

1946

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est	Jan	23, 14:3	✓
		24, 6:3	✓
	Feb	6, 16:3	✓
	Mar	1, 10:3	not found

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		24, 4:3	✓
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Vandy	June 8, 22:6	NA
	11, 38:1	not found

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Vandy	June	8, 22:6	not found
		11, 38:1	not found

Dorovan mit	S	17, 8:7	✓
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★ How advice to make perm.	D	18, 1:7	✓
		19, 26:5	✓

1/23/46

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OVER 45 YEARS ON TIMES SQUARE

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POSITION OF PERON NOT YET WEAKENED

Some Resentment in Argentina at U. S. Policy of Further Words Without Action

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN
By Cable to The New York Times.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 22—The developments of the past ten days in Argentina seem to have strengthened Col. Juan D. Peron and it appears that if the United States' announced policy of getting rid of him is to be executed words will have to be backed by action.

In the Chancelleries of other Latin-American countries it is understood that the United States Government holds evidence of the connection of Colonel Peron's organization with the Nazis. If this is strong enough to convince the other American republics of that fact, the sooner it is used the better. Right now all of them are frightened by the prospect of our active intervention in Argentina and most of them privately are strongly opposed to it.

It is uncertain, moreover, if other Allied Governments will take the same stand as ours. In fact, in a Reuter dispatch that this writer saw published in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Lisbon, Portugal; Peron's Labor Party was much like the British Labor Party.

Attitude is Changing

American business men in Buenos Aires were solidly behind Ambassador Spruille Braden when he was left here. They are now almost unanimously criticizing him, not because of his stand, but because the continued word barrage has not been backed by actions from the beginning. They seem to feel that they have been put in an inferior if not a dangerous trade position in Argentina.

One of Colonel Peron's assets is that the alternative to him is the cold line parties, which are thoroughly discredited. The writer has found few here who will say def-

Truman Creates a New Authority To Handle Foreign Intelligence Gathering and Dissemination Put Under Secretaries of State, War and Navy With a Central Director as Coordinator

By FELIX BELAIR Jr.
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22—President Truman established by directive today a National Intelligence Authority, composed of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy with a Director of General Intelligence, as yet unnamed, to coordinate and function as a clearing house for all Federal foreign intelligence activities.

Although without a vote in the Authority, the Director of Central Intelligence would have at his disposal the staffs and organizations of all Government intelligence units overseas and would undertake "such service of common concern as the National Intelligence Authority determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally."

The latter provision, as explained by interested officials, would enable the Director of Central Intelligence to operate his own staff for "top secret" missions while utilizing the production of all other agency staff organizations.

However, the organization would have no police, law enforcement or internal security functions, which, presumably would be reserved to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and State and local law enforcement agencies.

The plan was devised by the Joint Chiefs of Staffs as a modification of one submitted by Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan at the time of the dissolution of the Office of Strategic Services, of which he was the wartime chief. It deviates from that of General

Donovan in several important particulars as follows:

1. It places the central intelligence group and its director under the jurisdiction of the secretarial triumvirate composing the Authority, instead of directly under the President.

2. It provides that operating funds for the organization shall be obtained from State, War and Navy Departments instead of directly from Congress.

As a consequence, the organization is responsible, not to Congress as under the Donovan plan, but to the Cabinet members making up the top authority.

In his directive the President ordered that "all Federal foreign intelligence activities be planned, developed and coordinated so as to assure the most effective accomplishment of the intelligence mission related to the national security."

The instructions to the Director of Central Intelligence as outlined in the directive were to:

"1. Accomplish the correlation and evaluation of intelligence relating to the national security and the appropriate dissemination, within the Government, of the resulting strategic and national policy intelligence.

"2. Plan for the coordination of such of the activities of the intelligence agencies of your department as relate to the national security and recommend to the National Intelligence Authority the establishment of such over-all policies and objectives as will assure the most effective accomplishment of the national intelligence mission."

PALESTINE ARABS OPPOSE ANY ENTRY

Reject Plan for 1,500 Jews a Month—Big British Force Hunts Coastal Terrorists

JERUSALEM, Jan. 22 (EP)—The Palestine Arab Higher Committee refused today a British request for Arab agreement to the immigration of 1,500 Jews a month during the four-month interim period for the investigation of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry.

The Arab veto on further Jewish immigration came as thousands of picked British troops and Palestine police cordoned off the entire township of Hadera, forty-five miles northwest of Jerusalem, in a search for terrorists who dynamited the Coast Guard station at Givat Olga on Sunday night, wounding sixteen Britons, one fatally, and an Arab of the staff.

British Navy destroyers increased their patrols off the coast as authorities voiced the belief that the Givat Olga attack was intended to cover new attempts to smuggle illegal Jewish immigrants into the country by sea.

Arabs Quote General Morgan

The British request for agreement by the Arabs to interim immigration of Jews, made after London disclosed that the 1939 White Paper quotas were exhausted, was presented to the Arab Higher Committee on Jan. 5 by the High Commissioner, Lieut. Gen. Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham.

The Arabs' reply said the permitting of further immigration would be a "concession to Jewish terrorism." It was cool to the Anglo-American Inquiry Committee, which is to come here soon, with the remark that "there is no need for investigation" of the Jewish problem.

To support their refusal of agreement, the Arabs cited the now-famous Jan. 2 remark by Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick E. Morgan in Ger-

SOVIET MINES RUSH COAL PRODUCTION

Dnieper Dam and Power Plant Will Be Restored This Year, Report on Revival Says

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (EP) (Delayed)—Coal production in the Don basin last year doubled figures for 1944, the first year of liberation, and the giant Dnieper dam and power plant, wrecked by the Germans, will be able to operate this year, the Moscow newspaper Izvestia said today in a report on Russia's tremendous task of reconstruction.

Of 300 principal coal mines in the Don basin, 128 have been restored completely and thirty-four have exceeded their pre-war output, Izvestia said. The mines altogether are producing about 80 per cent of their pre-war total.

Nearly 100 local power stations have been improvised to supply energy for the metallurgical works in the Don Basin in the absence of power from the plant the Germans wrecked. When that plant is restored, reconstruction will be greatly speeded.

Several score open-hearth blast furnaces have been rebuilt. The Government has converted tank and armament commissariats into machine building and agricultural machine commissariats. The Stalingrad and Kharkov tractor plants, whence come the power machines needed for the farmers in the rich wheat areas, began to produce tractors early last year.

Before the war, the Soviet Union claimed the world's most mechanized agriculture, using more than 500,000 tractors and combines. The Germans destroyed 80,000 combines, 4,000,000 ploughs and other agricultural machines. They devastated 98,000 collective farms and 28,000 machine tractor stations, and slaughtered or carried off millions of head of cattle.

The loss of equipment, the scarcity of manpower and of draft animals accounted for the loss of a considerable part of last year's potentially good harvest. Hence bread still is rationed and prob-



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For bath, beach and boudoir, this soft nubby terry cloth robe in the new abbreviated length. Choose it in blue, maize or white, sizes 14 to 20. Housecoat Circle—Street Floor.

U. S. LINKS COLONIES TO UNO RESOLUTION

Amendment Asks Declaration of Self-Government Aims—British Opposition Seen

DULLES EXPLAINS MOVE

He Views Non-Self-Governing Lands With 300,000,000 as Seats of Unrest

By Wirefoto to The New York Times. LONDON, Jan. 23—The United States will seek from the United Nations General Assembly a declaration of colonial powers' obligations to work toward self-government for the 300,000,000 people of colonies and dependencies scattered throughout the world. The amendment was submitted by the United States delegation today to broaden the present resolution before the UNO, which deals only with trust territories. It will be debated in the Trusteeship Committee tomorrow, and Britain, the principal colonial power, has indicated that she will oppose the amendment.

The resolution, as advanced to the Assembly by the Preparatory Commission, calls on the mandatory powers to initiate steps to place their mandates under UNO trusteeship. The United States amendment would have the resolution recognize that this has now been done.

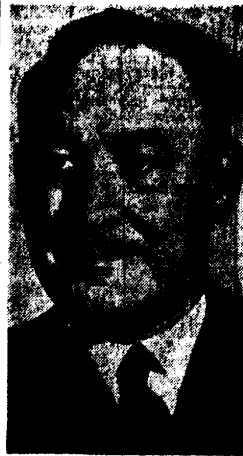
Reminder to Indonesians John Foster Dulles, United States delegate on the Trusteeship Committee, said at a press conference today that broadening of the resolution, as the American amendment also proposes, would remind Indonesian and other colonial peoples that they could attain their legitimate aspirations of self-government through orderly channels. It would be a great mistake, Mr. Dulles said, for the Assembly to speak in terms affecting only 13,000,000 peoples of the mandated territories and ignore the problems of 300,000,000 in the "non-self-governing territories," as the Charter describes colonies and dependencies. Colonies are the seat of unrest and seeds of future war, he said. Mr. Dulles added: "Other developments of the day...

Truman Appoints Rear Admiral Souers The Director of Central Intelligence

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—President Truman appointed Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers today as Director of Central Intelligence. This is key operating post in the National Intelligence Authority which the President created yesterday to coordinate and direct all Federal intelligence activities overseas.

The President also designated Admiral William D. Leahy to represent him on the Authority, which is to be composed of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy and a separate member designated by the Chief Executive. At the same time, Admiral Leahy will continue in his post as Chief of Staff to the President.

In his new post, Admiral Souers will head the new agency which is being made up of the various Federal units now engaged in overseas intelligence work. He will sit in on the conferences of the National Intelligence Authority, the top echelon unit of the new organization, but as a non-voting member. Admiral Souers has been Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence.



Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers Associated Press Wirephoto

STASSEN SAYS UNO SHOULD AIR ISSUES

Declares Disputes of Nations Must Be Discussed Openly in Interests of Security

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The United Nations Organization should justify the hopes of its fifty-one-member nations by accepting jurisdiction in the problems presented to it by considering disputes potentially disturbing to world peace and by presenting recommendations for their solution, Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota and United States naval officer, declared here today in an address on international affairs before the Women's National Press Club.

Discussing the provisions of the Charter, which he helped to formulate, Mr. Stassen argued that, while the enforcement of the recommendations could be vetoed, no nation was empowered to prevent and none should obstruct the investigation of disputes referred to it and a public discussion of them. "It is time for the UNO to go into action," he said, "to take cognizance of disputes which have arisen, as specifically, in Iran, Java and in Greece, or which may arise hereafter, and by the working out of arrangements for their peaceful settlement demonstrate the strength and the ability of the organization to deal with them."

"Only confidence and courage are needed, for in the UNO are gathered all the forces needed to make it effective, the operating strength of fifty-one nations, and behind it the overwhelming strength of the world as a working organization."

In the realization of the potentialities of the UNO, the United States should take a leading part, "and if we meant what we said, we will do it," Mr. Stassen declared. To that end, he continued, we should "clearly and definitely and at once," our position in the matter of trusteeships, island bases, and the control of atomic energy. In the matter of dependent populations, Mr. Stassen argued that no conflict or "clash in interest" was presented, as between the development and protection of dependent peoples and the maintenance of security and, therefore, that the United States "should, promptly propose that the areas in question should be placed under trusteeship, with a further definite statement of which ones we desire in...

UNO MOVING ARGENT

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—The United Nations Association, called today by Frank P. Graham, is chairman of the National Association of Argentine Nations in letter to Truman and president of the assembly, Freda...

The Fernán Legaz, has as against peace, "will certain Western Hemisphere Americans, Organization, nus, announce, and seven other...

The other gr... Council for Democracy, in Committee of Political Action York Chapter Lawyers Guild... Writers Board.

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RED CROSS SET TO AID GI FAMILIES IN EUROPE

By Wirefoto to The New York Times. FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, Jan. 23—Dependents of American servicemen who are scheduled to come to Germany to join their husbands and fathers will find the facilities of the Red Cross clubs and services at their disposal under an extension of the same system that provided cheer and comfort for the combat troops and that has been continued since V-E Day.

An announcement to that effect was released here today by William S. Stephens, commissioner for Great Britain and Western Europe. Preparations are now being completed for the routine admissions of members of families of the occupation force as soon as they arrive in Germany, Mr. Stephens said, and staff members of the Red Cross are being readied to handle not only such conveniences as recreation and lounging rooms but also welfare services that will be in demand.

The expediting of transportation difficulties for individuals called home in emergencies or the local...

AMERICA IN INDIA

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E. JONES w York Times.

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Defense Improvements

New National Intelligence Authority and Joint Service College Are Hailed

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

The recent establishment of a National Intelligence Authority and the formation of a joint service college for the higher study of war are the most important basic developments in the national defense picture since the end of the war.

Both steps, in this writer's opinion, are far more significant and desirable than the proposed "merger" of the War and Navy Departments or the project for universal military training in peacetime.

In the age of atom bombs, of transoceanic rockets and of submarines that can cross the Atlantic at twenty-five knots submerged, any effective military system is impossible without adequate intelligence of what is going on—politically, economically, psychologically, technically and especially militarily—in all parts of the world. Intelligence today is most emphatically the first line of defense.

During the war the combat intelligence of the Army and Navy was often excellent. Our intelligence agencies—particularly the Navy, which was primarily responsible through the self-sacrificing efforts of a few officers for the development of this work—were outstanding in "magic," the interception and decoding of enemy messages.

Information on Enemy Lacking

But in the collection of information within enemy countries and in the analysis of the broad picture neither the War Department's G-2 section nor the Navy's Office of Naval Intelligence were in any sense adequate. The mistaken estimates and sometimes unforgivable bias of both, particularly of G-2, were at times notorious before and during the war. General of the Army George C. Marshall's press conference in November, 1941, in which—misled by G-2—he so mistakenly appraised Japanese capacities, and a similar earlier error at the time of the German invasion of Russia, are outstanding examples, but there are many others.

In the broad picture of intelligence, we were woefully inferior to the British, nor did the establishment of the virtually independent Office of Strategic Services make up for this. The achievements of OSS recently have received great attention and praise, some of it hyperbolic, but its failures are not so well known. It was, at best, a "spotty" organization, which did some brilliant work, and some almost unbelievably amateurish. The reason was obvious; intelligence organizations of OSS scope are not created in a hurry; they are the product of slow and painful growth.

It was high time, therefore, for the creation of the new National Intelligence Authority, which becomes, in a sense, the peacetime counterpart of OSS. This authority will be at first a coordinating agency and its head, a reserve officer—Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers—already has set to work energetically to establish the

increased in the latest plans. Only four battleships—all of the 45,000-ton Iowa class—are to be kept in full operating status, according to the new plans, two in the Atlantic and two in the Pacific. Four Essex-class or Roosevelt-class carriers will be kept in active commission in the Atlantic and about nine in the Pacific, in addition to twelve or more escort carriers, five manned with Marine squadrons and specially trained for support of amphibious landings.

All of the nation's other new battleships will be kept in 30 per cent reserve and some will be used intermittently for training. The task force organization, developed during the war, will guide the organization of the post-war Navy.

* * *

Ultimate plans for the maintenance of Army "security" or police forces in Germany call for the concentration of three divisions under command of Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott in a quadrilateral area between Frankfurt on the Main and Munich. These divisions, as now planned, will be the First, the Seventy-eighth and one other infantry division. There will be no other United States security forces in all the rest of the American zone in Germany, except twelve "groups" of Maj. Gen. Ernest N. Harmon's mechanized constabulary, composed of former elements of armored divisions and, of course, Military Government officials.

Nine Spahn Beauty Queen at Smith

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 5 (AP)—Eighteen-year-old Nina Spahn, of 333 Central Park West, New York City, a brunette sophomore, was chosen Smith College beauty queen tonight from among 32 contestants representing each dormitory. She was the choice of a committee of three.

GROUP VOTES DOWN OLD HOUSE CEILINGS

But Provision for Price Curbs on New Dwellings Is Left in Patman Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The House Banking Committee rejected today by a vote of 14 to 11, an Administration proposal to put price ceilings on old houses.

The committee left in the bill by Representative Patman of Texas a provision for price controls on new houses.

The price ceiling on old dwellings, as well as new ones, was proposed by Wilson W. Wyatt, Housing Administrator.

The Patman measure had stipulated that after a certain future date the first sale of an old house would be the ceiling price. During the housing emergency it could sell for no higher price except to cover costs of any improvements.

The committee did not reach a vote today on an amendment prepared by Mr. Patman to prevent, during the emergency, the construction of any house costing more than \$6,000.

Chairman Spence of Kentucky said that he expected the committee to complete its work tomorrow and send a housing bill to the House.

The committee voted to limit the term of the legislation to June 30, 1947, instead of Jan. 31, 1947, as provided by Mr. Patman's bill.

In its present form, the measure sets up an Office of National Director of Housing with broad powers, continues for a year beyond the June 30 expiration date the present powers to allocate scarce building materials and sets up a system for controlling the prices of new homes.

Prices of new homes now are fixed to a certain degree under the allocation system, whereby the Government allows use of scarce materials only for construction of

homes costing less than \$10,000. Members of the committee said eleven Republicans and three Democrats voted to strike out the section putting ceilings on old houses. Opposing them were eleven Democrats.

Mr. Patman gave newsmen a statement criticizing the Republicans for voting as a bloc against controls on old housing.

Vigorous opposition developed against any far-reaching expansion of price controls. Representative Wolcott of Michigan, senior banking committee Republican, said:

"It is very doubtful that the House will accept ceilings on housing until we have had an opportunity to explore the whole field and determine whether such controls would slow the production of houses and actually hinder the effort to provide homes for veterans."

GUILTY IN DRUG KILLING

Pharmacist Convicted of Manslaughter in Child's Death

Jacob Gruenwald, 36 years old, a pharmacist for fifteen years, was found guilty last night in Queens County Court after a trial before Judge Thomas Downs on an indictment charging manslaughter in the second degree and violation of section 1742 of the penal law, which makes it a misdemeanor for a pharmacist to deviate in any way from a prescription. Gruenwald was remanded for sentence on Feb. 11.

The indictment charged that on Aug. 11 Gruenwald received at his store, 101-24 Astoria Boulevard, East Elmhurst, a prescription calling for twenty-one grains of sulphathiazole and twenty-one grains of bicarbonate of soda for use on Eugenia Johnson, 8 months old, 29-21 Erickson Street, East Elmhurst. It was alleged that the druggist gave the child's father instructions to grind it and mix it with bicarbonate, so that the child received 126 grains of sulphathiazole in twenty-four hours and died.

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HILLS 2 MEN

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He fired two shots. es. Ferguson, 27 Francis Street, in ed him. The sec- through the right h Ferguson, 20, forehead of Al- 15. He died later Hospital, East

K CAFETERIA

After Refusing Their Food

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the Office of Strategic Services make up for this. The achievements of OSS recently have received great attention and praise, some of it hyperbole, but its failures are not so well known. It was, at best, a "spotty" organization, which did some brilliant work, and some almost unbelievably amateurish. The reason was obvious; intelligence organizations of OSS scope are not created in a hurry; they are the product of slow and painful growth.

It was high time, therefore, for the creation of the new National Intelligence Authority, which becomes, in a sense, the peacetime counterpart of OSS. This authority will be, at first a coordinating agency and its head, a reserve officer—Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers—already has set to work energetically to establish the means of coordination. The authority will use at first the data gathered by Army, Navy, State Department and other Government agencies and fashion the whole into a comprehensive picture.

Will Collate and Analyze

It will collate and analyze for the benefit of the President, the Secretaries of State, War and Navy and presumably the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Later, it will probably also become a collection agency, and its agents will supplement the normal intelligence sources of the military services. The State Department's new intelligence service, under Col. Alfred McCormack, will continue but probably with a somewhat more restricted scope.

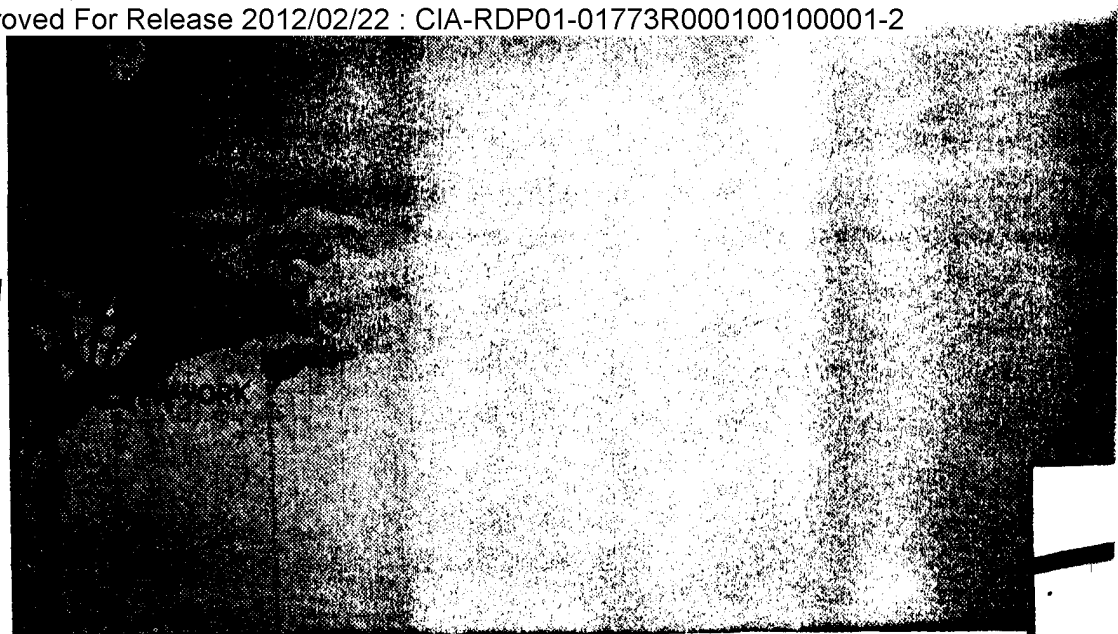
Brig. Gen. John Magruder, who took the military functions of OSS to the War Department after OSS was abandoned and who has been operating temporarily directly under the Secretary of War, not under G-2, will probably merge his functions eventually with G-2, which, with the appointment of Lieut. Gen Hoyt S. Vandenberg as its head, is taking a new and much-needed lease of life.

A very considerable forward step has, therefore, been made by the establishment of the new Intelligence Authority, but, of course, its future effectiveness will depend entirely upon the cooperation given it by Government departments, the support of the Administration and Congress, and the type of personnel Admiral Souers selects to staff the Authority.

The significance of the new war college is obvious; it is the biggest educational step made since the war in preparation for a true, as distinct from a blueprint, merger of the services. Real unification comes from common training and an understanding of the specialized problems of the other services; this Vice Admiral Harry W. Hill's new college and the Joint Army-Navy Industrial College will do much to provide. The new college is a natural outgrowth of ANSCOL—Army-Navy Staff College—which functioned during the war, but too often with little more than lip service.

The new college, the name of which has not yet been announced, will train for high unified command. It will replace and be housed in the old Army War College, although a modified Army War College course is now being given at Fort Leavenworth at the Command and General Staff School.

The composition of the peacetime Atlantic and Pacific fleets has been decided upon tentatively, and the proportion of carriers to battleships has been considerably



PAN AMERICAN RESUMES CLIPPER SERVICE TO FRANCE

PIONEERED IN 1939—

New Daily Service with Giant Land Planes

In 1939 Pan American World Airways inaugurated regular transatlantic service with four-engined Boeing flying boats to London, Paris, Dublin and Lisbon through their respective sea-plane bases. Because of the war, Pan American service to London and Paris was suspended.

Last October, Pan American resumed Clipper service to London, using four-engined Douglas landplanes. This service is now on a daily basis.

Under the agreement recently executed between the United States and France, Pan American will resume Clipper service to France, beginning February 15th, with four-engined Lockheed Constellations. Paris passengers will be routed via Mar-

seille by connecting France States Government per by the direct route to I

Fare to M

In keeping with Pan bringing international man, the fare by Clip direct route to Paris, w ment permission, will fare of \$275. In the r service to Marseille-American is permitted

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PAN AMERICAN WORLD

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN TELEPHONE RATES

4/10/46

INTELLIGENCE FUND FOR BYRNES BARRED

House Money Committee Calls Work of Proposed Unit 'Political and Economic Reporting'

CULTURE PROGRAM IS CUT

Estimates of Commerce and Judiciary Also Pared in Attack on 'Spending Psychology'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9—The House Appropriations Committee voted today to deprive the intelligence unit of the State Department of its entire appropriation of \$4,150,136 for 1947. Senate passage of this cut would not only kill the intelligence program but would knock out a major prop of the National Intelligence Authority created by the President on Jan. 22.

The committee took the view that the intelligence work would amount to political and economic reporting and should be performed by other established units of the State Department.

A report was current that pressure, originating in some official circles opposed to a growth of State Department intelligence activity, influenced the committee. Secretary Byrnes asked the committee for the appropriation on Feb. 16.

There was confidence in some official circles that the appropriation would be restored on the floor of the House or in the Senate.

It appeared to be well established that the committee was not influenced by recent allegations, made by Representative May, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, that Colonel Alfred McCormack, formerly a corporation lawyer of New York, was employing officers with pro-Soviet sympathies in the State Department intelligence group which he heads.

Representative May has not taken up Colonel McCormack's challenge to withdraw his charges or investigate Colonel McCormack's staff. Colonel McCormack brought to the State Department several officers screened for General Staff service who had served with him in the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department.

Another Unit Suggested

The committee made this comment in killing the fund: "If a separate unit is needed within the department to analyze and correlate the information received from missions abroad, such a unit may be created with the personnel that had been allowed generally for the departmental and field services."

The Research and Intelligence Unit, as the State Department agency is called, was built up partly on units of the defunct Office of Strategic Services, a wartime world-wide

Meat Black Market Is Laid to OPA; Large Number of New Packers Noted

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The American Meat Institute, renewing its fight against price ceilings, argued before the Senate Agriculture Committee today that "the wasteful, scandalous, widespread and flagrant black market has been made possible by the Price Control Act."

Meanwhile, the Government authorized \$10,000,000 of additional subsidies to packers to cover increased costs in the six weeks which elapsed between the time they granted a wage rise and the time they were granted price advances. A wage increase of 16 cents an hour was made retroactive to Jan. 26.

Wesley Hardenbergh, president of the institute, and a number of packers attacked OPA policies before the Senate committee in its investigation of the food situation. Mr. Hardenbergh asserted that the "only remedy" for the black market was to remove price controls from meat.

Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas, asked him whether he believed "the consumers would get a fair shake" if price controls were abolished, and Mr. Hardenbergh expressed confidence that they would.

He said that the black market threatened the "very existence" of the packing industry. He presented figures showing 26,665 meat packing concerns as of July, as compared with 1,492 in 1939. Of the 26,665, only 12,168 had claimed subsidy payments up to February, he said, adding:

"Apparently 14,500 slaughterers were able to survive without applying for subsidies even though the subsidy averages about \$22.50 per head on cattle and \$4.25 on hogs. The conclusion is obvious.

"Certainly, the farmer currently is receiving little of the tremendous black market profit represented by the \$1,250,000,000 overcharge paid for meat by consumers."

Mr. Hardenbergh said that black market slaughterers wasted hides, bones, tallow, grease and other by-products which legitimate packers save. He added that all the black

market operators needed was "a tree, a rope, and knife and a truck." Ernest S. Holmes, president of John R. Daly, Inc., meat packers of Missoula, Mont., testified that "OPA enforcement activities have been largely confined to legitimate operators," and that he had "seen very little evidence of any effort to really go after the black market operators."

Howard Vaughn of Dixon, Calif., president of the California Wool Growers Association, asserted that price ceiling and subsidies "limit production of meat and that is exactly the wrong way to limit inflation."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 9—Supplies of meat are much smaller than they were at the lowest point in wartime meat rationing and are expected to increase further until some time in the summer, packer spokesmen asserted today.

The situation in Chicago and other large cities is bleak because of distribution difficulties, it was said.

The shortage is caused by Government controls, which prevent a fair profit and have made the industry more and more complex, packers said. Increased control has meant increased failure, but that has served only as an excuse for more controls, they added.

A sharp decline in cattle and hog slaughter has occurred in the last two months.

The American Meat Institute estimated total production for March at 145,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 17 per cent from February and 30 per cent from March, 1945. The figure was a little more than half of the March, 1944, production.

Packers said that hog slaughter might show a slight seasonal increase in May and June. Production last week totaled 245,000,000 pounds, which was 5 per cent below the preceding week and 8 per cent below the same week a year ago.

Beef production showed the largest decrease, 7,000,000 pounds below the previous week and 32,000,000 under the same week in 1945.

PARTY ON BATTLESHIP

Officers, Crew of North Carolina Mark Her Fifth Anniversary

Officers and crew of the 35,000-ton battleship North Carolina, now in the New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, for her annual overhaul, were hosts at a luncheon yesterday aboard the warship, marking her fifth year as a unit of the fleet.

Guests included relatives and friends of the crew, who were welcomed aboard at noon by Capt. Timothy J. O'Brien, commanding officer, and served a special turkey luncheon, topped off with cigars, cigarettes and candy.

Commissioned here April 9, 1941, the North Carolina was the first battleship constructed by the Navy in seventeen years and, with her sister-ship, the Washington, commissioned a month later, represented the backbone of American

naval power at the time of Pearl Harbor. She is scheduled to join the fleet on maneuvers on completion of her overhaul.

Kennedy Son Up for Curley Seat

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 9—Nomination papers for John F. Kennedy, son of Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Great Britain, for the Democratic nomination in the Eleventh congressional District were being circulated today. The papers were taken out by two Charlestown residents, but Mr. Kennedy said the action was without his consent. The district is now represented by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston.

Good jobs are now open for men 17-34 in the new Regular Army. Men are needed to become specialists in aviation mechanics. Apply now at 39 Whitehall Street.

NEW MEMBER HITS FTC AS 'MEDDLER'

Mason, in Everyday Language, Issues Opinion Letting Beer, Have 'Canadian' on Label

By JOHN H. CRIDER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9—An opinion by Commissioner Lowell E. Mason, shattering Federal Trade Commission precedent in several respects, was filed today and marked what officials said was the opening gun in a White House sponsored battle to make the FTC "an articulate tribunal for business men."

It shattered precedents by spurning legalistic verbiage on the ground that business men do not understand such parlance, by being one of the few opinions ever handed down in the agency's history, by reversing the commission's much criticized tendency to follow the "letter of the law" without regard for practical effects, and by implying that the commission had been indulging in "puritanical meddling" and "busy-bodiness."

To officials who said they had heard President Truman complain of "witch hunting" tendencies in the commission, the Mason opinion was vastly more important as a "sermon" against the evils of bureaucratic persecution than for the substance of the Manhattan Brewing Company case, with which it was immediately concerned.

Mason a Friend of Truman

Commissioner Mason, a Chicago Republican lawyer and former associate of the late Clarence Darrow, has long been a personal friend of President Truman's.

Although the published decisions of the FTC each year fill more than 3,000 printed pages, the commission rarely provides opinions to explain how the commissioners reached their conclusions.

"Businessmen are entitled to know why commissioners decide cases the way they do," Mr. Mason wrote.

The case in which he wrote this, his first opinion, agreeing with Commissioners Garland S. Ferguson and Robert E. Freer to make the majority view, was that of the Manhattan Brewing Company of Chicago, whose beer, called "Canadian Ale," had previously been held by the commission to have a misleading trade name, even though the label did have the words "Made in the USA."

Chairman William A. Ayres and Commissioner Ewin L. Davis, dissenting, said they stood by the original order issued after "elaborate proceedings."

Restraint on Police Power

Commissioner Mason, calling it "a case about a beer bottle label," declared that just because a police officer can, subject to specific legal proceedings, obtain a warrant to enter a man's home, did not mean that he has "carte blanche to smash the piano or tear up the rugs."

Accusing the commission of having issued "an authoritarian decree" in the Manhattan Brewing case, Mr. Mason said: "An unbridled, intemperate

widening of this power the use of words make at much while we see. This case is a good example. "All restraints, whether granted or unwarranted, by the Government in the protecting the public. Between actual protection and just plain business has generally been made the courts by examining part of an injury to welfare.

"The line between restraints and puritanism has become hazy."

The new commission, the commission's custodian, in support of the Government case. He defined a "new" as follows:

"A public witness: you pull off the street in the telephone book. The court and tell what they got from a sign, an advertisement. They are not generally know what it is all they are on the stand this would test the any man."

"In all events," Mr. ed, "though millions worth of this beer have under the brand name Ace," there was not the trial that he had been or defrauded by the is

9 SEIZED GAS RETURNED BY

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 9

Control of nine gas works, which were returned to the control of the Public Electric and Gas Company of Gov. Walter E. Edge had been under State since Thursday night. Workers threatened would have disrupted 3,000,000 consumers.

The signing of the revoking that under occurred, followed by the employees of a movement. They are independent unions, of which voted almost last evening to accept

The seizure was the action of the new Labor Relations Law enactment two weeks since some labor in sharply criticized it as utility companies.

The wage settlement disclosed by Peter V. dent of the Federation Gas Workers and Past Station Workers, on unions.

He said it was should have a choice of 13 1/2 per cent, or hour, whichever was terms were a \$130 a worker, addition of L day to paid holiday week vacations for ten years' service. T asked for a 20 per cent and the company halted without the alternative feature.

Another Unit Suggested
The committee made this com-
mittee killing the fund:
"A separate unit is needed
within the department to analyze
and correlate the information re-
ceived from missions abroad, such
a unit may be created with the
personnel that had been allowed
generally for the departmental
and field services."

The Research and Intelligence
Unit, as the State Department
agency is called, was built up par-
tly on units of the defunct Office
of Strategic Services, a wartime
world-wide intelligence organiza-
tion. It has approximately 900 em-
ployees.

In testifying before the com-
mittee Colonel McCormack stated
that ninety-two of the employees,
with annual salaries totaling \$330-
953, were needed as the State De-
partment's staff in the National
Intelligence Authority. Under the
Presidential order the State De-
partment and the War and Navy
Departments staff the Authority,
whose mission is to coordinate and
function as a clearing house for all
governmental foreign intelligence
activities.

The over-all mission of the State
Department agency was described
to the committee as follows:

"The function of the Office of
Research and Intelligence is to
provide elevated and positive in-
formation on foreign countries as
an aid to the formulation and im-
plementation of foreign policy in
the department. This office con-
sists of the following divisions:
American Republics Intelligence;
British Commonwealth Intellig-
ence; Europe, Near East and
Africa Intelligence; Far East In-
telligence; U.S.S.R. Intelligence;
International and Functional In-
telligence, and Map Intelligence
and Cartography."

In support of his program Secre-
tary Byrnes stated:

"I cannot stress too strongly my
belief that this research and in-
telligence service is essential to
the modern conduct of our foreign
relations. We could go back to
the period when decisions were
made without adequate back-
ground information, but this would
be definitely a backward step. We
now have an organization which
is capable of bringing together and
analyzing all the information bear-
ing on a particular subject.

Current Allowances Exceeded

Attacking what it termed "a
deeply entrenched spending psy-
chology" in government, the com-
mittee also slashed the budget es-
timates of the Departments of
Commerce and Justice.

In addition to eliminating the
request of the State Department
for funds for an intelligence unit,
the committee cut about in half
the amount sought by Secretary
Byrnes for expanding the cultural
relations work of his department.

Reported to the House was a
bill which, while providing \$358-
825,758 for the State, Commerce
and Justice Departments and for
the judiciary, represented a reduc-
tion of 13 per cent in budget es-
timates. Still, it was \$40,510,759
above allowances for the current
fiscal year.

The committee approved a State
Department budget more than four
times the size of the last peace-
time budget.

As to governmental spending,
the committee stated:

"There seems to have developed
during the war years what some
have termed "a spending psychol-
ogy" and the committee is fearful
that this spending psychology has
become somewhat too deeply en-
trenched in the minds of officials
responsible for the operation of our
Federal establishments. It must
be eliminated."

yesterday aboard the warship,
marking her fifth year as a unit
of the fleet.

Guests included relatives and
friends of the crew, who were wel-
comed aboard at noon by Capt.
Timothy J. O'Brien, commanding
officer, and served a special tur-
key luncheon, topped off with
cigars, cigarettes and candy.

Commissioned here April 9,
1941, the North Carolina was the
first battleship constructed by the
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her sister-ship, the Washington,
commissioned a month later, rep-
resented the backbone of Ameri-

sador to Great Britain, for the
Democratic nomination in the
Eleventh Congressional District
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papers were taken out by two
Charlestown residents, but Mr.
Kennedy said the action was with-
out his consent. The district is now
represented by Mayor James M.
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Good jobs are now open for men
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Men are needed to become special-
ists in aviation mechanics. Apply
now at 20 Whitehall Street.

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day to paid holidays a
week vacations for men
teen years' service. The
asked for a 20 per cent
and the company held to
cent without the alterna
feature.

Here is

ONE PRICE

THAT HAS NOT CHANGED IN 50 YEARS

... the price of MATCHES

50 YEARS AGO... IN 1896

- Butter was 16c a pound.
- Eggs were two dozen for 25c.
- A man's serge suit cost \$12.
- Ladies' kid oxford sold for \$1.37.
- Roast beef was 10c a pound.
- Diamond pocket boxes were 1c each... and
the big box of Diamond Matches was 5c

TODAY... IN 1946

Diamond pocket boxes are still 1c each*... and
the big box of Diamond Matches is still 5c*

* Today's matches are better, too. For it was
Diamond research that eliminated the poisonous
match... that banished dangerous afterglow...
made matches safe for household use. It is
Diamond's objective to serve the public in the
future as well and as faithfully as in the past.

THE *Diamond Match* CO.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

P. S. TO THE
to hear me
dispute, dr
Emergency
Street, N
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4/24/46

Intelligence Arm Vital

Congressional Obstacles for U. S. Agency Thought to Ignore a Big Lesson of War

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

The House of Representatives, whose chief contribution to this election-year session of Congress has been eloquent sophistry and political funk, has evaded another defense issue of major importance.

Motivated by Red-baiting charges, always good for some votes, that Communists had infiltrated the State Department, the House Appropriations Committee has rejected appropriations for the Department's intelligence unit, directed by a former Army colonel, Alfred McCormack, whose resignation was reported yesterday.

Colonel McCormack headed in the State Department a new unit, one composed of part of the wartime Office of Strategic Services and a number of officers who had worked under Colonel McCormack during the war in the War Department's G-2 (intelligence) section. The functions and purposes of this division were new and, therefore, like all things new, subject to the attack of small minds.

Colonel McCormack was a somewhat controversial personality in the War Department and made many bitter enemies; in part, the present attack is a product of enmities. Colonel McCormack may indeed be tactless, but to any one who knows him or his past association with one of New York's larger corporation law firms, it is ridiculous to class him or any organization he directs as "followers of the party line."

The issue presented by the House Committee action, however, transcends in importance the State Department's new intelligence unit. The committee's action is purely negative; if finally endorsed by Congress it will kill the Office of Research and Intelligence of the State Department, composed of about 900 persons, many with peculiar skills or highly trained in the difficult art of intelligence work.

This unit, under the organizational blueprint ordered by President Truman last January, was a principal "prop" of the new National Intelligence Authority, the inauguration of which has been one of the most important national defense measures taken since the end of the war.

The need for a centralized intelligence service to coordinate and analyze and present the data gleaned by all governmental intelligence agencies and to collect, as well as collate, such data, is one of the greatest lessons of the war. The National Intelligence Authority was envisaged as such a peacetime agency to fill the gap left by the end of the Office of Strategic Services.

Exception could be taken and was taken to the organizational blueprint of the new agency, and it was properly noted that the Authority's scope, functions and operations were limited and its usefulness was reduced by its dependence on the State, War and Navy Departments for direction, funds and personnel. Moreover, the dispersion of OSS functions to State and War Departments, rather than centralizing them directly under the National Intelligence Authority, was pro-

vided that can keep us informed of worldwide developments, military, scientific, political, economic and psychological.

A good intelligence system cannot be created overnight; it requires time for development. It depends for its efficiency on trained personnel, men who have long been in the intelligence game. The Government is losing such men day by day, partly because of the halting manner in which an adequate intelligence service is being created, partly because of such actions as the one recently taken by the House committee.

There is ample evidence to suggest that since January, when the National Intelligence Authority was created, relatively little progress has been made. Such excellent men as Brig. Gen. John Ma gruder are retiring or leaving Government service and civilian experts are growing disgusted with procrastination, politics and prejudice.

Our present military, naval and scientific knowledge—or rather lack of knowledge—of Russia is frightening. Unless Congress adopts positive, not negative, measures, intelligence will again become a stepchild of government. In any future emergency a poor intelligence service means defeat.

Army Discipline

The Lichfield trials in England, at which American officers and men are being court-martialed for cruel treatment during the war to military prisoners confined in Lichfield, have provoked widespread condemnation of Army brutality. But as James Henle observes in a letter, no disciplinary barracks can be "soft"; if so, the stockades of the Army would be quickly thronged in time of war with shirkers.

"Why doesn't someone tell the truth—or at least the truth as I see it," Mr. Henle writes, "about the trials of enlisted men and officers for cruel treatment of men in disciplinary barracks? There was a similar scandal following World War I, and everyone felt extremely virtuous when 'Hard-Boiled' Smith was sent to prison. My own feeling is that modern war is so terrible that punishment in disciplinary barracks has to be almost correspondingly terrible.

"Unfortunately, human beings are so constituted that if prisoners were well treated, many men would commit infractions of discipline in order to escape the horrors of front-line warfare. Not only do prisoners have to be treated with less than kindness, but news of their treatment has to seep through to men in front-line positions.

"If this is true, it seems just a little foolish and anything but fair to prosecute either officers or enlisted men for performing what may be considered a cruel but necessary function. This is an instance where, literally, everyone in and out of the Army is guilty."

In other words, the Lichfield trials are treating the symptoms, not the disease, and the men on trial (with definite exceptions)

McCORMACK QUILTS INTELLIGENCE POST

Head of New State Department Service Acts After Shift of Units to Political Divisions

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, April 23—Col. Alfred McCormack, former New York corporation lawyer, has resigned as director of the State Department's new world-embracing intelligence agency.

It is understood that Colonel McCormack and other officials of the department had split over a fundamental question of how the agency should be reorganized. Today he was confronted with an administrative order transferring various geographic intelligence functions to the long-existing political divisions of the State Department.

Colonel McCormack, it was reported, felt that this action defeated the aim of an efficient, compact and self-sufficient organization, and that it reduced his task to one of coordinating an assemblage of separate groups not under his direct control.

The resignation has been accepted and probably will be announced tomorrow by Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of State in the absence of Secretary Byrnes, who has gone to the Paris conference on the Council of Foreign Ministers.

It was said that opponents within the department of the form of organization created by Colonel McCormack had prevailed upon Secretary Byrnes to adopt the new plan embodied in today's order.

Informed sources said Colonel McCormack felt the decentralization of his organization, known as the Research and Intelligence Unit, would weaken the National Intelligence Authority created by President Truman on Jan. 22. The State Department intelligence organization is, with similar units of the War and Navy Departments, a major prop of the intelligence authority.

When Colonel McCormack joined the State Department several months ago he organized the intelligence group along the lines of the Intelligence Group which he headed in the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department General Staff.

The basic branches he formed were these: American Republics Intelligence; British Commonwealth Intelligence; Europe, Near East and Africa Intelligence; Far East Intelligence; U. S. S. R. Intelligence; International and Functional Intelligence, and Map Intelligence and Cartography.

Under the new order, it was said, the functions implied by the geographic branches would be split up and assigned to the star political officers heading such State Department subdivisions as these: Office of European Affairs, Office of Far Eastern Affairs, Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, all of which are under James C. Dunn, Assistant Secretary of State for European, Far Eastern, Near Eastern and African Affairs.

The American Republics Intelligence functions would go to sub-

DOMINIONS URGENT ON PEACE TREATIES

Empire Heads Give Priority to Topic—Nash Opposes a U. S. Monopoly of Pacific Bases

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS. Special to The New York Times. LONDON, April 23—The British Dominions conference jumped headlong this morning into a discussion of the European peace treaties and world politics without losing any time on the formalities that had been planned.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin leaves on Thursday morning for the Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris and he wanted to explain what line he planned to take, and the Dominions' representatives, particularly Herbert E. Evatt of Australia, unquestionably made their viewpoints clear.

It will be recalled that at the Council of Foreign Ministers last September Mr. Evatt, on behalf of Australia, and Jan H. Hofmeyr, speaking for South Africa, protested against the "exclusive procedure" of the Council which had no Dominions' representatives.

This time it is significant that while the peace talks go on in Paris, the Dominions' leaders will be right here in London in close touch and in a position to influence Mr. Bevin's attitude.

What happens to the Italian colonies will partly decide the future of the Mediterranean and that sea is still the lifeline of the British Empire. It is, indeed, vital for South Africa, and Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, who is on his way to London now, is known to be much concerned about the question.

All these factors merely emphasize the world-wide importance of the British Empire.

Walter Nash, who is representing Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand, for instance, discussed the question of the American desire for permanent bases in the Pacific when he saw newspapermen today. That is one of the most important subjects on tap this week while the Australian and New Zealand leaders monopolize the field.

Like the Australian Premier Joseph B. Chifley and Mr. Evatt yesterday, Mr. Nash pointed out that the only way to solve the problem satisfactorily for them is to have an all-inclusive agreement and not just an American monopoly of specified islands.

New Zealand, he said, feels that the United States should have a permanent place in the Pacific and she is willing to talk with America on the question of bases, but he added that "New Zealand, Australia and the United States must get together in the Pacific to insure that they will get what they have been fighting for."

There is a realization that the logical result of following this policy would be a regional defense pact in the Pacific that would include the United States, Australia, New Zealand and perhaps the United Kingdom, but that step would be beyond the scope of these talks.

PALESTINE STRIKE OF 50,000

By Cable to The New York Times. JERUSALEM, April 23—A general strike of Palestinian government employees, with a postal telegraph two weeks ago, has been according to a state tonight by the General Civil Service Association all the workers' demand but rather than incite public further all strikers agreed to resume their work at midnight.

The strike had affected 50,000 workers, including a per diem basis. It cut off Palestine from the world since April 19. Although the acceptance had not been disclosed, some demands included an 8% increase in basic salaries in the better conditions regarding promotion, a bonus and two months' "war bonus."

This strike was the kind against the government in its twenty-first year. One of the interests of the strike was the operation between A.

Half print, half most colorful sex Chu rayon crepe new spring suit.

BEI

has reject... Declassified and Approved For Release 2012/02/22 : CIA-RDP01-01773R000100100001-2

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Intelligence service is being created, partly because of such actions as the one recently taken by the House committee. There is ample evidence to suggest that since January, when the National Intelligence Authority was created, relatively little progress has been made. Such excellent men as Brig. Gen. John Ma gruder are retiring or leaving Government service and civilian experts are growing disgusted with procrastination, politics and prejudice.

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"If this is true, it seems just a little foolish and anything but fair to prosecute either officers or enlisted men for performing what may be considered a cruel but necessary function. This is an instance where, literally, everyone in and out of the Army is guilty."

In other words, the Lichfield trials are treating the symptoms, not the disease, and the men on trial (with definite exceptions) probably are not so much the sadists they have been pictured as executors of an official Army policy of toughness, which in turn is the outgrowth of the social system and "civilization" of conflict that modern man has created.

Agency should be recognized. Today he was confronted with an administrative order transferring various geographic intelligence functions to the long-existing political divisions of the State Department.

Colonel McCormack, it was reported, felt that this action defeated the aim of an efficient, compact and self-sufficient organization, and that it reduced his task to one of coordinating an assortment of separate groups not under his direct control.

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On April 9, the House Appropriations Committee voted to deprive the Intelligence Organization of its entire appropriation of \$4,150,136 for the fiscal year 1947. The committee asserted that the work of the agency should be done by the established units of the department. The order issued today was believed to carry out the committee suggestion to a large extent but to leave a coordinating group which Colonel McCormack is reported to believe cannot work effectively.

Election Held Fraudulent

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 23 (AP)—An "honor tribunal" of the Opposition parties that took part in legislative elections last Feb. 10 asserted today that the contest had been fraudulent and announced that chosen Opposition Representatives would not take their seats.

Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris and he wanted to explain what line he planned to take, and the Dominions' representatives, particularly Herbert E. Evatt of Australia, unquestionably made their viewpoints clear.

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Walter Nash, who is representing Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand, for instance, discussed the question of the American desire for permanent bases in the Pacific when he saw newspapermen today. That is one of the most important subjects on tap this week while the Australian and New Zealand leaders monopolize the field.

Like the Australian Premier Joseph B. Chifley and Mr. Evatt yesterday, Mr. Nash pointed out that the only way to solve the problem satisfactorily for them is to have an all-inclusive agreement and not just an American monopoly of specified islands.

New Zealand, he said, feels that the United States should have a permanent place in the Pacific and she is willing to talk with America on the question of bases, but he added that "New Zealand, Australia and the United States must get together in the Pacific to insure that they will get what they have been fighting for."

There is a realization that the logical result of following this policy would be a regional defense pact in the Pacific that would include the United States, Australia, New Zealand and perhaps the United Kingdom, but that step would be beyond the scope of these talks.

Prime Minister Attlee presided today, as he will throughout the three weeks' discussions. If, as is reported from Ottawa, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King might not be able to come to London, the Canadian phase of the talks will doubtless be postponed.

2 BILLION SIGHTED AS FRENCH CREDIT

American Experts Held Likely to Pare Down by Half the 4 Billion Asked

By JOHN H. CRIDER Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. WASHINGTON, April 23—It was confidently predicted by informed officials today that by the time American experts had finished their meticulous appraisal of the careful...

authority to send back an "OK" on a loan of \$500,000,000 to that country.

It has "earmarked" \$1,000,000,000 for Russia in view of the State Department's resumption of diplomatic correspondence with the Russians regarding a credit of that size.

The Export-Import Bank, the only possible source of the credit under present administration policy, would then be close to zero in lending power. Even if President Truman asked Congress for the \$1,250,000,000 additional lending margin, there is a chance a recess may be taken after the British loan is disposed of.

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Russians Deny Role of Activity in Albania

Tass, the Soviet news agency, broadcast the following item from Moscow last night.

"THE New York Times published the other day a dispatch of its Rome correspondent alleging that two Russian regiments were in Albania, stationed along the Greek frontier, that Sasano Island has been secretly ceded by Albania to the Soviet Union and converted into a big air base and a number of other similar falsehoods.

"Tass has been authorized to state that all these reports are invented from beginning to end and evidently calculated to justify and cover up provocative actions of Greek Royalist Fascists on the Albanian frontier."

AMERICAN ZONE BANS SOVIET RULED PAPERS

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (UP)—Soviet-controlled German language newspapers, books and other publications were banned officially today from the United States occupation zone, outside Berlin, in an order interpreted as notice to Russia that American occupation policy had stiffened.

The order does not affect intersector distribution of German newspapers and periodicals in Berlin. But it will prohibit the entry into the American zone of all Soviet-controlled publications printed in Berlin. The American zone comprises Greater Hesse, Wuertemberg and Bavaria.

Brig. Gen. Robert A. McClure, director of the American Military Government's information control division, said the order would be effective at once.

He said the order was issued because of the Russian refusal to accept his Aug. 27 invitation for free exchange of German newspapers and other publications between zones. Great Britain and France accepted General McClure's proposal but neither so far has banned Russian-controlled publications.

Seven of Berlin's eleven principal daily newspapers are controlled by Russia, including the organs of three of the four political parties.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT CLOSING KIANGSU TRAP

NANKING, Sept. 16 (UP)—The spotlight in China's civil war shifted today to northern Kiangsu, 100 miles northeast of Nanking, where a force of Communists was reported to be virtually encircled.

A dispatch from an advanced base in northern Kiangsu high government officials

RUSSIA, ARGENTINA READY TO SIGN PACT

Accord 'in Principle' Reached, but Details on Sterling and Meat Prices Are Lacking

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN
Special to The New York Times.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 16—For technical reasons, the Argentine and British Governments have delayed until tomorrow the signing of what amounts to an agreement to agree upon all major matters affecting Anglo-Argentine trade and investment.

It is obvious today, however, that further negotiations will have to follow the "agreement in principle." Only the disclosure of the full terms of the arrangements after the formal ceremony tomorrow will show whether the agreement, reached at the eleventh hour after the special British mission had called for a plane from London, is more than a guide on the way in which the various complicated problems are to be dealt with.

It has been announced that Great Britain will release to Argentina \$180,000,000 in blocked sterling, and that Argentina, for her part, will participate in mixed companies to operate the until now exclusive British-owned railroads.

It is understood that agreement has been reached on the British purchase of Argentine meat and upon new trade agreements.

In Buenos Aires political circles, the thought has been increasingly voiced that failure to make a deal of some kind with Britain would imperil the stability of the Peron regime.

Without even a full discussion of the various complicated points involved, the Anglo-Argentine memorandum was signed yesterday, and what is described as a detailed agreement has been prepared for signature tomorrow.

From a responsible British source, it was learned today that while Britain had agreed to a specific percentage of increase in the price of meat over the 1935 agreement, Sir Henry Turner, British meat negotiator, who is leaving here to spend a week in Rio de Janeiro, must return to negotiate the detailed meat pact.

Similarly, what is meant by "the free availability" to Argentina of her sterling in London is far from clear. It is not believed that Britain has willingly agreed to let Argentina have her blocked credits

BOMBAY DISORDER CONTINUES

BOMBAY, India, Sept. 16 (UP)—Two persons were killed and eighteen wounded in stabbings, stobethrowings and lathi (nightstick) charges in Bombay today, police announced.

Meanwhile, the situation at Ahmedabad, 200 miles away, was reported "improved" after yesterday's outbreak, when three were slain in communal rioting.

Hundreds of extra policemen patrolled Bombay's streets in an effort to curb rioting which began Sept. 1. Mills were working and transport functioning, but a police official said "the general situation appears to be a bit worse than during the past few days" and it was feared that Hindu and Moslem bands roaming the streets might clash before the day ended.

CHRISTIAN PARTY POLL WINS WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Sept. 16 (UP)—Communism has been rejected decisively by German voters in the British and French occupation zones, but in Mecklenburg and Brandenburg Provinces of the Soviet zone the Communist-dominated Socialist Unity party has swamped its two conservative opponents in rural elections, returns from yesterday's balloting indicated today.

In the British zone, the conservative Christian Democrats scored a popular-vote victory in the rural elections—as in the United States zone last spring—but independent candidates won the greatest number of seats in the district councils on the basis of almost complete returns. This was explained by the fact that numbers of independent candidates were unopposed.

The returns divided the council seats this way: Independents, 23,943; Christian Democrats, 20,621; Social Democrats, 16,144; Lower Saxony Farmer Liberal party, 14,634; Communists, 694.

The almost complete popular-vote returns: Christian Democrats, 6,863,948; Social Democrats, 6,267,699; Independents, 2,718,558; Lower Saxony Farmer Liberal party, 1,086,196; Communists, 992,745.

In the French zone, 85 per cent of the electorate cast votes. Virtually complete unofficial returns showed:

Saarland—Christian Socialists (Christian Democrats), 226,759; Socialists, 108,682; Independents, 87,840; Communists, 87,840.

PROGRESS MADE IN THE BOMBAY PRICE CONTROLS

It was announced that Mr. Jinnah intended to meet with the Viceroy again at an undetermined time. The Moslem League had declined to discuss the conference and British sources also withheld comment.

LUXURIOUS HANDBAGS REVEAL FINE DETAIL

A collection of handbags designed by Josef of Gold Seal Importers, Inc., was shown yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. Most of the bags were styled in luxurious fabrics for wear with dressy daytime costumes and elaborate evening clothes. Fine detailing in the way of draping, shirring and pleating was stressed.

Batins and hand-beaded laces were used in many versions of the cocktail or evening bag. A lustrous pearl-toned sash was used in an elongated shoulder strap bag with tortoise-shell hood, covering the fastening. A black satin drawstring bag was covered with a jet bow-knot pattern and fringed around the base. A hand-beaded Beauvais lace bag had an air of formality.

Caual bags were done in wool broadcloth, calf and suede with over-the-shoulder strap or double handles. Dressier types appeared in moire, faille, and cordé with gold bracelet handles or mock tortoiseshell frames.

REDS' TRIAL PUT OFF IN SQUATTERS' CASE

LONDON, Sept. 16—Five London Communist leaders arrested on charges of conspiracy in connection with the squatters' movement, appeared in court today and were remanded in bail until Sept. 24.

The proceedings lasted only a few seconds and were over before the crowds that had lined up in the street outside the court room for more than an hour could get inside. Sympathizers raised a cheer as the four accused men and one woman left the building.

The Cabinet will consider the situation tomorrow. Deputations of squatters from two of the four large London buildings in their hands called at 10 Downing Street this afternoon in an effort to see Prime Minister Attlee. He refused to see them.

prices now in force for producers ... band's prices were required to meet ... one of the following criteria: psy ... of a five-cent-an-hour higher ... wage than mandatory for Band A ... prices; wages 15 cents an hour ... of the Southern Textile Commis ... sion's rates or 13 cents over those ... of the Northern Textile Commis ... sion; payment of a minimum wage ... of 70 cents an hour and an average ... wage of 95 cents an hour.

The new increase marks the fourth time that cotton prices have been raised by the OPA as a result of modifications in the price control act.

A wide rippling brim of slate gray ... latched with brown yarn. ... brim of moss green had ... drape of tiger-lily jersey, which ... came down on either side from ... der the brim and folded into the ... coat neckline. A conical crown of ... brilliant pink velveteen was orna ... mented with scrolls of black braid. ... Among the furs, an interesting ... treatment was a small off-the- ... face cloche of white broadtail with ... beads blue and green lards of the ... sides. Beaver was manipulated into ... a softly biased head with pheas ... ant quills, and black fox was seen ... in a wide open-crown brim which ... was wrapped with tiger-lily jersey. ... Reflecting the medieval influ ... ence which is so important in fa ... shion this season were the falcon ... hoods. These fitted close to the ... head and were trimmed with luras ... of feathers. Rodier wool was used ... in one in a raspberry shade that ... was stitched with silver.

For matinee and gala nights, Miss Godfellow used lame, ostrich plumes and beaded net.

INTELLIGENCE SET-UP ASSAILED BY DONOVAN

A strong attack against the present intelligence set-up in Washington was made yesterday by Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, wartime head of the Office of Strategic Service, in a speech to the Advertising Men's Post of the American Legion at the Hotel Lexington.

Describing the newly formed National Intelligence Authority as a "phony," he said the agency seemed to be an integrated service, but in reality was not. "It contains the same log-rolling elements of the State Department, the Army and the Navy that have made the intelligence service the 'Little Orphan Annie' of the Government since time began," he said.

He stressed the importance of an integrated intelligence service in the face of what he called the Soviet Union's moves to "forward positions" in Europe.

"All we need," he declared, "is the American way of being on the level, but not letting anyone push us around."

America's first line of defense, he said, was a strong intelligence agency, and he urged the 150 persons present "to see that the Government sets up an honest-to-God intelligence service."

A wide rippling brim of slate gray ... latched with brown yarn. ... brim of moss green had ... drape of tiger-lily jersey, which ... came down on either side from ... der the brim and folded into the ... coat neckline. A conical crown of ... brilliant pink velveteen was orna ... mented with scrolls of black braid. ... Among the furs, an interesting ... treatment was a small off-the- ... face cloche of white broadtail with ... beads blue and green lards of the ... sides. Beaver was manipulated into ... a softly biased head with pheas ... ant quills, and black fox was seen ... in a wide open-crown brim which ... was wrapped with tiger-lily jersey. ... Reflecting the medieval influ ... ence which is so important in fa ... shion this season were the falcon ... hoods. These fitted close to the ... head and were trimmed with luras ... of feathers. Rodier wool was used ... in one in a raspberry shade that ... was stitched with silver.

For matinee and gala nights, Miss Godfellow used lame, ostrich plumes and beaded net.

ETHEL BEAM'S RECORD EXPOSED

The homespun art making that whiled a evenings for the hourly New England lived in a striking mod collection of contemporary by Ethel Beam that was exhibit yesterday at Schaefer Gallery, 23 E seventh Street.

Just as our grandmot their personal histories symbolism of hearts-a Miss Beam has used motifs to record her exp a cross-country travel time, and the viewpoint a professional sociologist, subjects are a trip to a celebration of Navy De Vallejo and Mare Island, of V-J Day in San Fran other group deals with in America, in which eye traits of well-known pr and dance devotes are the motifs.

These subjects have tively dramatized in a d nique and a color pale to those used in contem objective painting. For purposes, any one of could be used as the insp the color scheme of a r Often the choice of texture is directly rela subject of the design. Day at Mare Island," a including shipyard wo Vallejo housing project Mary Island foundry in of background of the of workers' dungarees. Day in San Francisco," celebrants is waving a Jean flag that has been right into the design.

As wall hangings, t would be particularly a to modern interiors, b also suggests using on window drapery on one of a large modern wistained with a sheer fl exhibit will continue thro

INDEPENDENCE URGED FOR UKRAINE IN PARIS

PARIS, Sept. 16—Contending that the Ukraine was misrepresented at the Paris conference by "hand-picked" agents of the Soviet regime, Stephen Shumeyko, a Ukrainian Communist, urged independence for the Ukraine.

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ARDENS LS SOUGHT

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ment problem, particularly chang-
es in the Wagner Act.

Mr. Schwellenbach is said to be
opposed to any drastic labor legis-
lation. He believes that collective
bargaining and encouragement of
voluntary action by labor and man-
agement is the best approach to
the solution of disputes.

New laws, in his view, would in
all likelihood, unless amply safe-
guarded, lead to a legal quagmire
and set labor regulations back in-
stead of promoting them.

No Decision on Wagner Act

As to the Wagner Act, the Sec-
retary has not made up his mind
whether any changes are required.
He doubts his imminent conferences
with William Green and Philip
Murray, presidents, respectively,
of the American Federation of Labor
and the Congress of Industrial Or-
ganizations, as well as with his
associates, will result in a de-
cision. He will then be in a posi-
tion to offer specific suggestions
to the President.

However, Clark Clifford, Presi-
dential counsel and "ghost writer,"
has on his desk a mass of material
for Mr. Truman's "state of the
Union" message. This material in-
cludes proposals for labor legisla-
tion and amendment of the Wag-
ner Act.

Mr. Clifford is expected to lose
no time in preparing a draft for
the Chief Executive's perusal. The

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

party, in business and in the labor
movement. He said he would open
a Washington office the first of the
year and planned to have his name
submitted in all Republican Presi-
dential primaries in 1948.

The former Governor and naval
officer threw his hat into the Presi-
dential ring at a news conference
soon after Senator Arthur H.
Vandenberg of Michigan, already
being mentioned as a possible com-
promise candidate, told reporters
he was "not a candidate for the
nomination" and that he expected
no campaign to be made in his be-
half.

Will Present His Ideas

In the months ahead, Mr. Stas-
sen said, he planned to formulate
and present for the consideration
of Republican party leaders his
own ideas of what a constructive
and progressive labor policy
should be.

These he outlined today while
emphasizing that the party's stand
on the labor question was only
slightly more important than its
policies on housing, health, and
small business.

He denounced the recent report
to the Congress of Industrial Or-
ganizations by Robert Nathan,
consulting economist, as "the
most deceptive and falacious eco-
nomic report ever given wide cir-
culation in this country." He la-
beled as "basically false arithmet-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

World News Summarized

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1946

With the next Presidential
election nearly two years away,
two of the leading Republicans
mentioned for the nomination
stirred Washington with formal
announcements. Senator Van-
denberg said he intended to de-
voted himself to his Senatorial
duties and would not seek the
nomination. However, he refused
to define his attitude toward a
"draft" campaign in his behalf.
[1:8-7.] Former Governor Stas-
sen said he was an active candi-
date and would aim "to move
our Republican party along the
path of true liberalism," espe-
cially in labor legislation. [1:5.]

Meanwhile, the man in the
White House whom the Republi-
cans would like to replace was
reported to have indicated his
intention to ask for amendments
to the Wagner Act. Secretary
of Labor Schwellenbach was said
to be caught between crossfires
as a result of President Tru-
man's attitude and organized
labor's vigorous opposition to
any change. [1:4.]

The President of the United
States Chamber of Commerce,
answering CIO President Mur-
ray's plea for "peaceful settle-
ment" of union demands, said the
CIO wage program was an eco-
nomic mirage. [9:3.] One of the
largest CIO unions, the United
Automobile Workers, began a
survey of strike funds and other
financial resources as it prepared
to open new contract negotia-
tions. [9:3.]

not beyond that day. Andre
Gromyko of Russia said the
United States plan violated the
United Nations Charter and
asked for more time to study
it in detail. [1:8.]

President Spaak of the Gen-
eral Assembly said the world
had the right to feel optimistic
over the constructive work
achieved by its Flushing meet-
ing. [18:3.] Secretary Byrnes
also saw cause for rejoicing in
the agreements achieved by the
Council of Foreign Ministers on
the treaties for the five Axis sat-
ellites. Mr. Byrnes said he hoped
satisfactory arrangements would
be made for reporters to cover
the Council's next meeting in
Moscow in March. [19:4.]

Britain's Food Minister, John
Strachey, told the House of Com-
mons that the British bread rat-
ion had been saved by a promise
from the United States to ship
104,000 tons of wheat and
flour by Jan. 31. [22:2.]

By the overwhelming vote of
544 to 2, Léon Blum's all-Social-
ist interim Cabinet won the ap-
proval of the French Assembly.
The vote of confidence followed a
notable address by Premier Blum
in which he outlined a program
for balancing the budget and
moving forward with France's
reconstruction. [20:3.]

Turkey took strong measures
to suppress "communist" agi-
tation. Forty-four leading Turk-
ish Marxists were reported un-
der arrest, the offices of left-

Try to Hurl Rocket Slugs Into Space, Free of Earth

By GLADWIN HILL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WHITE SANDS PROVING GROUNDS, N. M., Dec. 17—Late
tonight over the desert where the first atomic bomb shook the
earth, man undertook for the first time to hurl objects out into
the universe, free from the
earth.

These objects are small metal
slugs, weighing only a few grams,
shot from the nose of a V-2 rocket
about forty miles above the earth.

If, as is hoped, some of these
slugs attain a velocity of seven
miles a second, it will be enough
to overcome the earth's gravita-
tional pull, and they will continue
out into space.

Others, attaining a slightly
smaller velocity, will, it is expect-
ed, "escape" sufficiently to swing
into orbits around the earth,
which they will circle in sixty to
eighty minutes.

Still others, at lower velocity,
are expected to hurtle through the
outer atmosphere becoming incan-
descent by contact with it. These
metal slugs will be, in effect, arti-
ficial meteorites. They will pre-
sent the advantage over the natu-
ral meteorites to which observa-
tions up to now have been con-
fined, of having "controlled" loca-
tions, composition and approxi-
mate velocities.

Knowing about where and when
they will appear, astronomers will
be able to take "still" photographs
of them for spectroscopic analysis,
whereas up to now they have been
confined to chance photographs on
which meteorites usually appeared
as streaks.

The experiment was planned
nine months ago by Dr. Fritz
Zwicky of the California Institute
of Technology. He is a former as-
sociate of Dr. Albert Einstein and
one of the world's outstanding
astronomers.

It was Dr. Zwicky who, when
astronomers doubted his belief
about the existence of many super-
novae (exploding stars), set out
with a telescope at California's
Palomar Observatory and located
more of them than had ever been
recorded before.

Dr. Zwicky proposed the experi-

Continued on Page 12, Column 6

HOUSE GROUP URGES ESPIONAGE CORPS

12/18/46
Military Affairs Committee
Calls for Unprecedented U. S.
Body to Operate Abroad

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—The
creation for the first time in
American history of an intel-
ligence corps manned and trained
for continuous military espionage
abroad was recommended today by
the House Military Affairs Com-
mittee.

The committee specifically pro-
posed, in a bipartisan report filed
after a secret study of more than
a year, the development within the
Army of an arm of intelligence
to be no less regularly established,
for example, than the Corps of En-
gineers.

It would have the expert per-
sonnel to conduct, in peacetime as
well as in war, the admittedly "in-
tricate, involved, hazardous, hid-
den, ruthless operation" of secret
intelligence as it has long been
conducted by other countries.

Paralleling this basic plan, the
committee put forward a proposal
to make permanent, but to draw
strictly under Congressional con-
trol, and to place under civilian
direction, the existing National In-
telligence Authority created last
January by President Truman
through Executive Order.

The Authority, now directed by
Maj. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg,
would be limited in its functions
and excluded from the field of

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

Air Parcel Post to Be Tested After Helicopter Shuttle Trials

Flying experiments to learn
whether all or part of the 4,500-
000,000 pounds of parcel post
moved annually by the Postoffice
Department may eventually be
transported by airplane will be
started next February, Gael E.
Sullivan, Second Assistant Post-
master General, announced here
yesterday.

Mr. Sullivan disclosed the plan
for parcel post at the Wings Club
in the Biltmore Hotel after a press
interview at which he gave details
of the experimental helicopter mail

through postoffice channels and
observed that if this could be
moved by airplane there would be
many advantages beyond the mere
speeding of service. Such opera-
tion would provide contracts for
aircraft manufacturing companies,
create jobs and keep a large com-
mercial air fleet in being against
any national emergency.

While disclaiming that the Post-
office Department had any "Buck
Rogers ideas or Jules Verne con-
cepts," Mr. Sullivan declared that
it was already investigating rocket
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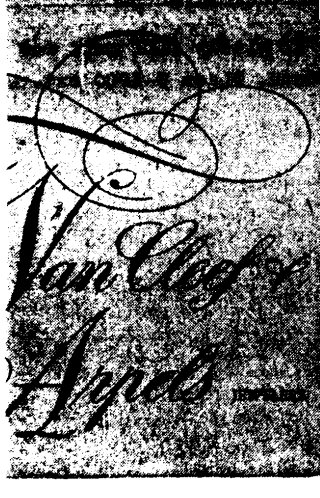
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confirms your desire to own a painting, piece of period furniture—by assuring its the signature, of course. Raphael, Cellini, placeable, intrinsic worth.

try is also "signed"—and some "signatures" enhance the value of the gems you buy. Mentioned that at the Parke-Bernet Galleries like to say: "A bracelet signed X. a watch signed Z."

ing that one of our clients, a wealthy man whose name is known to all, came to us the other day again our name upon a ring. His ring made smaller, and in the process Van Cleef & Arpels—had been un-

Christmas Gifts \$100 up. P.Laza 5-0740.
New York · Paris · London · Palm Beach

SEVEN EVENINGS TILL 9 P. M.



SEIZE \$5,000 LOOT

Bakery Employee Shot 3 Times in Truck—Wounded Each Time He Protested

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 17—Shot three times within a few minutes—each time he protested or attempted to escape during a \$5,000 hold-up—Mortimer Bateman, 46 years old, of 2 Hillside Avenue, Newark, died at 7:10 o'clock to-night in St. Elizabeth Hospital.

A bakery driver, he crawled from his blood-spattered truck, parked in the Vauxhall section of Union Township at about 2:30 P. M., attracting the attention of persons in near-by houses. Before he lost consciousness he told the police that he had been kidnapped, shot and robbed, and described his assailants. On these few facts Newark detectives announced the detention of one man as a witness and said they were pushing a hunt for the assailants.

These were described as two Negroes, one armed. The search centered in the Vauxhall area, which has a large Negro population.

Bateman, a trusted employe with twenty-five years service, had left the Wiegler Baking Company plant at 74 Prince Street, Newark, at 1:40 P. M. Besides his regular deliveries, he carried a canvas sack containing \$5,000 in receipts, most of it cash, with a few checks, for deposit in Federal Trust Company. Making such deposits was a part of his daily routine. He made a first stop, for a delivery, at 2 o'clock, at Wickliffe Street and Thirteenth Avenue, Newark, he told the detectives.

One of the hold-up men asked for a lift downtown, then climbed into the truck, the driver told the police. The second robber followed, flourishing a revolver and said, "This is a stick-up."

"I laughed, and he shot me in the stomach," Bateman said. "Then while I lay on the floor, the unarmed man took the wheel and drove off. In a little while I told them I was in bad shape and asked them to let me out. They shot me again—in the back. When I tried to open the door and get out they shot me in the leg."
Max Bromwell of 92 Thirteenth Avenue was standing on his front veranda when he heard the first shot and saw the truck drive away. He telephoned the bakery, which notified the police, but it was not

Abroad Is Urged by House Group

Continued From Page 1

"operational" intelligence, that is, the actual searching out of information. It would be limited to "correlation and evaluation" and to advising the President and others determining national policy.

The Authority would be put under a civilian head subject to Congress for all his appropriations. Some Army officers of high rank have been somewhat resentful and doubtful of the National Authority, which the committee's report obliquely criticized as having gone beyond what was described as the apparently "reasonable" interpretation of the President's original directive.

It was added that although the President's order was not wholly "clear" in this connection, the "reasonable" interpretation appeared to be that the Authority was simply to have the job of bringing together, evaluating and disseminating "intelligence collected by existing agencies."

The demand for an intelligence corps recognized that such a step would depart from an ancient tradition under which foreign peacetime espionage has never been practiced with official sanction.

But, the report related, in World War II this country had to depend on the intelligence services of an ally, Britain, and it added:

"There is no denying, now, that we must have sound intelligence, and an efficient and effective intelligence service that is entirely American in every respect to get it for us, if we intend to continue to play an independent major role in the affairs of the world."

The Army at present has no intelligence service in the sense of a separate, specialized corps of arm. Officers assigned to intelligence, who may come from ord-

nance, infantry or any branch or arm, are in staff units.

In any expansion of intelligence into active espionage abroad, it was understood, the Army is anxious to keep wholly within the Army and thus under Army control all operations searching for strictly military information.

The committee's report supported the Army view, declaring: "In undertaking secret operations while at the same time correlating the efforts of other secret intelligence-gathering agencies, the advantage of secrecy of, of course, promptly lost."

The report argued that the head of any central agency, which had authority to deal in intelligence from collecting it through its final evaluation, was likely to put undue weight on information brought in through specially favored channels.

In this connection it sharply rebuked Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, the former head of the Office of Strategic Services, although not using his name, in this passage:

"That such a situation could lead to loss of efficiency and downright faulty intelligence was amply demonstrated in G-2 (Army Intelligence) during World War II when the normal channels brought forth one set of conclusions regarding events in the Balkans and a so-called special branch, which had information which it kept to itself, brought forth something quite different."

"The Director of Intelligence at the time, being in effect a godfather of the special branch, dismissed the intelligence that came through channels other than the one he was sponsoring and permitted himself to endorse a statement to the effect that there was no evidence that the Russians were attempting to Sovietize the Balkans."

NEGRO LAW SCHOOL RULING

Texas Judge Holds University Should Not Admit Student

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 17 (AP)—District Court Judge Roy C. Archer held today that Heman Marion Sweatt, a Houston Negro, should not be admitted to the University of Texas Law School. In a decision on Mr. Sweatt's appeal from a lower court, Judge Archer held that a proposed law school for Negroes at Houston would provide training "substantially equivalent" to that offered in the university.

FIRE EMPTIES THEATRE

1,200 File Out of 3d Ave. Place as Building Next Door Burns

Twelve hundred persons in Loew's Orpheum Theatre, on Third Avenue between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, fled out in less than three minutes shortly after 10:30 o'clock last night when smoke from a fire next door seeped into the motion picture theatre. Fourteen pieces of apparatus, including a police emergency unit and a fire rescue squad, responded to the two-alarm blaze in the five-story building at 1534 Third Avenue. Clouds of smoke spread over

SLUGS 'INTO THE UNIVERSE'

Continued From Page 1

ment to the Army's ordnance branch, which has been conducting continuous V-2 experiments at White Sands, and it has been executed with the assistance of the Naval research laboratory at Annapolis, Md., and the applied physics laboratory of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

Efforts to propel objects beyond the earth's influence have been thwarted heretofore by the fact that, if they were projected from the ground at a sufficient velocity to overcome gravity, the speed would produce such friction with the atmosphere as to burn up the objects. The V-2, enclosing the objects for the first leg of the trip, may overcome this problem.

The V-2's maximum possible height is calculated at about 113 miles to facilitate observations. Bursts of slugs will be fired off respectively seventy, eighty, and ninety seconds after the rocket's discharge, or at estimated altitudes of thirty, thirty-nine and forty-two miles.

Slugs Shot Horizontally

They were shot out horizontally by special "shaped charges" developed for projectiles during the war which produce the highest ballistic velocities known. The rocket's exhaust is expected to be visible for 500 miles, the explosions discharging the slugs for 650 miles, the glow of the rocket's incandescent graphite fins as it hurtles on upward, for possibly 1,000 miles, and the incandescent slugs themselves for undetermined distances.

Five principal observatories were primed for astronomical photographs, the MacDonald at Mount Locke, Tex.; the Lowell at Flagstaff, Ariz.; the observatories of the Universities of New Mexico and Arizona at Albuquerque and Tucson, respectively, and the Palomar Observatory near San Diego, Calif.

In addition, Dr. F. L. Whipple of the Harvard College Observatory, who collaborated with Dr. Zwicky in planning the experiment, and California Tech astronomers will catch the phenomena with stroboscopic telescope-cameras near the launching site.

Some May Go Beyond Study

The "meterettes," which burn themselves out within the earth's atmosphere, were the main subjects of study in the experiment. Those which may escape into the void, which is presumed to begin about two hundred miles above the earth, will of course be beyond study. However, velocity and directional closer meteorites indicate whether

performed, and the scientists recognize that it may go awry, or that observations may be unsatisfactory. In this event, Dr. Zwicky says, "we will try again."

Record Speed and Distance

WHITE SANDS, N. M., Dec. 17 (AP)—New records were set speed of 5,350 feet a second at altitude of 111 miles when a German V-2 rocket was fired here tonight, the Army said in an official bulletin. While awaiting development from observers and development of film from 300 cameras, the Army made no mention of its experiment to create man-made meteorites.

The new speed, said Lieut. Harold R. Turner, White Sands commandant, was five times speed of sound. The former mark was 5,000 feet a second, set Dec. 10. The previous altitude mark was 104 miles, set last summer.

The Army said it would have comment until 8 A. M. tomorrow on the meteorite phase of the experiment. Press reports from Berlin, Ariz., said that meteorites were visible, but only faintly to the naked eye.

Reported Seen 200 Miles Away

WHITE SANDS PROVED GROUNDS, N. M., Dec. 17 (AP)—A V-2 rocket launched here tonight on a vertical course took a fiery course reported seen Santa Fe, 200 miles away.

ARRESTS, PUBLICITY IN HARLEM PROTEST

East Harlem was described tonight at a protest meeting in the basement of the Benjamin Franklin High School, Park Avenue and East 115th Street, as an average American community that has suffered business losses from unfavorable publicity experienced violations of rights since the Election Day order of Joseph Scottortiglio, Harlem Republican district captain.

One thousand five hundred demonstrators rallied to the defense of the district at the meeting, for a committee of United Veterans East Harlem was sponsor. A test to Mayor O'Dwyer was demanded against "mass arrests, interrogations, unwarranted and deprivation of civil rights." Speakers at the rally appealed to East Harlem residents to any aid they could in the investigation into the fatal beating of Mr. Scottortiglio, but held that news stories published since the Republican campaign worker's death given an unfair picture of the district. Former United States Representative James A. Lanzetta, of the speakers, said there were a small number of criminals

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NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1946.

INDUSTRY OF AMERICA

INTELLIGENCE PLAN DUE TO BE WEIGHED

Denial Is Made That General Donovan Was Target of House Body's Criticism

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Interim recommendations from the present House Military Affairs Committee for the establishment in the Army for a permanent corps of intelligence probably will be brought under study soon after the new Congress convenes in January, it was indicated today.

Representative R. Ewing Thomson of Texas, the ranking Democratic member of the committee, predicted that the whole subject would be surveyed either by that body or by a proposed amalgamated Committee of Military Affairs, which would succeed to the jurisdictions of both the present Military and Navy Affairs committees.

The proposal for setting up a regularly established corps of intelligence was made yesterday in a report of the Military Affairs Committee.

Also recommended was legislation to give a permanent base to the present National Intelligence Authority, now operating under authority of a Presidential Executive Order, but to bring it wholly under Congressional control and to forbid it to enter the field of actually gathering intelligence. Its function would be limited to correlating and disseminating intelligence from other sources.

On this point the committee report held that no central authority should have all the functions of intelligence, from gathering it all the way through to evaluating it. It argued that wartime experience had demonstrated that such a system could "lead to loss of ef-

iciency and downright faulty intelligence."

It added that a case in point in World War II was an incident "when the normal channels brought forth one set of conclusions regarding events in the Balkans and a so-called special branch, which had its own sources of information, which it kept to itself, brought forth something quite different."

"The director of intelligence at the time, being in effect a godfather of the special branch," the report said, "dismissed the intelligence that came through channels other than the one that he was sponsoring, and permitted himself to endorse a statement to the effect that there was no evidence that the Russians were attempting to Sovietize the Balkans."

Asked yesterday to whom this criticism was intended to refer, a source deemed authoritative replied that it was Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, the former head of the Office of Strategic Services.

Told today that General Donovan's connection with any such incident had been flatly challenged by others, the informant agreed that it was not General Donovan to whom the criticism had been intended to apply, but declined to go beyond the text of the report as to who had actually been the target.

The incorrect reference to General Donovan, which appeared in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, was explained by the informant as due to a misunderstanding.

Search of River-Futile

Police grappled all yesterday in the Hudson River near Ninety-fifth Street, but failed to find the body of Mrs. Elsa Israel Schweitzer, 35 years old, wife of a Venezuelan Government employe. She has been missing from her temporary residence, 10 Fort Washington Avenue, since 7:15 P.M. last Wednesday.

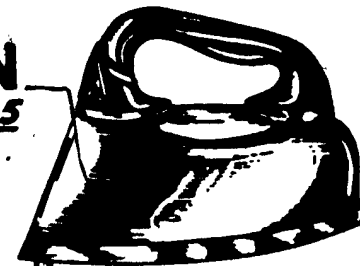
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