Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/07/05 : CIA-RDP80M01009A000100050041-9

The New York Times.

Published every day in the year by The New York Times Company

ADOLPH S. OCHS, *Publisher 1896-1935*
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, *Publisher 1961-1963*

"ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT" ESTABLISHED 1851

ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, *Chairman of the Board*
ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, *President and Publisher*

HARDING F. BANCROFT, *Executive Vice President*
ANDREW FISHER, *Vice President*
MONROE GREEN, *Vice President*
IVAN VEIT, *Vice President*
FRANCIS A. COX, *Secretary-Treasurer*

TURNER CATLEDGE, *Managing Editor*
LESTER MARKEL, *Sunday Editor*
JOHN B. OAKES, *Editorial Page Editor*

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (Act of October 23, 1962: Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code).

1. Date of Filing: October 1, 1963
2. Title of Publication: The New York Times
3. Frequency of Issue: Daily and Sunday
4. Location of Known Office of Publication: 229 W. 43 St., New York, New York, 10036
5. Location of Headquarters or General Business Offices of the Publishers: 229 W. 43 St., New York, New York, 10036
6. Names and addresses of the Chairman of the Board, President and Publisher, Managing Editor, Sunday Editor, and Editorial Page Editor:
Chairman of the Board—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, The Times, New York, N. Y. 10036.
President and Publisher—Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, The Times, New York, N. Y. 10036.
Managing Editor—Turner Catledge, The Times, New York, N. Y. 10036.
Sunday Editor—Lester Markel, The Times, New York, N. Y. 10036.
Editorial Page Editor—John B. Oakes, The Times, New York, N. Y. 10036.
7. The owner is:
The New York Times Company, 229 W. 43 St., New York, 10036. Stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock:
Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, Arthur Hays Sulzberger and Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Trustees under Will of Adolph S. Ochs, and under Agreements dated June 17, 1920, December 24, 1920, August 23, 1929, 229 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036; Julius Ochs Adler, Jr., Barbara A. Katzander, Nancy Jean Adler and John B. Oakes, Trustees under Will of Julius Ochs Adler, 168 East 74th Street, New York, N. Y. 10021; Barbara S. Adler, 2 East 67th Street, New York, N. Y. 10021; Corporation of Yaddo: President, John A. Slade; Secretary, Kathryn H. Starbuck; Treasurer, C. Everett Bacon, c/o Spencer Trask & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. 10004; Irwin M. Berliner and The Chase Manhattan Bank, Trustees under Will of Albert M. Hellbroner f/b/o Rebecca H. Gross, c/o The Chase Manhattan Bank, Box 1508, Church Street Station, New York, N. Y. 10008; Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire 03770; King & Co., First National City Trust Co., f/b/o: Axe Houghton Fund A Inc., Axe Houghton Fund B Inc., 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. 10015; George Norris, 115 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10006; John B. Oakes, 1120 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10028; O'Neill & Co., Empire Trust Company, f/b/o: National Securities & Research Corporation, P.O. Box 106, Wall Street Station, New York, N. Y. 10005; Arthur Hays Sulzberger, 229 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036; Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, 229 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036; Belle Wiley, 35 East 76th Street, New York, N. Y. 10021; Claire Wiley, 35 East 76th Street, New York, N. Y. 10021.
Stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of Class B Common Stock (Voting):
Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, Arthur Hays Sulzberger and Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Trustees under Will of Adolph S. Ochs (Majority and Controlling Stockholder), 229 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y. 10036; Julius Ochs Adler, Jr., Barbara A. Katzander, Nancy Jean Adler and John B. Oakes, Trustees under Will of Julius Ochs Adler, 168 East 74th Street, New York, N. Y. 10021; Corporation of Yaddo: President, John A. Slade, Secretary, Kathryn H. Starbuck, Treasurer, C. Everett Bacon, c/o Spencer Trask & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. 10004; Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire 03770; Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Edward N. Perkins, as Trustees u/a 11 Will of Madge D. Miller f/b/o 100 Neediest Cases Fund, Trust Number 2, c/o Personal Trust Division a/c T7445, Box 491, Church Street Station, New York, N. Y. 10015; Paul Van Anda, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10004; Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company and Paul Van Anda, Trustees under Will of Carr V. Van Anda, c/o Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 70 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10015.
8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities: None.
9. Paragraphs 7 and 8 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner. Names and addresses of individuals who are stockholders of a corporation which itself is a stockholder or holder of bonds, mortgages or other securities of the publishing corporation have been included in paragraphs 7 and 8 when the interests of such individuals are equivalent to 1 per cent or more of the total amount of the stock or securities of the publishing corporation.
10. Circulation:

	Av. no. copies each issue (7 day av.) during preceding 12 mos. (est.)	Single Issues Nearest to Filing Date: Mon. Sept. 30 (est.)	Single Issues Nearest to Filing Date: Sun. Sept. 29 (est.)
A. Total No. copies printed (Net Press Run)	790,958	743,103	1,470,905
B. Paid Circulation			
1. To term subscribers by mail, carrier delivery or by other means	38,906	32,457	59,012
2. Sales through agents, news dealers, or otherwise	671,592	646,694	1,350,483
C. Free Distribution (including samples) by mail, carrier delivery, or by other means	2,051	2,641	1,704
D. Total No. of copies distributed (Sum of lines B1, B2 and C)	712,549	681,792	1,411,499

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, President and Publisher

The Changing Atmosphere

It is symbolic of the changing international climate that Lord Home, the tough-minded British Foreign Secretary, can voice the hope before the United Nations that we may be at "the beginning of the end of the cold war."

This is no mere wishful thinking. Lord Home holds that a great change has come about because the specter of a nuclear holocaust has impelled Premier Khrushchev to renounce the Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist doctrine that war is inevitable, to put national survival above Communist ideology and to seek the way of peaceful negotiation to settle disputes.

The full potentialities of this new and businesslike Soviet attitude must be as apparent to Washington as they are to London. We must not miss any opportunity to explore the possibilities of new agreements to follow up the test-ban treaty and the "hot line" accord. Secretary Rusk, Lord Home and Mr. Gromyko are scheduled to meet again tonight, indicating that their previous meetings have not been wholly futile. Simultaneously the United States is negotiating in Moscow on a consular treaty to reopen consulates closed since 1948. It is considering the sale to Russia of huge quantities of American wheat. The President has proposed a joint trip to the moon, and the Russians are hinting at a favorable response.

Highly encouraging in this context is the Soviet Union's agreement in Vienna this week to international inspection of nuclear reactors producing "atoms for peace." Such inspection was always regarded as a pacemaker for inspection of nuclear arms production; and the Russians have always opposed it in the past. It will still be applied only to reactors supplied or supervised by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which excludes those in Soviet Russia. But, except for the unfulfilled Soviet inspection pledge on Cuba, this is the first Soviet agreement of the kind. It follows a tour of Soviet atomic energy installations by members of the American Atomic Energy Commission and an agreement for American-Soviet cooperation in nuclear studies.

All these signs of a thaw are highly welcome. They do not yet approach a solution of the central peace problem of Germany and Berlin; but they do open the doors for agreements to avert surprise attacks by stationing observers on both sides of the Iron Curtain and to prevent the spread of nuclear arms. The hopes voiced by Lord Home may yet become reality.

Timetable for Reform

The decision by both the International Monetary Fund and the 10 major industrial nations to conduct full-scale examinations of the existing monetary system holds promise of improving the free world's economic health. This does not mean that reforms can be taken for granted.

For while the financial authorities meeting in Washington agree that there is room for improvement, their expressions in support of the study revealed distinct differences in approach. A full and frank discussion of the differences is needed to narrow the areas of conflict and pave the way for constructive improvements.

International monetary cooperation has been effective in grappling with the problem posed by the chronic deficit incurred by the United States. The Kennedy Administration has reaffirmed its own responsibility and determination to correct its imbalance, but its disappointing progress in reducing the deficit may demand further efforts of our own as well as new cooperative steps to smooth the adjustment.

Our allies have shown no reluctance in helping to fashion new short-term techniques for averting crisis. They have been patient and responsive, recognizing that failure to cooperate could produce a financial breakdown that would mean irreparable damage to every nation. But the Europeans, and particularly the French, are concerned lest the launching of a study to assess the potential need for an increase in international liquidity might postpone the objective of achieving a balance in the United States position.

The Administration takes the view that it is essential to tackle the short-term problem of adjustment along with the longer-term problem of liquidity, because once the United States begins registering an improvement it will shrink the reserves available elsewhere. The French are not rocking the boat by presenting a slightly different position in clear-cut terms. On the contrary, their forthright statement enhances the prospect for serious discussion. Other countries might well follow this example, refraining from pious platitudes favoring reform and setting forth the kind of changes they deem necessary.

It is reassuring that the major nations involved in the erection and operation of the present system have decided not only on a broad study but have set a tentative timetable, calling for action at next year's I.M.F. meeting. If the world's financial managers do not waste time on questioning the need for reform but get to work on the blueprints, the timetable can be met.

The Valachi Hippodrome

Under television floodlights, Joseph Valachi has been telling the Senate Investigations Committee spine-chilling stories of the New York underworld. An army of reporters sent thousands of words to newspapers across the land yesterday as he told how Charley Luckey, Vito Genovese and Ciro Terranova plotted the murder of Joe the Boss more than 30 years ago. In millions of homes, TV watchers shuddered at his lurid, gory picture of Cosa Nostra. Not since Frank Costello's fingers drummed the table during the Kefauver hearings 10 years ago has there been so fascinating a show.

And yet, if the end is justice, where will this public airing of material long familiar to police and law enforcement officials lead? Valachi says that Thomas Luchese, alias Three Finger Brown, is one of the five leaders of the New York underworld. In the 1950 Mayoralty campaign Edward Corsi, the Republican nominee, said the same thing. Mr. Corsi named Brown as a backer of Vincent Impellitteri, Mr. Corsi's successful rival, and said that Vito Genovese was a supporter of Ferdinand Pecora, the Democratic-Liberal nominee. A grand jury investigated but returned no indictments.

Frank Costello's role as a link between crime and politics was unmasked to the public by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan as long ago as the 1943 hearings into the nomination of Thomas A. Aurelio for the Supreme Court. Ciro Terranova was a favorite target of Mayor Fiorello La Guardia. Charles "Lucky Luciano" Lucania was sent to prison, and subsequently into exile, by Thomas E. Dewey nearly a quarter of a century ago.

If Valachi's testimony helps bring these and other notorious criminals to belated justice, that is fine. But law enforcement officials say privately, if not publicly, that they have little hope that it will, since repeated investigations, often with grand jury assistance, have failed in the past to produce corroborative evidence strong enough to result in indictments and convictions.

Someone high up in the Department of Justice began the buildup for Valachi by leaking to The Saturday Evening Post some of the blood and thunder stories he was prepared to tell. It has been reported without confirmation that this was over the bitter opposition of J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Hoover has been discreetly silent on this point, but it would not be strange if he felt that whatever is new in Valachi's tales were better suited for private investigation than the current public hippodrome for radio, television and the press.

Paean to Pigeons

Exterminate New York City's pigeons? The Board of Health is considering the proposal because about four out of this city's 87,000 deaths per annum are traceable to pigeon-borne disease. Let's get rid of the rats first. That's a somewhat more serious problem and might well keep the Board of Health fully occupied for a long time to come.

Even if it were a good idea, which it isn't, just how would the city's 5,000,000 pigeons be exterminated? And if they were, which they won't be, just how would New Jersey's pigeons, Long Island's pigeons and Westchester's pigeons be kept out of this pigeon-pure metropolis? Going Berlin one better, we could erect a mile-high wall around our borders; better yet, we could put up a giant plastic dome, to cover our skyscrapers and protect our skies.

By the way, can you imagine the Piazza San Marco sans pigeons? or Trafalgar Square? or, come to think of it, Central Park?

Observer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—When the telephone company takes away your telephone-exchange name there is no kicking or screaming. It is done with good taste and quiet dispatch. A workman brings a new phone, puts it on the wall and leaves. Nobody notices anything remarkable. Later someone will glance at the thing and cry out, "They got the exchange!" In its place will be seven perfectly uninteresting digits.

Victim of Digits

Naturally, the first shock is unpleasant. Adults old enough to recall the great exchange names—Murray Hill for Major Bowes, Pennsylvania for Glenn Miller, National for Franklin D. Roosevelt—will look bereft. The children may smell a family crisis and need reassurance that everything is all right. The house will have a subtly violated feeling.

In the next stage, the telephone customer starts worrying whether he should fight. For years he has watched his identity pounded down into digits. His home is a number, possibly on a street that is a number, in a place that is a number at the post office. From birth he has been numbered and coded by governments large and small, insurance companies, auto inspectors, banks, book clubs, bosses, draft boards, credit-card combines.

How can he fight? It is silly to get a shotgun and say, "Leave my telephone exchange alone."

P. R. Fails At A.T.&T.

In San Francisco, where the resistance has been bitter, outraged customers are using sabotage. They overpay their phone bills by 10 cents. This seems to befuddle the electronic accountants, who blow their tubes and run up the company's sick-leave budget. These saboteurs will doubtless be dealt with in time by new electronic equipment which will ring their telephones just at dinner time each evening and connect them to an encyclopedia salesman. The strange thing about this is that the phone company, which has one of the country's superb public-relations departments, should have let things come to warfare. This is a conflict that could have been averted with a little public-relations skill.

The resisters should be made to understand that their telephone company is thinking only of them and building for the day when they will want to dial Teheran or Jakarta without a lot of bother.

The company should stop the ridiculous argument that it is just as easy to remember a seven-digit number as a five-digit number and point out, instead, that in the coming world of numbers human memory will be obsolete.

One Big Number

To help each customer remember his own phone number, A.T.&T. might arrange to have it tattooed on an inconspicuous part of the body for a reasonable fee and a small monthly charge. It might try leasing its customers mobile file cases ("The Princess Carryall" would be an appealing name) which customers could move about as they travel.

"The Princess Carryall" would not only be useful for storing numbers and area codes of everyone the customer might conceivably call. It could also be used to centralize the bushels of receipts needed to justify an income tax return and such other requisites of the numerical way of life as zip codes, credit-card numbers, etc.

A powerful goodwill campaign might be built on the slogan, "With a tattoo and a Princess Carryall you are never farther from home than the nearest telephone."

Ultimately, the telephone company should be planning for the day when every child at birth receives a telephone number that will stay with him through life and also serve to identify him for Social Security dispensers, insurance agents, bank inspectors, tax collectors, car licensers, postal inspectors. . . . A name, of course, would be unnecessary.

Far-fetched? Not at all. A spokesman for A.T.&T. said the other day that the company is toying with the idea right now. Ah, telephone company! How unpleasant to know you are thinking only of us!

RUSSELL BAKER.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

His poems, paper boats, were never
manned
for battle, spread no canvas vast
enough
to belly in the wind. He never
penned
immortal frigates, flying Dutchmen,
tough
as hardtack, shipping cargoes mind
to mind.
So let Old Ironsides stand for all
his labor
like a Collected Works. He wrote
a verse
and there she floats, ship-shaped
in Boston Harbor,
solid as fame. Poets could do worse.
For she smells, how she smells!
tartly of tar,
bilge, salt, gun powder, kerosene;
her cables braided thick as a man's
waist,
guns like bulldogs crouched watch-
ing the sea.
Gulls pipe you on board. She has
a taste,
I swear it, sweet-sour like history;
and her hull will be watertight when
years drown
his paper boats, batter his ensign
down.

NANCY PRICE.

In The Nation

The Intra-Administration War in Vietnam

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—The Central Intelligence Agency is getting a very bad press in dispatches from Vietnam to American newspapers and in articles originating in Washington. Like the Supreme Court when under fire, the C.I.A. cannot defend itself in public retorts to criticisms of its activities as they occur. But, unlike the Supreme Court, the C.I.A. has no open record of its activities on which the public can base a judgment of the validity of the criticisms. Also, the agency is precluded from using the indirect defensive tactic which is constantly employed by all other Government units under critical fire.

This tactic is to give information to the press, under a seal of confidence, that challenges or refutes the critics. But the C.I.A. cannot father such inspired articles, because to do so would require some disclosure of its activities. And not only does the effectiveness of the agency depend on the secrecy of its operations. Every President since the C.I.A. was created has protected this secrecy from claimants—Congress or the public through the press, for example—of the right to share any part of it.

With High Frequency

This Presidential policy has not, however, always restrained other executive units from going confidentially to the press with attacks on C.I.A. operations in their common field of responsibility. And usually it has been possible to deduce these operational details from the nature of the attacks. But the peak of the practice has recently been reached in Vietnam and in Washington. This is revealed almost every day now in dispatches from reporters—in close touch with intra-Administration critics of the C.I.A.—with excellent reputations for reliability.

One reporter in this category is Richard Starnes of the Scripps-Howard newspapers. Today, under a Saigon dateline, he related that, "according to a high United States source here, twice the C.I.A. flatly refused to carry out instructions from Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge . . . [and] in one instance frustrated a plan of action Mr. Lodge brought from Washington because the agency disagreed with it."

Among the views attributed to United States officials on the scene, including one described as a "very high American official . . . who has spent much of his life in the service of democracy . . . are the following:

The C.I.A.'s growth was "likened to a malignancy" which the "very high officials was not sure even the White House could control . . . any longer." "If the United States ever experiences [an attempt at a coup to overthrow the Government] it will come from the C.I.A. and not the Pentagon." The agency "represents a tremendous power and total unaccountability to anyone."

Disorderly Government

Whatever else these passages disclose, they most certainly establish that representatives of other Executive branches have expanded their war against the C.I.A. from the inner government councils to the American people via the press. And published simultaneously are details of the agency's operations in Vietnam that can come only from the same critical official sources. This is disorderly government. And the longer the President tolerates it—the period already is considerable—the greater will grow its potentials of hampering the real war against the Vietcong and the impression of a very indecisive Administration in Washington.

The C.I.A. may be guilty as charged. Since it cannot, or at any rate will not, openly defend its record in Vietnam, or defend it by the same confidential press "briefings" employed by its critics, the public is not in a position to judge. Nor is this department, which sought and failed to get even the outlines of the agency's case in rebuttal. But Mr. Kennedy will have to make a judgment if the spectacle of war within the Executive branch is to be ended and the effective functioning of the C.I.A. preserved. And when he makes this judgment, hopefully he also will make it public, as well as the appraisal of fault on which it is based.

Doubtless recommendations as to what his judgment should be were made to him today by Secretary of Defense McNamara and General Taylor on their return from their fact-finding expedition into the embattled official jungle in Saigon.

Letters to The Times

How Civil Service Works

New York State's Safeguard Against Discrimination Is Explained

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Few among the minority groups who seek opportunities for careers in the state civil service appear to be aware of an important safeguard preventing discrimination for racial, political or religious reasons. Existing rules effectively require that appointments must be made in strict order of standing on the list, although the practice of certifying three names to fill a position is nominally followed. This policy has been in effect for over 20 years—long before the so-called "anti-discrimination" laws were adopted.

Prior to 1939 the state civil service rules provided that a candidate certified for appointment or promotion and "passed over" three times would thereafter not be certified again; in effect, his name would be dropped from the list. Under that earlier rule appointing officers could, by skipping over candidates under the guise of not being "desirable," discriminate against minority groups in many cases. This unwholesome practice had become quite prevalent, and often lent itself to political manipulation of the eligible lists.

Because of the frequency of many complaints against such unfair discriminatory practices, Governor Lehman urged the writer, then counsel of the Civil Service Reform Association, to aid him in finding a practical solution of the problem. Some means of overcoming the constitutional prerogative of permitting appointing authorities to have a choice in the selection of their subordinates had to be devised.

Rules Modified

The courts had held invalid a statute which originally required the appointment or promotion of the top eligible on a list. The statute was later modified by requiring the certification and selection "from among the highest" on the eligible list. To conform to this modification the civil service rules were also modified so as to provide a certification of three names to file a vacancy—the so-called rule of one-out-of-three.

The problem was solved by deleting from the civil service rules the earlier provision which required the dropping of any candidate's name from a list if he had been passed over three times. The effect of this change was that once two eligibles were "passed over" appointments thereafter had to be made in strict numerical order—even though the list may have a thousand names on it.

This is also the policy of the state at the present time. For practical reasons the practice initiated at the direction of Governor Lehman sought to maintain a reasonable flexibility in permitting selections for highly specialized professional and technical positions. At the same time it assured an end of the discriminatory practices in selections from eligible lists in at least 95 per cent of appointments and promotions. The policy applies to all departments and agencies of the state service.

H. ELIOT KAPLAN,
President, New York State Department of Civil Service.
Albany, Sept. 27, 1963.

F.B.I. Failure Charged

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I agree with Jack Gould that the public confessions of Joseph M. Valachi provided interesting television entertainment, but I wonder what function Senator McClellan and his six colleagues were performing when, in cooperation with the Department of Justice, they provided a huge build-up and the Senate Caucus Room as a stage for the show.

Valachi's disclosures were scarcely news. What was not touched upon is the fact that the activities of the underworld syndicates, which for long years have conducted, and still conduct, the traffic in drugs, gambling and other rackets, could not conceivably be carried out without the indifference, if not the collusion or partnership, of law enforcement and other officials at various levels of government.

In view of the extensiveness of these ramified activities, one can only marvel at the singular indifference, or incompetence, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in this area, as well as at its failure so far to apprehend even a single perpetrator of the numerous bombings and other flagrant violations of constitutionally guaranteed rights in the South. It might be more fruitful for Senator McClellan's committee to try to ascertain why, despite its virtually unrestricted budgets and well-publicized training and scientific facilities, the bureau has been so ineffectual against these conditions.

Effective action against these evils is long overdue and would be most welcome. Television shows like Valachi's deflect responsibility from the inadequacies of our law enforcement agencies by creating the illusion that something is being done when, in fact, only a Nero-like circus is being tendered.

Not new laws but new enforcement officers seem to be needed.

HAROLD I. CAMMER.
New York, Sept. 28, 1963.

An editorial on this subject appears on this page.

Dominican Coup

Resumption of Democratic Processes Said to Be Under Way

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

As a firm believer in democratic ways and principles and as one who fought unceasingly, both inside and outside the Dominican Republic, against the Trujillo tyranny, I could not act indifferently toward the erroneous judgments The Times has put forth in its editorials of Sept. 26 and 29 regarding the recent political developments in my country which led to the overthrow of the Government of President Juan Bosch.

To refute each and every one of the arguments given in your editorials to justify condemnation of the coup would entail taking up too much space. I will limit myself to state that it will soon be evident to those who have not yet understood that what the Dominican people have done (the coup was a result of popular clamor against Bosch's Government) will put them back on the road of true and authentic democracy.

It will soon be also clearly established that the seven-month period of Bosch's Government constituted an unfortunate interruption of the democratic process which started under the provisional Council of State after our hard-earned freedom from the Trujillo tyranny. This process toward the development of an authentic democracy will now re-assume under the three-man Provisional Government installed by the sovereign wishes of the people of the Dominican Republic.

CARMEN NATALIA MARTINEZ BONILLA
Ambassadoress, Alternate Delegate
Chargé d'Affaires, a. i., Permanent Mission of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations
New York, Sept. 30, 1963.

Goldwater's Pact Stand

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I was disappointed to find a guilt-by-association argument in the Sept. 22 editorial about the test-ban treaty.

However wrong Senator Goldwater may be about the possibilities for peace presented by this important treaty, it is irrelevant that Mao Tse-tung and Castro agree with him nor should the Senator's sincerity be challenged in such a manner. The Times, so long an exponent of clear discussion of complex issues, should not now begin to confuse the merits of a position with the beliefs and public image of those who support it.

RICHARD LANDFIELD.
Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 22, 1963.

Views of Students

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In her letter published Sept. 25 Frances Nowve says, "We . . . should not let pro-Communist students take these trips financed by subversive groups and then lie about conditions in Cuba to Americans who cannot afford to travel and see for themselves."

For the benefit of Americans interested in the entire truth, whether financially able and prevented from visiting Cuba by State Department edict or lacking the time and money, Miss Nowve should supplement her letter with documentation of her charges. To denigrate without facts does not conform to American tradition.

MORTIMER MAY.
New York, Sept. 25, 1963.

Them Bums as Champs

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

How can you say in your Sept. 25 editorial that the Dodgers stumbled into the pennant thanks to "six straight losses by the Cardinals," when three of those losses were inflicted by the Dodgers themselves? Those were the first losses for the Cardinals after their 19 out of 20 streak of wins; and the Dodgers did it with superior pitching, hitting and fielding; swept the crucial series like real champions.

Oh well, everyone in Los Angeles knows you can't get an impartial observation about the Dodgers from New York since they moved West.

Why not confine your editorials to the world scene and leave the Dodgers to their hard-earned success?

MITZI STEIN.
Los Angeles, Sept. 26, 1963.

Offices and Subscription Rates of The New York Times

OFFICES OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

New York City....Telephone LAckawanna 4-1000
Main Office....Times Bldg., 229 W. 43 St. (36)
Times Square Office....1457 Broadway (36) Bet. 41st & 42d

ALBANY....Press Room, State Capitol
ATLANTA....The Constitution Bldg.
BOSTON....News, Herald-Traveler Bldg.; Advertising, 140 Federal St.
CHICAGO....News, 435 N. Michigan; Advertising, 333 N. Michigan
DETROIT....News, Free Press Bldg.; Advertising, Northland Towers, Southfield
GREENWICH, Kepple Bldg., 275 Greenwich Ave.
HEMPSTEAD....156 North Franklin St.
KANSAS CITY, MO....2705 Power & Light Bldg.
LOS ANGELES....News, Statler Center Bldg., 900 Wilshire Blvd.; Advertising, 612 S. Flower St. Western Edition, 2560 W. 54 St.
MIAMI....Advertising, Dupont Plaza Center
NEWARK....17 Academy St. (2)
PHILADELPHIA....News, Bulletin Bldg.; Advertising, Philadelphia National Bank Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO....814 Mission St. Advertising, 400 Montgomery St.
SMITHTOWN, L. I....43 West Main St.
STAMFORD....Advertising, 19 River St.
TRENTON....Press Room, State House

WASHINGTON....1701 K St., N. W.
WHITE PLAINS....175 Main St.

ALGIERS....4 Avenue de Pasteur
ATHENS....31, Haritos Street
BEIRUT....Hotel St. Georges
BELGRADE....Hotel Moskva
BERLIN....6 Savignyplatz, Charlottenburg 2
BOGOTA....Calle 75, 3-15
BONN....19 Bahnhofstrasse, Bad Godesberg
BUENOS AIRES....San Martin 344
CAIRO....33 Sharia Kasr El Nil
DUBLIN....29 Belgrove Road
GENEVA....Palais des Nations
JERUSALEM....Lishkat Haitonuth
JOHANNESBURG....care of Johannesburg Star
KUALA LUMPUR....8 Lorong Freeman Dua
LAGOS....P. O. Box 1573, 4 Maduike Road
LEOPOLDVILLE....Stanley Hotel
LISBON....Rua Joseph Bleck, 53
LONDON....Printing House Square, E.C.4
MADRID....Zurbano 39
MEXICO CITY....259-11 Puebla
MOSCOW....12-24 Sadovo Samotechnaya
NAIROBI....care of The East African Standard
NEW DELHI, Indian Eastern Newspaper Society Bldg., Rafi Marg
OTTAWA....Citizen Bldg.
PARIS....News Bureau, 37 rue Caumartin; International Edition, 61 rue La Fayette
RABAT....care of Map, Rue Gaillard

RIO DE JANEIRO....Avenida Rio Branco 2[illegible]
ROME....Via di Propaganda Fide, 2[illegible]
SAIGON....322 D Phan Thanh Gia[illegible]
SANTIAGO, CHILE....Bandera 7[illegible]
STOCKHOLM....Svenska Dagbladet Bld[illegible]
TOKYO....News Bureau, Asahi Shimbun Bldg.; Advertising, New Ginza Bld[illegible]
TORONTO....Advertising, 2 Carlton S[illegible]
TUNIS....Colisee Bldg., Avenue Habib Bourguib[illegible]
WARSAW....Hotel Orbis-Bristo[illegible]

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION, U. S., TERRITORIES

Edition	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 M[illegible]
Daily and Sunday	$55.00	$30.25	$16.[illegible]
Weekdays	28.00	15.40	8.[illegible]
Sunday	27.00	14.85	8.[illegible]

Rates to Other Countries on Request.

The New York Times also distributes a Western Edition weekdays from Los Angeles, an International Edition weekdays from Paris, a Weekly Review from Tokyo, Manila and [illegible]bourne. It also publishes a bound volume microfilm edition and an Index.

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and local news of spontaneous origin published herein. Rights of republication of all matter herein are also reserved.

Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/07/05 : CIA-RDP80M01009A000100050041-9