

19503 NYT Index

"Us-Inkell"

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ed laws AWD Jan 27, 24:3 NA
 Diller non Feb 11, 20:6 NA
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Cabell legis Mar 13, 13:2 - Cabell bill approved
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✓ JI 11, 7:1 ✓

✓ JI 12, 10, 2:2 + 3:6 ✓

✓ JI 14, 1:6

✓ JI 15, 16:3

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✓ JI 19, 10, 2:1 + 9:1 ✓

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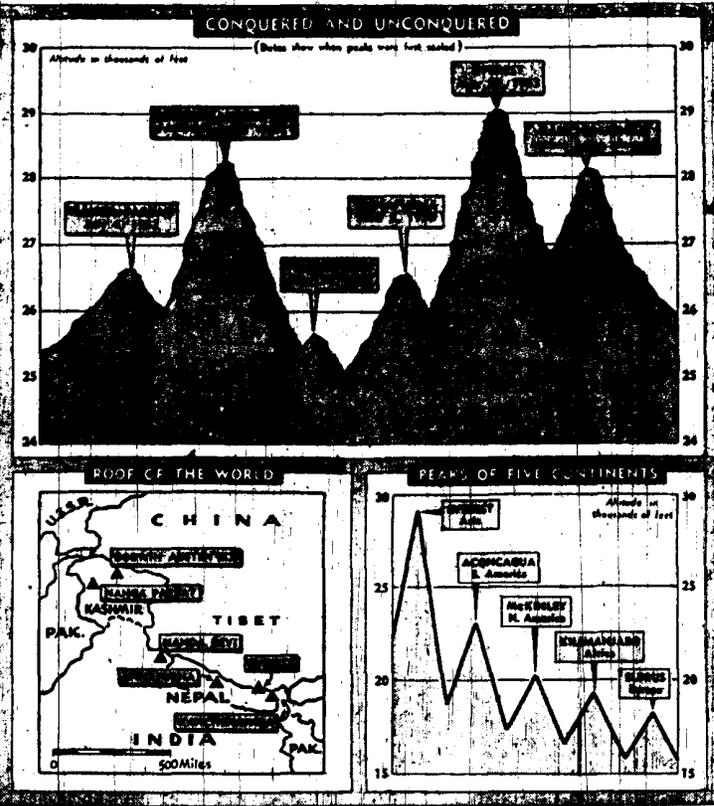
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AS ANOTHER PEAK OF THE HIMALAYAS IS SCALED



out of order. His ruling was voted down. Then, after long and bitter debate, the committee approved the extension of the party line-up was not a Republican for extension, six against, seven Democrats for, and three against. On Friday the full House passed the bill 347-77. Passage by the Senate is regarded as certain.

Eisenhower on Drought

During the terrible drought of 1947, Congress passed a bill to distribute seeds to stricken Texas and President Cleveland vetoed it on the ground that it can find no warrant for such Federal aid in the Constitution and I do not believe that the power and duty of the General Government should so be extended to the relief of individual suffering.

Things have changed since Cleveland's day. Disaster relief has long been accepted as a function of the Federal Government. Last Thursday, with President Eisenhower's approval, Congress passed bills to authorize loans which may amount to more than \$100,000,000 to farmers and stockmen in the drought-stricken Southwest. The only real argument was whether or not Congress was doing enough. With cattle selling at less than 14 cents a pound (compared with 50 cents a year ago), some Democrats demanded that the Government put a floor under livestock prices. Others maintained that if that were done, within twenty-four hours the Agriculture Department would be every man for his own country. On Friday, the President flew to Amarillo, Tex. to meet with the governors of the six affected states—Texas, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona. The President promising to help but he was also reported to have warned that "the Federal Government can't do it all and that there must be Federal-State cooperation and the individual must help himself too."

Checked

In the last full-dress encounter between chess masters of the United States and Russia—in Moscow in 1946—the U. S. team was decisively beaten. Ever since, U. S. chess enthusiasts have been chafing for a chance to give even. But apparently every time they get a chance, the match was ignored. Last April, a month after the death of Stalin, the Russians suddenly agreed to send a team to New York. Last Wednesday, after the team had reached Paris, Russia's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Y. Vishinskiy announced that the Russian team would play matches which he complained that U. S. was restrictions, preventing the team from visiting the Glen Cove, L. I., estate of the Russian U. S. delegation, did not meet the "elementary demands of international hospitality." Thursday, as the State Department sent assurances that the Glen Cove visits would be all right, the Russian cables passed which said without them. Barring a shift in the party line and a fast air-line flight, the match which was scheduled for Wednesday, appeared to be off.

Polio Up

The polio season in the U. S. begins on April 1. Last week the 1953 record of the U. S. Public Health Service showed 2,366 cases reported in the April 1-July 5 period, or about 15 per cent more polio than during the similar period last year which turned out to be the worst in U. S. history. During the week there were new outbreaks of polio in Montgomery County, Ala.; Caldwell County, N. C., and Steuben County, N. Y. It is apparent that the 1953 polio incidence in the U. S. would reach a new high.

But there is one bright spot in the picture. It is gamma globulin, or GG, a blood derivative taken from the blood of past polio victims and rich in polio antibodies. Last year a series of controlled tests indicated that GG, administered by injection, conferred partial immunity against polio for a period of about five weeks. Already this year GG inoculations have been administered to more than 25,000 children in the stricken areas in Alabama, North Carolina and New York. As yet results are inconclusive. But public health officials are hopeful that this season will be able to prevent development of serious epidemics. One difficulty is that the supply of GG is limited. There is only enough on hand for a million doses but there are 46,000,000 children in the age group most susceptible to polio.

Mission for Nixon

The Constitution gives the Vice President only one job—to preside over the Senate and traditionally the Vice presides over the least noted men in Washington. In recent years, however, the prestige of the office has been mounting. Wallace played a role in the Roosevelt

Government agencies of which State's International Information Administration is the most important. It runs the Voice of America, the overseas libraries and information centers, and press and publications services.

The Republicans have been critical of the Truman Administration's efforts in psychological warfare. During the election campaign President Eisenhower charged that the Democrats had no dynamic strategy for winning the war of minds and promised that the Republicans would develop such a strategy. After he took office, the President set up a special committee on International Information Activities headed by William H. Jackson of Princeton, N. J., to make recommendations.

Last week the Jackson committee presented its report to the President. Much of it was classified, and instead of releasing it, the White House put out a summary of some of its points and recommendations. According to the summary, the committee warned that propaganda could not be separated from policy. The summary said: "There is danger in formulating foreign policy beyond the capabilities of the United States to carry out. . . . The United States will be judged not only by the things it is able to do and does, but also by the gap between these and its announced policies." The summary criticized "the misconception that psychological warfare and news exist apart from direct policies and actions."

The Administration has already decided to merge most of the information programs in a separate Federal agency and it is expected to set up the Operations Coordinating Board.

On Psychological Warfare

Psychological warfare has recently been getting a good deal of attention in the United States. Most of the Government's overseas information programs were improvised to further United States needs during World War II and then revised and adapted to advance our foreign policy in the cold war. During the Truman Administration, a Psychological Strategy Board was established as an arm of the National Security Council in order to set the overall strategy and guidance for psychological warfare programs. The programs themselves were divided among five different

More E. P. T.

The framers of the Constitution as historian Willard F. Binkley has shown, favored the President and Congress with certain powers conferred some checks for them to use upon each other, and then left them to shift for themselves in discovering how to function together.

The process of discovery has to be

Who's Who?

It was announced in Moscow last Thursday that Lavrenti Beria had been purged from his post as first Foreign Minister. Beria was the secretary, chief speechwriter, chief of White House

FIFTEEN NEWS QUESTIONS

What's Who? What's Who?

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

U. N.'s position was that its basic pledge was to resist aggression in Korea, not to unify the country by force of arms. The U. S. for its part, felt that yielding to the Rhee demand would place American foreign policy and military forces in Dr. Rhee's control, and that indefinite postponement of the truce under his pressure would amount to continuation of the Korean stalemate. Neither of these, the Eisenhower Administration made plain, would be tolerated.

In the situation Washington began to push heavy pressure on the Rhee General Clark called upon the enemy to resume the truce talks that had been cut off after the Rhee revolt. The hope was that Dr. Rhee would yield in the face of a threat to sign the truce without him if the Communists still were prepared to sign.

Effects of Revolt

There were grounds for the Communists to refuse if they chose. The liberation of the North Korean P.O.W.'s had all but destroyed the truce provision on prisoner repatriation—one on which the Communists had bargained bitterly for many months. And Dr. Rhee's defiance of the U. N. had raised the question of whether he would abide by any truce the U. N. might sign. On the other hand, many westerners have felt that the Communists really need a truce, in order to rid themselves of the burden of war and to follow through on the Kremlin's general "peace offensive."

Last Wednesday the Communists freed 100 prisoners Kim Il Sung, North Korea and Gen. Peng Teh-huai of the Chinese "volunteers" charged the U. N. with "conniving" with Dr. Rhee to work the truce. But they agreed to begin true talks again.

Resumption of the negotiations apparently via a heavy blow to Dr. Rhee. It was a clear indication that the United States was determined to get a truce—with Dr. Rhee's cooperation if possible, without him if necessary. Thursday both Mr. Robertson and General Clark met with the South Korean President. Mr. Robertson denied reports that he had presented Dr. Rhee with an "ultimatum" and said that the discussion had been "friendly and cordial."

Then last night at 9 New York time Mr. Robertson and Dr. Rhee issued a joint statement stressing the "deep friendship between their two countries and their mutual understanding of the troubled questions which have arisen." The statement said the two countries have agreed upon a mutual defense pact and "close collaboration" in other areas during the post-armistice period. It made no mention at all of any agreement with regard to a truce. But in Seoul after reading the statement to newspaper correspondents, Mr. Robertson said: "We could not make the statement if we had not had the assurance President Rhee would collaborate in the armistice." On the other hand one correspondent quoted Dr. Rhee as saying that he had not accepted the truce but that "we have agreed not to obstruct it for a period of three months." There was speculation that perhaps Dr. Rhee did not want to commit himself officially to the truce for fear of losing face.

Truce Talks Resume

The question now is whether the Communists will be satisfied. On Friday the first session of the resumed negotiations took place. The Peiping radio and press made it plain that the Communists had little faith that Dr. Rhee would go along with a truce. The official Chinese newspaper, the People's Daily, put forward three demands for truce guarantees: (1) the U. S. must take full responsibility for ensuring that no further "incidents" occurred among the 8,000 North Korean prisoners who are still in South Korean jails; (2) the U. S. must "effectively guarantee" that South Korean troops would not withdraw from the demarcation line at the front so as to form a neutral zone as provided by the truce; (3) the U. S. must pledge full security "by concrete action" for members of a neutral nations supervisory commission, for Indian troops that might be sent to Korea to assist in the repatriation process and for Communist agents that are to be permitted to circulate among the prisoners in South Korea in an attempt to persuade them to accept repatriation.

Presumably these and possibly other demands will be given to the U. N. truce delegation at Panmunjom.

THE NATION

Focus on McCarthy

Among the President's advisers, Washington observers report, there are three theories on how to deal with Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. The first is that in the interest of national harmony there

1,000 Protestant clergymen had served the "Kremlin's conspiracy." An hour after the President branded this charge as "preposterous" the Senator accused Mr. Matthews' resignation. In another controversy—first over "book-burning"—the Administration issued a new directive for its overseas libraries that restored the policy which Senator McCarthy had first attacked.

But despite the week's setbacks, the Senator was by no means down. At the time when he found himself backed in a corner, he jumped into another ring—this time by launching an offensive against Allen Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency. These were the developments on the three issues:

THE MATTHEWS CASE

On June 27, Senator McCarthy by his own authority appointed J. B. Matthews—who has been a clergyman, fellow-traveler and the 1938-45 research director for the Un-American Activities Committee—to head his investigatory staff. Two weeks ago an article which Mr. Matthews had written for The American Mercury—"Reds and Our Churches"—hit the newspapers. It began: "The largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States today is composed of Protestant clergymen."

The article caused a furor. The three Democratic members of the McCarthy subcommittee—John McClellan of Arkansas, Stuart Symington of Missouri, Henry Jackson of Washington—plus Republican Charles Potter of Michigan demanded that Mr. Matthews be fired. Senator McCarthy issued him the right of chairman to his and fire staff members.

Then last Thursday the White House received a telegram from three co-chairmen—a priest, a rabbi, and a Protestant clergyman—of a committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. It called the Matthews charge "unjustified and deplorable." With unusual promptness the White House released the President's reply. It said: "Generalized and irresponsible attacks . . . are a contempt for the principles of freedom and decency." An hour later Senator McCarthy accepted Mr. Matthews' resignation.

THE "BOOK-BURNING" ISSUE

The President has shown increasing interest in the clearance of the State Department to clear the confusion and end the controversy over its policy for overseas libraries. The controversy has stemmed from Senator McCarthy's charges that 30,000 of the 2,000,000 volumes in the 1950 libraries were by Communist or Communist authors. The confusion has resulted from "conflicting" directives, sent by the department since February in reaction to the Senator's charge, which resulted in hundreds of books being removed from the shelves. Two weeks ago the President said there was no question where he stood, that he got responsible to express them to carry out his policy. There were reports that the President was dissatisfied with the way that Dr. Robert L. Johnson, head of the Department's International Information Administration had handled the issue.

Last Monday Dr. Johnson, who had been named by Senator McCarthy as head of his "reorganization," stepped on grounds of ill health. Two days later the Department issued a new policy statement.

The essence of the new policy was that books should be selected on the basis of "content." Dr. Johnson said books by Communists and pro-Communists must be eliminated, but such authors may have written something which affirmatively serves the ends of democracy.

ATTACK ON DULLES

This is the background on the McCarthy attack on Allen Dulles. William P. Bundy, an officer of the Central Intelligence Agency, is scheduled for his post-inauguration with the National Security Council, the top cold-war planning agency, and the Atomic Energy Commission. Senator McCarthy had scheduled an appearance on Mr. Bundy before his committee for last Thursday. He indicated the nature of the questions he would ask by stating that Mr. Bundy had been in contact with Dr. Anderson and had contributed \$400 to the Alger Hiss defense fund.

Last Thursday morning, according to Mr. McCarthy—the C. I. A. called his staff to say that C. I. A. head Allen Dulles had had down the policy of not allowing any C. I. A. employee to appear before any Congressional committee. "I made Mr. McCarthy told the Senate that was a "blatant attempt" to thwart the Sen-

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M'CARTHY IN THE MIDDLE OF A WIDENING STORM

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

WASHINGTON, July 11.—There has been a week of crises for Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin and one that may be long remembered alike by the friends and enemies of the most controversial figure on the American political scene.

For the first time in his career he has been known upon the defense and, indeed, compelled to retreat. Characteristically, however, it has been a cool and accomplished retreat. The fire of the counter-attack so long delayed has been heavy, but the answering McCarthy fire has not been light and under its cover he has developed a new and still formidable force for new lunges.

The action in Washington continues. The issue is yet in doubt. And while this city might be described as the central salient along a line extending from the White House to the Senate—the ultimate field of decision is, of course, the country.

All that can be said for certain is that this week there has gathered about Mr. McCarthy's head the accumulated hostility of vast influential and articulate groups, plus the deep displeasure of President Eisenhower—all this in the middle of trouble for Senator McCarthy in the Senate.

Case of Matthews
All these threats are important, of course, and any one of them might have been damaging, momentarily at least. All of them are associated in one way or another with Senator McCarthy's championship and then "elucidated" by his investigating chief of staff, J. B. Matthews, who had set off a controversy by accusing Protestant clergymen of acting as the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States today.

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All of them, however, in one sense or another anticipate Mr. Matthews' arrival upon the scene, and all of them are rooted in matters quite beyond the Matthews episode. When, for example, General Eisenhower replied to a protest from a priest, a rabbi, and a minister that such generalized attacks as that of Mr. Matthews showed "contempt for the principles of freedom and decency" he was speaking as a long-harassed President who had many times before held his tongue with difficulty.

And when the three Democratic members of Mr. McCarthy's investigating subcommittee forced him to drop Mr. Matthews, and subsequently took the extraordinary step of themselves resigning from the subcommittee, they had a good deal more in mind than what the Matthews controversy itself might have meant.

Accordingly—and this seemingly obscure point is a very real one—it is entirely possible that this week-end, that the most significant events of the past seven days so far as Senator McCarthy's involvement in the White House and the heavy blow that the President has at least indirectly struck when the Matthews case first

Senator Meets Sharp Attacks on Both The Senate and White House Fronts

This, in short, was a direct boy-came up, one or two of the cot of the McCarthy subcommittee junior Democratic members of Mr. Senator McCarthy's subcommittee wanted McCarthy where it would really come a force demonstration at the Senate. They were restrained by the fact that, in this instance, they were being many past incidents, countering a fellow Senator is selected them first to seek the "aggravate a step" as in improvement and cooperation" of the Senator. To lose face in the club, Senator McCarthy is, sometimes, John L. McClellan of Arkansas.

This boycott, however, is unlikely. Mr. McClellan's name at length to do Senator McCarthy any harm in the country itself. Mr. Matthews' article—as it led which is presumably the passion of the McCarthy subcommittee, proceeded off the McCarthy subcommittee. Indeed, there are in the committee. This name is that of



Senator's sagacious anti-McCarthy Democratic who would not have approved the decision and will not privately do so now.

Reassessments Focusing
This is true among anti-McCarthyists who might be described as anti-McCarthy simply because Mr. McCarthy is a powerful right-wing Republican and of other Democrats who are simply anti-McCarthy, period.

In the one group, the notion is that Democratic fortunes—and in a collateral way McCarthy's misfortunes—would be promoted by taking all pains to avoid the appearance of a purely partisan Democratic attack. The notion here is that the anti-McCarthy might better be left, at the moment, to what these Senators consider to be the inherent resentments that are coming into focus—or, at least, what they reckon will be the general indignation of Protestant clerics and active and leading Protestant laymen.

In the second group, the notion is that anti-McCarthyism, the anxiety is less for the Democratic party as such and more simply for bringing Mr. McCarthy to earth. Here, it is felt—as it is also felt to some extent in group No. 1—that at this stage to identify Democrats and especially a few liberal Democrats, with a crusade against Senator McCarthy might be simply to forearm him in the sense that X-numbers of Americans would react violently against any design bearing the label "Democrat" just as X-numbers of Americans would react violently against any design bearing the label "Republican."

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...quite as strong in pro-McCarthy or slightly pro-McCarthy Senators as it is in pro-Eisenhower Senators.

The Democrats in the Senate though nearly all anti-McCarthy in varying degrees, nevertheless are not themselves inevitably equipped to cut him down there, but for certain possible arrangements.

Question of Collaboration
These possible arrangements simply come down to this. If a large Republican Senate group should get out, with or without President Eisenhower's open collaboration, to break Mr. McCarthy they could infallibly depend upon the great Democratic support always provided that the Democratic right-wing was willing, or did not seriously object.

Senator McCarthy has had rough times before this and profoundly resented as he is, he has come out on top.

Without discussing the merits of his string of charges, it has been notable as his whole campaign that since the going became rough on one particular he has set off in full fury in yet another direction. This situation, to date, is unchanged.

When, on Thursday, the Democrats were pressing him very closely by Mr. Matthews—so closely that Mr. McCarthy observed that he himself did not care for the generalized Matthews statement that the Protestant clergy were in the forefront of the Communist conspiracy—he put in a new and mainly personal challenge to the White House.

Subpoena for Dulles
He announced in substance that he intended to subpoena Allen W. Dulles, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, the most secret arm of the Government, to discover whether Mr. Dulles had in fact directed his C. I. A. subordinate personnel to refuse to testify before Congressional committees.

This demand, which is not yet answered into action, but very close to the heart of the Administration, for a variety of reasons. In the first place, the C. I. A. is in a real sense the President's own, most trusted agency for espionage.

In the second place, Allen W. Dulles is the brother of the present member of President Eisenhower's Cabinet, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. In the third place, Mr. McCarthy was proposing to go into an area so hush-hush that no Congressman ever before had dared more than gingerly skirt it.

The assumption in Washington was that the President could not permit this entirely by the intensely surreptitious character of the C. I. A. was to be maintained.

Protest From Byrd
This time, Mr. Byrd said of Mr. Matthews—who was Senator McCarthy's long defended choice—that he "should give names and facts to sustain his charge [against the Protestant clergy] or stand convicted as a cheap demagogue, willing to blacken the character of his fellow Americans for his own notoriety and personal gain."

This for Senator Byrd, was a very strong talk, indeed. And it meant to many observers here that if Mr. Byrd should go forward with this attitude, with all the subtle power that he has in the Senate, the little cloud presently over Mr. McCarthy's head most likely would darken and widen until the storm might break upon him.

All this is based upon the belief held by many disinterested observers that even if President Eisenhower should now elect to go all-out against Senator McCarthy it might not necessarily be a decisive intervention.

Secrets Will Out
How this melodramatic event relates to other developments in the Soviet orbit since Stalin's death and what its ultimate significance will be in terms both of Soviet strength and Soviet intentions cannot possibly yet be said. But the judgment is too large to be obscured by the Muscovite passion for secrecy.

Soon hints will be emerging concerning the future. If Beria's trial is followed by a wholesale purge of all his friends and supporters, then it is entirely possible that the U. S. S. R. may be deeply weakened for a considerable period to come as terror and counter-terror undermine the state.

If, on the other hand, there is no such purge but a continued emphasis on anonymous committee rule rather than dominant individualities, upon easier treatment of the population and upon catering to popular desires by producing more consumer goods and fewer tanks, a new era in Soviet history may gradually develop.

Malenkov's Opportunity
In either case, to the world at large this is an uneasy period. Should an open struggle for power commence within the U. S. S. R. the danger would always remain that some aspirant, desperate in his ambitions, might provoke war, even as external frightened nations can be even more dangerous than a confident one.

Many hope Malenkov will adhere to what appears to have been a policy of détente; that he, serving as board chairman of the Communist machine rather than dictator, will blame Beria for past excesses and misdeeds and give point to such a view by working for both internal and external tranquility.

It is now considered probable that the fantastic events taking place right in the heart of the Soviet system are directly related to the fissures evident for some weeks along its periphery—in Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary.

The oppressed workers in satellite Europe had the audacity to stirle against the enslaving apparatus. Although at first their victory appeared pyrrhic, it is now turning into a very real triumph despite its cost in terms of personal suffering. Beria, the symbol of slave labor, is gone. Was Beria's failure to foresee the German troubles—or his inability to quell them—responsible for his downfall?

At the time the Berlin troubles were occurring, Matyas Rakosi, boss of Communist Hungary, was in Moscow planning that revision of the world today.

Kennan's Prediction
In speculating on all these still dimly discernible possibilities, it might be well to remember that an astute American diplomat, George Kennan, foresaw the chance that developments such as those of the last few weeks might, indeed, follow swiftly upon Stalin's demise. It was Kennan who thought it likely that, if the free world held together and merely contained the Soviet Empire, it might some day come apart as the maggots of discord and discontent ate away its heart. Whether there are, indeed, such maggots and whether Malenkov proposes to do anything to curtail the most important international problem of the world today.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH YOU ANYHOW?



IS SOMEONE WRITING A DECLARATION?



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MCCARTHY AND C.I.A. PLAN INQUIRY DEAL

Agree on Questioning Officials Without Security Leaks—2 Authors Balk Queer

WASHINGTON, July 14—Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, agreed today to a formula under which the Congressional panel might call and question personnel of the top-secret organization, but under conditions that would not imperil its security mission.

This was announced after a conference at the Capitol that had attempted to subpoena William Pittney Bundy, a deputy of Mr. Dulles. Mr. Bundy is a son-in-law of Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, a principal target of the Wisconsin Republican, Mr. Dulles is a brother of John Foster Dulles, the present Secretary.

Mr. McCarthy has been trying to get Mr. Bundy before his subcommittee for questioning about his alleged affiliation in the past with so-called Communist-front organizations and a \$400 contribution he reportedly made to the legal defense fund of Alger Hiss, former State Department official, is serving a prison sentence for perjury about his connection with a Communist espionage ring.

Mr. McCarthy announced that his subcommittee would relay to the intelligence agency "all information which it has in regard to Mr. Bundy and immediately thereafter the agency will re-evaluate Mr. Bundy's security status."

In another development, Senator McCarthy resumed his inquiry into the Government's overseas libraries. Two writers, Harvey O'Connor of Little Compton, R. I., and Leo Huberman of New York, declined to testify about their political beliefs. They did so, however, under the First Amendment to the Constitution rather than under the Fifth Amendment, which many previous witnesses have invoked.

The First Amendment says in part that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." The Fifth Amendment protects a person from testifying if his answers might incriminate him in a criminal proceeding.

Points of Conflict Enlived
It appeared, meanwhile, that the agreement reached today between Messrs. McCarthy and Dulles was necessarily very general and posed questions that might result in controversy between the C. I. A. and the subcommittee.

For effective counter-espionage and breaking up potentially hostile groups in many parts of the world, for example, the agency might have to use persons who could not pass a McCarthy subcommittee test. Some high officials here con-



Associated Press Wirephoto
CHALLENGES AUTHORITY OF INQUIRY: Harvey O'Connor, a writer, listening to questions at a Senate investigations subcommittee hearing in Washington yesterday. He challenged authority of group to inquire, as he put it, into his political beliefs. Senator McCarthy, chairman, said he would call group into session to consider citing Mr. O'Connor for contempt.

work of the agency, particularly as that agency is concerned with intelligence outside the United States.

"It was agreed," Mr. McCarthy said, "that representatives of our subcommittee staff would confer with representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency with a view to working out a formula whereby the subcommittee could carry out its proper investigative functions in protecting the security of the United States without impairing in any way the security of the intelligence agency."

Earlier today, the Senator said that he had had a talk with Mr. Dulles last night. It apparently laid the groundwork for today's meeting.

3 Democrats Still Absent

Meanwhile, as the McCarthy subcommittee carried on its investigations into books in Federal libraries abroad, the three Democratic members of the group who had resigned last Friday were still absent. They are Senators John J. McClellan of Arkansas, Stuart Symington of Missouri and Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

Mr. Senators Mundt and Dirksen were present with the chairman, Senator Potter was tied up in a closed session of another subcommittee of which he is chairman. The chairman said that "the floor is open" to the return of the Democrats, who stepped out after the Republicans had voted him absolute authority in employing or dismissing staff men.

Senator McCarthy said he would ask the subcommittee to cite Mr. O'Connor for contempt of Congress. He decided not to make the same request in relation to Mr. Huberman, who did answer a vital question. The witness said he was not and never had been a member of the Communist party, but was a "Marxist and a Socialist."

The subcommittee ruled previously that prepared statements that reluctant witnesses wanted to get into the record—all of them condemning the subcommittee and its methods of investigation—would not be allowed unless they answered questions concerning present or past Communist connections.

Mr. Huberman, in denying that he ever had been a Communist, got his statement in the record. In it he said that, under the First Amendment he was privileged to discuss his political thinking and his writings, only with those he chose, and he did not want to discuss them with the McCarthy group.

He called the committee and its chairman "the chief book burners." He recalled that President Eisenhower had denounced book burners.

Senator Mundt held, however, that Mr. Huberman's explanation of his Marxist and Socialist beliefs, as expressed in his books, had violated the concept of the overseas library law, of which Mr. Mundt was co-author, and he said that these beliefs were no instruments for effectively combating Communism.

BISHOP BIDS CHURCH OUST ITS SUBVERSIVES

The Right Rev. James P. De Wolfe, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Long Island, called upon church officials yesterday to clean their own houses of subversive clergymen.

Bishop De Wolfe, who returned yesterday from a five-week trip to England and France, aboard the Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth, did not outline any method that might be used to accomplish that purpose. He said, however, that he felt there were subversive forces in the church and in education, but he asserted that 97 per cent of the clergymen with whom he came in contact in his diocese were loyal.

He made this comment in connection with a magazine article written by J. B. Matthews, former executive staff director of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, who had charged that Protestant clergymen composed the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in this country.

The clergy should not constitute a special class immune to Congressional investigations, said Bishop De Wolfe. In the event of Communist control, everything the churches stand for would be lost. He added, since the Communist way and the Christian way could not stand together.

Queen Approves Rhodesian Plan

LONDON, July 14 (Reuters)—The House of Lords gave the bill its final approval, without a vote, earlier in the day.

MCCARTHY GROUP ASSAILED

Editor Calls It 'More Open to Criticism' Than Others

HAMILTON, N. Y., July 14—The Senate investigating subcommittee headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy is "much more open to criticism" than the committees headed by Representative Harold H. Velde or Senator William E. Jenner, the Rev. Robert C. Hartnett, editor in chief of the Roman Catholic weekly American, said here today. The Jesuit editor spoke at a four-day session of a six-day conference on American foreign policy at Colgate University.

Father Hartnett referred to a statement by Senator McCarthy regarding Theodore Nathan, acting director of the public affairs division of the United States High Commission's office in Germany. The Senator had been quoted as saying that "we put him on public exhibition, we picked him up by the scruff of the neck and brought him over and questioned him."

"No Senator exercising authority delegated to him by the American people," Father Hartnett said, "has any business talking about an appointee of the Executive Branch, or any person convicted of no crime, as if he were some lower species of animal."

Floating Veterans' Home Burns

BELLEVILLE, N. J., July 14 (AP)—A 204-foot Navy landing ship, acquired by a veterans' organization for use as a floating home for the Passaic River, burned for more than four hours today. The foot of Terry Street and the front that Main Street was closed to all traffic in that section near the fire.



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\$19700

Jamaica

New Red Protest Says a Shell Landed in Truce Parley Zone

By LINDESKAY PARROTT
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

TOKYO, Tuesday, July 14—The Communists charged the United Nations Command today with violating the neutrality of the demilitarized zone at Panmunjom, asserting that an artillery shell landed Sunday night inside the area where the truce delegations meet.

KOREA PACT DELAY IS SEEN IN SENATE

Knowland Says Ratification May Wait Till January—July Closing Still Likely

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, July 13—The Senate does not expect to be called on this year to ratify a mutual security pact with South Korea, and thus assumes that the scheduled adjournment of Congress at the end of this month will not be disturbed.

This was disclosed today by Senator William F. Knowland of California, the acting Republican leader of the Senate, after a meeting of the Senate Republican Policy Committee.

Mr. Knowland, who has been one of the strongest Congressional opponents of Dr. Syngman Rhee, the South Korean President, observed that the pact was "falsified" and that Dr. Rhee understood the situation here and was "highly unlikely to expect ratification at this session of Congress."

It was conceivable, Senator Knowland said, that the President might call back the Senate alone in late December to deal with the question of ratification, but he regarded that as a most improbable step. By the Constitution, treaties must have the assent, by two-thirds majority, of the Senate; the House of Representatives is not involved.

Senate Cautious on Treaty

Other Senators said in private that even when the issue did arise—presumably in January, with the return of Congress—any treaty with South Korea would be examined carefully. Powerful members have let the Administration and, indirectly, South Korea, too, understand that they never would consent to anything in the way of an automatic military guarantee.

In this connection, Senator Knowland made known that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee expected a "full report" before this week is out from Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State on his negotiations with Dr. Rhee. Mr. Robertson is returning here after serving as the head of a special mission to Korea that got from President Rhee an undertaking to the effect that he would withdraw his heretofore bitter opposition to the Korean truce terms arranged between the United Nations and the Communists.

It has been made clear in several Senate quarters that Mr. Robertson would be closely interrogated about precisely what had been promised to Dr. Rhee. This subject probably will arise tomorrow in a regular weekly meeting between President Eisenhower and the Republican leaders of the Senate.

BRITON SAYS WEST SCANS BIG 4 TALK

Implies Fall Parley Is Studied After Three Ministers Draft Record on Talks in U. S.

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, July 13—A high British source indicated today that the Western Big Three Foreign Ministers were thinking about a conference with the new Soviet leader in the autumn to explore at least the possibilities of reducing world tension.

The Briton made his statement at a news conference held between morning and afternoon sessions of the three ministers—John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State; the Marquess of Salisbury, acting British Foreign Secretary; and Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister. The three ministers were said to have reached tentative agreement on a wide range of subjects.

Draft papers approved by the three ministers were referred for approval to their governments in London, Paris and Washington, with a final session set for tomorrow afternoon before a communiqué on this conference is issued. In his comments the British spokesman made it clear, however, that the Western powers should not make abandonment of the European Defense Community one of the terms of any accord with the Soviet Union on the unification of Germany.

The Governments of Britain, France and the United States, should reaffirm clearly their continued support of the creation and maintenance of the defense community, including West Germany.

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

Continued on Page 3, Column 2

Watchful-Waiting Period

There was no immediate violence and the forces of the two Governments settled down to watchful waiting. Reaction was quick in Cairo. President Mohammed Naguib discussed the situation for two and a half hours with his Cabinet at an emergency meeting. He met next with members of Egypt's Army Revolutionary Council and was believed to have discussed Egypt's next move. Members of both groups were tight-lipped after the meetings.

President Naguib interrupted his Cabinet meeting for a fifteen-minute conference with United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery. Mr. Caffery said he had talked earlier with Robert Hankey, Britain's Chargé d'Affaires in Cairo. Asked whether he would try to use his good offices to calm matters, Mr. Caffery said he was ready to try. Well-informed circles said the Egyptian Government might undertake something in political or diplomatic fields. These circles did not expect a resort to violence.

Would Not 'Stand Still'

They based their forecast on the following points:

1. Maj. Salah Salem, Minister of National Guidance and one of President Naguib's top advisers, said Egypt would not "stand still" in the face of British provocations in the Canal Zone.
2. Major Salem repeatedly stated that if the British move was aimed at precipitating Egyptian action in the Canal Zone it was bound to fail. He said Egypt's preparations toward the liberation struggle were going on and action would take place at the time of the deadline set by Egypt and not before. There was no hint of the time of the deadline.
3. The Minister and other officials in Cairo said it was possible the British had stirred up the whole incident, which Cairo considers grossly exaggerated.

Continued on Page 18, Column 1



The New York Times (top) and Brooklyn Transit Authority (bottom) officials, including Mayor, are seen today at the transit agency's headquarters, 370 Broadway, as they discuss the transit fare increase from 10 to 15 cents effective July 25. Below are two sides of the token to be used in city's subways tomorrow.

MONRONEY BERATES LIBERALS COMPLETE M'CARTHY IN SENATE TICKET FOR HALLEY

Challenges Chamber to Take Responsibility for Inquiries—Fears Loss of Secrets

By C. F. TRUNKELL
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, July 13—In a blunt speech that appeared to take his colleagues by surprise, Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, Democrat of Oklahoma, challenged the Senate today to assume full responsibility for the acts of its investigating panels. He centered his fire on the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, headed by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

The Wisconsin Republican, Mr. Monroney asserted, has set out to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency, a top-secret defense organization that operates under the National Security Council, whose chairman is the President of the United States.

Secrets of the intelligence agency, he said, are withheld from Cabinet members and are not even requested by Congressional Appropriations Committees as they review its budgetary requests.

Far-Reaching Inquiry Hinted

The agency's operations, he went on, are protected from public disclosure by law and by Congressional practice. Yet, he charged, Mr. McCarthy has demanded the appearance before his subcommittee—now reduced to four Republicans by the resignation last week of all three of the Democrats—of three top officials of the C. I. A.

Such an investigation could lead to disclosures of high Government information sought by the Kremlin, Mr. Monroney said.

He referred to efforts by Mr. McCarthy to question William P. Bundy, deputy to Allen W. Dulles, director of the intelligence agency. Mr. Dulles is a brother of the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. Mr. Bundy is the son-in-law of Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, who has been a chief target in numerous McCarthy inquiries.

Senator McCarthy has shown particular interest in a \$400 contribution that Mr. Bundy was said to have made to the legal defense fund for Alger Hiss, the former State Department official now serving a prison sentence for perjury about his connections with a

Continued on Page 16, Column 4

operation of the municipal subway, elevated and surface lines. For the present, however, the fare on eight privately owned bus lines in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens will remain at 10 cents, while the Fifth Avenue bus fare will continue at 12 cents. Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey, authority chairman, conceded that the 15-cent charge for each ride by the 3,600,000 passengers who use the city system daily possibly would result in a surplus of \$9,000,000 after all operating costs were paid for the fiscal year. He added, however, that an increase to 14 cents from the present, 10-cent rate would have left the authority short of its needs.

How Fare Will Be Collected

Fares will be collected on the subway and elevated lines through the sale of tokens to be used in turnstiles. Tokens will go on sale about a week before the higher fare becomes effective at rapid transit change booths. Fares on the publicly owned bus, trolley and trackless trolley lines will be collected in cash to be deposited as at present in fare-collection boxes on each vehicle.

Present transfer privileges will be continued through the transit system, as will the special rates for school children, except that high school students will be required to pay 15 cents for a round trip to and from school instead of the present 10 cents.

In announcing the higher fare after a three-hour meeting of the authority at its headquarters, 370 Broadway, Mayor John F. Lindsay's General Casey disclosed that the transit agency planned to spend \$70,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year of capital funds for improvements to the transit system if it could win the approval of the Board of Estimate. Such investments have averaged \$44,000,000 a year in the last five years.

City Officials Critical

Difficulties with the Board of Estimate, the top city governing agency, appeared likely. The announcement of the five-cent increase in the fare touched off a barrage of critical statements by most of the board members who denounced the authority for its action. All capital expenditures by the authority exceeding \$5,000,000 a year must first be approved by the board.

Mayor Impeller deplored the authority's higher fare decision as "hasty action without the benefit of mature consideration." He said he was sure that if economics had been considered, the fare would have been set at 12 cents.

Continued on Page 14, Column 4

Navy Ship Finds Bodies and Debris From DC-6 That Crashed in Pacific

HONOLULU, July 13—A Navy transport today was picking up eight children under 10, and a bodies from the waters east of Wake Island where a huge airliner plunged into the Pacific Saturday night with fifty-eight aboard.

The transport Barrett redoubled that she had recovered seven bodies including two children. "Have life raft and more bodies 500 yards ahead of ship," the Barrett said. "Bodies are attacking the bodies," the Barrett reported, making it difficult to estimate how many victims were near by. Three of the bodies were badly burned and two were mangled, indicating the Transocean Air Lines DC-6B had crashed with terrific impact and burned or exploded.

There is little hope for any survivors in view of the conditions of bodies found," a doctor aboard the Barrett said. One of the victims had died from flash burns and multiple fractures.

The four-engined airplane

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

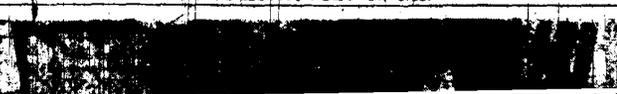


TENSION MOUNTS IN EGYPT: A British soldier, with rifle, examining bus passengers in the Suez Canal Zone yesterday after British troops ordered search of all vehicles and buses following Egypt's rejection of ultimatum to remove a standing British army before 9 A. M. The latest developments Government denied it knew anything about disappearance of British soldiers.

7/14/53, P1

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MONRONEY BERATES M'CARTHY ON FLOOR

Continued From Page 1

Communist espionage ring in Washington. There were indications today, however, that Mr. McCarthy's subcommittee inquiry would reach far beyond this issue and touch possibly on the secret operations of the intelligence agency.

The subcommittee, meanwhile, was down to four Republican members, no Democrats. At a hurriedly called closed hearing this morning, the chairman found himself the only member present. The Democrats, saying that they had quit once and for all, made no attempt to be there. The three other Republicans said they had previous commitments with other committees.

Other developments came quickly: "Senator Hart, a leading Republican of South Dakota, who ranks next to Mr. McCarthy on the investigation panel, made an overture to the resigned Democrats to return to the fold. It got a cold reception. The Democrats apparently were still quite angry over the vote by the subcommittee's Republicans last Friday that would have let McCarthy full power to employ and dismiss members of the subcommittee staff. The issue had been joined by a syndicated article written by J. B. Matthews, the executive staff director, in which he charged that the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the country today was composed of Protestant clergymen.

Democrats Not Satisfied
The Democrats were not satisfied by the acceptance of Mr. Matthews' resignation by Senator McCarthy.

It appeared today that the Democratic Senators—John L. McClellan of Arkansas, Stuart Symington of Missouri, and Henry M. Jackson of Washington—wanted further housecleaning within the subcommittee's staff of twenty-five members. No names were mentioned, but hints were thrown out that one target was Roy M. Cohn, the subcommittee's chief counsel.

Senator Monroney seemed to point up these hints in his speech by denouncing what he called the "Keystone cop" tactics of Mr. Cohn and G. David Schaps, the subcommittee's consultant, as they toured Europe as a team of investigators during the early summer.

Senator McClellan said that he had tried last Friday to postpone action on the powers of the chairman until early this week, in hope that the Matthews resignation and other matters would be composed without fanfare. He indicated that one of the "other matters" concerned the dismissal of at least one other staff member.

Since no such resolutions were allowed and his motion to delay action was defeated, Mr. McClellan said, his resignation "was and is final." He added: "I will initiate no new chapters to this episode."

The two junior members of the Democratic minority were expected to follow his decision. "I took this position after Senator Matthews suggested that he 'might conceivably' turn a 4-3 Democratic majority into a majority by supporting a vote on the unnamed staff member who was displeasing to the Democrats.

After a meeting of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, Senator William F. Knowland of California, the acting floor leader and policy chief, said the McCarthy committee had not been mentioned. His answers to questions indicated that the policy group wanted no hand in the situation.

Put It Up to McCarthy
In effect, he put the whole matter into the lap of Senator McCarthy for settlement by the Senate Committee on Government Operations, the present body of the investigating group. Senator McCarthy is chairman of both the full committee and the subcommittee.

Senator McCarthy called an executive session of the subcommittee for 10 A. M. tomorrow. It was certain that the resigned Democrats would not be there. Two of the remaining three Republicans—Everett E. Dirksen of Illinois and Charles E. Potter of Michigan—indicated that other and urgent committee business might make their attendance impossible.



ASSAILS M'CARTHY: Senator A. S. Mike Monroney, Oklahoma Democrat, who warned yesterday that secret information could be available to Russia if Senator Joseph R. McCarthy employs his usual methods to investigate the Central Intelligence Agency.

insistence on the right of his investigating subcommittee to investigate officials and employees of the Central Intelligence Agency. "This puts the Senate up to a choice of giving the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin carte blanche authority to fully explore, via any type of hearings which he may so determine—televised or otherwise—the innermost secrets of this highly confidential and secret arm of national security. Such an investigation would be done under the authority and the name of the United States Senate."

[The United Press reported that Senator McCarthy had not been on the floor when Senator Monroney delivered his speech, but commented later that he did not think he would "even take time to read it."] "As I view this new demand to have a McCarthy investigation of his sensitive agency for all the world to see," Senator Monroney said, "I believe that it would disclose to our enemies information and data that even the Kremlin's best spy apparatus could not get for them."

"I question the oft-stated claim that only the Senator from Wisconsin stands between us and complete internal subversion. I doubt that he has a monopoly within the Government of despising, exposing and prosecuting Communists and their fellow travelers."

"I doubt that Messrs. Cohn and Schine, J. B. Matthews, or even the distinguished junior Senator from Wisconsin measure up in ability to the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Circus Is Deplored
Senator Monroney also accused the McCarthy subcommittee of "circus-baiting."

"While the Communist agents and their friends are not hunted by the F. B. I. in headlines or in televised hearings," he said, "I am inclined to believe that they are doing a far better job than those whose publicity makes a circus of the chase."

"On top of that, evidence gathered by the F. B. I. has resulted in convictions of Communist leaders, agents and spies, instead of charges from the committee rooms and the Senate floor."

Reviewing previous McCarthy inquiries, Senator Monroney stated: "It would seem to me that the lessons of the past—namely the shambles made of the career service of the State Department by the attacks against that department at a time when it must be relied upon to be one of the principal agents in our efforts in the 'cold war'—have done more harm than good."

"It would seem that the attacks upon the Voice of America program made what should have been a strong voice for freedom at the time of Stalin's death a stammer that seemed ineffective. Meanwhile, it was denied at the White House that the telegram last Thursday from church leaders had been part of a plan initiated by the Administration. The telegram prompted the President to reply that he, too, considered Mr. Matthews' attitude 'deplorable.' James C. Hagerly, the President's press secretary, said that it had been known that the wire was being sent. An immediate response was given, he added, but he declared the incident had not been planned to be one of the President's replies was construed widely here as the first direct shot he had taken at Senator McCarthy and his investigating group."

NORTH AFRICA BID PUSHED

15 U. N. Members Ask Fall Hearing of Case Against French

Special to The New York Times
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., July 14—Fifteen Asian and African members of the United Nations asked formally today that their charges of French misuse in North Africa be placed on the agenda of the fall meeting of the General Assembly.

In a letter to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, the members of the Asian-African bloc asked for separate debates on the situation in Tunisia and Morocco. The North African cases already have been debated in the General Assembly but the bloc has complained that the French have made no real attempt to grant more self-rule in the protectorates.

The French have fought United Nations hearings in North Africa contending that the situation there was strictly a matter of French domestic affairs and did not fall within the jurisdiction of the United Nations. But it was believed here that there would be little voting opposition to putting the cases of Tunisia and Morocco on the agenda when the next session opened on Sept. 15.

DULLES HAILED ON BOOKS

Freedom House Sees New Policy Restoring U. S. Prestige

Freedom House commended Secretary John Foster Dulles yesterday for the State Department's new policy toward books in its overseas libraries.

In a letter to Mr. Dulles, the organization declared that the new policy "should go a long way toward restoring our loss of prestige in the world caused by some of the confusion in recent weeks."

The "significant achievement of the new policy is that it makes an important distinction between conspiracy and honest controversy," the letter said. It added that "there has been too much of a disposition in recent months, in and out of Government, to confuse the two."

"Far from being 'soft' on Communism," the letter noted, the new policy "permits only those books by Communists which are useful in advancing the American cause in the world."

MUSICIAN IS CLEARED

West German Official Says Solti Never Joined Red Group

MUNICH, Germany, July 13 (AP)—Georg Solti, a German conductor, refused a United States visa because of alleged membership in a Communist organization, received a clear bill of health from the West German Government today.

Wilmann Hoegner, Bavarian Interior Minister, said he would give Herr Solti a certificate testifying he never was a member of the German-Soviet Society. Herr Hoegner said Herr Solti's name appeared on the group's letterhead but that investigation showed "his name was added only because they hoped to get him as a member."

Herr Solti said he had been forced to cancel a trip to conduct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at a festival opening tomorrow.

He had maintained that the membership list "was forged." United States Consulate General said "we hope everything will be straightened up soon and he'll be able to keep his other United States engagements. Herr Solti has an engagement to appear in San Francisco in September."

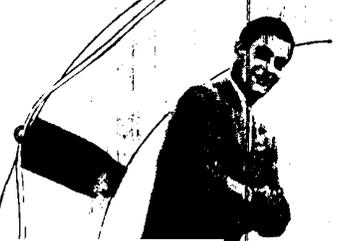
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p9

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1953.

C. I. A. PLAYS VITAL ROLE IN NATIONAL SECURITY

Congress Has Hitherto Left Agency Free to Carry on Its Top-Secret Work

By ANTHONY LEVIERO
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Sen. Joseph McCarthy's recent threat to subpoena officials of the Central Intelligence Agency has focused widespread attention on the agency's work and its top-secret work.

Secret intelligence can thrive only in the shadows, and yet its accountability is one of the strongest forces that Congress can exert in the governmental system of checks and balances.

The C. I. A. has been granted by law a degree of immunity from accountability for funds, personnel and activities probably never exceeded by any other Federal agency in American history. In an age of crisis, with its potential for unlimited warfare, a nation has realized the importance of having such an agency and of legalizing its exemption from normal surveillance by Congress and the General Accounting Office.

The public has been told little about how the country has spent for the atomic program but has never been given an inkling of how much C. I. A. is spending in the twilight realm to safeguard us during the "cold war." Its funds are hidden away among the appropriations of other departments, but a reported estimate for "cold war" activities covering all agencies engaged in them is \$800,000,000.

British Example

Great Britain has demonstrated through several centuries that a democracy can have an intelligence organization that serves as an effective instrument of national policy, keeps out of the limelight and is not allowed to impinge on domestic affairs and civil liberties.

In the United States the Federal Bureau of Investigation has maintained such a high record of integrity that Congress readily grants with little modification the requests for funds and personnel made by its director, J. Edgar Hoover. Certainly the F. B. I. has never been made a political football.

The C. I. A. is a new and strange baby, however, and consequently

the first line of defense in the atomic age.

The C. I. A. distills data produced by itself and by the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and other Government departments and produces as its supreme product "National Intelligence Estimates" on which critical national policies and objectives are based by the National Security Council.

The C. I. A. was credited by the Eberstadt committee of the Hoover commission with having helped to detect a grave error in an intelligence estimate made by an unidentified departmental intelligence unit. The estimate, it had been revealed, might have precipitated total mobilization and perhaps even war. That was in the spring of 1948, and the incident was associated with Soviet troop movements in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Questions in Congress

But Congress has been in a questioning mood several times. Why was there no advance warning of the North Korean aggression? That was no surprise, answered C. I. A., but the policy makers disregarded its estimate of the situation. That was an echo of Pearl Harbor. Was there any warning of the uprising in Bogota in April, 1948, while the then Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, was attending the inter-American conference there? Yes, replied the C. I. A. General Marshall had brushed the warning aside, refusing to be intimidated, but a State Department functionary in Bogota had refused to transmit one specific warning of the plot to damage United States prestige.

In the midst of the bitterly fought Presidential campaign last fall General Walter Bedell Smith, then director of the C. I. A., said in a court hearing that Communists might have penetrated his as well as virtually every other security agency.

Only by strenuous efforts was he able to prevent this from becoming a political issue. More recently, however, he has said that the C. I. A. was as good as any intelligence service in the world except possibly Russia's.

Last fall also, the C. I. A. was involved in a compromising situation. The law specifies that it "shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement power or internal security functions"—these being reserved to the F. B. I. But two C. I. A. agents, Miller Holland and Wayne Richardson, reported information from Harry A. Jarvinen, a Seattle travel agent, that Prof. Owen Lattimore, a leading target of Senator McCarthy and now under indictment for alleged perjury, was planning to go to Russia.

Repeated Inquiry

The information was passed to the F. B. I., which investigated and found no evidence of this. The C. I. A. reported back that it had obtained additional information verifying its original report. The F. B. I. requested an interview with the C. I. A. informant and Jarvinen told the F. B. I. what he had told the C. I. A. agents. The F. B. I. investigated further and still found no evidence that Professor Lattimore planned to go abroad. Nevertheless the State Department announced it had put a stop order on his departure on the basis of the C. I. A. information.

Jarvinen was indicted on two counts of giving false information to Federal agencies. Holland and Richardson refused to testify on their own security grounds, but an F. B. I. agent took the stand. The jury acquitted Jarvinen. The court held the C. I. A. agents in contempt of court for refusing to testify and sentenced them to fifteen days in prison. But while their appeal was pending President Truman pardoned them.

By his pardon President Truman largely on the basis of its worth and integrity.

FORMER C.I.A. CHIEF



Associated Press
Walter Bedell Smith.

has been involved occasionally in controversies. Dating it from the creation of its forerunner, the Office of Strategic Services, it is a little more than ten years old, it came into being in its present form and name with the passage of the National Security Act in July, 1947.

Does the C. I. A. deserve the trust and confidence of Congress and the people? On the face of it the rather scanty evidence of its achievements, qualified observers on the whole agree that it does. Whether it will continue to remain immune from scrutiny, notwithstanding, is an issue that will be decided now or in the future by the President and Congress.

Agency's Functions

What is intelligence and why is it so vital to show it in secrecy is the modern phrase, intelligence is an art.

PRINCIPALS IN MCCARTHY-C. I. A. CASE



William F. Bandy.



Allen W. Dulles.

EQUAL RIGHTS FIGHT IS ON

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The equal rights amendment, controversially pending in Congress for more than thirty years, was voted by the Senate this week in a way that resolved none of the feminine controversy that surrounds it.

The amendment, as urged for thirty years by the National Woman's party and more recently by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and many other groups, states: "Equality under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex."

The amendment attached to this by the Senate—on the motion of Carl Hayden, Arizona Democrat, with the backing of the National League of Women Voters, the National Consumers League, the National Council of Jewish Women, other women's groups and union labor—adds: "The provisions of this article shall not be construed to impair any rights, benefits or exemptions now or hereafter con-

ferred by law upon persons of the female sex."

The two faces of this Janus-like piece of legislation make up the center of the long controversy. Those who favor the equal rights amendment want women's protective laws abolished as discriminatory—as, for instance, a night work law under which the waitress must yield the high-tipping night clubs to the waiter. Those who oppose the amendment have as their chief argument the saving of the protective code for women which includes provisions for minimum wages and hours, and rest periods, and bars against women in certain hazardous industries.

Among other arguments are: Pro: Without the amendment women are not considered "persons" in the legal construction of the Constitution; all their legal gains except voting could be taken away by changing state laws.

Con: The amendment would create a great confusion in state laws that would have to be resolved by the courts with endless litigation.

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A TEACUP OF GAS

that's all it takes to prove
this compact new kind of car...

RUNS CIRCLES AROUND ANY OTHER LOW PRICED CAR

Come in, you may win

FREE A HUDSON JET

After you take the "Teacup Test," fill out official entry blank and finish statement. "The advantages of this new kind of car, the compact Hudson Jet, are . . . in 25 words or less. Best statement in opinion of judges wins a new Hudson Jet. Contest closes August 1, 1953. Get full details from your Hudson dealer.

1 PERFORMANCE! On any nearby road, hill or highway you select, the Hudson Jet will outperform and out-demonstrate any other make of car in the lowest price field.

2 ECONOMY! As you drive, we'll draw a teacup of gas into the precision gasoline meter! And right before your eyes, you'll see proof of the Hudson Jet's matchless economy.

A SCIENTIFIC, DRAMATIC TEST

The "Teacup Test" enables you to compare the performance and economy of the Hudson Jet with all other low-priced cars. Scientific measuring equipment shows you



Because it's wonderfully compact, it's a delight to handle, drive and park in today's traffic... and there's ample room for six!

The Hudson Jet has both the pace and the best economy in its field. Want proof? Come in for a "cup Test." Put a Hudson Jet Give it a real workout. You'll feel performance the like never known before. And scientific gasoline meter, the able gas economy of this new the "Teacup Test" today. Hudson Jet FREE!

HUDSON JET

nt and activities p
 exceeded by any
 agency in American
 history. The estimate
 of this, with its potential
 for unlimited warfare, the nation
 has realized the importance of
 having such an agency and of le-
 galizing its exemption from nor-
 mal surveillance by Congress and
 the General Accounting Office.

The public has been told a
 little about the complex pro-
 gram for the atomic program but
 has never been given an inkling
 of how much C. I. A. is spending
 in the twilight realm to safeguard
 its during the "cold war" and its funds
 are hidden away among the appro-
 priations of other departments
 but a reported estimate for "cold
 war" activities covering all agen-
 cies engaged in them is \$300,
 000,000.

British Example

Great Britain has demonstrated
 through several centuries that a
 democracy can have an intelli-
 gence organization that serves as
 an effective instrument of national
 policy, keeps out of the limelight
 and is not allowed to impinge on
 domestic affairs and civil liberties.

In the United States the Federal
 Bureau of Investigation has main-
 tained such a high record of in-
 tegrity that Congress readily
 grants with little modification the
 requests for funds and personnel
 made by its director, J. Edgar
 Hoover. Certainly the F. B. I. has
 never been made a political tool.

The C. I. A. is a new and strange
 baby, however, and consequently

unit. The estimate, if it was pre-
 valid, might have precipitated to-
 tal mobilization and perhaps even
 war. That was in the spring of
 1918, and the incident was associ-
 ated with Soviet troop movements
 in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

Questions in Congress

Mid-Congress has been in a ques-
 tioning mood several times. Why
 was there no advance warning of
 the North Korean aggression? That
 was no surprise, answered C. I. A.,
 but the policy makers disregarded
 its estimate of the situation. That
 was an echo of Pearl Harbor. Was
 there any warning of the uprising
 in Bogota in April, 1948, while the
 Secretary of State, George C.
 Marshall, was attending the inter-
 American conference there? Yes,
 replied the C. I. A. General Mar-
 shall had brushed the warning
 aside, refusing to be intimidated,
 but a State Department function-
 ary in Bogota had refused to trans-
 mit the specific warning of the
 plot to damage United States pres-
 tige.

In the midst of the bitterly
 fought Presidential campaign last
 fall General Walter Bedell Smith,
 then director of the C. I. A., said
 in a court hearing that, Congres-
 sive thought he was protecting his as
 well as virtually every other sec-
 urity agency.

Only by strenuous efforts was he
 able to prevent this from becoming
 a political issue. More recently,
 however, he has said that the C. I. A.
 is as good as an intelligence
 service in the world except possi-
 bly Russia's.

Last fall also, the C. I. A. was in-
 volved in a compromising situa-
 tion. The law specifies that it "shall
 have no police, subpoena, law-en-
 forcement power or internal sec-
 urity functions"—these being re-
 served to the F. B. I. But two
 C. I. A. agents, Miller Holland and
 Wayne Richardson, reported infor-
 mation from Harry A. Jarvinen, a
 Seattle travel agent, that Prof.
 Oyan Lattimore, a leading target
 of Senator McCarty and the Con-
 gress, had been indicted for perjury,
 was planning to go to Russia.



Walter Bedell Smith.

Former C.I.A. Chief

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 controversies. Dating it from
 the creation of its forerunner, the
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 decided now or in the future be-
 tween the President and Congress,
 largely on the basis of its worth
 and integrity.

Agency's Functions

What is intelligence and why is
 it so vital to a nation in a world
 in the modern sense, intelligence
 is as comprehensive as an encyclo-
 pedia. A G. I. patrol kills an enemy
 soldier, reports his name, and en-
 lists his pockets for identifying in-
 siders. That produces intelligence
 clues to the identity, size and po-
 sitions of enemy units. A well-
 traveled industrialist is called in
 by the Air Force for information
 on a big plant in an enemy coun-
 try and its capacity for war. That
 intelligence—target data for the
 Strategic Air Force interconti-
 nental bombers. Translations of for-
 eign newspapers and professional
 periodicals, produce intelligence
 on economics, production, morale.
 The Aberdeen Proving Grounds,
 periodically tests the hardness
 of the armor of enemy tanks
 as they are captured; providing
 intelligence that leads to the de-
 velopment of effective counter-
 weapons. A man slinks in the dark
 to a key unit of an industrial plant,
 leaves a package and the building
 blows up. He comes under the
 "cloak and dagger" category, la-
 beled officially as "secret intelli-
 gence."

These examples, by no means an
 exhaustive list, suggest the range
 of the mission now assigned by act
 of Congress to the Central Intelli-
 gence Agency. Activities like these
 are implicit in the warlike sound-
 ed by a task force of the House-
 of Representatives, the House
 Commission on Organization of
 the Executive Branch of the Gov-
 ernment, which stated in a report
 of January, 1949: "Intelligence is

Repeated Inquiry

The information was passed to
 the F. B. I. which investigated
 and found no evidence of this. The
 C. I. A. reported back that it had
 obtained additional information
 verifying its original report. The
 F. B. I. requested an interview
 with the C. I. A. informant and
 Jarvinen told the F. B. I. what he
 had told the C. I. A. agents. The
 F. B. I. investigated further and
 still found no evidence that Pro-
 fessor Lattimore planned to go
 abroad. Nevertheless the State De-
 partment announced it had put a
 stop order on his departure on
 the basis of the C. I. A. infor-
 mation.

Jarvinen was indicted on two
 counts of giving false information
 to Federal agencies. Holland and
 Richardson refused to testify on
 security grounds, but an F. B. I.
 agent took the stand. The jury
 acquitted Jarvinen. The court held
 the C. I. A. agents in contempt of
 court for refusing to testify and
 sentenced them to fifteen days in
 jail, but while their appeal was
 pending President Truman par-
 doned them.

By his pardon President Truman
 took cognizance of the C. I. A.
 position that it should not be made
 to talk about its activities. Gen-
 eral Smith, however, had not
 sought refuge in this position
 when he mentioned the possible
 Communist infiltration of the C. I. A.
 A. He was then appearing in a
 \$200,000 libel suit brought by
 Senator McCarty against former
 Senator William Benton.

Latest Controversy

Neither Senator McCarty nor
 any other agent of Congress has
 sought to investigate the C. I. A.
 itself as to propriety and jurisdic-
 tion in the Jarvinen case or as
 to the possible infiltration of the
 C. I. A. suggested by General
 Smith. The current controversy
 arose from Senator McCarty's ef-
 forts to interrogate William P.
 Bundy, a C. I. A. official who is a
 son-in-law of Dean Acheson, the
 presently Secretary of State, and
 Allen Dulles, presently director
 of the C. I. A., has indicated that
 he will permit Senator McCarty's ef-
 forts to question members of his
 organization, although the situa-
 tion this week-end was still in
 flux. Despite what General Smith
 had said, Mr. Dulles can maintain
 that the employees of his agency
 get the most rigorous kind of loy-
 alty test, including the lie detector.

There is every indication also
 that President Eisenhower will re-
 sist any efforts to pry into C. I. A.,
 in the conviction that secrecy is
 vital in its operations. The attitude
 of Congress as a whole, however,
 seems to be that it will never ap-
 proach too deeply as long as C. I. A.
 appears to be attending to its pri-
 ority-number-one mission of pre-
 venting an atomic Pearl Harbor.

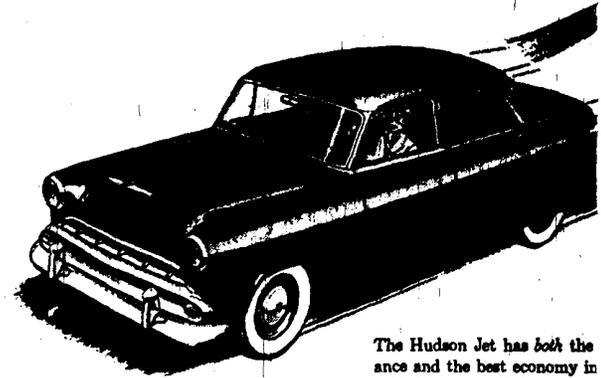
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The "Teacup Test" enables you to compare the performance and economy of the Hudson Jet with all other low-priced cars. Scientific measuring equipment shows you exactly how fuel consumption of the Jet—its amazing performance speaks for itself! Try the "Teacup Test" today!



Because it's wonderfully compact, it's a delight to handle, drive and park in today's traffic... and there's ample room for six!

The Hudson Jet has both the pace and the best economy in the field. Want proof? Come in a cup Test." Put a Hudson Jet Give it a real workout. You'll feel performance like never known before. And you'll see scientific gasoline meter, the able gas economy of this new the "Teacup Test" today... Hudson Jet FREE!

HUDSON JET

A COMPACT, NEW KIND OF CAR IN THE LOWEST PRICE

Standard trim and other specifications and accessories subject to change without notice.

- | | | | |
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 FUGUS MOTORS, INC.
 1717 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 LOBBS MOTORS, INC.
 4015 Broadway at 171st St.
 New York 32, N. Y.</p> <p>EASTCHESTER SALES & SERVICE
 3000 Leitchfield Road
 Bronx 47, N. Y.</p> <p>HUDSON CONCOURSE SALES
 210 Grand Concourse, Bronx, N. Y.
 HUDSON TREMONT SALES
 1101 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, N. Y.</p> <p>KINGS
 AUTOCRAFT-HUDSON, INC.
 6488 4th Ave., Brooklyn 26, N. Y.</p> <p>ROCK MOTORS, INC.
 845-771 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 17
 N. Y.</p> <p>FLATBUSH-HUDSON SALES & SERVICE CO.
 1881 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn 16, N. Y.</p> <p>KINGS HUDSON SALES & SERVICE INC.
 1644 56th St., Brooklyn 14, N. Y.</p> <p>PUTNAM MOTORS, INC.
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 81-81 Queens Blvd., Flushing, L. I.</p> <p>HUDSON FLUSHING MOTORS, INC.
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 112-20 Atlantic Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.</p> <p>DIAMOND MTR. SALES & SVC. CO.
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 543 Cary Ave., West New Brighton, N. Y.</p> <p>SANTLY MOTOR SALES
 7295 Ambrose Rd., Teterboro, N. Y.</p> <p>MASSAU
 KINRAY MOTORS
 1236-13 Jamaica Avenue
 Queens 26, L. I., N. Y.</p> <p>QUEENS VALLEY SALES
 107th Park, N. Y.</p> <p>FLORHAM, N. Y.
 HUDSON PREPPOINT, INC.
 148 W. 107th Highway
 Florsham, N. Y.</p> <p>GLENN COFF MOTOR CORP.
 244 Glen Cove Ave., Glen Cove, N. Y.</p> <p>HUDSON HEMPSTADT MOTORS
 328 Fulton St., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.</p> | <p>PRO WAR MOTORS, INC.
 288 Broadway, Hicksville, N. Y.</p> <p>MORLEYCENTRE
 312 Hempstead Ave., Malverne, N. Y.</p> <p>INDEPENDENT AUTO REPAIR CO., INC.
 419 Main St., Port Washington, N. Y.</p> <p>M. M. HAWKINS, INC.
 Sweenie Highway & Merrick Rd., Rockville Centre, N. Y.</p> <p>SEAFORD MOTORS
 4007-27 Merrick Rd., Seaford, N. Y.</p> <p>HUDSON WOOD SALES & SVC., INC.
 Valley Highway & 241st St., Valley Stream, N. Y.</p> <p>ORANGE COUNTY
 TRI-STATES HUDSON
 185 W. Main St., Port Jervis, N. Y.</p> <p>SUFFOLK COUNTY
 ICE SPRAGUE MOTOR CO.
 111 E. Main St., Babylon, L. I., N. Y.</p> <p>JONNES MOTOR SALES
 4000 Broadway & Garden Ave., Bayport, N. Y.</p> <p>DANIEL TUCKER GARAGE
 Railroad Ave., East Hempstead, N. Y.</p> <p>CIVIC SERVICE STATION
 East John Street & Center Ave., Independence, N. Y.</p> <p>RIVERBANK HUDSON COMPANY
 Route 28, Newburgh, N. Y.</p> <p>WESTCHESTER
 SUBBANK GARAGE
 Adams Street, Suffield Hills, N. Y.</p> <p>CHRISTIE HILL SALES AGENCY, INC.
 29 E. Sperry Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.</p> <p>HERALD HUBBARD & S. S.
 321 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.</p> | <p>HUDSON COUNTY
 HUMPHAN & REITER
 234 Broadway, Jersey City, N. J.</p> <p>ROMANO BROS. SALES & SERVICE, INC.
 432 Harrison Ave., Harrison, N. J.</p> <p>J. J. NASH CORP.
 619 Commercial Avenue
 Jersey City, N. J.</p> <p>U. S. MOTOR SALES COMPANY
 4908-4902 Hudson Boulevard
 West New York, N. J.</p> <p>MIDDLESEX COUNTY
 DOANBELL MOTOR COMPANY
 342 Hardsly St., West Newburgh, N. J.</p> <p>STYLOCK HUDSON & S. CO.
 St. Ann Ave. & Chateaufort Rd., Caldwell, N. J.</p> <p>WAGNER-NETMAN AUTO SALES, INC.
 Prospect St. & Turpin Rd., Scotch River, N. J.</p> <p>MONMOUTH COUNTY
 WEST SIDE GARAGE
 1816 Albany Ave., Albany 19, N. J.</p> <p>MATTHEWS MOTORS
 350 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.</p> <p>RED BANK HUDSON, INC.
 423 Bond St., Red Bank, N. J.</p> <p>MORRIS COUNTY
 FREISBERG MOTOR SALES, INC.
 4 Early Street, Montclair, N. J.</p> <p>CALDWELL GARAGE
 Route 6, Pine Bank, N. J.</p> <p>SCHREY MOTOR CO.
 Haddonburg Turnpike, Haddonburg, N. J.</p> |
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p 18

DEFENDERS RETAIN BRIDGE TEAM TITLE

Roth Quartet Tops Mixed Field of 83 at St. Louis, Taking Lead in First Session

By GEORGE RAPEE
Special to The New York Times

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4—The 1953 mixed team of four contract bridge championship was won today by the defending titlist, Mrs. Ann Burnstein and Harry Harkavy of Miami Beach, with Mrs. Edith Kemp of New York and Alvin Roth of Washington.

The winners finished well on top of an eighty-three-team field at the Jefferson Hotel here. The Roth team took the lead in the first session and was never overtaken.

The leading four in the order of finish were:
1. Mrs. Burnstein, Mrs. Kemp, Mr. Roth and Mr. Harkavy, 65 matches.
2. Margaret Kauder and Lew Mathof of Los Angeles, with Gloria Turner and Emanuel Hochfeld of Chicago, 58 1/2 matches.

3. Mrs. Helen Sobel of New York and Charles H. Goren of Philadelphia, with Margaret Wager of Atlanta and Sidney Slidder of Philadelphia, 57 matches.

Mrs. Burnstein and Mr. Harkavy made a match on the following hand by bidding to a sound six trump contract and making it by excellent technical play.

NORTH
♠ A J 9 6 5
♥ 9 3 3
♦ Q 8 4 3
♣ K 10 7

WEST
♠ A K 10 9 8 7
♥ 10 7 4 3
♦ 9 5
♣ 9 5

SOUTH
♠ 4 3 2
♥ Q 8
♦ J 8 6 4 2
♣ 2

East-West vulnerable: North

Deal:
North East South West
♠ Mrs. Burnstein Harkavy
♥ Edith Kemp Alvin Roth
♦ Margaret Kauder Lew Mathof
♣ Mrs. Kemp Mr. Roth

South opened the Queen of Hearts, which North won with the Ace. The heart return was taken by declarer's King. If the Spade suit broke, declarer could count twelve top tricks, but if the Jack of Spades did not fall then declarer would have to bring home the club suit.

Mrs. Burnstein led a Spade to dummy's King, cashed the Ace, and found out the bad news. She played the Queen of Spades and discarded a second low diamond. Now the line of Clubs was led from dummy. North played low and Mrs. Burnstein led it. A United States Assistant Secretary second club finesse established the club suit and six trump was home, fair.



ARENA STAGE SEEKS GUTHRIE'S SERVICES

Washington Theatre Officials Ask British Director About Putting on Play for Them

By SAM ZOLOTOW

Entertaining officials of Washington's 247-seat Arena Stage discussed a matter of major importance to them with Tyrone Guthrie, who staged the Stratford (Ont.) Shakespeare Festival with Cecil De Mille, before the British director returned to London. The purpose was to have Mr. Guthrie stage a play, possibly a classic, in the fall whenever available for the capital's ambitious repertory troupe.

According to Zella Fichandler, managing director of the Washington group, who made the trip to Canada, accompanied by Alan Schneider, production director, Mr. Guthrie was not averse to doing it. Now it's up to Mr. Guthrie to say what's what. By the way, a birthday is coming up for the fledgling Arena Stage—its thirtieth, on Aug. 16.

One of these days Tom Ewell, who rose to stardom in "The Seven Year Itch," is expected to make his Broadway and Hollywood debut in a play by Guthrie, who is now evaluating scripts assiduously. To the question whether the team would concentrate their appraisal with an eye to appearing in the picture, Mr. Ewell replied the pair would have enough to do without increasing their burdens.

In another tournament here ninety-six surviving pairs of a field of 182 pairs competed for the men's championship, while ninety-six pairs vied for the women's title.

The leaders and their scores were:
In the men's pair:
1. Maurice Levin of Newark and Leo Root of Irvington, N. J., 398 1/2 points.
2. John R. Crawford of Philadelphia and Waldemar von Zedwitz of Miami, Fla., 392 1/2.

3. M. H. Frier of Minneapolis and R. McCintoch of St. Louis, 382.

In the women's pair:
1. Marjorie Lichtenstein of Dallas and Lillian R. Tiller of Little Rock, 412 1/2 points.
2. Mrs. J. O. Geynon of Morristown, N. J., and Mrs. M. J. Root of Philadelphia, 387 1/2.

3. Mrs. Margaret Wager of Atlanta and Mrs. Olive Pederson of Philadelphia, 383 1/2.

Tomorrow afternoon an estimated field of 280 pairs will start a five-session test for the Masters' Final Championship.

U. N. Chief Back From Geneva
Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 4—Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld returned today from a six-day visit to Geneva, where he appeared before the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Among his visitors in the afternoon was Robert D. Murphy, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations Affairs.

DRAMA'S NEXT BOOK, 'PAL JOEY'

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MCCARTHY ATTACKS ALLEN DULLES AIDE

C. I. A. Chief is 'Covering Up' Information About Bundy, Senator Says in Letters

By C. P. TRINSELL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, accused Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, today of doing "tremendous damage" to the top-secret national security organization by heads by "covering up" information concerning one of its high level aides.

At issue is the record of William Putnam Bundy, son-in-law of Mr. Dulles, who an employee of the Labor Secretary had joined it in 1960, had attended a meeting and had resigned after two months.

Mr. Bundy was accused by Mr. McCarthy in the correspondence of having been "active in at least one organization which had been officially named as a Communist front," doing the work of the Communist party.

Mr. Dulles' aide, identified this organization as the United Public Workers of America. Mr. Bundy, who an employee of the Labor Secretary had joined it in 1960, had attended a meeting and had resigned after two months.

Mr. McCarthy said that the correspondence concerning Mr. Bundy's resignation, which a response by Senator McCarthy asserted, "adds to the seriousness of the whole question."

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NEW DRAIN-EXPOSE IS MADE IN QUEENS

Lundy Condemns Part of Sewer in Laurelton as Faulty and a Menace to Health

By SAM ZOLOTOW

The fourth Queens sewer exposed within a year broke yesterday when Borough President James A. Lundy announced he had condemned as faulty and a health menace the major part of a three-year-old installation at Laurelton, Mr. Lundy said the contractor, John P. Moore, 224 Avenue D, Brooklyn, had expressed himself as "willing to correct the conditions exposed by my investigation. The Borough President, a Republican, charged that the erratic administration of former Acting Borough President Joseph F. Mafera knew of the faulty construction during and after the installation of the sewer, had approved payment of \$109,944 to the contractor.

A suit by the contractor against the city for an additional \$200,000 is pending in court. Mr. Lundy said he served notice on Mr. Moore yesterday that he had forty-eight hours in which to start rebuilding the two-and-a-half inch submain sewer along 141st St. from 228th Street to 230th Place.

The section condemned by Mr. Lundy is part of a nine-block sewer under 141st Avenue. The Borough President said he had found in the five-block area, broken and cracked pipes, open joints, lack of concrete gradies to pipe, distorted concrete and concrete that broke at "fingerprint touch."

These conditions, he said, led to seepage of raw sewage into the ground, jamming of the sewer by sand washed into the pipe and "obnoxious odors and a dangerous health hazard."

Borough engineers' estimates for the nine-block sewer have been \$128,686. Mr. Picono, who underbid other contractors with an offer to build the drain for \$109,944, started work in July, 1950, and finished the job the next April.

Mr. Lundy charged that Gerald J. Brinkman, dismissed city engineer who had been supervisor of sewer work assigned to the ready-made concrete plant, knew that inferior concrete was being used.

Brinkman is awaiting trial on charges of having accepted bribes from Victor Clements, builder of faulty sewers exposed by Mr. Lundy last year.

CITY BALLET WINS CHEERS

San Francisco Hails Troupe at Start of Two-Week Run

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4—The New York City Ballet made its San Francisco debut last night, opening a two-week engagement at the War Memorial Opera House.

The critics took a good deal of pleasure in the cheers and applause of the first-night audience. Not only did dancers Andre Egle and Chief, Nora Kaye, Janet Reed and Hugh Luce, with high praise, but the corps de ballet was described as "quite the best on tour."

"Serenade," the "Sylvia" Pas de Deux, "Age of Anxiety" and "Symphony in C" made up the opening program.

PAGE FOR PAGE, PASSION FOR PASSION, TUMULT UPON TUMULT...

The Mighty Novel of Chivalry-against-Tyranny In the Age of Pageantry and Plunder!



in Person
ELLA FITZGERALD
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RICHARD CARLSON
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HOWARD DUFF
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RANDOLPH SCOTT
"THE STRANGER WORE A GUN"

For the tops in 3-D COLOR Shows - go LOEW'S!

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ON NEW W-I-D-E SCREEN
Robert TAYLOR - Ava GARDNER - Howard KEEL - Errol CARSON

SANGAREE
FERNANDO LAMAS - ARLENE DAHL - PATRICIA MEDINA

THE GIRLS OF PLEASURE ISLAND
Leo GENN - Don TAYLOR - Dorothy BROMLEY

3-D
SERPENT OF THE NILE
RHONDA FLEMING



many into a... The Russian... under... last... march... hopes... might... be... in... the... offing... Initially... the... West... was... divided... as to how to meet the... offensive... Last month... at a Washington... meeting... of the Big Three... foreign... ministers... the... West... defined... its... position... of Germany... the... day... after... the... meeting... in... London... France... and... the... U.S... and... the... newly... identical... notes... to... Moscow... The... U.S... note... said...

The U. S. I. has decided to propose to the Soviet Government a meeting of the foreign ministers of France, the United Kingdom, the U. S. and the Soviet Union. The subjects for discussion should be the following:

- (1) The organization of free elections in all Germany.
(2) Conditions for establishment of a free all-German Government with freedom of action in internal and foreign affairs.

Russia Replies

The Russian note last Tuesday was a reply to the Western offer. It is generally accepted the Western proposal for a foreign ministers' meeting. But the acceptance was a ray of light all but lost in a thundercloud of brilliant accusations, old and seemingly extraneous observations, and hard counter-proposals remote in spirit and content from the Western offer. The charges were made in Washington. But three meetings by excluding Russia was an act of bad faith. It emphasized the importance of the Far East and Communist China, with the seeming implication that helping should be at the proposed foreign ministers' meeting. It said that the Koreans had created conditions for settlement of all disputes. It proposed that the ministers consider the old and hard questions of general disarmament, and the long-standing Russian complaints against maintenance of U.S. bases in Europe. On the question of Germany it said:

The Soviet Government expresses its agreement to discuss the German problem... But the Western note instead of proposing a free examination of the situation, substituted the proposal of holding all-German elections... One cannot expect anything from such proposals... In view of the above, the Soviet Government proposes:

- (1) To discuss... measures to decrease tension in international relations.
(2) To discuss the German problem... including the problem of re-establishing a free and united and the conclusion of a peace treaty.

The Soviet's open rejection of Western terms for Germany, coupled with its presentation of issues such as bases and Communist China on which the West has no thought of negotiating, made it plain that if anything does come off, it will only be after a long period of negotiations. That there was stressed last week in the official Western reaction to the Soviet note in Washington a State Department spokesman said: "The Soviet reply does not appear to reject the proposed four-power meeting, but there is as much ambiguity... a great deal more study... must be given before a reply can be given."

Privately, however, many Western officials believed that Moscow had no intention of a meeting; and was merely manufacturing to create the impression that Russia had accepted the Western offer. In this view, the Russians referred to China and the United States bases in order to put the West in the position of saying "no."

Because the Russian reply offered so little hope for progress on such an obviously vital question, there was speculation as to how the fight in the general issue of Soviet reply. Many observers regarded it as a sign that the peace offensive had died. The hydrogen bomb announcement yesterday seemed to fortify the view that Russia, in a strong position, was no longer going to speak softly.

However, there was also the interpretation that the Soviet Government was designed to cover resistance behind the Iron Curtain and convince the West of Russia's strength. On this argument many observers saw the note as an effort to postpone diplomatic decisions in hopes that the West, again impressed with the menacing Soviet Government, would in time offer more concessions for a diplomatic settlement.

The Berlin Story

If the Russians are playing for time, one likely reason is the unsettled state of German opinion. Frequent reports of Communist feelings have been out in the open ever since the East German uprising of June 17. Over the past fortnight they have been kept at boiling point by Communist efforts to combat the West's food giveaway plan.

The plan was itself a by-product of the East Berlin riot of last week. It was the result of a decision by Eisenhower to allow Russia to admit \$1,000,000 worth of U. S. food to alleviate hunger in East Germany. The Russians rejected the offer as a provocation. Nevertheless, the U. S. began delivering the food to West Germany. The West German Government, in turn, refused to let the food be distributed from its service stocks. It later replenished by the U. S. shipments. In West Berlin...

tions. At the week-end the two-week total of individual allotments (each containing ten pounds of lard, canned milk and dried vegetables) was over two million. Despite Communist threats of reprisals, more than 10 percent of the whole East German population had taken advantage of the food offer.

The Communists were visibly perturbed. From the beginning they have sought ways to sabotage the food venture—by spreading rumors the food was poisoned, sending to unemployed West Berliners forged letters "warning" them to stop taking the food-hand-out.

Over last week-end the Communists began confiscating the food at the East Berlin borders. On Monday rail traffic from other parts of East Germany to East Berlin was closed off. But the food stores were not empty. The transportation ban was unenforced.

The Communists plainly were at a loss about how to meet the Western food venture. This seems to be the dilemma: If they allow the food to go through, it will be an acknowledgment of the conditions in Communist Germany. If they do not, they further arouse the resentment of the East German and West German alike, run counter to the soft line they have been trying to follow in East Germany since the June uprisings. In this situation it appears that their best hope is that, in time, the food program will peter out. But Washington officials say the psychological initiative is determined to keep it.

White House Goes West

President Eisenhower yesterday followed Congress—out of Washington. For most of the next month, his official residence will be in Colorado. The President will be in Denver for the first ten days and Mrs. Eisenhower will spend in Denver with her mother, Mrs. John S. Dowd. During this period he will clean up odds and ends in an office set up for his use at Lowry Air Base. Thereafter, he will go to the ranch in Fraser, 70 miles from Denver, where he rested after the convention just a year ago.

THE NEW YORK TIMES White House correspondent described the President's mood as he headed for his vacation in these words:

White House aides say the President is satisfied with the result of his election, but is in a happy frame of mind and in good health. However, it was evident the President had problems on his mind. He was seen to go West for golfing, fishing, painting and, of course, work. To a group which witnessed his signing this afternoon of the executive order for the Farm Credit Administration, he said: "If we had all our agricultural problems solved, I believe I'd enjoy my vacation."

The week before vacation was strenuous. At the beginning of the week he flew out to Seattle for the Governors Conference, where he gave an off-the-cuff speech, sat in on a round-table discussion, picked up some compliments and a few beefs, and had a political pow-wow with Northwestern leaders. He was seen to go West for golfing, fishing, painting and, of course, work. To a group which witnessed his signing this afternoon of the executive order for the Farm Credit Administration, he said: "If we had all our agricultural problems solved, I believe I'd enjoy my vacation."

President Speaks

The high point was the Thursday night fireside talk, which was his own personal assessment of the first six months of his Administration. He enumerated the accomplishments of the past session—a revised and reduced defense program, departmental reorganization, foreign aid, excess profits tax extension ("onerous but needed"), lifting of controls, aid to drought areas, receipt of the first atomic energy bill, simplification, admission of refugees, wheat to Pakistan, Korean reconstruction aid, "normal" appropriation bills. Omitted from the list, observers noted, was tidalsaid oil.

He said the Administration had "adhered firmly" to the purpose he set forth in his State of the Union message. These were the use of American influence to deter aggression and secure peace; integrity and efficiency in government; encouragement and incentive, and the well-being of all citizens.

The President laid great stress on the "mutual confidence" and "goodwill" which had been built between the White House and Congress. Despite all differences, he said the "final results testify to a prevailing common purpose... House Minority Leader Sam Rayburn, the dean of Democrats, saw the season in light of a different statement, most of the paragraphs of which began "They

much of the President's foreign programally were not waiting for the (but) President Eisenhower's (or against) for national defense and American foreign policy." The Republicans returning to face their constituents had his "sympathy."

The festive atmosphere of many observers was that despite the President's speech and Mr. Rayburn's statement, the net political effect of the past session was not large in either direction, and that the voters would reserve judgment until they saw what happened between now and November, 1954.

Knowland as Leader

The lot of a Senate Majority Leader may be happy—if he is cut out for the job—but it is not easy. He must always serve two masters without offending either. In the case of the President in the Senate, and he speaks for a majority of his party on any issue at the White House. He must try to keep deflection at a minimum, but he must also try to prevent the President from courting trouble. He must also try to solicit votes among the opposition. In the case of the policy committee, he largely determines which bills shall go on the calendar, and which shall languish in committee. He must spend long hours on the floor, marshaling his forces in debate and watching against sudden reversals.

The qualifications for the job are popularity, professional skill, and prestige. Alben Barkley had them in large measure. So did Robert A. Taft.

When Senator Taft was forced to give up his duties in June, the most obvious choice for the country was Eugene Milliken of Colorado. But Senator Milliken declined the burden because of his health. Passing over several of his staunch supporters, Knowland Taft, designated, William F. Knowland of California, who was also the chairman of the Policy Committee.

His reasons were reported to be these: Senator Knowland was only 45; he had supported Governor Warren for the Presidential nomination in '52 and therefore had not become embroiled in the Taft-Eisenhower struggle; on domestic affairs he was an effective legislator; and on foreign affairs, because of the "internationalist" wing and therefore acceptable to the Eisenhower forces, but at the same time was a leading critic of past policy in Asia, and therefore had friends in the Taft wing.

Last Tuesday Senate Republicans in effect chose Senator Knowland as their new majority leader. He was elected by a vote of 52 to 45. He had supported Governor Warren for the Presidential nomination in '52 and therefore had not become embroiled in the Taft-Eisenhower struggle; on domestic affairs he was an effective legislator; and on foreign affairs, because of the "internationalist" wing and therefore acceptable to the Eisenhower forces, but at the same time was a leading critic of past policy in Asia, and therefore had friends in the Taft wing.

Rebuffs for McCarthy

In the closing months of the recent session of Congress, the feeling has been growing in Washington that Senator Joseph R. McCarthy is losing ground. Those who take this view found new support for it last week in two developments:

First, on Monday Mr. McCarthy sought unanimous consent from the Senate to allow his subcommittee—reduced to four Republicans by the resignation of the Democrats—its issue reports while the Senate is in recess. Republican Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine blocked the petition. Instead, the Senate provided that the reports can be issued only if a majority of the parent Committee on Government Operations—which still includes Democrats—approve them first. The effect was to make it more difficult for Senator McCarthy to get official status for his findings, and at the same time, to spare the Republican party the sole responsibility for any findings the all-

Focus on Snyder

The tax scandals that played a large part in the defeat of the Democrats last year came to light mainly as a result of investigations by a House Ways and Means subcommittee headed then by a Democrat, Cecil R. King of California, and now by a Republican, Robert W. Taft of New Jersey. The subcommittee itself has not been much in the headlines. But it is still investigating, focusing on charges of "undue influence" by Treasury Department officials in tax cases, with the idea of framing legis-

lation to insulate the department's Internal Revenue Bureau from such influence.

Last week the subcommittee was back in the headlines with a series of hearings that centered upon the name of John W. Snyder, former St. Louis lawyer who was Secretary of the Treasury in the Truman Cabinet. These were the two principal cases in which Mr. Snyder's name figured:

Ladson case. William S. Ladson, a New York chemical manufacturer, told the subcommittee that in 1948 he paid Welburn Maycock, a Washington attorney who was obtaining a tax ruling that saved him and members of his family several million dollars—a ruling his regular attorneys had sought in vain. Mr. Maycock, who described himself as a former "volunteer" aide for the Democratic National Committee, confirmed receiving the ruling, and said that \$30,000 of it went to the 1948 Democratic campaign fund. To circumvent the Hatch Act, which forbids contributions of more than \$5,000 by individuals, he gave cash to other persons, took their checks and gave the checks to the Democratic committee. Mr. Maycock said he split the remainder with the two who had introduced him and Mr. Ladson together. They both denied receiving any of the money. As for how he got the favorable ruling, Mr. Maycock said he called on Secretary Snyder and gave him a "legal argument" in support of the Ladson case.

The Ladson case, by the way, the Department ordered the F. B. I. to investigate the Ladson case. Monsanto case. The Monsanto case arose out of the 1947 explosion at Texas City, Tex., that destroyed a Monsanto chemical plant with a loss of 560 lives. The case involved was a complicated question of whether Monsanto wanted to use to rebuild the plant. Legal experts in the Internal Revenue Bureau handed down a ruling in accordance with established bureau policy in such cases that the \$1,600,000 had been overruled after Mr. Snyder showed an interest in the case and his subordinates devised a special ruling—"pulled something out of the hat" in the words of one of them—to fit the Monsanto case.

Mr. Snyder of the two cases was any of the evidence in Washington that Mr. Snyder had violated the law. In the Monsanto case, at least, Representative Keen conceded that equity was on the side of the company and that Congress later changed the law to make the Monsanto ruling the practice in similar cases. Nevertheless, in a present hearing on the hearings, Mr. Keen said that officials of the department influenced rulings on technical matters which should have been decided entirely on the merits by officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. We hope cases like this will not occur again.

Gov. Clement, Democrat of Tennessee, attacked the Administration's power policies; Governor Clement and the President, who recently called T. V. A. "socialist," misunderstood the facts.

Gov. Clement, Democrat of Tennessee, attacked the Administration's power policies; Governor Clement and the President, who recently called T. V. A. "socialist," misunderstood the facts. Governor James E. Byrnes of South Carolina, at a press conference Wednesday, declared independence from the national Democratic party. The Dixiecrat leader, who backed Eisenhower in '52, said he would not attend the next national convention if required to take, in advance, an oath to support the Democratic nominee.

Ax on Tax Tix Nixed

During twelve years in the White House, Franklin D. Roosevelt vetoed 631 acts of Congress. Harry S. Truman, in nearly eight years, turned down a round 250. Only eight of the thirty-three U. S. Presidents have failed to use the veto at all. Dwight D. Eisenhower—a firm believer in close cooperation between the White House and the Hill—indicated early this year that he would like to be No. 9. However, he has vetoed four minor bills and last Friday the Pres-

ident used his veto on an important measure. The measure was designed to exempt motion-picture theatres from the 20 per cent Federal admissions tax—the "tax tax." In Variety argot. With television cutting down office receipts, the film industry claimed the exemption was essential to save about 5,000 theatres a year from going out of business. A powerful lobby worked on Congress to drive that point home. In the closing hours of his session, Congress passed the bill.

Ever since he took office, the President has insisted that the Government needs all the tax revenue it can get this year to hold down the Federal deficit. In resisting a move to let the excess profits tax lapse June 30, he said the Treasury would not afford the revenue loss (\$800 million) and opposing a cut in gift tax by one group tax relief before others. He made the same point in a "Memorandum of Disapproval" that went with the movie tax veto. He pointed out that the bill would cost \$100 million in revenue, but promised that the motion-picture industry would get tax relief as part of a general revision of excise taxation next year.

The nearness of the motion-picture industry last week was regarded in Washington as a forerunner of a general clamor for excise tax relief in the early weeks of the next session of Congress in January. Exercises on liquor, cigarettes, gasoline, commodities, and household appliances—worth a billion dollars a year in revenue—are due to expire on March 31, and Congress is expected to be swarming with lobbyists opposing renewal. The President's promise of relief for the movie industry most likely will strengthen their hand. And with a heavy and costly prospect, the Administration probably will be casting about for other sources of income. Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey said last week he is considering the idea of a "general excise tax"—a variation of a national sales tax.

Governors Meet

Thirty of the Governors of the States of the Union are Republicans, ranging in political hue from progressive, such as Dewey of New York, to Old Guardmen such as Lee of Utah. Eighteen are Democrats, ranging from all-out Dixiecrats, such as Byrnes of South Carolina, to New Dealers such as Williams of Michigan.

Once a year the Governors hold a conference among themselves. Their purpose is two-fold: to discuss common problems, notably Federal-state relations in such fields of overlap as taxation; and to talk politics with party colleagues.

Last week the forty-fifth annual Governors Conference met in Seattle, Wash. In the course of a five-day meeting, the Governors, among other things, took a boat ride up Puget Sound, welcomed home a shipload of G. I.'s returning from Korea, and held round table discussions on problems of taxes, natural resources and education. The principal developments were these:

President Eisenhower, in an extemporaneous speech on Tuesday, stressed Federal-state cooperation ("We must work together") defended all to the allies "not... a giveaway program" and philosophized about the speech-making powers of the Presidency ("Nobody can tell you when to sit down").

Gov. Frank Clement, Democrat of Tennessee, attacked the Administration's power policies; Governor Clement and the President, who recently called T. V. A. "socialist," misunderstood the facts. Governor James E. Byrnes of South Carolina, at a press conference Wednesday, declared independence from the national Democratic party. The Dixiecrat leader, who backed Eisenhower in '52, said he would not attend the next national convention if required to take, in advance, an oath to support the Democratic nominee.

Strikes Against Laniel

In France last week a complex budgetary problem which has bedeviled parliamentary life for the past year was thrust into sharp public focus. The thrust was a wave of protest strikes in Government services and nationalized industries that threatened to bring the whole economic standstill. This was the situation.

FIFTEEN NEWS QUESTIONS

- 1. Fill in the blanks in the following statements about Korean war prisoners: the _____ side holds the larger number of prisoners; troops from _____ will guard prisoners opposing repatriation; in disputes over repatriation the final decision will be made by the _____.
2. John Foster Dulles is the first American Secretary of State to visit Korea. True or false?
3. Among the ten "ports of entry" where a neutral nations commission will check against a military build-up during the Korean truce are Sinuiju, Hungnam, Incheon, and _____ behind U. N., and which behind Communist lines?
4. The meeting of the Supreme Soviet in Russia last week was presided over by the man generally referred to as Russia's President. Who is he?
5. Now that Congress has adjourned, what is the one way under the Constitution that it could be called back into special session?
6. Senate Republicans last week elected the senior Senator from California as Majority Leader and the senior Senator from Michigan as chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee. Name the two members.
7. By the way, the title Senate Majority Leader is

- 8. Among those prominently mentioned to fill Senator Taft's seat in next year's election were _____ present Governor of Ohio and a former U. S. Post Stabilizer. Who are they?
9. In London last week Adlai Stevenson said he would run again if asked but thought the prospects of renomination "small." Who was the last defeated Democratic candidate he renominated?
10. President Eisenhower last week killed the bill to repeal the 20 percent movie admission tax by a "pocket veto." What is that?
11. Under the Point Four Program, U. S. technicians are assisting on a land reclamation project on the Helmand River in the country shown in black on this map. What is the country?
12. India will celebrate the sixth anniversary of its independence this Saturday. Is India (a) an independent country under the Government of _____



What's What?
Eggs
In the old days and... rather center... American... into... ordinary... white... pose of... in a... push... eight... eggs... script... banya... a year... the... But... Royal... (Cruel...)

THE WORLD

Strikes Against Laniel
In France last week a complex budgetary problem which has bedeviled parliamentary life for the past year was thrust into sharp public focus. The thrust was a wave of protest strikes in Government services and nationalized industries that threatened to bring the whole economic standstill. This was the situation.

