.

Only a united, firm Allied policy to stiffen Chancellor Konrad Adenauer can stop this trend.

With Germany, the Kremlin could control Europe and perhaps the world.

Ten days ago at the Moscow conference, the Kremlin almost destroyed any chance of uniting Germany as a free nation allied with the West in the foreseeable future.

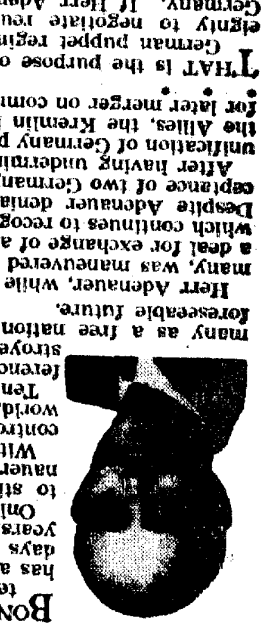
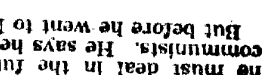
Herr Adenauer, while claiming to represent all Germans, was maneuvered "in the spirit of Geneva" into a deal for exchange of ambassadors with the Kremlin, which continues to recognize its East German satellite.

Despite Adenauer denials, this was presumptive acceptance of two Germanys.

After having undermined the basis for the reunification of Germany planned by Herr Adenauer and the Allies, the Kremlin is now laying the foundation for later merger on communist terms.

THAT is the purpose of the "treaty" with the East German puppet regime, granting it alleged sovereignty to negotiate reunification terms with West Germany. If Herr Adenauer wants to end partition he must deal in the future with the East German communists. He says he won't.

But before he went to Moscow he said he would not



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N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

U. S. OFFERS ARMS TO EGYPT IN MOVE TO OFFSET SOVIET

Cairo Said to Be Interested but to Want Fiscal Help—Israeli Protest Likely

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—In a move to offset a Soviet maneuver, the United States has offered to sell arms to the Egyptian Government, it was reported today.

Egypt is reported to be keenly interested, but has asked the State Department for financial aid to buy the military equipment she wants to bolster her armed forces.

The American offer is regarded as virtually certain to arouse a strong protest from Israel, which regards any attempt to build up the Arab countries as a serious threat to her existence.

Reports of the Soviet offer of weapons were confirmed three weeks ago by Deputy Premier Gamal Salem of Egypt. He said that if Western countries were not going to fulfill their promises, Egypt had no alternative but to accept Soviet arms.

A roundabout Soviet denial came last Wednesday through Jerusalem. The Israeli Foreign Ministry said the Soviet Union declared, in a statement handed Israeli Ambassador Joseph Avior in Moscow Sept. 12, that reports that the Russians had offered arms to Arab States are "devoid of any foundation and are nothing but fantasies."

Tension High in Area

Tension is high in the Middle East because of repeated bloody clashes between Israeli and Egyptian troops in the Gaza area.

The United States offer, submitted after intensive consideration within the Eisenhower Administration, is aimed mainly at keeping Egypt from buying a wide assortment of Soviet arms.

Any weapons the United States would provide Egypt, officials emphasized, would be for strictly defensive purposes and not to encourage aggression against Israel. Israel's armed forces are known to be far better equipped than those of almost all the Arab countries combined. This is a result of Israel's heavy purchases of arms in Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Canada.

The details of a secret Soviet proposal to sell arms to the Egyptians have never been made public, but United States officials have learned it included tanks, artillery, jet fighters, naval vessels—including submarines—and infantry supplies.

In order to make it easy for Egypt to pay for this equipment, it is understood, Moscow offered to accept Egyptian cotton as part of a barter deal. Egypt has large quantities of cotton, but such arrangement with the United States is unlikely because of the huge surplus of United States cotton.

Top State and Defense Department officials are reported to have been seriously alarmed by the Soviet arms offer. They regard it as a major move to increase Middle Eastern turmoil, perhaps by fomenting a full-scale war between Egypt and Israel.

Without disclosing what he knew of the Soviet offer, Secretary of State Dulles said at a news conference three weeks ago that in effect it violated the promise Moscow had made at the Geneva conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers to improve East-West relations.

Despite the virtual certainty of provoking Israeli protests, it was learned, the State Department made its offer recently on the theory it would be more important to the United States security to prevent Moscow from moving into the Middle East as a supplier of arms.

Limited Israeli Purchases

Israel has succeeded in buying only very limited quantities of American weapons, some machine guns and spare parts.

The United States has made no direct move to meet Israel's appeal for weapons under the foreign-aid program, nor to meet Israel's request for a defense treaty.

Diplomatic officials familiar with the United States offer to Egypt said the quantity of arms offered was small. They declined to reveal what kind of materiel was involved, but to offset the Soviet bid it would have to include such heavy equipment as tanks and artillery.

The State Department is understood to have informed the

Egyptians that their prospects of receiving weapons without charge under the foreign-aid program would depend on a substantial improvement in peace and stability in the Middle East.

Some high officials in Premier General Abdel Nasser's Government are known to favor accepting the Soviet proposal.

N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

ARMY HEAD NAMED CYPRUS GOVERNOR

Britain Cites Security Need in Appointing Harding

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 25—Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was appointed today as Governor of Cyprus. He will also be Commander in Chief of the British forces on the Mediterranean island.

The importance of the island as a British military base and "the need for concerted action by all security forces" to maintain law and order were cited as the reasons for the appointment of a high ranking service officer.

The Colonial Office's announcement mentioned Britain's obligations as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in citing the importance of Cyprus as a base.

Sir John is to go to Cyprus "very shortly," the announcement said.

Since the failure of the recent London talks by Britain, Greece and Turkey, Britain has stepped up her efforts to stamp out violence in the Crown colony. Commandos were being used there to end the bombings and other disturbances attributed to those who advocate union of the island with Greece.

Conference Broke Down

The conference broke down when the Greek Government insisted that the islanders be given the right of self-determination. Britain rejected this demand but offered the Cypriotes a greater measure of self-government.

Adoption of the Greek demand would give the Cypriotes the right to decide whether they would become independent or united with another land. Since 80 per cent of the population of Cyprus is Greek, it is acknowledged that the latter choice would lead eventually to union with Greece. Turkey, from whom the British wrested the island in 1878, opposes its union with Greece but wants it to become independent.

The Colonial Office said Sir Robert Armitage, the present Governor of Cyprus, would take up another appointment to be announced later. Gen. Sir Gerald Templar, who was to succeed Sir John Harding as Chief of the Imperial Staff on Nov. 1, will do so somewhat earlier.

New Post Also Created

The Colonial Office also announced that a new civilian post of Deputy Governor was being created and that the appointment would be announced shortly. The deputy is to handle normal administrative work unconnected with security measures.

Sir John, 59 years old, is one of Britain's most distinguished soldiers. Before becoming Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1952, he had been Commander in Chief of the British Army of the Rhine.

During World War II he commanded the Seventh Armored Division at El Alamein, Egypt, and later XIII Corps of the Central Mediterranean forces.

Sir John has been one of the chief advisers of the Government on military problems in the Mediterranean and in the formulation of Government policy for that area.

Sir Robert Armitage, 48 years old, has been Governor and Commander in Chief of Cyprus for two years. He had held other posts in the colonial service in Kenya and in the Gold Coast.

Passive Resistance Planned

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Sept. 25 (Reuters)—Archbishop Makarios, leader of the Cypriote Greek Enosis (union with Greece) movement, declared today he would soon proclaim passive resistance throughout the island. He said it would "be so intense that it will seriously disrupt the Government machinery."

He told 4,000 Cypriote Greeks at Kalopsida, 25 miles southeast of Nicosia, that "the main phase of the Cyprus struggle will be fought here on the island" following failure of the London talks and the United Nations' refusal last week to consider the Cyprus question.

N.Y. Times

SEP 26 1955

MOROCCO TERRORISM CAUSES FOUR DEATHS

Special to The New York Times.

RABAT, French Morocco, Sept. 25—Terrorist acts cost four lives and left thirteen persons wounded in Morocco today.

A grenade thrown onto a crowded terrace of a cafe in Fez wounded thirteen Europeans. The incident was reminiscent of a similar act of terrorism in Casablanca on July 14. That cost seven European lives and unleashed the following day a riot by Europeans in which a number of Moroccans were lynched.

The four killings all occurred in the native quarters of Casablanca. Three of the victims were Moroccan business men. The fourth was a Moroccan terrorist who had fired on a native policeman and missed. He was killed when the policeman fired back.

A French policeman was killed yesterday by a pistol shot in Casablanca. Three native policemen were attacked yesterday and one was killed. A Moroccan civilian was also killed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE

Casablanca: City Under a Pall of Fear

The once-thriving Moroccan metropolis is stilled by terror, with both Frenchman and Arab dreading new bursts of violence.

By HAL LEHRMAN

CASABLANCA.

ON the calendar of Moslem Morocco the last Monday of this August was the festival of Achoura, the tenth day after Mohammed's Meccan flight and a traditional time for almsgiving. The faithful who can afford it customarily donate up to 25 per cent of their cash assets, depending upon the fervor of their piety. On Rue de Strasbourg, Casablanca's native wholesalers' street in the European town, rich merchants awaited the usual avalanche of paupers. But the poor failed to show up. Not a single beggar was willing to abandon the safety of his mud hut or tin shack and, in his progress through the city toward a guaranteed handout, risk being mistaken by police for a political demonstrator.

The fear is terribly mutual. Any hardy European who still goes to the cinema here looks mechanically under his seat for a nationalist bomb before relaxing. The engine hoods of many parked automobiles are battened down with locked bicycle chains to block dynamite depositors from the ignition wires. Every tobacconist keeps a gun under the counter and an inconspicuous Moor squatting apparently half asleep outside the entry to rush any co-religionist desirous of enforcing the patriotic boycott against the French cigarette monopoly.

AT first glance, life in European Casablanca does not seem abnormal. There is the hustle and noise of a great city compounded by the terrors of Parisian-style traffic with hair-raising local embellishments. This seems almost reassuring.

But looking closer you see the Galeries Lafayette and Magasins Réunis department stores deserted in broad daylight. Lying on the magnificent beach at Ain-Diab, where a bomb tossed from the parapet of the roadway overhead could cause havoc, you notice police jeeps and patrol cars in constant vigilant procession. Stay here a few days and you are bound to hear an explosion which is not industrial or see red-trucked pompiers screaming by toward a fire which is not accidental. Talk to a local resident who has sent his family nervously to France for the summer instead of to the usual charming mountain resorts around Fez and he will say he'd rather eat hard rations

at home than dine in a restaurant. "I don't like crowds these days." He might even say quite seriously, "You can't know. This might be the day the Moroccan dishwashers get word from headquarters to poison the soup."

The traffic cop packs a helmet at his waist and a tommy gun over his shoulder. The bicycle policeman trundles a submachine gun across the handlebars or cradled in his arm like long French bread. Traffic intersections have strong groups of gendarmes armed to the teeth. Thousands of Legionnaires, Gardes Mobiles, Moroccan and Senegalese Tirailleurs, and naval commandos are barracked at key points throughout and around the city, including a requisitioned school still displaying on the wall a chalked salute from the departing children: "Vive Les Vacances." Troops in full battle kit dominate every exit of the old Medina, Casablanca's teeming medieval native quarter. The Medina curfew is 8 P. M. In the European city it is at 11.

The palpable mood of fear deepens as darkness falls. Although the start of the last complete film showings have been turned back from 9:45 to 6:30, leaving ample time for pre-curfew retreat, the cinemas are almost barren. Except for a few bars which must keep open because they have rent to pay, nocturnal amusements are non-existent. It is worse than that line in Humphrey Bogart's "Casablanca" when the night club owner tells someone to strike up a song because "Here comes a customer." The real Casablanca's half-dozen tolerable night clubs are shut up tight—and the owner of one of them has just sold his brilliant Jaguar roadster.

When the curfew takes hold of the city's throat, a stray cat, journalist or doctor may still be abroad. Nothing else moves in the bleakly blue neon lights of the cavernous streets except security vehicles on their ceaseless rounds. The silence is total. It's not the ample silence of a sleeping town in a peaceful countryside but the pressured silence of metal and stone—a silence without contrast or compromise.

NO panoplied host beleaguers this city but beyond and within its gates stalk two massive antagonists—a native giant with 8,000,000 hearts awakening to the summons of "liberation,"

and a European community of a half million which equally considers this land its own. A solution may come by compromise—or by war to the death. As politicians and soldiers each in their own way seek a settlement, tension here is rising beyond endurance.

In the past two years, 1,233 cases of individual attacks with revolvers, bombs, knives, rocks, fire, rope, dynamite and hammer reached police blotters. Casablanca suffered only relatively minor disorders on Aug. 20, the second anniversary of the ouster of the pro-Nationalist ex-Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef, but the avalanche of riots which butchered eighty-eight European children, women and men in the undefended countryside, and brought immeasurable but large military retaliation, spread livid fear in every Casablanca home.

Stone by stone an unscalable wall is rising between Frenchman and Moroccan. No Arab, however innocent, can be sure he won't be suddenly seized as a suspected terrorist. No Frenchman, however enlightened, can entirely shrug off the dread that an unidentified shadow in a doorway, or even his own familiar servant, may suddenly appear with an axe in hand.

IN such an atmosphere it is no surprise that Casablanca, until recently a boom city increasingly preferred by foreign vacationists, should now seem slowed down to a dead halt. The deluxe fifteen-story Hotel El Mansour (The Magnificent), opened early in 1952, is as moribund as the Moroccan cemetery on which it rises. At this writing forty-one of its 250 rooms are occupied—thirty-two of them by journalists. The even more deluxe Hotel Marhaba (Welcome) next door—opened in December, 1954, with a skytop restaurant, underground air terminal, electric eye elevators, radio, television and air conditioning in all 135 rooms—has exactly thirty-five paying guests.

Nine ship cruises scheduled to bring nearly 10,000 (Continued on Page 30)

tourists in July and August were canceled. Personnel of fifteen local tourist bureaus and twenty-one better grade hotels with 1,210 rooms and swarms of purveyors of rugs, curved daggers, copper platters and babouche slippers are "vacationing" instead.

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at all and suffer all the economic and physical butte of the conflict between the two major antagonists. Whether they obey Arab strike calls or not, their homes and shops are occasionally looted or burned. Elsewhere in Morocco some Jews have even been butchered indiscriminately with European.

JEWISH prospects for personal security in any Moroccan state with home rule are dim unless—as the more liberal Nationalist leaders pledged on their paper—the future government of Morocco is secular and constitutional. Whether an Islamic society which hitherto has known only theocratic rule and a privileged status for dominant Moslem religious can effect such a democratic revolution remains to be seen. Meanwhile, emigration to Israel continues.

Within Casablanca's European community, too, there are internal stresses which sometimes spill over bloodily. Moderate Frenchmen have been assassinated by counter-terrorists for pleading the Moroccan cause. Readers of the local anti-nationalist newspaper, *Le Petit Marocain*, split upon readers of the *Maroc Presse*, which is a spokesman for compromise. The latter's publisher was murdered this summer and its editor twice assaulted. Its home office is now protected by police.

THE aims of the colonialist conservatives are robustly reflected by "Pre-sence Française," an organization claiming to represent 80 per cent of the European population. Its chief rival is "Conscience Française," a much smaller group of liberals contending that France must ignore the legitimate claims of the Moroccan population. Paradoxically the most desperate, most muscular dehard "French" are non-French settlers, especially Spanish Loyalists taking refuge here from France. If Morocco is lost, a Frenchman can always return to France. Where could a Spaniard go? Yet it must fairly be noted that even the French aren't selling out. Prices for villas haven't dropped one franc. An American business group here shopping for a clubhouse was turned down cold when it offered 70,000 francs monthly against the 80,000 asked. Buyers who have rushed here hunting bargains have departed empty handed.

Only a few pensioned oldsters who refused to Morocco have returned to France. But they had no deep roots here. The exile who found asylum here or long established here—is not quitting. He has sublime confidence that all will come out right.

Folly or faith, this has a touch of Grandeur. Only time can reveal whether his courage will be fortified for that generosity of spirit which alone can fruitfully redeem the land he calls his country.

At work or in their own shops within native zones Moroccans are uncomfortably exposed to Nationalist control during political strikes—through which 135 full business days were lost in the last twelve months. Unfortunately vending boycotted French products such as fuel oil, soap and tobacco have been driven out of business altogether. Ninety per cent of Casablanca tobacco shops two years ago were operated by Moors. Today virtually all have sold out and fled or been murdered.

MADINA life in the good old days commenced in the evening. Great thoroughfares like the Boulevard Suez and La Gironde were overrun with night-time strollers. But now native streets after dark are wiped clean of life as if with a monstrous sponge.

Private gaiety has been banished with equal rigor. Out of patriotic conviction—or out of patriotic chameleonism—cellulars and the exchange of gifts or other amenities. In the past two years not a single holiday has been observed. There are no wedding parties, no naming ceremonies for babies, not even visits to friends and families.

As many as 3,000 pilgrims used to voyage to Mecca yearly. Upon their mass homecoming Casablanca was bagged and merry. This year only 200 went and are returning furiously now without drumbeat or trumpet peal. Some 4,000 worshippers invariably filled the great mosque of Sidi Mohammed, overflowing into the street. Now scarcely twenty turn up—because the blasphemous name of Sultan ben Moulay Arata, who replaced ben Youssef, is invoked in prayer.

The native economy has been paralyzed on all fronts, from the historic Bousabti—the walled bordello area, several acres broad, which the French shut down as a fugitive terrorist hide-out—to banks gilded with unpaid commercial paper. Credit has totally dried up. Because of the epidemic of strikes, shopkeepers are as much as eight months behind on rent and the wages of the average native worker have shriveled to scarcely \$250 yearly.

Between the Morians and the French stand 40,000 Jews inhabiting the Mellah which is adjacent to and part of the old Medina. There have no defenses

uniformed Americans attached to the United States air depot at Nouasseur, only twenty miles away, who were once a boon to the Casablanca milk-bar, night club, pinball and jukebox industries. American troops and families living on three air force bases or near-by cities dispersed around Morocco, have now been advised to shun French restaurants, beaches, buses, trains and public places during the dangerous period ahead. Weeks earlier Americans here were already under strictest instructions that the native districts were off limit to them.

In 1907, when sixty French sailors landed and charged with fixed bayonets to rescue their consulate encircled by rioting Chaouia tribesmen who had just slaughtered eight Europeans, Casablanca was only a primitive African port with 25,000 native inhabitants doting in the aromatic sun-baked alleys of their walled Medina. Outside the gates stretched a wilderness attracted mainly for hunting wild boar.

FROM such emptiness the French built out in widening semicircles to create a striking modern city noteworthy for its ingenious architectural experiments. They developed a new Medina for the soaring native population in the far southeastern outskirts of the expanding European town and lately a separate Moroccan housing project farther south.

But native labor looting in from the hinterland won the race against French builders. Casablanca was defaced by scattered outlying areas by miserable "Bidonvilles"—incan cities. The total population is nearly three quarters of a million, of which only one-third is European. Each element resides apart but in overlapping and easily accessible districts. This proximity under the present, unfortunately circumstances only adds to the explosive danger.

Wage-earning Medina dwellers undergo harassment in-ade and outside their areas. In the European quarter they are open to French search if they have packages on their bicycles or if six or eight of them are jammed into one of the half-size cut-rate petrol taxis that furnish mass Arab transport since horse-drawn traffic means a few years ago. The Arab work day in European plants now begins at 6:30 A. M. because of the hurried ends with a rush homeward before the troops close the Medina.

Wash. Evening Star

SEP 11 1955

What United States Does In Morocco Could Well Be Decisive in Bringing Peace

By WEBB ELLIS

The world may be shocked by the excesses of both sides in the current troubles in French North Africa. Surely, though, no one is surprised that they occurred.

For a long time it has been apparent that, unless drastic changes

Mr. Ellis is an American lawyer with business interests in Morocco. He has been a resident of that country for several years.

were made, eruptions were inevitable. To live in French Morocco in recent years has been to live in an atmosphere of steadily mounting tension, with violence and death a daily occurrence.

Despite the complexity of the interests involved, the fundamental problem is simple and clear: What is the role of the natives to be? They are rapidly growing in number, the annual increase in North Africa being about 400,000 persons (180,000 in Morocco alone).

The Buildup

From the legal standpoint, the three areas involved are not all in the same category. Algeria, which was conquered by France beginning in 1830, has been incorporated into France, being a part of metropolitan France under the French constitution.

(The Algerian rebel, however, refuses to accept the "French" label, and many Algerians, if not rebellious, resent bitterly being treated as "second-class citizens." In many ways the Algerian natives are deprived of the right they theoretically enjoy, through rigged elections, intimidation, etc.)

Tunisia and Morocco, which France took under her "protection" in 1881 and 1912, are not French and do not belong to France. They are sovereign states, with relationships to France defined by international treaties.

A Frenchman living in Morocco is a foreigner there, like a German living in France.

Regardless of legal labels, throughout all three areas the cause of conflict is the same: Discontent of the natives with present French domination. Their discontent is by no means confined to the political sphere. They resent the fact that for the most part their functions should be merely those of "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

What is at stake for France in this conflict is enormous. Her future as a great power will be vitally affected by it. Furthermore, she must look after the Frenchmen who now live in North Africa

(about 950,000 persons in Algeria out of a total population of 9 million; about 225,000 in Tunisia out of 3.7 million; about 350,000 in Morocco out of 9 million).

Incredible Delay

Admittedly, this problem is a difficult one for France. Even so, it seems almost incredible that France should have allowed it to reach its present intensity. The explanation lies in the weakness, the instability of her government (or rather, governments).

There is an almost fanatical opposition (colons, financial interests, super-patriots, etc.) to France's making any concessions to the demands of the North African natives. In the case of Tunisia, the government of Mendes-France, who seems to be the politician most able to get action, did make concessions last year, and Tunisia has since been relatively calm. (Incidentally, the Mendes-France government later fell on a North African issue).

As for Morocco, no concessions have been made. The offers to negotiate made by the deposed Sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, were not even answered, and in August, 1953, he was kicked off the throne and exiled.

Considerable effort has been made to justify his forcible dethronement, which was a violation of France's promise in the protectorate treaty of Fez (1912) to respect and protect the Sultan's authority and person. Sidi Mohammed has been pictured as having been a roadblock in the way of France's attempts to bring about necessary reforms.

The truth seems to be that he was removed because he stoutly resisted, despite enormous pressure, France's attempts to encroach upon Moroccan sovereignty and because his polite, patient anxiousness to negotiate a new basis for French-Moroccan relationships was embarrassing to the French.

The internal reforms which he refused to sign had "jokers" tucked away in their lengthy provisions: Far-reaching concessions to the French.

Turning Point

The deposition and exile of Sidi Mohammed was a turning point for Morocco. As Sultan, he was also *Imam* (Leader of the Faithful). He became in the eyes of the great mass of the Moroccan people not only a hero but also a martyr, a sort of George Washington and Saint Joan combined. For many of them his dethronement crystallized a determination to resist the French.

It was only after the dethrone-

ment that terrorism burst out in Morocco. The French authorities have responded with more force. And Morocco has gone further and further in a vicious circle: repression, resistance, stronger repression, stronger resistance. The Moroccans are in despair and the local French are afraid. Despair and fear breed hatred. Hatred is rampant in Morocco. Unless the vicious circle is broken, the recent eruptions will prove not to have been the last—or the worst.

French Role

Will the French government be able to overcome its paralysis?

The situation having reached the extreme stage, the French government has opened talks with Moroccan leaders. If one is to judge by what happened during the Indo-China war, when the motto of the

French government might well have been "too late," progress will be slow indeed. In fact, the present government may topple.

At least, though, the French government is trying to do something constructive about the situation. The mere fact that the talks are occurring is a big step forward.

However, one is forced to note this: Even if the government succeeds in carrying through its announced program (new Resident-General, substitution of a Council of the Throne for the puppet Sultan, ben Arafa, formation of a "representative" Moroccan government, etc.) it will not yet have really bitten into the problem: What powers is the Moroccan government to have?

American Role

What America does may well be decisive in working out a reasonable solution which will bring peace to Morocco. That has always been true. And we are hardly in any position to cast stones at the French. For, however reluctantly we may have acted at times, we have in effect backed France in North Africa.

In the particular case of Morocco, we have even gone so far in our backing of France as to ignore treaty rights which, if exercised, could have changed for the better the course of events.

These rights come from treaties in 1787, 1836, 1880 and 1906. They are still in full force and effect. They include the right to "most-favored-nation treatment," that is, the right to be treated as favorably in Morocco as any other nation such as, for instance, France.

The most important of the treaties, the Act of Algeiras (1906), signed not only by the United States and Morocco but also by France and other powers, was meant to serve as a charter for modern Morocco.

The Key

The treaty established "the triple principle of the sovereignty and in-

cont.

Empires Have Been Shaken Before by Religious Crises

Wash. Evening Star
SEP 1 1 1955

By HOWARD L. DUTKIN

Recent outbreaks against French rule in Morocco—partly nationalist and partly religious—are the latest manifestations of problems long plaguing colonial powers.

The Moroccan Mohammedans were outraged when the French forced on them a hand-picked Sultan—Moulay Yusef—following the exile of Ben Youssef, who is regarded as a true Imam or religious leader by the nationalists.

Moulay Youssef was deposed by Mohammed VI, who is regarded as a true Imam or religious leader by the nationalists.

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When the fighting broke out, the Europeans fortified themselves in the hospital barracks.

There, soldiers, civilians, women and children held out for three weeks against the besiegers.

But it was a trick that finally made the defenders give up their position. Offered safe passage out to lay down their arms and move out.

As they left, a colonel being carried on a litter, was hacked to death by a group of Sepoys. His wife was slain also.

The remainder of the evacuees were led to the waterfront where, as they attempted to push off in boats, a withering fire was rained upon them. Virtually all the men were slain.

The women and children, 201 in all, were imprisoned in a two-room building, each room 10 by 20 feet. When their captors learned that a British relief column was on the way, all the captives were slain in one night of incredible butchery.

Remember Cawnpore!

The tragedy affected the British as the Alamo had Americans. "Remember Cawnpore" became the rallying cry as British troops ransacked the bayonet home. In their rage and horror, the British gave vent to excesses. Natives who were believed to have aided the mutiny were lashed to cannon muzzles and blown to bits. Others were hanged from trees and used as live targets for shooting parties.

But probably the cruellest punishment devised was that accorded the white soldiers, on par, strangled through the bazaar, the cradle of gunfire came from the Sepoy area. Instantly the bazaar sector arose. Crowds of natives poured into the streets bent on murder and plunder. Europeans were hauled from their carriages and hacked to death on the spot. A colonel who tried to halt a body of Sepoys was shot dead. Finally, British units went into action and the mutinous troops disappeared under cover of darkness.

The mutineers warned into the

The Uprising

The next day—Sunday—as British soldiers and civilians ordered their carriages for church and white soldiers, on par, strangled through the bazaar, the cradle of gunfire came from the Sepoy area. Instantly the bazaar sector arose. Crowds of natives poured into the streets bent on murder and plunder. Europeans were hauled from their carriages and hacked to death on the spot. A colonel who tried to halt a body of Sepoys was shot dead. Finally, British units went into action and the mutinous troops disappeared under cover of darkness.

The mutineers warned into the darkness.

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dependence of His Majesty the Sultan, the integrity of his domains, and economic liberty without any inequality." In other words, Morocco was not to be the preserve of any one of the powers. Morocco's sovereignty and keep Morocco's door open to business, with our favoritism of the French. This right has hardly been exercised, however.

A vigorous insistence on our part near rights might well have kept France from enclosing Morocco in the frame zone, with restrictions which work sharply to the advantage of the French. When Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef was deposed by the French, did America object? Not at all.

No Protest

The plot to dethrone the Sultan had been apparent to any discerning observer for months before the event. If America had warned France not to do it, had it had that, if France nevertheless went ahead, America would not recognize the new Sultan and would support any complaint to the United Nations. France would hardly have dared such a flagrant violation of her obligations to Morocco and to America.

At the U. N. which meets this month, America must take a position on the Moroccan question. In the past we have supported France. Undoubtedly we will be influenced this time by whether or not France is making progress toward a real solution.

Undoubtedly also our policy-makers will keep in mind the fact that in Indo-China we are now trying desperately to salvage something from the wreckage of a French colonial regime.

Mr. Y. M. T.
SEP 1 5 1955

Egypt to Expand Asia-Africa Trade

CAIRO, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Egyptian government has formed a company to expand trade with the Asian-African bloc, including Communist China, Abou Nossel, Minister for Commerce and Industry, said today.

The company will have a capital of \$1,600,000 contributed by the Bank Nisr, the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank, and other Egyptian concerns.

Mr. Nossel said the company will aim at implementing the resolution of the Asian-African conference at Bandung calling for closer economic relations among member nations. Barter agreements will be sought to try to bring Egypt's foreign trade into balance.

The first big barrow occurred at Meerut, 40 miles from Delhi, in Northwest India. A group of Sepoys who had refused to practice with the disputed cartridge had been sentenced to long prison terms. At a review that day they were made to parade, shackled, in front of the sullen lines of their fellow-native soldiers.

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U.S. Monitor

SEP 15 1955

Ceylon Hostess to Women

Equal Voice in World Affairs Sought

By C. Elizabeth Hunsworth
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Ceylon
Women must be accorded equal rights and opportunities with men to take their place in international organizations and in deliberations on world problems.

This was the conclusion of the International Alliance of Women at its Golden Jubilee Congress here Aug. 18-31, when a resolution was passed urging the women of each country to press their respective governments for such rights.

Miss Esther Graff of Copenhagen, former managing director of a worldwide advertising agency, and president of the Alliance, told the delegates "equality of opportunity exists nowhere except on paper."

Although the motto of the Alliance is "Equal rights—equal responsibilities," and the fundamental aim of the movement, she said, "has always been the development of the individual, irrespective of sex, race, or creed, and the 'recognition of woman as a person,' the world's great need is still equality of opportunity.

Equal Moral Standards

Equal moral standards, the prevention of traffic in human beings, and the establishment of equal economic and political rights were among subjects of vital international concern which the delegates discussed.

Although there were many veteran workers present from Australia and the European countries, a large number of keen young delegates also represented the so-called underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa. Their needs and reports were given a special place on the program.

Picturesque scenes attended the welcome in Colombo of the more than 100 women who came as delegates to the congress, representing 35 countries.

Ceylon's contribution was found in the colorful Oriental decorations of the spacious, pillared hall, the attendant drummers and Kandyan dancers, the huge brass oil lamp of many wicks which was lighted during the ceremony, and the fragrant jasmine garlands offered in turn to each delegate as she responded to the roll call. But the flags of the nations participating, massed on either side of the steps to the dais, served to remind onlookers that, despite its Eastern setting, this was truly an international gathering.

Long History

Back of the platform, a little discolored after so many years of honorable service, hung the fringed white silk banner of the original "International Women Suffrage Alliance," planned in the United States in 1902, under the inspiration of Susan B. Anthony and Carrie Chapman Catt, constituted in 1904 at a congress in Berlin, and subsequently renamed the International Alliance of Women.

Ceylon's governor general, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, who with the mayor of Colombo was present to welcome the distinguished visitors, mentioned their special pleasure in having with them not only Miss Graff, Danish president of the Women's Alliance, but two of its three former presidents—Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby of Britain, who had been connected with the movement from its inception and had been president for 23 years, and Dr. Hannah Rydh of Sweden, who had succeeded her in office—1946-1952.

Greetings were brought to the congress from Africa by Mrs. Carmel Renner, from Asia by Begum Saida Waheed, from Australia by the veteran Mrs. B. M. Rischbieth, O.B.E., J.P., from Europe by Miss Marion Reeves, from Latin America by Mrs. Daniela Celcis, and from

the Middle East by Princess Safiyeh Firouz.

Mrs. Eziynn Deraniyagala, president of the affiliated Ceylon Women's Conference, and chairman of the congress organizing committee, told the delegates: "We appreciate your eagerness to share with us your advantages. To all women of our country this is a memorable two-fold experience—a widening of horizons, yet a mingling with the world in miniature."

In the same hall, cleared of its festive trappings and displaying a workmanlike simplicity, delegates then met daily for addresses, reports, and group discussions on their many-sided activities, which stemmed from five main standing committees; namely, peace and human relations; equal civil and political rights; equal economic rights; equal education rights; equal moral standard.

Brilliant Speakers

Among those invited to address the congress in session was Dr. Spencer Hatch, from the United States, who has just completed five years' work in Ceylon on a UNESCO appointment, to establish a Fundamental Education center in the remote villages of Geylon's interior.

Another brilliant speaker from the United States was Miss Frieda S. Miller, whose work in the government-sponsored Women's Bureau in Washington, and later in helping to form one of similar lines in Japan, was of interest to countries which are hoping to establish similar bureaus.

In addition to their heavy program, the conference delegates were also invited to attend numerous entertainments in their honor, including a special Golden Jubilee birthday party at Colombo's fashionable "Eighty Club," and also to go on brief tours to see as much of the island as possible before they departed.

N.Y. Times
SEP 26 1955

MOVE ON TO BRING KOREA ARMY HOME

Brucker Says Some Military
Leaders Want All Troops
Out 'at an Early Date'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UP)—Wilber M. Brucker, Secretary of the Army, said today some United States military leaders felt that all American troops should be brought home from Korea at "an early date."

Mr. Brucker declared he was opposed to returning them "at this time" but he was going to Korea in three months to observe the situation personally. As of now, he said, he feels the troops are "serving a worthwhile purpose."

Appearing on the National Broadcasting Company's television "Meet the Press," the Secretary also disclosed that an Army program, enlisted man "in the field" had made the mistake that resulted in false security charges against Dr. Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne University professor.

Professor Kelly was falsely accused of supporting a Communist-front organization. Mr. Brucker apologized to the Detroit educator after it had been found that work on data concerning him had been "improperly and carelessly performed."

Mr. Brucker did not further identify the enlisted man guilty of the error. He said the Army was reviewing several cases that had occurred in recent months to make sure there were no similar slip-ups.

Mr. Brucker said all information available to him indicated that American troops in Korea were in danger of no immediate attack from the Communists. But he said the Army always had to be prepared for "whatever may occur."

In the future, he said, he might favor the withdrawal of all troops if South Koreans were properly trained to take their place and other conditions warrant it. He acknowledged that some United States military leaders felt the troops could be used better elsewhere.

Mr. Brucker also conceded that enlistments in the new Reserve training program "are not as large as we hoped they would be." But he said he expected them to pick up the first of next month as the deadline for starting the program neared.

In reply to questions, Mr. Brucker said that at present the Army had no cases of Communists pending. But he said some did involve men accused of associating with Communists or Communist sympathizers.

He also said there had been instances in which men avoided military service by declaring they were Communists when there was some doubt they actually were. But he added that such draft dodgers were "marked men" in their communities from then on.

N.Y. Times
SEP 26 1955

CAMBODIA SEVERES TIES WITH FRANCE

Declares Her Independence
—Prince Norodom Takes
the Post of Premier

PNOMPENH, Cambodia, Sept. 25 (UP)—The Indochinese Kingdom of Cambodia formally declared her independence from France today after nearly 100 years of association. Prince Norodom Sihanouk was named Premier.

The Cambodian National Congress, in its first action, severed the kingdom's last formal ties with France by striking from its Constitution all mention of association with the French Union.

It then asked the 35-year-old Prince, who abdicated from the throne last March, to become Premier. He agreed to take the post for at least three months.

The Congress is composed entirely of Deputies of Norodom's Socialist Peoples Community, which the new Premier led to victory in the first nation-wide elections early this month. It met for the first time today.

The Congressmen voted to replace the words "Cambodia, autonomous state belonging to the French Union as an associated state" with "Cambodia, a sovereign and independent state."

In 1863 France signed a protectorate agreement with Cambodia and saved it from Siamese domination.

The Congress was opened by King Norodom Suramarit, father of the new Premier, in the royal palace.

Members of the Government and the entire diplomatic corps attended the session while 40,000 Cambodians massed outside the palace.

The decision to sever formal relations with France came as no surprise.

Wash. Post
SEP 26 1955

Last of 10 Freed By Chinese Reds

HONGKONG (Monday), Sept. 26 (INS)—Dilmus T. Kanady of Houston, Tex., the last of 10 Americans the Red Chinese promised to release immediately from imprisonment, arrived today in Hongkong. Earlier two others were released.

They were identified as Miss Eva Stella Dugay, 62, a Carmelite nun from Boston known as Sister Theresa, and Mrs. Marcella E. Huizer of Wolcottville, Ind. Mrs. Huizer was accompanied by her husband.

N.Y. Times
SEP 26 1955

MANILA LOOKS AHEAD

In ordering a restudy of the economic plans for the Philippines, President Magsaysay has laid down six principles that should guide the efforts of the National Economic Council. They are realistic as well as imaginative. They reject doctrinaire Socialist concepts and place emphasis on individual initiative and effort.

Here is the program as he outlined it: Stabilize the value of the peso; abolish the onerous economic controls; balance an economy between agriculture and industry; effect a complete return to the free-enterprise system; provide private enterprise with proper incentives; make sensible use of Japanese reparations in capital goods on a sound business basis.

All this cannot be accomplished in a "five-year plan." The development of a "balanced economy," for example, will be difficult when the Philippines must increase agricultural exports to obtain the required revenues for essential operations. In this connection the Philippine President has insisted that increased production is the only proper means of increasing revenues and national wealth. Similarly, Mr. Magsaysay has rejected the idea of devaluation of the peso and states that it will continue to be pegged to the dollar.

The Philippine President has been winning some significant domestic political victories in recent weeks. The economic antagonists, wrapped up in the facts of productive life, are more formidable than the political. He has outlined a program in this field that is sensible. It may not all be accomplished in a short time, but it represents movement in the right direction.

Wash. Daily News
SEP 22 1955

Sandburg Will Spurn Trip to Red China

CHICAGO, Sept. 22 (UP)—Poet Carl Sandburg discloses he will turn down an invitation to make a visit to communist China.

The 77-year-old poet and biographer of Abraham Lincoln was among six Americans named in a Red Chinese broadcast to attend a celebration in Peiping next month of the 100th anniversary of the publication of American poet Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass."

Mr. Sandburg said he had "too much work on hand" to make the trip.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
SEP 21 1955

LAST OF 39 CHINESE STUDENTS LEAVE U.S.

3 Sail for Hong Kong—
Indian, Dulles Aids
Conf.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—State Department authorities said yesterday the last of 39 Chinese students who sought to return to Communist China have left the country. The final three Chinese sailed for Hong Kong and home last Saturday.

They were part of a group of 129 Chinese technical students whom immigration officials detained as a result of Chinese Communist participation in the Korean war. While the detainer orders were lifted last April, the remaining 80 Chinese technical students and students had given indications they wish to go back to Communist China.

The question of India's role in helping Chinese nationals return to Communist China was discussed during the day by Ambassador G. L. Mohr in a conference with two assistant secretaries of state.

Mohr said he discussed the details of this arrangement. He refused to say whether India has received any requests thus far from Chinese desiring to go home.

The ambassador said progress has been made at Geneva and the release of American nationals by Communist China "is bound to be helpful."

He noted there are two sides to this question and that "if India can play a useful part it is always available."

Reds Again Punish Shanghai In Hunt for Foes of Regime

By Frank Robertson
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai, formerly one of the world's great cosmopolitan cities, is being punished again for the fourth time since the Chinese Communists came to power.

Its population (which Peking now gives as more than 7,000,000) today is being harried and intimidated, to say the least—going further than that to tame this now surly metropolis once and for all. It has opened a drive to strip Shanghai of much of its population—and imported

Miss Sinclair testified that there is much unemployment in Shanghai, and said that food rationing was strict; she received 10 pounds of rice and six ounces of sugar a month.

The serious unemployment problem in Shanghai undoubtedly has contributed to the Peking decision to reduce the city's population. But, from the economic point of view, this would appear to solve little, for the rural areas are known to have less food than the large cities.

It appears, then, that the principal motivation is to break up Shanghai as an incoercible center of unrest. Although Miss Sinclair reported that the evacuation had slowed somewhat, other reports of some substance indicate that the Chinese Communists eventually plan to reduce the population of their largest city by as much as half.

Western ideas linger there still, but more than that, Shanghai always has been an interior decorator in Shanghai until her firm was closed two years ago, disclosed that up-ward of 30,000 persons a day had been forced to leave the city.

Those who have no family in the country are told to stay with friends, and extra trains and river steamers have been chartered for other Chinese.

U.S. Monitor
SEP 21 1955

KOREA ARMISTICE TEAM INTERPRETER ARRESTED

SEOUL, Sept. 21 (UP) — A Korean employed by the United States Army as an interpreter for the Armistice Commission has been arrested on charges of spying for the Communists, police said today.

They identified him as Kim Sam Yul, who worked as an interpreter and translator for the United Nations armistice team from January 1964 until last Aug. 28 when he was arrested.

A U.N. spokesman said Kim sometimes interpreted for American Maj. Gen. Harlan C. Parks, senior U.N. member of the Commission who meets with the Communists at Panmunjom.

The spokesman said "We know nothing derogatory about him."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch
SEP 21 1955

RICKETT BACK IN SEATTLE

Mother Greets Self-Described Spy Freed by Chinese Reds

SEATTLE, Sept. 25 (AP)—Walter A. Rickett, former Seattle resident released last week by the Chinese Communists, returned home early today.

The one-time Marine officer, who said after his release that he had engaged in espionage for the United States, arrived by plane from Honolulu.

Greeting him was his mother, Mrs. A. J. Rickett, other relatives and friends and a score of newsmen. His wife, Adele, who was released previously, is in Yonkers, N. Y.

He said that Thirteenth Naval District officials "just mentioned to him casually" before he went to China as a Fulbright scholar that they would "like me to keep my eyes open."

A Navy spokesman said Kim having discussed espionage with Mr. Rickett.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
SEP 21 1955

STAT

13-T



TOKYO KYODO IN JAPANESE AND ENGLISH 9/23

(TEXT) TOKYO--THREE MAJOR JAPANESE STEEL FIRMS HAVE REACHED AN AGREEMENT WITH COMMUNIST CHINA FOR THE IMPORT OF 400,000 TONS OF KAILAN COAL IN EXCHANGE FOR 5,000 TONS OF GALVANIZED SHEET IRON AND OTHER GOODS, THE "NIHON KEIZA" REPORTED TODAY.

THE BARTER AGREEMENT WAS REACHED IN NEGOTIATIONS CONDUCTED IN PEKING BY PRESIDENT ICHIRO HATTORI OF THE KEIMEI TRADING COMPANY FOR THE YAWATA IRON AND STEEL, FUJI IRON AND STEEL, AND NIPPON STEEL TUBE COMPANIES.

THE "ECONOMIC JOURNAL" SAID IT WILL BE THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE KOREAN WAR THAT SUCH A LARGE QUANTITY OF KAILAN COAL HAS BEEN IMPORTED. IT ALSO IS THE FIRST TIME THAT STEEL PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN EXPORTED TO COMMUNIST CHINA.

ALTHOUGH GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS ARE LISTED AMONG THE BANNED ITEMS IN TRADE WITH RED CHINA, STEEL CIRCLES AS WELL AS GOVERNMENT SOURCES ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR EXPORT CONTROL WILL GRANT SPECIAL PERMISSION FOR THE EXPORT OF THE ITEM TO CHINA.

BESIDES THE 5,000 TONS OF GALVANIZED IRON SHEETS, COMMUNIST CHINA WAS REPORTED DESIRING OTHER BANNED ITEMS SUCH AS SHEET METAL, FOR THE KAILAN COAL.

IF THE DEAL IS SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDES, 150,000 TONS OF KAILAN COAL WILL BE IMPORTED BY THE END OF MARCH OF NEXT YEAR. THE REMAINDER WILL BE IMPORTED AT THE RATE OF SOME 30,000 TONS A MONTH FROM APRIL. THE PRICE PER TON WILL BE 54 SHILLINGS, WITH THE FREIGHTAGE FROM CHINWANGTAO TO BE SET AT SOME 4 DOLLARS PER TON.

JG 9/23-455A

STAT

44-W



PEKING NCNA IN ENGLISH MORSE TO SOUTHEAST ASIA EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA 1513 9/23

(TEXT) PEKING--THERE FOLLOWS IS A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE 22D SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS RELATING TO THE CONFERMENT OF THE TITLE OF MARSHAL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. IT READS:

THE 22D SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ON SEPTEMBER 23 EXAMINED THE PROPOSAL OF CHOU EN-LAI, PREMIER OF THE STATE COUNCIL. IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS ON THE SERVICE OF OFFICERS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY IT RESOLVED TO CONFER THE TITLE OF MARSHAL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON CHU TE, PENG TE-HUAI, LIN PIAO, LIU PO-CHENG, HO LUNG, CHEN I, LO JUNG-HUAN, HSU HSIANG-CHIEN, NIEH JUNG-CHEN, AND YEN CHIEN-YING.

EC 9/23-1225P

Mrs. Raymond Clapper, Back From Far East, Warns Russian Propaganda Is Effective

State Department. After the Communist came he sent no more information. What does all this add up to? Certainly, by Communist definition all three men were guilty of espionage. Political and economic intelligence is often just as valuable as military intelligence. Nor was any of the three acting out of motives friendly to Communism.

On the other hand, much if not most of the information they gathered could be had by the United States simply by reading newspapers or government handouts.

What is a spy? Apparently it's a matter of definition.

Freed American Says Navy Told Him 'To Keep Eyes Open'

Him 'To Keep Eyes Open'

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP)—Walter A. Rickett said today that United States naval officers told him "to keep my eyes open" when he first left for Communist China on a Fulbright scholarship.

The 34-year-old ex-Marine language officer told reporters that officers at Seattle's Thirteenth Naval District Headquarters gave him these instructions on the heels of his previous training with the Marine Corps and intelligence.

Rickett arrived in Tokyo for his entourage home after more than four years in Red Chinese prisons on charges of espionage. Rickett repeated that he was guilty. When released at Hong Kong last week, he said he had applied for the United States.

Rickett added it is his "firm conviction that the present Chinese government has the firm support of the majority of the people. They have done a lot."

Of his own activities and imprisonment, Rickett related: "I did what I did largely because I thought it was in the interests of the United States."

Rickett said he did not see his wife, Adele, while he was interned. She was arrested as an accessory, then released by Red China last February.

United States officials said at the time she appeared to be thoroughly brainwashed. She readily admitted she was guilty of spying for the United States, and she praised the Communist.

Clapper, who is 59 years old, said, "Communist China is a people of Asia realize that."

Says Japan is Shaky.

The most difficult nations for the Communists to take over by infiltration would be India and the Philippines. Japan was shaky because of need for trade with Red China, while Viet Nam and Laos also were in precarious positions. Russia has given Red China eight times the amount of help

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What Is a Spy? U.S., Chinese Views Differ

3 Freed by Reds Gathered Information, Give Rise to Question.

By KEYES BECH

The Chinese Daily News-Post-Dispatch Special Radio, Government, 1955.

HONG KONG, Sept. 21

What is a spy?

That question has been here in the last week as they (including foreign observers) can citizens emerging from Red Chinese prisons.

Three of the 13—Fulbright scholar Walter A. Rickett, Seattle, Wash., was most insistent that he was a spy. Although Rickett showed familiar evidence of Communist brain-washing, his story of spying activities for American naval intelligence sounded authentic.

Addressed by Churchmen

The Rev. Harold W. Rigney of Chicago, former rector of the Catholic University of Peiping, readily admitted that according to Communist definition he was a spy, but not by American definition. The Rev. Lovgren, Cherry Grove, Ore., said approximately the same thing.

None of these men was a full-time professional spy, although the Communists seem to have done a good job of convincing Rickett that he was. As a former Marine Corps intelligence officer and language expert, Rickett, according to his story, was asked by naval intelligence to "keep his eyes open."

The reported to the American consulate and when Americans let China he continued reporting to the British and Dutch. He admitted he learned no military secrets—his job was to gather political information. Correspondents remained in Rickett that they gathered similar information, but didn't consider themselves spies. Rickett said that was different, that he was dealing with official agencies.

No Love for Reds.

Unlike Rickett, Father Rigney had no love for the Reds, but through a network of more than 100 Catholic priests, Father Rigney said, he gathered political and economic information on North China. He sent this information to the OSS and American newspaper men.

Lovgren said that before the Communist takeover he sent military information to his superiors in the United States who in turn passed it on to the

State Department. After the Communist came he sent no more information. What does all this add up to? Certainly, by Communist definition all three men were guilty of espionage. Political and economic intelligence is often just as valuable as military intelligence. Nor was any of the three acting out of motives friendly to Communism.

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SEP 26 1955

SEP 26 1955

U. S. RECOGNIZES LONARDI REGIME; PERON IS LEAVING

Washington Acts Promptly as
Token of Goodwill Toward
Argentine Insurgents

BRITAIN ALSO SETS TIE

10 Nations Have Established
Relations With Provisional
Buenos Aires Government

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The United States recognized the revolutionary government of provisional President Eduardo Lonardi of Argentina today.

State Department officials said they had rushed through the recognition "as fast as was diplomatically and technically possible." The speed was intended to demonstrate United States goodwill toward the new regime.

Britain also decided to recognize the Lonardi government.

[Juan D. Peron left Buenos Aires aboard a Paraguayan gunboat for exile. The General Confederation of Labor, one of the main pillars of the Peron regime, announced that the new government had made concessions to it, including promises to respect its rights. The confederation said the confiscated newspaper La Prensa would remain the property of the workers.]

In first announcing the recognition, the summer White House at Denver said that "the United States Government looks forward to the continuance of the friendly relations which have existed between the United States and Argentina."

Envoy Delivers Note

Ambassador Albert F. Nufer called at the Argentine Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires this morning, the summer White House said. He presented a note saying that the United States "recognized the new Government headed by Maj. Eduardo Lonardi as the government of the Republic of Argentina."

The United States was the tenth government to recognize the new Argentine regime. Other governments were able to act more swiftly because they responded automatically to General Lonardi's note last Friday morning. The note said his government was in control of the country, would respect its international obligations, and would maintain order.

The United States makes a practice of at least going through the forms of consulting the other American governments

before extending recognition to a government in the Western Hemisphere. This was done orally on Saturday by United States Ambassadors to the other twenty American republics.

While declining to claim any record, the State Department officials who deal with the technical problems of recognition said they thought President Lonardi's government had been served as quickly as any in the past. In some cases, as when President Fulgencio Batista took power in Cuba, the United States has hesitated as long as two months before deciding that the new regime qualified for recognition.

After revolutionary changes of government Latin American countries usually change their Ambassadors, State Department officials noted. They said that while Ambassador Dr. Hipolito J. Paz of Argentina had submitted his resignation to the new Government, the State Department would continue to recognize him as Ambassador until notified that his resignation had been accepted.

One former economic counselor of Argentina's Embassy in Washington, Cesar A. Bunge, who resigned his post during the June 16 rising against the Peron Government, turned up today as Minister of Commerce in the new Argentine Government. He had been waiting in Peru since the failure of the June 16 revolt.

London Establishes Ties

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Foreign Office announced tonight that the British Government had decided to accord recognition to the new Argentine Government.

Italy Acts Also

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced tonight that Italy had recognized the new provisional Government of Argentina.

Formosa in Recognition

Special to The New York Times.

TAPEI, Formosa, Sept. 25.—The Chinese Nationalist Government today extended recognition to the provisional Government of Argentina.

LONARDI AGREES TO LABOR PEACE

Unions That Supported Peron
Announce 6 Concessions
From His Successor

By EDWARD A. MORROW

Special to The New York Times.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 25.—Gen. Edward Lonardi's new Government made peace with organized labor tonight.

In a five-minute nation-wide broadcast Hugo de Pietro, secretary general of the General Confederation of Labor, announced that the Government had made six concessions to his organization. The confederation was one of the main pillars of the Peron regime. The concessions were:

¶That Peron would enjoy full guarantees of the right of asylum.

¶That all social benefits and collective bargaining agreements would be honored.

¶That the rights of the General Confederation of Labor and all its syndicates would be respected.

¶That the newspaper La Prensa, which was confiscated by the Peron regime in 1951 and made the official organ of the Confederation of Labor, would remain the property of the workers.

¶That all steps taken in the provinces against various unions would be reviewed.

¶That no injunction would be issued against the confederation itself.

Return to Work Urged

In the light of these assurances the Peronist labor leader called on the nation's workers to return to their jobs tomorrow without staging further strikes or violent demonstrations.

The Government thus apparently hopes to restore complete peace to the nation so that it can recuperate from the civil war and the effects of Peronism. The Government announced today that some of Peron's close colleagues had been arrested. The former Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, Carlos V. Aloc, and his brother, Valentin Armando, who were captured near the city of Resistencia while attempting to flee to Paraguay were brought back to Buenos Aires yesterday.

A search of their bags disclosed that they had fled with 16,000,000 pesos (approximately \$1,142,000 at the official rate), and an undisclosed additional sum in dollars.

It also was reported that former Vice President Rear Admiral Alberto Teissaire and other high former government officials were under arrest. It is believed the new Government may attempt to try all who have been captured for embezzlement of public funds.

Asylum for Peron

General Peron, who is also reported to have a large concealed fortune in Swiss and other banks, has escaped this fate inasmuch as the provisional government has allowed him to depart, thus honoring the Latin American conventions of political asylum.

In his brief announcement, Senor de Pietro omitted the usual courtesy of calling General Lonardi "His Excellency." He declared he had called upon the

provisional President to clear up the situation so far as labor was concerned and had received "firm guarantees" on the points he mentioned.

Some observers considered the concessions a severe setback for the Government. Upon assuming power, General Lonardi had pointed out that he was for the "free trade unions," which he added were, in his opinion, "indispensable to the dignity of the worker."

Among the other developments of today the Government ordered that all Navy men who had been dismissed by the Peron Government for having participated in the June 16 revolt be reinstated. On July 17 the Peronist Government dismissed 106 officers of the Navy and Air Force.

News of the Cabinet that General Lonardi appointed last night was received with enthusiasm by the press. Although the average age of the Cabinet members is 51 years 2 months, most of the ministers never before had participated in Argentine politics. But all have distinguished records in their own fields.

The new Minister of Interior and Justice, Dr. Eduardo Buisso, 57 years old, is one of the nation's outstanding lawyers. In 1945 he refused to be named to a high professorial post by Peron because "for me it would be inadmissible that my title to teach law be derived from those who represent the very negation of that law."

Rebel Gets Army Post

The new Minister of Army, 48-year-old Brig. GGen. Leon Justo Bengoa, was for a long time professor at the nation's war college. General Bengoa was commander of the Third Division of the Army and had promised Army support for the Navy revolt of June 16. He then was retired from the Army and secretly put under arrest until last week's successful uprising.

Rear Admiral Teodoro E. Hartung, the new Minister of the Navy, who studied for a time in the United States was Chief of Staff until he retired in Sept. 28, 1951 after a revolution General Lonardi, was then planning failed.

Air Vice Commodore Ramon A. Abraham the new Minister of Air also was retired in October, 1951, when it was found that he had been involved in the plan to overthrow Peron.

The new Minister of Treasury and Finance, Dr. Eugenio Jose Folcini, well known economist, was several times approached by the Peron Government to defend desperate solutions to its economic problems. He has remained a technician in the nation's central bank.

dictator every guarantee and form of protection. Earlier in the day General Peron went on deck for a bit of exercise. His view of Buenos Aires was limited to docks, ships, piers and a corner of the city's waterfront. Aboard the ship, two Argentine sailors wearing navy blue writer jackets and caps and holding rifles stood at the head of the gangplank. Aboard the gunboat small groups of sailors drilled on deck.

No One Allowed Aboard

The captain, Lieut. Comdr. Cesar E. Cortese, had strict orders not to allow anybody aboard except Ambassador Chavez and Paraguayan Embassy personnel. In accordance with international law governing the right of asylum, General Peron refused to relay to Cortese this reason Commander Cortese remained incommunicado. For this reason Commander Cortese refused even to relay to General Peron a request for an interview. The Paraguayans felt such an interview might jeopardize the right of asylum.

It was not known tonight what General Peron's long-range plans were, but it was understood that the safe conduct granted him by the provisional government placed no restrictions on his ultimate destination.

Argentine Ship Is Escort

An Argentine Navy torpedo boat escorted the Paraguay out of her berth at a downtown dock in Buenos Aires harbor. The sun clad and helmeted Argentine soldiers carrying rifles and sub-machine guns. He could see the President for nine years. A detachment of Argentine Marines, bayonets on their rifles, formed a semicircle on the pier to prevent anyone from approaching as the gray 700-ton gunboat eased out into the stream.

Permission for General Peron's departure had been given to Paraguayan Ambassador Juan R. Chavez. At the same time, the Government offered the out-

Some political leaders are calling for immediate restoration of full political liberty. The Federal Democratic Christian Union issued a statement today urging "immediate and equalitarian political liberty that will permit, within limits, the action of the Peron dictatorship. What it lost in freedom of criticism it made up in material benefits and in power, expressed through the mob.

The Democratic Progressive party has announced its faith in respect for the judicial order. President Lonardi's intent to respect party's national executive board and effective democracy. The workers' program have helped them by the Peronist "social justice" program have helped to reassure the public. The declarations will not benefit by thousands who are not party members. Their position as cogs in the Peronist political machine. It will take many months to dismantle that machine.

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Among the Anti-Peronist Parties

Argentina's political scene is liv- through which the country is liv- ing. Persons active in the movement that brought down the Peron dictatorship have warned that patience will be necessary and that full liberty of action cannot be restored immediately. Many sources have stressed the unanimity of these parties in their determination to end Peronism in Argentina once and for all. All the parties have endorsed to announce their full support of the revolution. It is asserted repeatedly that all contributed to the movement without seeking a leading role for one party. All party men directed the action but their ability to keep factional animosities from the parties behind them. It was said.

The Peronist party still is the strongest in Argentina, in the opinion of observers here. If completely free elections were held in the near future, the Peronists probably would win. There was great and spontaneous rejoicing over General Peron's downfall. That does not mean his movement has no support. A considerable part of the population gained more than it lost by the Peron dictatorship. What it lost in freedom of criticism it made up in material benefits and in power, expressed through the mob.

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Argentine Sees a Political Truce

Among the Anti-Peronist Parties

TO LIFE IN EXILE

GEN. PERON SAILS

SEP 26 1955

N.Y. Times

By TAD SZULC

Special to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 25— Gen. Juan D. Peron left Argentina for exile in Paraguay this afternoon.

He sailed aboard the Paraguayan gunboat Paraguay at 5:30 P. M., the sixth day after having been overthrown by a military revolution.

The former President was expected to reach Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, Thursday at the end of a 900-mile trip up the Parana and Paraguay rivers. He was accompanied by his side de camp, Maj. Jose Ignacio Chalaca.

The Associated Press reported that the Humaita, a sister ship of the Paraguay, was under orders to meet the Paraguay and take General Peron to Asuncion.

It was not known tonight what General Peron's long-range plans were, but it was understood that the safe conduct granted him by the provisional government placed no restrictions on his ultimate destination.

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Gunboats Transporting Him to a Haven in Paraguay—

Heavy Guard on Pier

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Free Development Funds for Reduction That Would To Ask U.N. to Back Program

CUT IN LATIN ARMS

BOLIVIA WILL URGE

SEP 26 1955

By KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 25— Bolivia plans to propose tomorrow that a disarmament program for Latin-American nations be launched under United Nations auspices. The program would be separate from that under discussion by the great powers.

Herman Siles-Zuazo, leader of the Bolivian delegation, will submit the idea during his scheduled talk before the General Assembly tomorrow.

He will also stress the anti-democratic aspects of maintaining in power by military force regimes that have gained ascendancy through the use of weapons rather than of ballots.

The Bolivian point of view as reported tonight is that valuable time will be lost by the Latin-American countries in achieving arms reduction if the start is delayed until the major powers have reached agreement on a general policy. Since none of the anti-Peronist parties possess automatic weapons, it is emphasized among them, they would concern exclusively the conventional type of arms.

With this spirit, however, the last few years have marked a tendency on the part of some of the smaller Latin-American nations toward a build-up of their arms and munitions. The Bolivian attitude is that some of these nations have been excessive, and have stimulated an aggressive spirit.

In this connection, a Latin-American source outside the Bolivian delegation commented tonight that the Dominican Republic had recently placed orders for twenty military planes; that Peru was known to have built up her armed forces considerably recently; and that news dispatches had reported instances of similar actions by other countries in Latin America.

Acceleration of Plan Sought

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Free Development Funds for Reduction That Would To Ask U.N. to Back Program

CUT IN LATIN ARMS

BOLIVIA WILL URGE

SEP 26 1955

By KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN

Special to The New York Times

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He will also stress the anti-democratic aspects of maintaining in power by military force regimes that have gained ascendancy through the use of weapons rather than of ballots.

The Bolivian point of view as reported tonight is that valuable time will be lost by the Latin-American countries in achieving arms reduction if the start is delayed until the major powers have reached agreement on a general policy. Since none of the anti-Peronist parties possess automatic weapons, it is emphasized among them, they would concern exclusively the conventional type of arms.

With this spirit, however, the last few years have marked a tendency on the part of some of the smaller Latin-American nations toward a build-up of their arms and munitions. The Bolivian attitude is that some of these nations have been excessive, and have stimulated an aggressive spirit.

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C.S. Monitor
SEP 21 1955

Argentine Regime Faces Huge Task

Buenos Aires

By Robert M. Hallett

Latin-American Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The takeover by a provisional Argentine Government under peace agreements between loyalist and rebel generals provides the opportunity for restoration of normal conditions in that South American republic.

The new government, however, faces major economic and political problems.

The complete capitulation of the pro-Perón Army forces to the rebel demands and the naming of Maj. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi, rebel commander in the provisional rebel capital of Córdoba, as provisional President marks the formal end of the Perón regime.

The former President is still in "exile" aboard a Paraguayan gunboat in Buenos Aires harbor although rebel leaders have demanded that he be seized.

Interim Solution

Setting up of a provisional government, largely composed of the military, is the expected interim solution to the vacuum left with the disappearance of the pampa dictator from supreme power. Even Argentine liberals have admitted that a firm hand of order and authority will be necessary for several months until conditions stabilize sufficiently for elections and a return to constitutional government.

General Lonardi is little known outside Argentina. He retired voluntarily from the Army in 1951 after writing a letter protesting the plan—later abandoned—to designate Eva Perón as Vice-President, according to the Associated Press. He was active in a short-lived revolution in 1951, and in 1952 was included in a group reported under arrest for plotting against General Perón. He began his Army career in 1914 and rose to command of the Third Army. He also served as military attaché in Chile at one time.

His provisional government will bear a heavy responsibility—that of leading the battle-torn, long-oppressed, divided Argentine people back to stable conditions of life.

It is expected that, perhaps with some gradualness, democratic ways will be restored. In the few days the rebels were in control in Córdoba, they announced freedom of the press and of religion.

It is likely that La Prensa, famous Buenos Aires newspaper taken over by General Perón, will be returned to the Gainza Paz family, its owners before confiscation. General Perón's seizure of this outstanding daily created an international furor.

Exiles to Return

Hundreds of exiles from General Perón's tyranny in Uruguay, the United States, and other nations of the hemisphere no doubt will soon return to take up normal lives in Argentine society.

At the same time, other Argentines who held high position in the Perón government will seek sanctuary on foreign soil. Already Peronists have been knocking on foreign embassy doors in Buenos Aires.

Prison gates will swing wide for anti-Peronistas. Already it has been announced that two leaders of the June 16 revolt are to be freed. They are Admiral Anibal O. Olivieri, former Minister of the Navy, and Rear Admiral Samuel Toranzo.

Others jailed in connection with that revolt are scheduled to be freed.

Among problems faced by the provisional government are the following:

Inflation. During the Perón regime, and at least partly due to his policies, living costs have risen rapidly and consistently. Prior to the Perón era, Argentine prices had been so stable that many stores listed prices on bronze plaques placed outside their doors.

Pacification. A means must be found to weld a single people out of the divisions, tensions, and rivalries left in the wake of the Perón regime. In particular that element among the laboring classes that followed General Perón must be made to feel it has a stake in the new Argentina, or will have to be suppressed if it rises.

Reactions with foreign business interests. Throughout much of his regime General Perón had been anti-United States, and conducted a vicious "anti-imperialist" campaign. Suddenly in mid-1953 he did a turnaround and became friendly with the United States. Thereafter he courted new American business interests, although other companies that had been in the country for a long time complained that their treatment had not improved much. Worsening economic conditions apparently motivated his switch.

The new government must evolve a policy toward foreign enterprises. There are indications that the new government may not be quite as cordial as General Perón during the last two years of his tenure. Many Army officers are traditionally nationalist to the core and oppose the influx of foreign entrepreneurs.

Yet at the same time the government must face the economic realities. Economic machinery has been in low gear since the poor harvest two or three years ago. President Perón never was able to bring the country back to normal prosperity.

And where can the Argentines get money to keep their economic wheels turning except from the United States? This consideration may tend to moderate anti-United States sentiment among certain elements of the Army.

The contract between the Perón government and the Standard Oil Company of California for oil exploration and exploitation in the southern part of the country is bound to be seriously questioned in the new Argentina. Even General Perón was having difficulty forcing through the necessary authorization.

Tues., Sept. 20, 1955 ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Argentines, Used to Being Bossed By Peron, Wonder What's Ahead

People Are Confused, Uncertain of Future, Will Have to Learn Art of Self-Government.

By BRUCE HENDERSON
BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 20 (AP)—A labor leader ran his finger across his neck.

"What happens now?" he said. A young Argentine girl said, "the little things count so much. Those little fears we were fighting against."

These were fragments of the reaction which ran through this capital last night and today, after the downfall of Juan Domingo Peron, Argentina's self-styled "leader."

What fears were the rebels fighting? The young anti-Peronista girl spoke seriously:

"We couldn't say what we thought for fear of being arrested. You were afraid of going to jail, and staying there indefinitely. You spoke in whispers, or not at all.

"And when you went abroad you were embarrassed. You were an Argentine, and he was your president. It was a stigma we carried. Those are what you might call the little things that are so important in life."

Who will grasp the loose reins? What new road will this richest of Latin lands take?

Crowds laughed at the cold, slashing rain. Some, bareheaded, they skipped through rain puddles, kissing and embracing, waving flags in damp but triumphant parades. The blue and white flag of Argentina broke

out of windows lining the streets.

Militant groups broke into Peronista precinct headquarters scattered around the city and ripped pictures of Peron and his late wife, Eva, from the walls.

Although Peron's supporters were not in sight, his influence was not completely gone.

Argentina had known Peron, and only Peron, for all these years. His pictures and his words would not be torn down in a day.

Argentines, untutored in guiding their own political fortunes, must learn the ways of self-government anew. In a nation still tied to the past, the first few hours of the future were confused and beset by doubt and uncertainty.

N.Y. Times
SEP 26 1955

NEW EFFORT IN STRIKE

Costa Rica Seeking to Prevent Banana Walkout's Spread

Special to The New York Times.
COSTA RICA, Sept. 25—As the San Jose Communist-promoted banana workers' strike entered its third week, the Labor Ministry made a fresh effort to prevent its spread. Red leaders have threatened to carry it to the main United Fruit Company production area of Golfito. Labor Minister Otto Fallas called a conference tomorrow with United Fruit officials and two workers' representatives.

Although one of the latter belongs to the Communist-dominated Banana Workers' Federation, Senor Fallas said they would not attend as union officials. He hopes to avoid having the company sign a pact with the Communist-run group, a possibility that has been a stumbling block to settlement since the strike began.

The workers demand higher wages, job security for union officials and improved housing conditions. The company concedes the latter but has offered a wage increase smaller than demanded and insists on a three-year contract, which the workers have refused so far.

Peron had absolutely no con-
ception of a free press. He
knew that after he had con-
sidered the great independent
newspaper La Prensa nothing
was printed in Argentina that
was contrary to his wishes. He
could understand why the
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One United States Ambassa-
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something" about the un-
friendly attitude of the Ameri-
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Helped Communists.
I had a dozen or so talks with
Peron during the time I was
assigned to Buenos Aires. On
most of the visits I found him
amiling and amiable and trying
to convince me that he was a
great lover of the United States.
He also insisted he was strongly
anti-Communist. He would
of the Communists in Brazil
and Chile and then point out
that in Argentina he had cut
down their force to almost noth-
ing. Actually, the Communists
gained in strength under Peron
because his campaigns of pro-
moting class hatred filled per-
son but a "credit."

Wrecked Argentina's Economy.
Peron's regime wrecked the
economy of the country, spend-
ing all that had been accumu-
lated before he took over and
all the income during his ad-
ministration. If rumors are cor-
rect, much of the deposits
placed in the future also were spent. First
later through his brother-in-law and
law's associate, Jorge Antonio,
Peron was supposed to be in on
the pay-offs of almost all the
important business done by the
Argentine state.

Role of Evita.
Many people in the United
States had the idea that Evita,
Peron's vigorous wife who died
three years ago, was the more
dominant personality of the two.
I do not agree. I think that
she had great influence over
Peron, but I also think that he
used her for his own purposes
—often to do dirty work he
didn't want to take the respon-
sibility for himself.

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**Peron Picked Up Many Ideas
From Mussolini, Liked to Talk
To Crowds From a Balcony
Was Skillful at Playing Off Opposing
Elements Against Each Other, Then
Destroying Both — Wrecked Argen-
tina's Economy.**

By THOMAS R. CURRAN
NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (UP).
JUAN D. PERON picked up many of his political ideas from
Benito Mussolini. He liked to make speeches from a balcony
to his followers massed in the streets below. Peron watched
Mussolini in action when he was Argentine military attache in
Rome. He listened and learned. He became a politician in
uniform.

Wash. Daily News

SEP 22 1955

Banana Union Is Seized in Central America

U. S. Fruit Firm Is Latest to Feel Hot Breath of Reds

By EDWARD TOMLINSON Written for Scripps Howard Newspapers

PUERTO ARMUELLES, Panama, Sept. 22—The communists have struck again in Central America. This time the blow has fallen on the Costa Rican-Panamanian frontier, only a few hours' drive over the Pan American Highway from the Panama Canal.

As in Guatemala, Honduras and elsewhere, the giant United Fruit Co., symbol of the "imperialist Yankee," is their immediate whipping boy.

They have seized the biggest banana workers union, and have shut down operations of the Costa Rican side of the company's vast Chiriqui plantations that straddle the border between these two countries.

I flew into this banana port from the Canal Zone to find local officials and heads of the fruit company on the Panamanian side worried about the possibility of the Red menace spreading into their territory.

NO INTEREST

So far the workers in Panama have shown no particular interest in the agitation in the neighboring fields.

I flew on up to Golfito, center of the largest plantations in Costa Rica and the principal producing area in Central America. There union leaders are completing plans for another wholesale walkout. Their agents and goons are going from house to house—calling upon the 11,000 employes to sign strike pledges—or else.

All doubt that this present movement against the big American firm is communist has been removed by the Costa Rican Government itself.

President José Figueres, in a widely published written statement, has called the strike leaders "known communists." He further charges that Isalás Marchena, ringmaster of the movement, has traveled several times to Moscow and the Iron Curtain countries.

Only a year ago last June the

Figueres regime negotiated a new labor contract with the firm that is not due to expire until next September. Minimum wages, already the highest in the republic, were upped 20 per cent.

NO CHECKS

So far practically nothing has been done to check the flow of this Red tide. It is steadily sweeping on without effective opposition. The president has said he does not approve of the strike build-up. He thinks it will be a bad thing for the economy of the country.

The Communist Party was outlawed several years ago. Yet the labor courts and the other government agencies concerned have approved all the legal procedures that smart communist lawyers have proposed in their efforts to strangle the United Fruit Co.

Some of the worst Red agitators are aliens—Nicaraguan exiles and Honduran Nationals. But no move has been made to deport them.

The most notable Costa Rican apostle of Moscow is Manuel Mora. In 1945 Senor Figueres headed a revolution which overthrew President Teodoro Picado, because that government was dominated by Mr. Mora.

Back in the country, this unregenerated Red is now issuing flaming communist manifestos. In fact, he is the brains of the whole movement. His brother is chief lawyer for the communist union leaders.

SURPRISE

Now comes another surprise. The ORIT, the Inter-American regional organization of workers which is an avowed anti-communist setup supported by the American Federation of Labor, the CIO, and other

U. S. unions, has given the strike leaders a big boost.

In one breath, the ORIT "repudiates all intermingling of communists in the labor problems of Costa Rica." In the next it criticizes the company and gives its official endorsement to the present strike.

What worries Canal and military officials on the Isthmus is the fact that the course of the communist labor disturbances in Central America has been steadily southward toward our vital waterway.

First in Guatemala, then Honduras, and skipping Nicaragua, it has leaped all the way across Costa Rica to the very frontier of Panama.

CONFIDENT

Optimists, in their progress thru the maze of diplomatic and social events in the salubrious Costa Rican capital of San Jose—remote from the scene of the present crisis—are sure that the government will be able to handle the creeping threat to the country's "democratic regime."

Realists down here in the steaming lowlands, who feel the hot breath of the Red monster on their necks, wonder if Costa Rica will become another Guatemala before the "democratic regime" wakes up and acts with vigor.

(From San Jose, President Figueres yesterday predicted an early strike settlement. His high hopes were shared by United Fruit Co. Labor Minister Otto Fallas worked out an offer with the fruit company. The terms, including a 12 per cent progressive wage increase, were printed on flysheets and distributed from planes over the banana plantations in the frontier areas.)

GIVE LA PRENSA BACK
TIME wounds all heels; even Peron
 couldn't escape.

And now comes the time to heal the wounds this cynical adventurer in demagoguery inflicted on his country's dignity and reputation.

The world is cheering the men who tossed him out, but the cheers all have a codicil. The job is only half done. The question now is, whether Argentina is in for more dictatorship, or whether the men who ousted him intend to set their country back on the path of freedom and representative government, according to its constitution.

The world would like to be reassured. Nothing more quickly would gain the confidence of the free governments and free peoples in the good intentions of the provisional government now in control, than to read that the newspaper La Prensa of Buenos Aires had been returned to its distinguished publisher, Alberto Gainza Paz, whose name has come to symbolize press freedom the world over.

Stealing La Prensa probably was Peron's stupidest mistake. From that moment he lost what chance of continental leadership he may have dreamed of, for all free men everywhere turned their backs on him.

The international cry of shock and outrage was evidence that he had done more damage to his own regime than all the rest of its evil behavior. For La Prensa was a great international newspaper known for its responsibility, decency, truth and honor. Handing it back to its rightful ownership and permitting it to publish freely will be a dramatic and welcome token that political decency is being re-established.

Merely returning stolen property, therefore, will win worldwide approval, good will and patience for the men in charge of Argentina's affairs during the troubled days ahead. For it will mean telling the truth no longer is a crime in Argentina. It will mean the new leaders believe the people have a right to know and express honest opinion—and that right is inseparable from liberty and self-government.

Wash. Daily News
 SEP 22 1955

Lessons Peron Never Learned
Our Volatile Latin Neighbors Will Permit Dictatorship, but Tyrannies—Never

CONSTANTINE BROWN

The overthrow of Argentine classes acquiesce in this system, as apparently do the masses of the population. But they do not easily bow to the last of tyranny when it is excluded without due restraint. The line between dictatorship and tyranny, of course, is a rival for the attractions and loyalties of the "descamisado", but because he became tyrannical in his methods and lost the support of his key followers. In such a situation, the army, navy and air forces always restless elements may be taken for granted, but suppression and repression of the national life has in the past, sooner or later, gotten the dictator into trouble.

Gen. Peron seems to have overlooked these facts during the past few years, particularly since the death of his resourceful wife and codictator, Evita. His popularity in Argentina has, in the past, been based largely on the Peronista-dominated General Confederation of Labor, Euzkadi, and the new caudillo does appear, Argentines will hope that he will recall the experiences of many of his predecessors and refrain from overt acts of tyranny while exercising his dictatorial power. Only thus can he expect to remain in power with the acquiescence. If not the approval of the population, and only thus can he head off the ambitious military leaders eager of the labor organization in Latin America's educated ships.

With Indian, mestizo and mixed populations largely illiterate, it is not surprising that strong men have been able to assert and maintain power for indefinite periods in most Latin American republics. They seldom need to take the trouble to alter the basic constitutional law of the nation, relying rather on a series of expedient "suspensions" of constitutional guarantees for political purposes has been one of the most disturbing manifestations of the 20th-century political scene. When any dictator clinches control of the labor organization in Latin America's educated ships, whose name has come to symbolize press freedom the world over.

Peron, points up again a curious fact about South America: Dictatorial philosophies can be can political philosophies: Dictatorships are permissible, but tyrannies, never.

All Latin America, since the successful revolutions of the 19th century broke the colonial ties with Spain, has become more or less accustomed to the "caudillo" principle of de facto rule. Despite the existence of elaborate and often very progressive constitutions modeled on that of the United States in the best democratic tradition, the institutions of democracy and representative government have been more often honored in the breach than in the observance.

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C.S. Monitor
SEP 21 1955

Paths Ahead for Argentina

The overthrow of President Juan D. Perón in Argentina creates an opportunity for revival of civil rights and human liberties in an important area of the globe where they have been long suppressed. Whether events will take at once that pleasing direction is yet to be seen.

Argentines have shown, interestingly, that it is possible to depose a personally ambitious and cynical dictator without outside intervention or prolonged civil war—but only after his rule had run a long and harsh but eventually disintegrating course.

Perón rode to power on a mixture of social revolution, fascist methods, and church favor. His downfall followed when industrialization had perhaps been overdone, labor unionism had been warped into political puppetry, and he attempted to reverse some of the privileges he had accorded to Roman Catholicism as a state religion.

For the very near future it is altogether likely and natural that a military junta will have to exercise the powers of government. That pattern has been seen in Egypt, with results that are encouraging as to internal economic reform though disturbing in some external manifestations.

In Latin America there are two recent precedents, neither of which is attractive. One is the stiff rule of Venezuela by a military clique under President Pérez Jiménez; the other is the increasingly repressive control of Colombia by President Rojas Pinilla. It is not impossible that another military or political strong man may emerge in Argentina before more democratic ways are restored.

But there are several encouraging

factors in the Argentine situation. There is an old and strong liberal tradition in that republic on the pampas. There are indications that the Navy and Army officers who led the revolt considered themselves more as trustees for civil power than as aspirants to it.

What is most to be desired is that the military will pave the way as soon as possible for election of a truly representative parliamentary government with civilian leaders. Under such a program there would no doubt be a rather feverish period of reorganization of political parties.

The old Radical Party, in power until the early 1940's and still the chief opposition to Peronism, is divided into two wings. The conservative Democratic Party also is a factor. Peronistas may not entirely disappear, though the Argentine Labor Party is a more authentic movement. A new Christian Democratic Party along the lines of similar parties in Europe is possible.

Of major interest is what will happen on the church-state issue. Clericalists presumably will have a strong voice in the new revolutionary councils; but there is also a strong anticlerical tradition which may still resist Roman Catholic instruction in the state schools.

The chief question for the moment is the broad one of whether Argentina will move toward true democracy or some new kind of oligarchy. Let us hope the trend will be clearly toward the building of a balanced modern nation in which the rights of citizens, such as freedom of speech, freedom of enterprise, and religious liberty, are fully respected.

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