

# 'Slave Labor' Disclaimed In 'Quoddy' Plan for DP's

By FRANK L. KLUCKHOHN  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EASTPORT, Me., Aug. 20 — Displaced persons from the American zone in Germany would be brought here not only to learn trades but to work without cash payment and possibly for the profit of private Americans, producing tractors, shoes or other products for export to South America, under a plan agreed to by Eastport officials and Frank Cohen, New York financier, for the use of deserted Passamaquoddy village.

The vast floor space of administrative buildings and white colonial houses of this development, 239 structures in all, now standing under Federal control, would be the center of the proposed activity, which must have Washington's sanction. "Quoddy" village is all that remains of a project for harnessing the mighty tides of the Bay of Fundy to produce electricity. This was started by the Roosevelt Administration, and almost \$7,000,000 of Federal funds were poured into it between July, 1933, and late 1936 when the undertaking was dropped because of political opposition.

A written agreement on the plan was signed in the office of Senator Owen Brewster of Maine in Washington June 10, contingent upon Eastport's being able to obtain the property and certain Federal machinery free or for a token payment. The War Assets Administration has set the present "fair value" of the village at \$396,055. Mr. Cohen, for his part, has agreed to pay the cost of rehabilitating the village, estimated locally at close to \$250,000.

Ralph T. Colwell, Eastport city

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[From Late Editions of Yesterday's Times.]

### COMMUNIST BACKING OF 3D PARTY PLEDGED

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist party, addressing 13,000 persons in Madison Square Garden last night, pledged Communist support to a third party movement in the 1948 elections.

The Communist leader announced that the Communist party was now working to develop a third party movement with "other progressive forces." He indicated that the Communist party has virtually given up hope of finding within the Democratic party candidate it would support and called for "the building of the foundation of a strong, independent people's party closely connected with the pro-Roosevelt-Wallace program and movement."

The Communist party, he said, will "promote the trend toward crystallizing a new anti-war and anti-trust people's party in the states and communities but will not isolate itself unilaterally in a third party without substantial trade union and other support."

Claiming that the Communist party holds "a sort of veto over the election of the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party," Mr. Dennis declared that a Democratic ticket that was little more than a "carbon copy" of the Republican ticket would be shunned by large numbers of progressive voters.

Mr. Dennis was the main speaker at a meeting sponsored by the New York State Committee of the Communist party to observe "One Hundred Years of Marxism" and the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Communist party in the United States.

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BROADSTREET'S

## ARNALL OUTLINES DEMOCRATIC AIMS

He Calls Party the Centrist  
Group and Says Republicans  
Are 'Torn to Shreds'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 20— Asserting that the Democratic party was the Centrist party of the United States, that it was liberal rather than radical and that it had served as the rallying ground for all the minority groups in America, Ellis Arnall, former Governor of Georgia, outlined today a future course for the party. He based it on what he termed five "fundamental beliefs."

Writing in the current issue of the Yale Review, Mr. Arnall in an article entitled "The Democrats and the Future," summarized these beliefs as follows:

"1. The recognition of the oneness of America, joined with a determination to combat colonialism, regional exploitation, racial and religious discrimination, and the stratification of American society into castes and classes, and with an insistence upon equal rights for all Americans.

"2. Inflexible opposition to monopolies, cartels and agreements in restraint of free enterprise and emphasis upon individual freedom.

"3. Retention of control, in the

most absolute degree, over foreign policy, including the armed forces of the nation as an instrument of that policy, by civilians.

"4. Active support to democratic regimes throughout the world and firm opposition to imperialism, whether communist, fascist or traditional. This should include a firm opposition to American imperialism as well.

"5. Recognition that the citizens of this country have a right to experimentation in public enterprise in any direction that does not interfere with the civil liberties of the people."

Calling for "reorientation" of the Democratic party, Mr. Arnall said it was in bad shape from an organization viewpoint. He asserted that it had obtained its majorities by the votes of minority groups and was the party for the greatest geographical minority, the South, the greatest religious minority, the Catholics, and the greatest racial minority, the Negroes.

The former Governor of Georgia added that, while logically the Democratic party should disintegrate to make way for a clear-cut decision between the Right and the Left, it "totters along, carrying water on both shoulders and displaying a disgusting refusal to die."

Discussing the Republican party, he said it was "torn to shreds" by ideological differences. Among the Republican groups he listed the "Radical Tories," led by Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, the "Progressive Reactionaries," with Sena-

tor Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota as a spokesman, and what he called the "Grandsons of the Wild Jackasses, to use an old phrase," among the members of which he named Senators George D. Aiken of Vermont, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire and Wayne Morse of Oregon.

Mr. Arnall said there could be no reorganization of the Democratic party until it was determined which group would win control of the Republican party.

"The policies of the Democratic party require a minimum of reorientation," he wrote in conclusion. "They do require a maximum of restatement so that they may be contrasted with those offered by its rival."

### Police Masons to Hold Memorial

The Square Club, Masonic organization of the Police Department, will hold memorial services this afternoon in the Riverside Church. Four thousand policemen will parade to the church from 106th Street and Broadway. Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander and the Rev. C. Caleb Moor, Police Department chaplain, will speak.

### \* Palestinian Art to Be Shown

One hundred and eighty pieces of work by Palestinian artists will be sent to the United States for exhibition early next year, the American Fund for Palestinian Institutions announced yesterday. J. E. Neumann, who went to the Holy Land for the fund, made the selections after interviewing 100 artists.

## 'COAST SEEKS DEMOCRATS

Two California Cities May Bid  
for National Convention

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)— San Francisco and Los Angeles appeared today as prospective bidders for the 1948 Democratic national convention.

Indications that the cities would submit offers were reported by national committee officials after talks with James Roosevelt, chairman of the California Democratic State Central Committee. He saw chairman Robert E. Hannegan on two occasions.

Mr. Roosevelt was reported to have told Mr. Hannegan that if either of the two cities presented a bid, the offer would be submitted by Oct. 1.

### Seminary to Enroll Tomorrow

The Seminary School of Jewish Studies of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America will start its twenty-seventh year tomorrow at 3080 Broadway. Dr. Louis M. Levitsky, director of the school, announced that registration will begin tomorrow. The semester will open on Oct. 8. The student body is expected to total 500, the largest in the school's history.

The Regular Army operates schools at which more than 200 trades and skills are taught. Get further information at your nearest Army recruiting station. There's a station at 39 Whitehall Street.

# McCreery

34th Street and 5th Avenue, W.L. 7-700

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# What Wallace Is Saying

Editor's Note: The following article was written as a letter to the editor. While it exceeds the limit set upon such communications for the duration of the newsprint shortage, it is felt that an exception should be made in that it deals with an issue vitally affecting us all; the author has something to say and says it vigorously and stimulatingly. His is a point of view which merits presentation in the over-all discussion.

Now that Henry Wallace has returned to the United States I suppose all the noise and clamor occasioned by his trip to Europe will die down. But I have been reading some of your editorials about Wallace and the present would seem an appropriate time to let you know how one person, at least, reacts to them.

There are those who are rabid Wallace idolaters. I am not one of them. I don't know that Henry Wallace would make a very good President or that he could be very effective in any official government position. He is disliked by too many people, he has too frank a way of saying what he thinks and he is too inept at the verbal chicanery we Americans have come to expect of our professional politicians. This does not mean, however, that his views are unworthy of consideration or that he is not a capable representative of those in our country who do not entirely condone everything the present administration is doing in foreign, as well as domestic affairs.

One of your recent editorials comes to mind. In it you suggested that Wallace has refused to properly evaluate the opinions of those who disagree with him. This may or may not be true. But it seems to me that you and a lot of other newspapers and radio commentators and congressmen are guilty of very much the same crime: Your arguments imply that any criticism of our foreign policy, particularly if it comes from Henry Wallace, is either vicious or irresponsible. You and the other newspapers and commentators have discussed every imaginable aspect of the Wallace affair — except the possible truth and implication of his argument. You have sedulously reviewed Wallace's history as a thrower of boomerangs, as a grower of corn, as an advocate of racial equality, as an occasional reader of obscure religious manuscripts. Advancing these things as evidence, and without any serious analysis of the facts and issues, you have neatly relegated Wallace to the category of all those unpleasant but apparently unavoidable people we have to put up with in this troubled world.

It is unlikely that many people have completely accepted this gratuitous disposal of Henry Wallace. The hysterical outcries emanating from Congress in response to Wallace's speeches indicate too clearly that something is amiss . . .

Henry Wallace voices his opinions of American foreign policy in Europe. What of it? This is no crime. Wallace has said nothing there he hasn't said many times at home. The Europeans have radios and newspapers and they know who Wallace is and what his ideas are. They invited him to speak. What is he supposed to tell them; that life is wonderful, that American foreign policy is wonderful, that all is wonderful in the most wonderful of all possible worlds? . . .

Wallace criticizes our sacred "bipartisan foreign policy." This bipartisan foreign policy is possibly the most elegant hoax the American people have had pulled on them in years. Even the most unwary observer of American political life should be able to see that the Republicans support the administration's foreign policy because it is essentially a Republican policy, formulated with the assistance of men like John Foster Dulles, conservative and anti-Russian. Had Roosevelt lived, or had Harry Truman and his advisors seen fit to continue a liberal and progressive foreign policy, the Republicans would now be fighting it like the plague; so would their conservative counterparts in the Democratic party.

Bipartisan support may make for a strong foreign policy but not necessarily for a good one. The United States has had foreign policies, some of them very successful policies too, since the beginning of our national existence. It has never before been necessary for them to be "bipartisan," certainly not to the extent that any criticism was denounced as traitorous, unpatriotic and criminal. As a matter of fact, one of the basic principles of our political structure, exemplified in the two-party system, is founded on the idea that a vigorous criticism of the party-in-power by the party-out-of-power is a healthy and constructive thing for the country. In so far as our two traditional political par-

ties have become one in spirit and intention, at least with respect to foreign policy, it is to be expected and demanded that the views of our liberals, the real "party-out-of-power" of today, be heard. The refusal to countenance criticism is a symptom of weakness . . .

It is said that communism is menacing the world and that we must provide arms to oppose the Soviet Union, a communist state. But communism is not a state or an army. Communism is a philosophy, a religion, a state of mind, a way of looking at things, a way of reacting to things. If you will, it is a psychosis, a fanaticism, the resort of minds led to it by the conditions in which they exist. It needs no mother-state to nurse it, no armies to impose it. It cannot be fought by armies. Whatever it is, good or bad, whether it be called communism or something else, it arises spontaneously wherever there is poverty and oppression, wherever the many are exploited by the few. You can send a thousand armies to Greece and Turkey; you can destroy the Soviet Union tomorrow, wipe it from the face of the earth. Do you imagine you will have destroyed communism? Look again in the places where you sought to combat it. It will still be there.

The defect in our current foreign policy is that it has become essentially negative. We no longer speak of spreading democracy, the four freedoms, the basic rights of man. We are more inclined to talk about "fighting communism." We have allowed communism to seize the initiative, and we have done it because it is the easiest thing to do. Peace is a thousand times more difficult than war. War is the easy way out; that's why there are so many of them. Peace is hard work. Peace requires more energy, more thinking, more planning and, the bitterest pill to swallow, more money than war . . .

Nor are we reluctant to advance excuses for our failure to adopt a positive, progressive foreign policy. We say we will not interfere in the internal affairs of foreign nations. What kind of hypocrisy is this? No country with the economic power of the United States can possibly avoid such interference. The instant a representative of an American industrial organization concludes a contract to do business in a foreign country our influence, whether we like it or not, is brought to bear on the economic and political development of that country. We cannot make contributions to the military forces of the ruling governments in such countries without reinforcing the strength of those governments, whether they be democratic or otherwise. Our assistance in the maintenance of the status quo is just as much an interference in internal affairs as is Russian assistance to the radicals and revolutionaries. If we expect to encourage the growth of democracy throughout the world, we shall have to interfere. We shall have to give our moral and financial support to the men who want democracy and who are willing to work for it. We shall certainly never spread democracy by giving money and armaments to the very people who are fighting democracy with every force at their disposal.

Shall we send arms and military advisors to the Greeks and the Turks and the other peoples of Europe and Asia? Will that bring democracy? Will it stem the spread of the communist idea? Well, military men have never been famous as instigators of democracy, nor have armies ever succeeded very well in the extermination of ideas. The peoples who want democracy need food, agricultural and industrial equipment, medical supplies, hospitals and schools. Instead of military advisors they need technical guidance and the assistance of our experience in industrial development. But more than these they need the hope and encouragement that would be theirs with the knowledge that they and their leaders have the support and good will of the Americans and their leaders, the assurance that they are not being used as pawns in a game of economic expansion and power politics.

These are the things Henry Wallace is saying. These are the things all the liberals (of whom, after all, Wallace is only one) are thinking. They don't sound like the utterances of traitors to me.

GEORGE HANNER.

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# Freedom: The Right and Duty

*A Philosopher Tries to Analyze the Moral Principles of the Press*

## FREEDOM OF THE PRESS:

**A Framework of Principle.**  
By William Ernest Hocking.  
... 243 pp. . . . Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.  
... \$3.

Reviewed by  
GERALD W. JOHNSON

**A** BENEVOLENT and, really, sapient dictator might issue a ukase regarding this book, compelling every newspaper executive—meaning everybody from the rank of "slot man" up—to read it, under penalty for failure of fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and forbidding all others even to look into it, under like penalties.

The excuse for this double-action policy would be that the book is a philosophical examination of principles, and such a discussion is likely to be highly misleading to a mind unacquainted with practice. A veteran of the craft may follow Professor Hocking; but a neophyte, I fear, might easily infer that he is arguing that Bob Hannegan ought to be empowered by law to tell the New York Herald Tribune what to print.

By a process of reasoning so subtle that I am by no means sure that I always retained the thread of the argument, Mr. Hocking establishes a logical basis for what most of us long ago discovered empirically, to wit, that in the realm of morals—but not in the coarser realm of law—none of those things we call "rights" exist unbound to accompanying duty, and no man has a valid moral claim to the right unless he accepts the duty that goes with it. Even Jefferson's "unalienable rights" are unalienable only as regards exterior power; the claimant himself may alienate them by refusing to accept the accompanying duties. The right to freedom of speech is bound to the duty to speak the truth, and a man who repudiates the duty thereby invalidates his claim to the right.

But humanity is fallible and no man can speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth in his every utterance. Error, therefore, cannot be held to invalidate the claim, or none of us would have it. The intent to deceive is of the essence. This makes intelligent censorship almost impossible, for who can judge intent? Still, a long series of acts tending always to the same end is in law and may be in morals sufficient evidence of intent to justify a verdict; but this involves punishment, not prevention—the principle of accountability, not censorship.

It follows that if it can be established that the American press habitually, persistently and consciously lies, then its claim to the right of freedom of the press has no valid moral basis.

King David said in his haste, "All men are liars," and in his leisure he never retracted the dictum. But he might almost as well have said, in haste or at leisure, that no men are liars in their own estimation. The judgment of a liar, except in rare instances, is the judgment of others than the man himself. But is there any conceivable statement that isn't regarded as a lie by some one? By the only criterion available, therefore, King David was right and, since all men are

liars, including newspaper men, no claim to freedom of the press has a morally valid basis. But this is the reviewer's inference, not Mr. Hocking's.

Having established the point that deliberate lying invalidates the moral claim to the right, he proceeds to discuss the duty of government once it is established that the press has no intention of accepting the duties that accompany the rights it claims. He is convinced that it is the duty of government to intervene. He does not attempt to say how it should intervene, for he is discussing basic principles, not operational techniques; and he realizes that intervention that would not make things worse implies the exercise of almost superhuman wisdom and integrity.

It seems to me that Mr. Hocking was doomed to defeat from the beginning because he has assumed an impossible task. He has tried to erect a framework of principle to support what is essentially a matter of expediency. The justification of freedom of the press is not that it is morally right, but that its undeniable evils are more tolerable than the evils attending any other system. When that is no longer true, freedom

of the press will go down, regardless of morals, or principles, or anything else.

Is such a condition of affairs conceivable? Certainly it is, and it may be closer than many newspaper people think, although not necessarily for the reasons that this author cites. Mr. Hocking is a fine old gentleman, incensed by the needless clatter of the modern world and, as a naturalized Cantabrigian, strongly inclined to believe that vulgarly is, or ought to be, a crime. It is doubtful that he is a competent witness in this case because he declares over and over

that the fact that a large part of the press is, in his estimation, noisy and dirty is proof that it is not doing its job.

The job of the press is to give its readers a picture as accurate as may be of the state of the world at the moment of going to press. That job is not being done any too well; but would it be done materially better if all the uproar and the smut were eliminated tomorrow? Mr. Hocking would say yes, but a doubt lingers. The painful fact is that the modern world is both loud and naughty to a degree all but inconceivable in quiet, academic cloisters. King Carol and Lupescu do exist. People do go to jail on nasty charges. Awful noises from weird ensembles—can Mr. Hocking so much as identify the gobblerpipe, the licorice stick and the skins?—do

enchant and exalt the hearts of the populace.

Yet if he has brushed aside the major impediment in the way of developing the best possible press—after a paragraph devoted to The Associated Press, he adds, "There is no such approach to monopoly in press functions as a whole," which will flatten newspaper men of the rank and file—he does probe a number of minor afflictions with a power and acerbity good for the souls of newspaper executives. His discussion of the public interest with which the business is affected deserves the careful, prayerful study of every proprietor and managing editor.

In sum, his is a brilliant, powerful and illuminating discussion of freedom of the press; the only objection is that it is irrelevant to the main point.

# A Man Who Understands Russia

**A HISTORY OF RUSSIA.**  
By Bernard Pares. . . . 565 pp. . . . New York: Alfred A. Knopf. . . . \$5.

Reviewed by  
JOSEPH BARNES

**T**WO new chapters, on the war and on the making of the peace, have been added by Sir Bernard Pares in the fifth

revised edition since 1926 of his one-volume history of Russia. They have the same kind of provocative wisdom as the earlier chapters. The book remains unique in its field, the great product of a lifetime of historical scholarship. It has become, more than before, a challenge to the glib assumption that understanding Russia is not worth the effort.

Writing the history of Kiev from the old Russian Chronicles of the

eleventh century is good preparation for writing Soviet history from Bolshevik sources. And compression, the discipline of scholarship and a sense of style are good for both. The new chapters in this book are studied with tightly written but imaginative judgments on the war and the peace. Not every reader will accept them all, but no scholar will be able to dismiss them without more study and perspective than any one yet has on recent events in Russia.

The last year of the war, for example, is related here with all "the great sweep and splendour" with which the Red Army rolled forward against the Nazis. Yet the author examines shrewdly the curious delays and the routes by which the seven "great" Russian army groups moved westward along and over the mountain spines of eastern Europe. It is the author's belief that the Russians were cleaning up the hornets' nests of history in that part of the world: Koenigsberg, and the plains east of the Vistula, and the bottleneck of Hungary beyond the Carpathians. "While the war still lasted and the going was good," he writes, "the Russians were digging the grave of their immemorial enemies, the feudal lords of Prussia, Poland and Hungary."

His chief criticism of the peace-making is based on his belief that England and now the United States are still following the nineteenth century policy of keeping Russia from the sea. Greece and Eastern Europe, he points out, are a geographical, far more than an ideological, challenge. Any American policy of bolstering weak states in this region will lead to another "cordon sanitaire," he predicts, and will hardly decrease the "altogether fantastic exaggeration of the present danger to American democracy, which has been puffed up to monstrous proportions in the press."

Sir Bernard indicts the Russians with strong language for "the unintelligent secrecy with which they cover all their moves." There is nothing starry-eyed about his estimate of the Russians, or of peace. He is as worried as he was in 1904, when he first began to study Russia, lest Germany be the only winner from a split between East and West. But he points out that "a little knowledge will tell us that in the actual course of life, as contrasted with word-slinging, things are not necessarily at all as bad as they are painted." The real gap between us and the Russians, according to Sir Bernard, is one of knowledge. "This gap has to be filled, or it will cost us dear."

# They Watch Chipmunks Steal

**MAINE WAYS.**  
By Elizabeth Coatsworth.  
Illustrated. . . . 213 pp. . . . New York: The Macmillan Company. . . . \$2.75.

Reviewed by  
ELIZABETH TOMS

**I**N THIS little book Elizabeth Coatsworth has added another volume of pleasant chronicles of life on her farm. It is one thing to savor the Maine country and shore in a few weeks of summer vacation. But this is daily living. These are the small adventures and episodes of every day, and from her telling one is sure that the life there the year around is rewarding, even exciting.

No one who has read Miss Coatsworth's poems will feel any surprise at finding her a sensitive observer of her surroundings, able to set down her observations in a way that is both imaginative and gay, and often very moving. To her and her husband, Henry Beston, nothing is stale. One has the feeling that every day on their Maine farm brings a new adventure. Life never grows humdrum.



Illustrations by Mildred Coughlin  
From "Maine Ways"

And they have time—time to explore coves of the lake and caves in the hills and old abandoned farms, time to watch the chipmunks steal their pears, time to make collections of corn pitchers and other things the early settlers prized, time to talk with the neighbors of northern lights and ways to circumvent the lightning, time to watch in sunset light over the water, the long shimmering threads

on which young spiders set out on life.

The author has a seeing eye for all the little dramas of nature in the world about her, and an understanding heart for its people. Through setting down on paper her interest and enjoyment in her surroundings, she has in an unassuming way contrived to preserve not a little of the native folklore of the region.

# Survey Finds Truman Loss In Popularity

By GEORGE GALLUP  
 Director, American Institute of Public Opinion  
 PRINCETON, N. J., May 31—The phenomenal rise of President Truman's popularity which began last winter has for the present halted.

From coast to coast today, 57 percent of voters polled by the institute say they approve of the way he is handling his job as president as compared to 60 percent in a similar poll last March. The drop comes after a period when the institute's index of presidential popularity showed a continual rise from the low point of 32 percent just prior to the 1946 congressional elections.

Three items are of special interest in connection with the president's popularity today:

1—The current figure of 57 percent compares closely with the popularity of Franklin D. Roosevelt in similar institute polls during the years before the war. In the period 1934-1939 the proportion of voters saying they were satisfied with the way Mr. Roosevelt was handling his job fluctuated from a low of 50½ percent to a high of 65½. When war came it jumped much higher, but until then it generally averaged around 55-58 percent—or not very different from Mr. Truman's figure.

2—The halt in the rise of presidential popularity comes at a time when Mr. Truman faces two important political decisions, namely whether to sign or to veto two major bills sponsored by the Republicans. One is the tax reduction bill, the other is the labor union control bill.

Today's report shows Mr. Truman's general popularity on the eve, so to speak, of those two decisions. A new survey will be undertaken directly after he acts on the two bills.

3—Many Republicans who say they approve at present of the way Mr. Truman is handling his job would not, however, desert their own party to vote for him in 1948. Hence the Truman popularity figure today does not mean that he would poll 57 percent if an election were being held.

It does indicate, however, that Mr. Truman will likely be a formidable candidate and that the Republicans face a hard fight in 1948—as evidenced from other polls has shown.

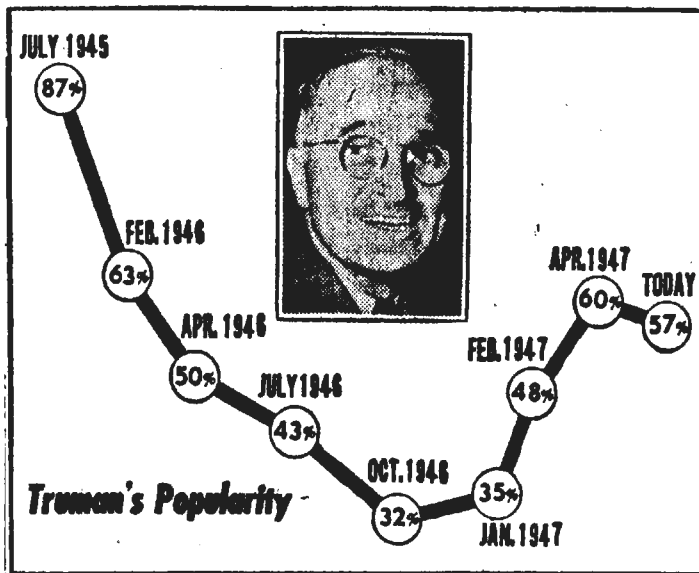
The trend of Mr. Truman's popularity is shown in the following table: "Do you approve or disapprove of the way Mr. Truman is handling his job as president?"

	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No Opin.
July, 1945	87%	8%	10%
Feb., 1946	63%	22	15
July, 1946	43	45	12
Oct., 1946	32	53	15
Jan., 1947	35	47	18
Feb., 1947	48	39	13
March, 1947	60	23	17
TODAY	57	25	18

The president's popularity is highest in the south, lowest in the east central states.

The vote by sections follows:

	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No Opin.
N. Eng. & M. Atl.	55%	26%	19%
E. Central	50	30	20
W. Central	61	20	19
South	68	17	15
Rocky Mtn. & Pacific Coast	61	24	15



## Congress in Jam On Money Bills

WASHINGTON, May 31—(AP)—With the June 30 deadline for much legislation now one month off, leaders of congress Saturday reported a jam in prospect over appropriation bills but a clear track for cleaning up other business.

Rep. Halleck of Indiana, house Republican leader, and other GOP chiefs expressed pride in the accomplishments of the session and said they expect it to adjourn on schedule July 31 without difficulty.

Twelve big appropriation bills must be passed to supply funds for the government's operations in the fiscal year starting July 1. Six have been passed so far by the house, totaling some \$20 billions and trimming presidential estimates by about \$3 billions. But only one has passed the senate, and it has not yet cleared congress finally.

Various factors also make June 30 a deadline for bills to continue rent control and deal with national strikes such as a coal walkout and for four measures in the international field which Secretary of State Marshall deems urgent.

The labor bill is to go to President Truman, for an uncertain fate, next week. The rent bill, passed by the house and up for senate action Monday, also seems sure to reach the White House before the deadline.

But congressional leaders indicated that only two of Marshall's four urgent measures may be passed this session. These are bills for United States participation in the international refugee organization and to authorize the state department's foreign information program, including the voice of America broadcasts.

## Home Clubs Witness Salad Demonstration

WEWOKA, May 31—(Special)—Four county home demonstration clubs had representatives at the Leadership Training school in the home economics department of Wewoka high school.

Representatives from Tate, Butler, Cully and Wewoka were on hand to witness a salad demonstration by Hilda Frantz, assistant home demonstration agent. Lucille Clark, home demonstration agent, gave work on mixing salads and the value of them in the diet.

## China Students Stir Bloodshed

SHANGHAI, May 31—(AP)—A riot in Canton in which five students were reported killed and scores were injured or missing featured China's deepening crisis Saturday.

The civil war worsened, currency declined steadily and the nation figuratively held its breath in anticipation of the threatened anti-war student demonstrations two days hence.

Dispatches from Canton said 2,000 students of Sun Yat-Sen university began a premature demonstration and that five were "bumped off" in a melee for which responsibility was not clearly fixed.

The Canton garrison clapped an 11 p. m. curfew on the city, patrolled the streets in armored cars and searched incoming trains and ships for suspected troublemakers.

In Shanghai troops continued arresting alleged communist agents but apparently ceased seizing students after Friday's predawn raids on dormitories. University professors were seeking to win the release on habeas corpus of the 40-odd students already apprehended.

The professors themselves continued on a protest strike along with thousands of students.

The black market rate of government currency went to 33,000 to \$1 U. S., and was rising steadily.

## Council to Get Sudan Dispute

LAKE SUCCESS, May 31—Egypt's insistent demands for withdrawal of British troops and a permanent Egyptian union with the Sudan will be submitted "shortly" to United Nations, an Egyptian official said Saturday.

The imminent submission of heated issue to the Security of drew sharp attention to a half international problems relating world peace and security with the United Nations is presenting to solve:

- The future of Palestine.
- Settlement of Balkan troubles.
- Control of atomic weapons.
- World disarmament.
- Establishment of a global force.

Selection of a governor nationalized Trieste. With the exception of these problems are more direct concern of the Security Council.

The Egyptian government to put the future of the Sudan case council was "being timed," but he decided He added, however "shortly—which means days."

## OEA Leads 'Pressure' Campaign

D. D. Kirkland, of Oklahoma Education Saturday emphatically port that OEA leader to recommend a board of education ignored them in pointments on the "I have been the past month investigation of said Kirkland. "Office knew anything or recomr error and said had made such end with Governor Alester, he at OEA leader, of the OEA office as much as 1

# James A. Cullin Pre-Invented Clean-up

## Group Sectional Sofas

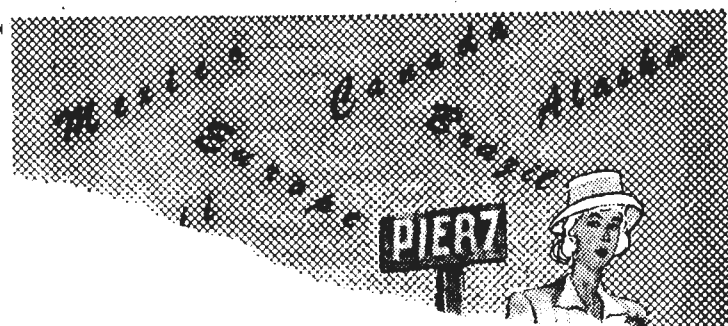
2, 3 and 4 sections, assorted styles, color. Reg. 198 to 298.50

## Group Love Seats

Lawson, Chippendale, Tuxer. Reg. 159.50 to 199.50

## Group Table Lamps

All with silk shades. Reg. 9.98 to 19.98



... means of safety  
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equipped with a good storm cave. It may  
be needed no more than once in a lifetime,  
but when it is needed, it is needed terribly.

## The Alsops Henry Does Well On the Hustings

WASHINGTON, June 2—The formation of a  
third political party in the next 18 months  
is now a positive probability. That is the chief  
result of Henry Agard Wallace's apocalyptic  
barnstorming tour across the United States. The  
Wallace trip has added the final necessary in-  
gredient—acute inflammation of the Wallace ego  
—which is necessary to a third party venture  
headed by Wallace.

The skimpy reports in most newspapers have  
not sufficiently emphasized the great crowds  
that have turned out to see and hear Wallace all  
along his route. The crowds have everywhere  
been organized, of course, by the Communist  
party and the extreme left labor groups. Equally  
obviously, besides a large element of sincerely trou-  
bled, woolly-minded people, the crowds have in-  
cluded many who went along in the spirit of  
yokels gaping at a two-headed calf at a county  
fair.

Therefore Wallace can be counted upon to yield  
to the intoxicating temptation, if the communists,  
fellow travelers and fellow wanderers who now  
surround him really press him to raise the third  
party standard. The formation of a third party,  
as soon as circumstances should be favorable,  
has been a conspicuous feature of the American  
communist line since the war. Working out this  
equation, the only uncertain factor is seen to be  
whether the communist high command consid-  
ers that the time has come to put its plan into  
effect.

PRECISELY in this connection, the Wallace  
barnstorming tour has produced another im-  
portant result. Both the White House and the  
Republicans have had observers posted on the  
Wallace trail. And they have been sending back  
to Washington bug-eyed estimates of the cash  
Wallace has raised. In Chicago, for example,  
28,000 people came to his meeting, and what is  
more, laid money on the line for this dubious  
privilege. An Ed Kelly expert who was present,  
made the significant comment: "There wasn't  
a square in the house"—by which he meant that  
there were none of those well-drilled, hard-  
faced men in gray fedoras with whom the Chi-  
cago Democratic machine is accustomed to fill  
empty stands at big political rallies.

Wallace's Chicago take alone is estimated at  
\$100,000. In Los Angeles, \$40,000 is understood to  
have been collected in contributions in addition  
to the ticket sale. Altogether, the practical poli-  
ticians rather ruefully estimate the total return  
from the trip at around \$1 million.

At the same time, the Wallace barnstorming  
has given a powerful impetus to PCA recruiting.  
For months, the Communist party directive has  
made the PCA the chief front group. The major  
energy of the communist leadership and rank  
and file has gone into building a skeleton PCA  
right across the country. The puzzled, the con-  
fused, the seekers after Utopia who have cheered  
Wallace, are now everywhere being transformed  
into the flesh of these PCA party-line bones.

IN short, the leader, the financing, and much  
of the local machinery of a third party are  
already in existence. It only remains to give the  
signal, and a third party will come into full-  
fledged being.

All of this is supremely troubling to the White  
House and the Democratic high command, as  
well it may be. Just to make matters worse,  
Wallace's efforts have been chiefly concentrated  
in states whence came Wallace delegations in  
1944. And there is more than one of these which  
may well send a Wallace delegation to the con-  
vention in 1948. Minnesota, Wisconsin, California  
with its strange primaries, and Washington are  
all regarded as danger points. If Wallace can  
get even one delegation—and the possibility is  
admitted by Democratic chieftains on a very high  
level—the third party movement will probably  
start only after the Democratic convention. The  
forecast is that the convention will be used as  
the setting for a tremendous row about the plat-  
form and a vitriolic attack on President Truman,  
followed by a dramatic walk-out by Wallace in  
all his misty glory.

A third party will not poll a large vote, and  
will elect no one. Its effect will be, very simply,  
to encourage the Republicans to nominate a  
highly conservative, even isolationist candidate,  
and to elect any candidate the Republicans nomi-  
nate by cutting Democratic strength in key  
states. But that will offend neither the com-  
munists nor Wallace. The communists want the  
next president to be, if possible, a Republican  
isolationist of the Robert R. McCormick type  
in order to neutralize this country in world af-  
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Richardson

*The Daily Oklahoman  
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# The Text of Wallace's Speech in Washington Urging Truman-Stalin Meeting



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To flatter a patio hostess. Carnation-strewn at-home robe in coolest rayon with shimmering contrast panel. From a Summer series; black or grey grounds. 12 to 20. 39.95

LEISURE WEAR  
THIRD FLOOR

DE PINNA

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
WASHINGTON, June 16—The text of the speech by Henry A. Wallace, delivered here tonight at a meeting sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, follows:

During the past sixty days I have traveled in five foreign countries and in the East, West, North and South of the United States. I have talked with the people.

Everywhere I have found a belief that both Russia and the United States are pursuing aggressive courses which will lead to war.

Everywhere I have declared that neither war nor depression is inevitable.

Everywhere I have denounced the dangerous practice of arming reactionary Governments.

Everywhere I have found that the people demand peace.

Tonight, I have come back to Washington where I spent fourteen years of my life working for the greatest Government on earth in the greatest capital city in the world.

I came here in 1933 to join a team which saved our capitalistic democracy from its own folly.

I worked with men and women of great integrity—many thousands of them—who were wholly devoted to their country and its democratic principles.

Many of you—happily—are still in the Government, doing good work. I hope that you will not be purged because of your presence here tonight.

### Lists Those Who Have Left

The man who put the team together, and made it work, has gone—though he lives in the hearts of the common people the world over.

Harry Hopkins has gone. Harold Ickes, Henry Morgenthau and Frances Perkins have left.

You will excuse me if I feel a certain nostalgia for the troublesome but exciting days a decade ago, when the energies of men and women in Washington were being poured into the constructive jobs of solving human problems and meeting human needs.

The job in Washington today should be no less exciting and satisfying than it was a decade ago.

The atmosphere here should be one of hope and confidence; not frustration and fear.

This post-war world can be excitingly peaceful or we can continue to pursue the road toward war.

We must change our course. We can't ignore the cries of people everywhere for peace and prosperity.

We must find and travel the road to peace.

Everywhere in the United States we hear that it is Russia that stands in the way of peace. And

living practice and demonstration of democracy.

I oppose terror or intimidation anywhere in the world. But my conscience and common sense tell me that I must use my strongest language against such methods in my own country.

### Minimizing of Fear Urged

I can hope in this democracy—if we save it—to help change policies which breed fear. I can hope to see the day when all Americans can hold their heads high and speak with pride their differing views.

Here in the United States, it should not take courage to exercise the right of free speech!

If it were true—which it isn't—that our official indignation with Russia is over her suppression of civil liberties in her zone of influence; then, our greatest hope of changing that situation would be to find the ways to minimize her insecurity and remove her fears of encirclement and attack.

I don't believe there is more than a handful of Americans who want us to attack and attempt to obliterate the Soviet Union. But the Russians—as they study our press and listen to the statements of high officials—naturally think they have reasons for fear.

### "We are Paving the Way to War"

We must remember that many of the things we dislike about the Communist leadership of Russia today flow directly from the way in which Britain, France and the United States armed the reactionaries of Poland and other peoples for the purpose of destroying the Russian revolution.

If we persist today in a policy of threats and encirclement, we shall increase international suspicion and distrust.

We are paving the way to war. We must either exhibit our faith in democracy—in the give-and-take of differing ideas—or we shall breed a psychopathic hysteria which will drain our resources and lead us into a war in which there can be no victory.

The world cannot afford its present annual expenditure of twenty-six billion dollars for armies and navies. The world cannot afford nineteen million soldiers and sailors. We need the dollar-power and the man-power to meet human needs and eliminate the causes of wars.

The world cannot afford nineteen million soldiers and sailors. We need the dollar-power and the man-power to meet human needs and eliminate the causes of wars.

He Sees "Fear of an Idea"

The European leaders with whom I spoke during my trip abroad could not understand our preoccupation with communism. They could not understand the world's greatest power trembling in fear of an idea—or the idea's leading exponent—devastated Russia.

Many of these leaders are veterans of the resistance movements in their countries.

They will not be bribed nor intimidated.

putable fact that Russia today—and for many years to come—will not be in a position to wage war.

The devastation of her most productive manufacturing and agricultural areas by the Nazis as they invaded and retreated from the Soviet Union—is almost incalculable.

The Russians must have peace.

### Says Russians Want Peace

And I am convinced that Russians genuinely desire peace.

In three important interviews this year—with Alexander Werth, the British newspaper man; with Elliott Roosevelt, and with Harold Stassen, Stalin clearly indicated that he believes such cooperation is possible and necessary.

Many editorial writers and commentators insist on quoting the statements of Stalin twenty-five years ago that peace is not possible in a world part-Socialist and part-capitalist.

I can see no legitimate reason for believing Stalin's statements a quarter of a century ago and doubting his statements in the past six months.

Stalin can change his mind in twenty-five years. Most of us have. Twenty-five years ago I was Republican.

I do not question that there are men in Russia who act as foolishly as ignorant men in the United States—men who insist that war is inevitable.

But the fact that Russia needs peace and that her principal spokesmen are genuinely seeking peace should provide a practical step toward peace.

Our hopes for a strong United Nations rest on our ability to make peace with the Soviet Union.

As a first step, I would suggest that the President and Secretary Marshall issue an invitation to Stalin and Molotov to meet with them in Berlin for the avowed and announced purpose of drawing up an agreement which will cover all the points at issue between the United States and the Soviet Union.

For Settlement with Soviet

We must settle basic differences with the Russians, as completely as possible; or we shall continue to increase the friction which develops in every attempt to settle secondary problems.

We cannot reach agreement on Germany until Russia and the United States have reached agreement on their individual objectives.

We need markets—and as the world becomes increasingly short of dollars—we shall have more and more difficulty in our attempts to do business abroad.

We can act now to develop trade relations with the Soviet Union and keep our plants in continuous operations; or we can continue to pursue a policy of arming Russia's political enemies and reap the results in depression.

"Challenge to Democracy"

If we persist in unilateral exploitation of these resources, we shall increase our friction with many nations outside the Soviet

per cent of our tractor production. At the depth of the depression Russian orders saved some American business firms.

And Russia, more than any other country, has generally adopted American production methods and machinery. Industry after industry has been built and modernized along American lines.

Russia is a ready-made market. If Truman and Marshall will discuss frankly with Stalin and Molotov the respective economic needs of the two nations, agreement can be reached.

If we fail to act now, the time will come when we have bought our way, through munitions, into a full-scale depression.

### "Alternatives in a Depression"

At that time we shall be confronted with two alternatives:

If no agreement is reached, when depression hits, we can either let Russia save us with large purchases of goods at depression prices or we can manufacture a war as an escape from the doldrums of depression and to ward off any moves toward socialism hers which might be undertaken in a time of crisis.

If we remember that there is nothing criminal in the idea of socialism we can do business—in peace—with a socialist Europe. But if we get out to lick socialist ideas with bribes and the force of arms, rather than through a practical demonstration of democratic capitalism, we shall prove the contention of the Communists that a capitalist economy can't be free of depressions.

If we pursue the policy of fighting ideas with force we shall drive the peoples of Europe and Asia to completely socialist economies and we shall drive them into military alliance with Russia.

If Truman and Marshall will arrange trade relations with Russia to indicate to the peoples of Europe that we are sincerely working to eliminate the causes of friction, we can have peace and prosperity—and Europeans will enjoy greater freedom than they have ever known.

American-Russian agreement is the fundamental for a strong United Nations capable of preserving the peace.

An agreement with Russia must involve an understanding on the problems of the Near East.

American engineers and technicians are the best equipped in the world to develop the oil resources of that area; but we must give evidence—not only to Russia, but to all of non-Russian Europe—that we will abide by Article IV of the Atlantic Charter, which pledges equal access to the raw materials of the world.

### "Challenge to Democracy"

If we persist in unilateral exploitation of these resources, we shall increase our friction with many nations outside the Soviet

a guarantee against a real depression; and, if they carry their fight for approval into the elections of 1948, we shall get a Congress dedicated to peace.

### Looks for a "Peace" Congress

If the issue is clearly drawn the people will vote right and we shall have in 1949 a peace Congress, not a war Congress.

If both parties insist on pursuing the present suicidal course toward war and depression there will be a new party even if it has no chance of election success in 1948.

It will be important—if the Democratic party succumbs to Wall Street domination—to have a new party to let the people of the world know that those who believe in peace and understanding still have some means of expression.

It will be important as evidence that this is still a democracy. It would provide the evidence that the United States has not gone completely imperialistic and psychopathic.

And like third parties in other periods of American history it would have a long-term influence on American life.

### Roosevelt Liberalism Hailed

I have profound affection for the Democratic party of Franklin Roosevelt.

It was a genuinely liberal party. It was the true friend of the worker, the farmer, and the small business man.

Under Roosevelt, ordinary people the world over, and especially in Latin America, loved the United States for its democracy instead of fearing it for its dollar diplomacy backed up by armed might.

Today the Administration has departed from the course Roosevelt charted. The local leadership and the rank-and-file of the Democratic party—throughout the nation—must act now to reverse this trend!

I still have faith that the Democratic party can come back again to the New Freedom of Woodrow Wilson and the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt; and that both its foreign and domestic policies can command the affectionate respect of the common man everywhere in the world.

If the Democrats are to win in 1948, we must demonstrate that they have applied American principles in working out a pattern for international understanding; and that we have energetically worked for a dynamic program implementing the employment act of 1946, which established an advisory council to plan ways and means of avoiding depressions.

We must appeal to the people for support in carrying out the recommendations of the President's Economic Advisory Council.

If we fail to get action from the

Administration and the Democratic party take leadership—now—today—in a campaign to nationalize our munitions industries.

The people should own and control our armaments plants. There should be no profit in the patriotic duty of defending our country.

Leadership on this issue will bring a response from the people; it will increase faith in the legitimacy of national expenditures for weapons of defense.

If the new Congress elected in 1948 is again composed chiefly of Republicans and crypto-Republicans masquerading as Democrats we may be certain that it will continue to grind labor under its heel, sabotage the farm programs, strangle reclamation and power programs, and refuse to take action to prevent depression.

It will refuse to appropriate any large sums of money except for fighting Russia.

It will kill the capitalistic democracy some of us are fighting so hard to save.

### Call for Liberal Principles

I have said that if the Democratic party does not return to liberal principles it will not return to power!

Merely blaming Republicans for national crises will not win for us Democrats.

I have mentioned the possibility of a third party. Let me add a few words on that subject:

I am convinced by a careful study of the American political scene that a truly liberal party—whether it be the Democratic party or a new party—can elect a useful number of Congressmen in 1948.

Such a liberal bloc in the Congress will help halt the present reactionary trend.

I would prefer to see a genuine two-party system. I would rather congratulate the administration on a reversal of present trends and on assuming some dynamic, positive, liberal leadership. The trend of the past year has been the other way.

In the nine months which have passed since President Truman reversed his approval of my foreign policy speech at Madison Square Garden, we have taken many dangerous steps down the road toward war and depression.

But though these steps have been accelerated in recent weeks, the decisions are not irrevocable. We can yet regain the respect of the peoples of the world.

We shall not regain such respect by strengthening the Peron dictatorship in Argentina.

We shall not regain such respect by using our limited shipping facilities for guns in place of plows.

We shall not gain such respect by failing to recognize that we have just lost a war in China at

a cost of two billion dollars and yet continuing a policy of arming reactionaries.

We shall not regain respect by training our 18-year olds in the art of war and in other ways expanding our already fantastic military superiority over the rest of the world.

To gain respect we must vigorously push a domestic program to avoid depressions.

To gain respect we must attempt to reach agreement with the Soviet Government and substitute strict adherence to our basic principles for dangerous economic and political opportunism.

To gain respect we must practice at home the principles we preach abroad.

Let's stop fooling ourselves! We can gain no respect—except in the most reactionary circles—by our failure to abolish the poll tax and extend and protect our fundamental doctrine of equal opportunity.

The case against us which is preached by Leftists throughout the world may be exaggerated, but it has a substantial basis in fact. When 'confessed murderers' are acquitted in South Carolina, the world does not rush to embrace American democracy.

The correct antidote is remedial action:

We can abolish the poll tax and other hindrances to free franchise.

FEPC Upheld as a Need

We can establish a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission—with power.

We can put the power of the Federal Government behind those law-enforcement officers who want to thwart those who take the law into their own hands.

We can end the right of Congressmen—without majority approval—to use their cloaks of immunity from libel to smear any American who suggests we practice democratic and Christian principles.

We can and must give evidence of our devotion to basic American principles and to the principles of the United Nations.

Democracy is only practical when it is not inflicting. We shall perfect our democracy or we shall come to know—at first hand—the lash of dictatorship.

Peace requires thinking on a grand scale. It demands leadership. We have all the resources and the "know how" and the manpower to create abundance for the common man everywhere.

We have the knowledge and spirit to create such a world. We must imbue our present leaders with that spirit or we must replace them.

The application of common sense and a little courage will make peace inevitable.



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This post-war world can be excitingly peaceful or we can continue to pursue the road toward war.

We must change our course. We can't ignore the cries of people everywhere for peace and prosperity.

We must find and travel the road to peace.

Everywhere in the United States we hear that it is Russia that stands in the way of peace. And so it is.

### "Blind Prejudice" Assailed

But I doubt that it is entirely the Russia of reality which is the great obstacle to peace. It is—in large measure—the Russia which is painted for us—day in and day out—by men of blind prejudice or genuine malice.

Outside of our own borders one hears that not only Russia, but the United States, as well, stands in the way of peace.

I have been asked many times why I do not denounce the Soviet Union. There is a widespread belief, perpetuated by unfriendly segments of the press, that I have not been critical of Russia.

That is not true. I have been critical. But I have always tried to be constructively critical.

I could stand on this platform and declaim at great length about Soviet actions of which I thoroughly disapprove. But by so doing I should do nothing to advance the cause of peace.

I am primarily concerned with influencing the policies I can help to change.

I am primarily concerned with making our own American practices conform to American principles.

I share with millions of my fellow Americans a conscience. I can get as indignant as any man at the oppression of civil liberties anywhere in the world.

### Raise Issue on Elections

But I admit to a certain shame when I hear some of our official

obliterate the Soviet Union. But the Russians—as they study our press and listen to the statements of high officials—naturally think they have reasons for fear.

### "We are Paving the Way to War"

We must remember that many of the things we dislike about the Communist leadership of Russia today flow directly from the way in which Britain, France and the United States armed the reactionaries of Poland and other peoples for the purpose of destroying the Russian revolution.

If we persist today in a policy of threats and encirclement, we shall increase international suspicion and distrust.

We are paving the way to war. We must either exhibit our faith in democracy—in the give-and-take of differing ideas—or we shall breed a psychopathic hysteria which will drain our resources and lead us into a war in which there can be no victory.

The world cannot afford its present annual expenditure of twenty-six billion dollars for armies and navies.

The world cannot afford nineteen million soldiers and sailors. We need the dollar-power and the man-power to meet human needs and eliminate the causes of wars.

### He Sees "Fear of an Idea"

The European leaders with whom I spoke during my trip abroad could not understand our preoccupation with communism. They could not understand the world's greatest power trembling in fear of an idea—the idea's leading exponent—devastated Russia.

We need markets—and as the world becomes increasingly short of dollars—we shall have more and more difficulty in our attempts to do business abroad.

We can act now to develop trade relations with the Soviet Union and keep our plants in continuous operation; or we can continue to pursue a policy of arming Russia's political enemies and reap the results in depression.

Many of these leaders are veterans of the resistance movements in their countries. They will not be bribed nor intimidated.

They will not accept any policy which has the seeds of war. They have gone through hell; and they are looking—with you and me—for a road to peace.

### Blow at Truman Doctrine

They will not join the United States in a war against Russia; nor Russia in a war against the United States, unless by pursuing the Truman Doctrine we drive them—against their wishes—into the Communist camp.

The failure of force to suppress ideas is nowhere more clearly demonstrated than in the recent history of Italy, where Mussolini stood—not long ago—as the mighty suppressor of communism. Today, in Italy, there is a Communist party of two million members.

We must not be fooled by the cries of "communism" which fill the air today.

Most of those who raise the cries do not fear communism—they fear democracy.

Communism—as an idea—is a threat to capitalism; but it will be a real threat only so long as we delay in ridding our capitalist economy of depressions. Twenty-five million dollar "loyalty" investigations will never stop communism, full stomachs and security can do that job.

### "Red-Phobia" Is Opposed

We must overcome this Red-phobia: which the reactionaries would carefully nurture in all of us.

Our own resources are not inexhaustible.

As a first step, I would suggest that the President and Secretary Marshall issue an invitation to Stalin and Molotov to meet with them in Berlin for the avowed and announced purpose of drawing up an agreement which will cover all the points at issue between the United States and the Soviet Union.

For Settlement with Soviet We must settle basic differences with the Russians, as completely as possible; or we shall continue to increase the friction which develops in every attempt to settle secondary problems.

We cannot reach agreement on Germany until Russia and the United States have reached agreement on their individual objectives.

twenty-five years ago I was Republican.

do not question that there are men in Russia who act as foolishly as ignorant men in the United States—men who insist that war is inevitable.

But the fact that Russia needs peace and that her principal spokesmen are genuinely seeking peace should provide a practical step toward peace.

Our hopes for a strong United Nations rest on our ability to make peace with the Soviet Union.

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undertaken in a time of crisis. If we remember that there is nothing criminal in the idea of socialism we can do business—in peace—with a socialist Europe; But if we get out to lick socialist ideas with bribes and the force of arms, rather than through a practical demonstration of democratic capitalism, we shall prove the contention of the Communists that a capitalist economy can't be free of depressions.

If we pursue the policy of fighting ideas with force we shall drive the peoples of Europe and Asia to completely socialist economies and we shall drive them into military alliance with Russia.

If Truman and Marshall will arrange trade relations with Russia to indicate to the peoples of Europe that we are sincerely working to eliminate the causes of friction, we can have peace and prosperity—and Europeans will enjoy greater freedom than they have ever known.

American-Russian agreement is the fundamental for a strong United Nations capable of preserving the peace.

An agreement with Russia must involve an understanding on the problems of the Near East.

American engineers and technicians are the best equipped in the world to develop the oil resources of that area; but we must give evidence—not only to Russia, but to all of non-Russian Europe—that we will abide by Article IV of the Atlantic Charter, which pledges equal access to the raw materials of the world.

### "Challenge to Democracy"

If we persist in unilateral exploitation of these resources, we shall increase our friction with many nations outside the Soviet sphere of influence and shall, indeed, increase that Soviet influence.

Russia wants to perfect her own socialist economy within her borders.

She has confidence that a successful experiment in Russia will win the peoples of the world to socialism.

She is challenging us. We must meet the challenge by an active demonstration of the potential superiority of our democratic capitalism.

We are having difficulty in reaching agreement on the control of atomic weapons. We have remained adamant in our insistence that our plan be adopted. The Russians have remained adamant in their position.

We must have such control and understanding, but we need a first step as evidence of our good faith and Russia's good faith in looking toward eventual disarmament.

### Ban on Arms Traffic Urged

As evidence of our good faith and as a test of Russia's good faith, I suggest that the United States propose a complete ban on international traffic in weapons of war! This is only a first step, but first steps are important.

By this time I know that there are thousands in this politically-conscious capital city who are saying: "Wallace is crazy. He doesn't realize that the Senate would never approve a settlement which had in it a large loan to Russia and a prohibition against arming foreign powers. Moreover, the House would not fur-

liberal principles it will not return to power! Merely blaming Republicans for national crises will not win for us Democrats.

I have mentioned the possibility of a third party. Let me add a few words on that subject: I am convinced by a careful study of the American political scene that a truly liberal party—whether it be the Democratic party or a new party—can elect a useful number of Congressmen in 1948.

Such a liberal bloc in the Congress will help halt the present reactionary trend.

I would prefer to see a genuine two-party system.

I would rather congratulate the administration on a reversal of present trends and on assuming some dynamic, positive, liberal leadership. The trend of the past year has been the other way.

In the nine months which have passed since President Truman reversed his approval of my foreign policy speech at Madison Square Garden, we have taken many dangerous steps down the road toward war and depression.

But though these steps have been accelerated in recent weeks, the decisions are not irrevocable.

We can yet regain the respect of the peoples of the world.

We shall not regain such respect by strengthening the Peron dictatorship in Argentina.

We shall not regain such respect by using our limited shipping facilities for guns in place of plows.

We shall not gain such respect by failing to recognize that we have just lost a war in China at

Warning on High Prices The Economic Advisory Council has made recommendations to the Congress; and a Congressional committee, headed by Senator Taft, was established to consider the recommendations and do something about them. Last winter the Council reported that prices were dangerously high. Today they are even higher. The committee headed by Senator Taft has done nothing to meet the problem.

The announcement of good programs for stabilizing our economy and warding off depression is not sufficient.

Genuine leadership requires fighting for these programs with every power at the President's command.

The President did not lack vigor in rushing to Congress at the time of the railroad strike a year ago, when he berated leading labor leaders and called for dangerous repressive legislation; nor did he lack vigor in rushing to Congress with an emergency message on the need of shipping arms to Turkey.

We must have the same vigor on behalf of positive programs that we have seen in the presentation of these negative programs.

The President can and must demonstrate that he recognizes the national housing crisis as at least equal in importance to the munitions requirements of reactionary governments abroad.

fact. When 'confessed murderers are acquitted in South Carolina, the world does not rush to embrace American democracy.

The correct antidote is remedial action: We can abolish the poll tax and other hindrances to free franchise.

FEPC Upheld as a Need We can establish a Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission—with power.

We can put the power of the Federal Government behind those law-enforcement officers who want to thwart those who take the law into their own hands.

We can end the right of Congressmen—without majority approval—to use their cloaks of immunity from libel to smear any American who suggests we practice democratic and Christian principles.

We can and must give evidence of our devotion to basic American principles and to the principles of the United Nations.

Democracy is only practical when it is not infringed. We shall perfect our democracy or we shall come to know—at first hand—the lash of dictatorship.

Peace requires thinking on a grand scale. It demands leadership. We have all the resources and the "know how" and the manpower to create abundance for the common man everywhere.

We have the knowledge and spirit to create such a world. We must imbue our present leaders with that spirit or we must replace them.

The application of common sense and a little courage will make peace inevitable.

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NEW long-lasting texture... it's vitalized!

NEW "2-0-8" cream... it's exclusive!

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always tried to be constructively  
critical.  
I could stand on this platform  
and declaim at great length about  
Soviet actions of which I thor-  
oughly disapprove. But by so do-  
ing I should do nothing to ad-  
vance the cause of peace.  
I am primarily concerned with  
influencing the policies I can help  
to change.  
I am primarily concerned with  
making our own American prac-  
tices conform to American prin-  
ciples.  
I share with millions of my fel-  
low Americans a conscience. I  
can get as indignant as any man  
at the suppression of civil liber-  
ties anywhere in the world.  
**Raises Issue on Elections**  
But I admit to a certain shame  
when I hear some of our official  
statements of protest about elec-  
tion methods in eastern Europe;  
and look at the same time at cer-  
tain election methods in South  
Carolina and Kansas City—and  
the absence of any elections at  
all here in Washington.  
This discrepancy disturbs me.  
I can't insist on the perfection  
of democracy abroad and ignore  
undemocratic systems at home.  
I believe that the preservation  
of our democratic system here in  
the United States depends on the

members.  
We must not be fooled by the  
cries of "communism" which fill  
the air today.  
Most of those who raise the  
cries do not fear communism—they  
fear democracy.  
Communism—as an idea—is a  
threat to capitalism; but it will  
be a real threat only so long as  
we delay in ridding our capitalist  
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five million dollar "loyalty" in-  
vestigations will never stop com-  
munism, full stomachs and secu-  
rity can do that job.  
**"Red-Phobia" Is Opposed**  
We must overcome this Red-  
phobia which the reactionaries  
would carefully nurture in all of  
us.  
We must concentrate on the  
solution of our major domestic  
problems.  
We must take positive actions  
to make peace with Russia—as a  
fundamental to world peace.  
An agreement with Russia must  
take precedence over the peace  
treaties with Germany and Aus-  
tria so ardently sought by Her-  
bert Hoover and Arthur Vanden-  
berg.  
The Russians require peace.  
The Russians must have peace.  
The evidence is plentiful.  
There is, first of all, the indis-

**U. S., SOVIET TALKS  
URGED BY WALLACE**

Continued From Page 1

a complete ban on international  
traffic in weapons of war.  
Such an agreement with Russia,  
Mr. Wallace said, must take pre-  
cedence over peace treaties with  
Germany and Austria. He added  
that he was convinced that Russia  
sincerely wanted peace and that  
there was ample evidence to sup-  
port such a view.  
In the speech as delivered, he  
used a sentence that had been in  
the original text and had been  
stricken. "It should be easier to  
reach agreement with a valiant  
ally than with the dictator in Ar-  
gentina," he said.  
Mr. Wallace asserted that failure  
to reach an agreement could  
lead only to depression or war.  
Insisting that there was nothing  
"criminal in the idea of socialism,"  
Mr. Wallace said that the United  
States could do business "in  
peace" with a socialist Europe.  
Any attempt to "lick socialist  
ideas with bribes and force of  
arms rather than through a prac-  
tical demonstration of democratic

capitalism" would prove a failure,  
he added.  
Fighting ideas with force, Mr.  
Wallace predicted, could serve only  
to drive the peoples of Asia and  
Europe to a Socialist form of econ-  
omy and drive them into military  
alliance with Russia.  
As the country's foremost critic  
of the Truman Doctrine gave his  
first detailed statement on the pos-  
sibility of a third party, Senator  
Claude Pepper, Democrat, of Flor-  
ida, who had introduced him, sat  
near by on the platform, which  
was a large floating shell on a  
barge in the river. Mr. Pepper has  
stated that he is and will remain  
a member of the Democratic party.  
The Senator was the only highly  
placed Democrat actively associat-  
ed with the program, sponsored by  
the Southern Conference for Hu-  
man Welfare.  
More than \$8,000 was raised for  
the Conference through direct  
contributions at the meeting.  
Other speakers included Dr.  
Clark Foreman, president of the  
conference, and Dr. Joseph L.

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understanding, but we need a  
first step as evidence of our good  
faith and Russia's good faith in  
looking toward eventual disarm-  
ment.  
**Ban on Arms Traffic Urged**  
As evidence of our good faith  
and as a test of Russia's good  
faith, I suggest that the United  
States propose a complete ban on  
international traffic in weapons  
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but first steps are important.  
By this time I know that there  
are thousands in this politically-  
conscious capital city who are  
saying: "Wallace is crazy. He  
doesn't realize that the Senate  
would never approve a settlement  
which had in it a large loan to  
Russia and a prohibition against  
arming foreign powers. More-  
over, the House would not fur-  
nish the money."  
Undoubtedly you are right about  
the present House and Senate.  
But remember that there is an  
election coming up in 1948.  
Truman's only possible chance  
for election is to make the Demo-  
cratic party the party of peace.  
If Truman and Marshall make a  
sincere effort to get a settlement  
with the Russians of outstanding  
issues—an agreement which  
would guarantee the success of  
the United Nations and serve as

Johnson, chairman of the meeting  
and head of the conference's Wash-  
ington committee.  
Despite the large advance sale  
of tickets, priced from 60 cents to  
\$3.50, there was no assurance un-  
til midmorning that the meeting  
would be held. The American  
Anti-Communist Association,  
headed by Representative Alvin E.  
O'Konski, Republican, of Wiscon-  
sin, failed in an effort to get a  
court injunction to stop the spon-  
soring agency from using the Fed-  
eral amphitheatre.  
Federal Justice James M. Proctor  
rejected the petition, which  
was sought on the grounds that  
the Southern Conference, under at-  
tack by the House Un-American  
Activities Committee, was a  
"group sympathetic with those

who advocate overthrow of our  
Government by force." The jus-  
tice said that the matter did not  
fall "within the judicial realm."  
In his speech, Mr. Wallace took  
cognizance of the attacks on the  
meetings and expressed the hope  
that those in Government work  
who were in attendance "will not  
be purged because of your presence  
here tonight."  
Asserting that his basic prefer-  
ence was for the two-party system,  
he said that he believed that there  
must be an effort to reverse the  
trend of the Truman Administra-  
tion away from the course Presi-  
dent Roosevelt had charted in  
domestic affairs. He called for  
full employment, lower prices, na-  
tional ownership of munitions  
plants and abolition of the poll tax.

fighting for these programs with  
every power at the President's  
command.  
The President did not lack vigor  
in rushing to Congress at the  
time of the railroad strike a year  
ago, when he berated leading la-  
bor leaders and called for danger-  
ous repressive legislation; nor  
did he lack vigor in rushing to  
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sage on the need of shipping arms  
to Turkey.  
We must have the same vigor  
on behalf of positive programs  
that we have seen in the presen-  
tation of these negative pro-  
grams.  
The President can and must  
demonstrate that he recognizes  
the national housing crisis as at  
least equal in importance to the  
munitions requirements of reac-  
tionary governments abroad.  
He can and must appeal to the  
Congress and the people for the  
health legislation which will ex-  
tend the useful lives of millions  
of Americans.  
He can and must carry a vigor-  
ous fight for the improvement of  
our educational system through  
Federal aid to the states.  
In meeting a dozen major do-  
mestic problems he need not man-  
ufacture emergencies—they are  
here, now.  
I would suggest, also, that the

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Live mid great oaks, tall cedars, pine trees, dogwood  
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large mountain lake 2 blocks away with use of club  
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# U. S. TO PROD RUSSIA ON REPARATIONS

Seeks to Get Soviet to Start Reciprocal Deliveries Now of Goods Pledged at Potsdam

## VIEWS ON THE PACT VARY

Moscow Challenges American Demand to Know Origin of Products Sent to West

By JACK RAYMOND  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 16—The United States is ready to take firm action to induce Russia to initiate reciprocal deliveries for her share of reparations from the Western zones, as provided in the Potsdam Agreement, it was learned today.

The last time Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States Military Governor, went over to the offensive on the explosive reparations issue, he halted the dismantling of plants in the United States zone pending further assurance that the Russians were ready to treat Germany as an economic unity. That was May 4, 1946. That policy was modified a month later, although the Americans still complain about Russian adumance against economic unification of Germany.

It is more than a possibility that some similar action may be taken again on the issue of reciprocal deliveries. According to the Potsdam Agreement, the Soviet Union was to get, in addition to reparations from its own zone of Germany, 25 per cent of the Western zones' industrial and capital equipment not needed for the German economy.

Of this, it was specifically stated that three-fifths would be "in exchange for an equivalent value of food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, clay products, petroleum products and such other commodities as may be agreed upon."

Delivery of these products "shall begin as soon as possible and shall be made by the USSR in agreed installments within five years of the date hereof."

### A Major Factor

The Russians thus far have failed to start reciprocal deliveries, although they have agreed on lower echelon bargaining levels that they are ready to do so. It was learned from authoritative sources, however, that the Rus-

# First Exclusive Pictures From Inside the Russian Occupation Zone in Germany



All that is left of the Siebel experimental airplane plant at Halle. In addition to all machinery that was not destroyed by bombings during the war the Russians have shipped back to the Soviet Union as reparations machine parts, sanitary equipment, whole bricks and steel girders.



Nicolai Batmanow, Soviet general manager of the Leuna factory in Merseburg, seated in his office. The two-mile plant, which was the world's largest producer of synthetic oil before the war, was destroyed by Allied bombings. At present it is being used to produce artificial fertilizer.



An old couple expelled from East Prussia waiting at the Elbe River for shipment to new homes in or near Meissen.



They also have been sent out of East Prussia and expect to be settled in the vicinity of Meissen.

# AMERICANS SPEED BI-ZONAL COUNCIL

Economic Group Must Make Its Own Decisions, Minister-Presidents Are Told

By KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, Germany, June 16—The urgency of the situation demands that the new bizonal economic council be functioning by midsummer, Dr. Edwin Litchfield of the American Military Government told the Minister-Presidents of the American and British zones today.

The first meeting of delegates from the various states will be held here on June 25, he said. Any Legislature that has not selected its representatives by that date will be unrepresented. Gen. Lucius D. Clay is especially eager to see the program integrated and has set the deadline as early as possible.

Details of the organization, such as the council members' tenure, pay and their relation to the Minister-Presidents of their respective regions are the Germans' responsibility and must be worked out by them, Dr. Litchfield said, when asked to specify these points. He reiterated that the Military Government's objective was to transfer the operation of their own governmental administration to the Germans as quickly as possible and that the decisions must be made by the elected representatives of the population instead of the Military Government.

No Minister-President may also belong to the new group's executive council, Dr. Litchfield said. It will be a seven-day, twelve-hour job, he explained. The Allies also intend to prevent the dominance of the economic council by state governments.

The stringencies of existing problems necessitate rapid and definite civilian action, Dr. Litchfield emphasized. It is necessary to provide a unit capable of setting priorities on such matters as transport for heavy machinery as against cattle. The authority in these and similar matters will rest with the expediting council now being formed.

## LEOPOLD REPORT READY

Belgian Ex-King's Aide Asks to Present It to Regent

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, June 16—Prof. Jacques Pirenne, former King Leo-

Russian Double Exposure FRENCH OFFER PLAN

trine" had replaced the Truman \$80,000 Theft at Peer's Home

The last time Gen. Lucius D. Clay, United States Military Governor, went over to the offensive on the explosive reparations issue, he halted the dismantling of plants in the United States zone pending further assurance that the Russians were ready to treat Germany as an economic unity. That was May 4, 1946. That policy was modified a month later, although the Americans still complain about Russian adumance against economic unification of Germany.

It is more than a possibility that some similar action may be taken again on the issue of reciprocal deliveries. According to the Potsdam Agreement, the Soviet Union was to get, in addition to reparations from its own zone of Germany, 25 per cent of the Western zones' industrial and capital equipment not needed for the German economy.

Of this, it was specifically stated that three-fifths would be "in exchange for an equivalent value of food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, clay products, petroleum products and such other commodities as may be agreed upon."

Delivery of these products "shall begin as soon as possible and shall be made by the USSR in agreed installments within five years of the date hereof."

#### A Major Factor

The Russians thus far have failed to start reciprocal deliveries, although they have agreed on lower echelon bargaining levels that they are ready to do so. It was learned from authoritative sources, however, that the Russians had put forward interpretations of the Potsdam Declaration on this issue that the Western powers felt were very far from the original agreement.

The Russians are reported to have created a dispute over what commodities should be involved in the exchange, although the items covered were specifically named in the agreement. They also keep putting off the time when deliveries should begin. The United States feels that the deliveries, to be completed within five years, should have begun Jan. 1.

In addition—and this is said to be the major point at issue—the Russians are challenging the United States' demand to know where the products to be turned over by the Russians come from.

The Russians in effect say that it is none of the Americans' business. The Americans answer that if these products are to be taken out of the Soviet zone and then handed back to the Germans through the Military Governments of the Western zones, it would negate every conception of Germany as an economic unit.

The reason for the United States' sudden reawakening to the issues involved—which were strongly set forth in an Allied report to the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow in April—is the speed with which reparations equipment is leaving the United States zone. The administrative machinery for the classification, dismantling and shipment has been so perfected, especially in the case of general purpose equipment obtained from war plants, that United States offi-

All that is left of the Siebel experimental airplane plant at Halle. In addition to all machinery that was not destroyed by bombings during the war the Russians have shipped back to the Soviet Union as reparations machine parts, sanitary equipment, whole bricks and steel girders.



An old couple expelled from East Prussia waiting at the Elbe River for shipment to new homes in or near Meissen.

### Russian Double Exposure Keeps Tabs on Times Man

Copyright, 1947, by The Chicago Tribune.

BERLIN, June 16—Henry Ries of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the only photographer on the recent American news tour of the Soviet occupation zone of Germany, found that he had his own private chaperon.

Every time he took a picture, a Russian captain stood by him and snapped the same one simultaneously. The Americans wonder what the Russian pictures will look like, for Mr. Ries possessed the only flash gun and the Russian had to try to synchronize his shutter release with the flash.

the order for the total dismantling of the Hamburg plant of the engineering company of Blohm & Voss. The council said the dismantling would inflict definite harm on the population and economic revival of towns in Schleswig-Holstein, whose gas, electricity and water works it keeps in order.

**Find Vital Minerals in Colombia**  
BOGOTA, Colombia, June 16 (AP)—Roberto Sarmiento, chief of the National Geological Service, announced today the discovery of radio-active minerals—vital to the production of atomic energy—in Colombia. He said there were proved deposits in the Santa Marta Mountains in the Santander Norte Department but detailed exploration was awaiting the arrival of equipment requested from the United States.

### FRENCH OFFER PLAN FOR AID TO EUROPE

Continued From Page 1

the French already had made a list of their needs in the light of General Marshall's Harvard speech and that other countries probably had moved equally fast.

The British and French began to move rapidly Thursday when Secretary Marshall explained that Europe, in his vocabulary, included Russia. The next day, Mr. Bevin made a speech welcoming the Marshall suggestion, which had gone without official response since June 5, and the same day Ambassador Henri Bonnet—according to the French—called on General Marshall to present the scheme outlined here today.

A day later, Mr. Bevin surprised the French by proposing to visit Paris to discuss a joint move, whereupon the French hastily telegraphed Moscow expressing their desire for an exchange of views with the Soviet Union also.

Hastening to catch up with Britain in this respect, the French Government today made its first official comment, to the effect that it had warmly welcomed the Marshall suggestion last Friday.

#### Dilemma on Soviet Role

The Russians are in no such hurry. They have not yet replied to the French telegram of Saturday offering to consult with them. Both Western governments are



Russian officers talking at Siebel Plant where steel girders are being removed.

Nicolai Batmanow, Soviet general manager of the Leuna factory in Merseburg, seated in his office. The two-mile plant, which was the world's largest producer of synthetic oil before the war, was destroyed by Allied bombings. At present it is being used to produce artificial fertilizer.



They also have been sent out of East Prussia and expect to be settled in the vicinity of Meissen.

The New York Times (Berlin Bureau)

trine" had replaced the Truman Doctrine.

M. Alphand said that every European country should frame the equivalent of France's Monnet plan for reconstruction to facilitate Continental cooperation, with United States support. He said the proposed committees would pass their conclusions on to the European Coal Organization, the European Inland Transport Organization and Food Commission. They would decide where the production of coal, for instance, should be increased and how much should be imported.

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**\$80,000 Theft at Peer's Home**  
RINGWOOD, Hampshire, England, June 16 (AP)—Jewels and paintings valued at \$80,000 were stolen by "cat burglars" early today from Somerley House, ancestral home of the Earl of Normanton here, police reported tonight. The Earl, 37, is well known as an amateur jockey. He is one of the five peers who have ridden in the Grand National.

as the council members' tenure, pay and their relation to the Minister-Presidents of their respective regions are the Germans' responsibility and must be worked out by them. Dr. Litchfield said, when asked to specify these points. He reiterated that the Military Government's objective was to transfer the operation of their own governmental administration to the Germans as quickly as possible and that the decisions must be made by the elected representatives of the population instead of the Military Government.

No Minister-President may also belong to the new group's executive council, Dr. Litchfield said. It will be a seven-day, twelve-hour job, he explained. The Allies also intend to prevent the dominance of the economic council by state governments.

The stringencies of existing problems necessitate rapid and definite civilian action, Dr. Litchfield emphasized. It is necessary to provide a unit capable of setting priorities on such matters as transport for heavy machinery as against cattle. The authority in these and similar matters will rest with the expediting council now being formed.

### LEOPOLD REPORT READY

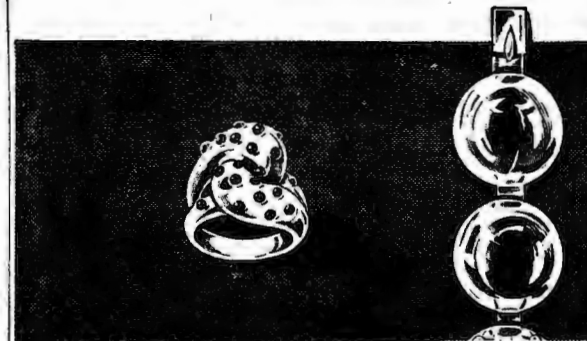
Belgian Ex-King's Aide Asks to Present it to Regent

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BRUSSELS, June 16—Prof. Jacques Pirenne, former King Leopold's secretary, has requested an audience with Prince Regent Charles for Thursday to present the full report of the special commission of prominent lawyers who investigated the accusations against Leopold by former Premier Achille van Acker.

The report's conclusions are secret but it is believed to vindicate Leopold. Professor Pirenne has also asked to see Government leaders on the same day.

**DURING JUNE—AT LAMBERT BROTHERS**  
**IMPORTANT PRICE REDUCTIONS**  
**ON FINE GOLD JEWELRY**



Wise old Sol beams cannily... knowing that though his rays are mighty, you can enjoy them to your heart's content when protected by the Preparations created by

over by the Russians come from.

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**Easing of a Dismantling Asked**  
HAMBURG, Germany, June 16 (Reuters)—The German Advisory Council for the British zone today unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the British occupation authorities to withdraw or alter

the order for the total dismantling of the Hamburg plant of the engineering company of Blohm & Voess. The council said the dismantling would inflict definite harm on the population and economic revival of towns in Schleswig-Holstein, whose gas, electricity and water works it keeps in order.

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**Britain Buys Thorium Plant**  
LONDON, June 16 (UPI)—Supply Minister John Wilmot said in the House of Commons today that the British Government had purchased one of the United Kingdom's most important thorium plants and commissioned it to produce radioactive substances for "medical, scientific and industrial purposes." The plant, he said, was at Amersham, Buckinghamshire.

without official response since June 5, and the same day Ambassador Henri Bonnet — according to the French — called on General Marshall to present the scheme outlined here today.

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**Dilemma on Soviet Role**  
The Russians are in no such hurry. They have not yet replied to the French telegram of Saturday offering to consult with them.

Both Western governments are, on the one hand, keen to avoid the impression of leaving Russia out and are grateful to General Marshall for including her; but on the other hand, they fear that Russia, as a participant, may delay the proceedings to the grave disadvantage of Western Europe.

They are apprehensive lest Russia exclude herself, and apprehensive lest she join in the European councils to dominate or sabotage

condition, and other questioners. For full information, go to your nearest Navy Recruiting Station.

Other observers suggested that, while Russia had to be invited, neither Mr. Bevin nor M. Ramadier nor General Marshall would be inconsolable if she held back and the Western powers were obliged—as in the case of their zones in Germany—to go ahead together without her.

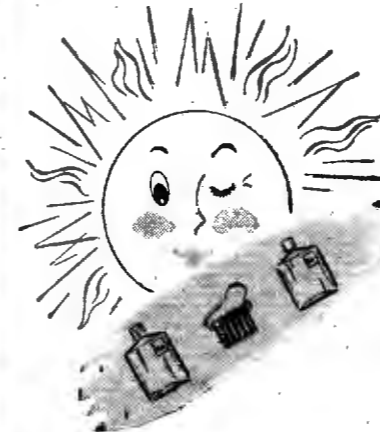
The French think Mr. Bevin seized the opportunity for the Socialist British Government to take the initiative along with a largely Socialist French regime, as happened when the then Premier Léon Blum went to London in January to make an alliance. It also is believed here that United States sanction of European mutual aid would stimulate the lagging efforts of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg to form a customs union.

M. Alphonse avoided any comment on Russia, although at his press conference the representative of the Communist newspaper Humanité asked if he thought the Soviet Union would accept a loan involving United States "intervention or economic control." The same questioner also wanted to know whether France would tolerate "political intervention" as a

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Clearing and quite cool today.  
Partly cloudy, cool tomorrow.  
Temperature Range Today—Max. 70; Min. 55  
Temperatures Yesterday—Max. 85; Min. 63  
Full U. S. Weather Bureau Report, Page 21

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Postoffice, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1947.

P THREE CENTS NEW YORK CITY

## LA GUARDIA SINKING; DOCTORS ABANDON HOPE OF ANY RALLY

Former Mayor Has Been in  
Coma 3 Days, Losing Ground  
Despite a Valiant Battle

### BULLETINS MARK DECLINE

Many Former Associates Are  
Visitors to Home—Thousands  
Ask Information by Phone

Fiorello H. La Guardia was nearing death last night in his home at 5020 Goodrich Avenue in Riverdale. Dr. George Baehr, his personal physician, announced at 8:10 P. M. that New York's former Mayor was "sinking rapidly" and might live only a brief time longer.

In a coma almost continuously since Tuesday evening, the 64-year-old former chief executive of the city has been losing ground steadily despite a valiant battle for life. His physicians virtually abandoned hope of any rally several days ago.

Mr. La Guardia has been seriously ill since spring. On June 18 he underwent surgery at Mount Sinai Hospital that confirmed a previous clinical diagnosis that he was suffering from cancer of the pancreas at the incurable stage.

#### Bulletins Note Change

After a morning visit to his patient yesterday, Dr. Baehr issued a bulletin that said there had been no material change in Mr. La Guardia's condition during the night. Shortly after noon, how-

## Gross, Transit Chief, Quits, Blaming O'Dwyer Hostility

Oct. 18 the Retirement Date—  
Mayor Replies With Charge  
General Asked Him to Use  
Pressure in a Board Dispute

By PAUL CROWELL  
Charles P. Gross, chairman of the Board of Transportation since Dec. 1, 1945, submitted his resignation, effective Oct. 18, to Mayor O'Dwyer yesterday. The resignation, in the form of an application for retirement on the date named, was accepted.

Mr. Gross, a retired major general in the regular Army, was appointed by former Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. He entered city service with a brilliant record of accomplishment in World War II as chief of the Army Transportation Corps.

Soon after Mayor O'Dwyer took office on Jan. 1, 1946, differences between City Hall and Mr. Gross began to develop on matters of labor relations policy, an increased subway fare and question of operating personnel. In recent weeks votes on matters before the Board of Transportation have found Commissioners Sidney H. Bingham and Frank X. Sullivan lined up against Mr. Gross. Commissioner Bingham, formerly general superintendent of the city transit system, was appointed to the board by Mayor O'Dwyer last May. Mr. Sullivan has been a member since the administration of John F. Hylan.

Mr. Gross announced his resignation to reporters after a long conference with Mayor O'Dwyer, attended also by Commissioner Sullivan and Bingham. He said



Charles P. Gross  
The New York Times Studio, 1946

that the continued hostility of his colleagues, coupled with that displayed by "City Hall," had "stopped" him and that he preferred "to get out rather than to

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

## Taft Gives 6-Point Program

## MEAT PRICE DROP NEXT WEEK SEEN; GRAINS FALL AGAIN

Break, Sharpest in Months,  
Sends Corn Down the Limit  
Second Consecutive Day

### BUTTER FAILS TO RECOVER

Buyer Resistance Forces Eggs  
Down at Wholesale Here and  
on Chicago Exchange

By WILL LISSNER  
Meat prices to the consumer will be shaded 1 or 2 cents a pound next week, with a few low grade types cut as much as 4 cents, dealer reported yesterday as a second business week closed with food prices at peak levels.

Under consumer and official pressure, however, grain prices crashed to the trading floors in the major markets of the United States and Canada and other markets through which food and farm products are distributed became unsettled.

Cattle prices moved down slightly. Wholesale meat markets continued to move unevenly lower. As the dairy products markets met their speculative impetus, butter failed to recover any of the week's losses and eggs, at wholesale, dropped 4 cents, solely, handlers said, because of consumer resistance.

Grain Break Sharpest in Months  
The break in grain prices, which with meat and butter had led the recent price spiral, was the sharp-

## NEW ORLEANS HIT, HURRICANE HOWLS ON TO ARKANSAS

90-Mile Winds Batter the City  
as Tidal Waves Flood Bayou  
Area—Fury Is Dropping

### NONE DEAD IN METROPOLIS

Gulfport Destruction Is Heavy  
as Creosote Tanks Burst,  
Flooding the Harbor

By The Associated Press.  
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19—A great hurricane neared Alexandria, La., tonight, in a lunge toward Arkansas, but weather advisories reported the storm losing intensity after a merciless beating of the Gulf Coast.

Cyclonic winds of at least ninety miles an hour pounded densely populated New Orleans for more than five hours, and rolled tidal waters before the storm to flood much of the Bayou country to the south. Nevertheless, the Red Cross announced that a complete check showed no loss of life in New Orleans and no hospitalized cases.

Four Louisiana parishes—St. Bernard, Terrebonne, La Fourche and St. Charles—also reported no deaths or serious injuries.

The storm passed over Baton Rouge as well without apparent injury to residents, although winds of ninety-mile velocity were recorded just before the airport weather station blew down.

Winds Are Losing Force

## RUSSIA LOSES OPENING ROUND IN FIGHT OVER CURBING VETO; ASSEMBLY DEBATE IS VOTED

### White Russian Pushes Fight Upon U. S. 'War Mongers'

Tension Eased in Assembly—Marshall Said  
to Plan No Direct Reply to Vishinsky—  
Indian Delegate Expresses Fear

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON  
Although Kuzma Kisselev, Foreign Minister of White Russia, yesterday continued the Soviet attack against the "reactionary groups that are pushing the reactionary policy of the United States." The third day of the open debate of the United Nations General Assembly brought a definite lowering of political temperature.

The fears of many delegates were expressed by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian representative, who warned the General Assembly at Flushing Meadow of the "tense suspense" existing in the world and said there was "an uneasy awareness that things are perhaps moving toward some new and annihilating disaster for mankind."

A spokesman for the United States indicated that Secretary of

### SOVIET BEATEN, 9-2

Decision in the Steering  
Group on Argentine  
Move for Discussion

### GROMYKO REPEATS STAND

Says the Veto Protects Small  
Nations—Briton, Sarcastic,  
Notes That They Oppose It

By A. M. ROSENTHAL  
By a 9-to-2 vote the Soviet Union last night lost a fight against allowing the United Nations General Assembly to debate the calling of a world conference to amend the power of the Big Five.

The decision to permit debate was made at Flushing Meadow by the fourteen-national General, or steering, Committee after Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko had said calmly and deliberately that the campaign against the veto was a campaign against Russia. The Soviet Union, he said, could not count on the objectivity of "even a majority of the United Nations." and on the

## Truman Back Home Today

## Many Former Associates Are Visitors to Home—Thousands Ask Information by Phone

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### Bulletins Note Change

After a morning visit to his patient yesterday, Dr. Baehr issued a bulletin that said there had been no material change in Mr. La Guardia's condition during the night. Shortly after noon, however, it became known that New York's "Little Flower" was giving ground.

The morning bulletin, issued at 9:15 A. M. said:

"Throughout the night Mr. La Guardia remained in a deep sleep. There has been no material change in his pulse, temperature or respiration. Three or four times during the night he was able to take small amounts of liquid nourishment. No immediate change for better or for worse is anticipated."

The evening bulletin, issued at 9:05 P. M. said:

"Mr. La Guardia's condition is extremely critical tonight. He has been failing rapidly during the last few hours."

The first intimation that a material change had taken place in the Mayor's condition during the morning was given by Dr. Meyer J. Karsh, who has been attending the former Mayor with Dr. Baehr. Talking to reporters as he left the La Guardia home at 1:15 P. M. after a twenty-minute visit, he said:

"It's very bad. There is no immediate danger but he is getting worse."

### Sudden End Not Expected

Dr. Baehr arrived for his evening visit with his patient about a half-hour earlier than usual. In the morning he had said that "if the end comes it will not be sudden."

tion, in the form of an application for retirement on the date named, was accepted.

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Charles P. Gross  
The New York Times Studio, 1944

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Continued on Page 9, Column 6

## Taft Gives 6-Point Program To Arrest Price Rise Spiral

By CLAYTON KNOWLES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19—With the cost of living shaping up as the big issue for the 1948 campaign, Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican Presidential

## EXPRESS MEN FLOUT UNION WORK ORDER

## Garment Center Is Hard Hit by Tie-Up as Strike Goes on Despite Tobin Command

By LAWRENCE RESNER

Despite back-to-work instructions sent out by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, a drivers' strike continued in effect yesterday against the New York branch of the Railway Express Agency.

The strike, which developed unexpectedly at midnight Thursday, choked up depots here and in New Jersey and resulted in an embargo

aspirant, accused the Truman Administration today of fostering a "policy of planned inflation" that made the present runaway price market inevitable.

The Ohioan put forward a six-point program of his own for halting the mounting inflationary spiral as he leveled this charge before 1,300 guests at a luncheon of the Commonwealth Club in the Palace Hotel.

Outside the hotel about 1,500 pickets, largely from CIO unions, marched two, and four, abreast before the entrances brandishing banners and distributing literature that warned the public against the Senator's Presidential ambitions. Their signs carried such slogans as: "Don't Try a Taftburger," "Taft the Bosses' Ple," "Look What Wants to Be President" and "Taft Wants Bigger Profits, Lower Wages."

Undaunted by the demonstration—the largest he has yet encountered—Mr. Taft went ahead with his address on schedule, setting forth a formula for stabilized

## Buyer Resistance Forces Eggs Down at Wholesale Here and on Chicago Exchange

By WILL LISSNER

Meat prices to the consumer will be shaded 1 or 2 cents a pound next week, with a few low grade types cut as much as 4 cents, dealer reported yesterday as a second business week closed with food prices at peak levels.

Under consumer and official pressure, however, grain prices crashed to the trading floors in the major markets of the United States and Canada and other markets through which food and farm products are distributed became unsettled.

Cattle prices moved down slightly. Wholesale meat markets continued to move unevenly lower. As the dairy products markets lost their speculative impetus, butter failed to recover any of the week's losses and eggs, at wholesale, dropped 4 cents, solely, handlers said, because of consumer resistance.

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

## Grain Break Sharpest in Months

The break in grain prices, which with meat and butter had led the recent price spiral, was the sharpest in many months. It carried the leading grains through the price floors under trading on the Chicago Board of Trade, for at the reduced prices there were no offers to buy. All other markets, particularly Minneapolis, Winnipeg and Kansas City, reflected the break at Chicago.

Selling waves continued on the markets closed. They set around mid-morning, with increased offerings of cash corn by farmers and a report from the Department of Agriculture that 53 per cent of the corn in the twelve major corn producing states was largely safe from frost damage.

Other factors influencing the selling, besides the general agitation over high prices, were reports that rains had broken a drought in Argentina, a large grain exporter, and that Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson was

Continued on Page 11, Column 2

## Gulfport Destruction Is Heavy as Creosote Tanks Burst, Flooding the Harbor

By The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19—A great hurricane neared Alexandria, La., tonight, in a lunge toward Arkansas, but weather advisories reported the storm losing intensity after a merciless beating of the Gulf Coast.

Cyclonic winds of at least ninety miles an hour pounded densely-populated New Orleans for more than five hours, and rolled tidal waters before the storm to flood much of the Bayou country to the south. Nevertheless, the Red Cross announced that a complete check showed no loss of life in New Orleans and no hospitalized cases.

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The storm passed over Baton Rouge as well without apparent injury to residents, although winds of ninety-mile velocity were recorded just before the airport weather station blew down.

### Winds Are Losing Force

At Washington the Weather Bureau issued the following advisory:

"The hurricane is now centered at 7:30 P. M., Eastern Standard time, about seventy miles northwest of Baton Rouge and about thirty miles east of Alexandria, La., still moving toward the northwest at about ten miles an hour. While it is longer is attended by hurricane winds, gales of forty to sixty miles an hour prevail within 100 miles of the center with heavy rains.

"While this storm will continue to gradually diminish in intensity as it moves over northern Louisiana and Arkansas during tonight and Saturday it will be attended by heavy rains and gales of forty to fifty miles an hour.

"Motorists are urged to remain off the highways and the public is urged to remain indoors tonight in northern Louisiana, western Mississippi and southern Arkansas.

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

## Tension Eased in Assembly—Marshall Said to Plan No Direct Reply to Vishinsky—Indian Delegate Expresses Fear

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Although Kuzma Kisselev, Foreign Minister of White Russia, yesterday continued the Soviet attack against the "reactionary groups that are pushing the reactionary policy of the United States." The third day of the opening debate of the United Nations General Assembly brought a definite lowering of political temperature.

The fears of many delegates were expressed by Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian representative, who warned the General Assembly at Flushing Meadow of the "tense suspense" existing in the world and said there was "an uneasy awareness that things are perhaps moving toward some new and annihilating disaster for mankind."

A spokesman for the United States indicated that Secretary of

State Marshall, who is leaving for Washington tomorrow to report developments during the first week to President Truman, does not plan to give a full-dress reply to the attack on the United States Thursday by Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister. Instead, it was explained, the United States will seek to justify its individual proposals as they come up for discussion in the Assembly or in the respective committees.

Andre A. Gromyko, Soviet representative on the Assembly's General, or steering, Committee, did not repeat any of Mr. Vishinsky's statements yesterday and, in fact, made a conciliatory, though unsuccessful, plea to the committee to keep the veto question off the agenda of the Assembly.

His statement appeared to indicate

Continued on Page 8, Column 8

## Truman Back Home Today, Will Plunge Into Big Tasks

By HAROLD B. HINTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—President Truman, steaming slowly up the Potomac River on the yacht Williamsburg tonight, will begin hard work tomorrow after the rest he has had aboard the U. S. S. Missouri for the past twelve days. A large number of problems of the highest priority will demand his attention when he gets to his desk.

At the top of the agenda stands the European situation, which presents two facets to the President for his study. The first is the impasse in Russo-American relations, so sharply discussed yesterday by Andrei Y. Vishinsky at the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. The second is the possible need for a special session of Congress to authorize emergency economic aid for Western Europe to tide over the interval until the so-called Marshall program can get into operation.

The two facets will doubtless be studied together as the Chief Executive gets his "briefing" from the State Department on Monday on the developments which have taken place since he left for Brazil on Aug. 31. Latest dispatches from the President's party at sea indicate he is still unconvinced that a special session is imper-

## Group on Argentine Move for Discussion

## GROMYKO REPEATS STAND

## Says the Veto Protects Small Nations—Briton, Sarcastic, Notes That They Oppose It

By A. M. ROSENTHAL

By a 9-to-2 vote the Soviet Union last night lost a fight against allowing the United Nations General Assembly to debate the calling of a world conference to amend the power of the Big Five.

The decision to permit debate was made at Flushing Meadow by the fourteen-national General, or steering, Committee after Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko had said calmly and deliberately that the campaign against Russia. The Soviet Union, he said, could not count on the objectivity of "even a majority of the United Nations," and so he would cling to the veto to the end.

It was the second defeat of the evening for Russia. It came less than an hour after she had fought—and lost—an attempt to throw out an Australian agenda item designed to give the General Assembly greater voice in the selection of new members of the United Nations. The vote this time was 10 to 3, with Poland and Brazil joining Mr. Gromyko in the negative.

### Russia Holds Veto "Essential"

For the fourth consecutive day, the veto and the fight for and against it provided the spark for most of the Assembly debate. White Russia joined the Soviet Union in defending the veto as an "absolute essential." But White Russia and Sweden were the only pro-veto countries of the day. The lengthening line of nations that have taken a stand against unrestricted use of the veto added Argentina, Brazil and the Union of South Africa.

The United States delegation, which has come out for cutting down the veto privilege, made another declaration, this time from John Foster Dulles. In an address over the American Broadcasting Company the United States delegate backed Secretary of State Marshall's plan for a permanent Assembly committee to handle certain peace and security cases and declared the proposal was being opposed principally by those "who

## World News Summarized

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1947

Overriding Russian opposition, Marshall Plan ended after having adopted an amended report that put Europe's balance-of-trade deficit at \$19,310,000,000 for the coming four years. [1:6-7.]

## WALLACE 'SHOCKED' AT TRUMAN ORDER

## He Insists the President Bare 'Emergency' Requiring Rush to Swear In Forrestal

By H. WALTON CLOKE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19—Condemning what he called war and anti-communism hysteria in America, Henry A. Wallace, former vice president, said tonight that he was shocked by President Truman's recent "instructions from the Battleship Missouri that James Forrestal be sworn in immediately as Defense Secretary because of an international emer-

The first intimation that a material change had taken place in the Mayor's condition during the morning was given by Dr. Meyer J. Karah, who has been attending the former Mayor with Dr. Baehr. Talking to reporters as he left the La Guardia home at 1:15 P. M. after a twenty-minute visit, he said:

"It's very bad. There is no immediate danger but he is getting worse."

#### Sudden End Not Expected

Dr. Baehr arrived for his evening visit with his patient about a half-hour earlier than usual. In the morning he had said that "if the end comes it will not be sudden; there will be adequate warning." He added that the former Mayor might linger on for days in his condition then.

Five minutes after Dr. Baehr's arrival this evening he was joined at the La Guardia home by Dr. Karah.

Mr. La Guardia's game battle against insuperable odds continued to be a topic of discussion all over the city yesterday and among those who knew him as Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and as a member of Congress. Newspapers, radio stations and police headquarters received a steady

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

## Winds Drop Mercury 16° in 90 Minutes

A cold front passing New York at 8 o'clock last night dropped the temperature sixteen degrees in an hour and a half and sent 25-mile-an-hour gusts of northeast winds whistling through the city's streets.

A Weather Bureau spokesman, who said the temperature dropped from 81 degrees at 8 P. M. to 65 degrees at 9:30 P. M., explained that the cold front blew in from Canada. He added that the temperature was expected to descend to the "middle fifties" by this morning.

The bureau received many telephone calls from persons fearing that the sudden wind gusts might be attributed to the hurricane in the South. The spokesman said there was no connection, and that the winds here merely heralded a return to normal weather for this time of year.

## Garment Center Is Hard Hit by Tie-Up as Strike Goes on Despite Tobin Command

By LAWRENCE RESNER

Despite back-to-work instructions sent out by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, a drivers' strike continued in effect yesterday against the New York branch of the Railway Express Agency.

The strike, which developed unexpectedly at midnight Thursday, choked up depots here and in New Jersey and resulted in an embargo against any Railway Express shipments in or out of New York City with the exception of carload lots.

Late last night no relief was in sight as John McNamara, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 808, the striking union, declared that his union was determined to win the forty-hour week, for which it has been fighting for the past six years.

Coming as it did without advance notice, the strike caused confusion for many New York businesses that depend on fast

Continued on Page 13, Column 2

before 1,300 guests at a luncheon of the Commonwealth Club in the Palace Hotel.

Outside the hotel about 1,500 pickets, largely from CIO unions, marched two, and four, abreast before the entrances brandishing banners and distributing literature that warned the public against the Senator's Presidential ambitions. Their signs carried such slogans as: "Don't Try a Taftburger," "Taft the Bosses' Pie," "Look What Wants to Be President" and "Taft Wants Bigger Profits, Lower Wages."

Undaunted by the demonstration—the largest he has yet encountered—Mr. Taft went ahead with his address on schedule, setting forth a formula for stabilized prices that included a proposal to discourage all wage increases "to the extent that they mean increases in prices."

His other proposals were:

To seek a stabilization of prices and wages "at some level, perhaps 50 to 60 per cent over 1939" in the hope that an increase in supply and some decrease in the abnormal demand will bring prices down from present levels that mark an 80 to 100 per cent rise.

To reduce simultaneously both

Continued on Page 21, Column 3

## Santo Case Witness Says Moscow Taught U. S. Reds Armed Revolt

By ALEXANDER FEINBERG

Joseph Zack Kornfeder, former Communist leader, told at the Santo deportation hearing yesterday how he and five other American Communists were trained at the Lenin School in Moscow by uniformed Red Army officers, specialists in civil warfare techniques, to carry out armed insurrection in capitalistic countries.

What he learned there he brought back with him, he said. On the basis of these teachings, the witness testified, he undertook the training of small groups of "combat units" in New York City. When on cross-examination this part of his testimony was ridiculed, the witness pointed out that Lenin, employing the same techniques, had accomplished a successful revolution.

Kornfeder, or Joseph Zack as he was known in party circles, was placed on the witness stand by John P. Boyd, prosecuting examiner, to support the Government's

contention that the Communist party of the United States of America was subversive within the meaning of the immigration statute. His testimony was confined to his knowledge of the workings of the Communist party and its tie (since officially announced as severed) to the Communist International with headquarters in Moscow.

The witness made no attempt to link John Santo with the Communists. The international organization director of the Transport Workers Union faces deportation as an alien allegedly affiliated with a subversive group. This omission, although Zack knew the labor leader, was stressed by Harry Sacher, counsel for Mr. Santo and the TWU.

Three other witnesses during the day, however, identified Mr. Santo as a Communist, and one of them

Continued on Page 13, Column 5

Other factors influencing the selling, besides the general situation over high prices, were reports that rains had broken a drought in Argentina, a large grain exporter, and that Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson was

Continued on Page 11, Column 2

## World News Summarized

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1947

Overriding Russian opposition, the General Committee of the United Nations voted, 9 to 2, last night to recommend that the General Assembly debate the question of a world conference to amend the veto power of the five permanent members of the Security Council. Earlier, Andrei A. Gromyko, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister, had described the campaign against the veto as one against Russia and emphasized Soviet determination to cling to the veto right. [1:8.]

The General Assembly met for its third day of debate in an atmosphere less tense than had prevailed. Secretary of State Marshall, who will go to Washington tomorrow to report to President Truman, is not expected to reply directly to the charges by Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, of war-mongering in the United States. [1:6-7.]

Greece warned that she might succumb to "Communist dictatorship" if the United Nations did not help her resist outside attacks. [4:2.]

Authoritative British sources at the United Nations declared that the British Cabinet, which meets today, was likely to favor partition of Palestine. [5:2.]

President Truman, who left the White House for Brazil on Aug. 31, returned to this country and will be at his desk today to take up important domestic and foreign issues. These are headed by Russo-American relations and the issue of a special session of Congress to consider European aid. [1:6-7.]

Former Vice President Wallace declared that Mr. Truman's recent order "that James Foran be recalled be sworn in immediately as Defense Secretary because of an international emergency" was shocking. He condemned war and anti-communist hysteria. [1:7.]

The Paris Conference on the

by heavy rains and gales of forty to fifty miles an hour.

"Motorists are urged to remain off the highways and the public is urged to remain indoors tonight in northern Louisiana, western Mississippi and southern Arkansas."

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Marshall Plan ended after having adopted an amended report that put Europe's balance-of-trade deficit at \$19,310,000,000 for the coming four years. [1:6-7.]

In London, Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, described the sale of gold from Britain's reserves to obtain dollars as "danger signals," but added that the "dollar crisis" confronting Britain would compel her to sell more gold so she might buy more dollars. [4:4.]

In China, Communist armies were stabbing at Nationalist positions in widely separated areas amid increasing signs that the sixth Communist offensive against the narrow salient in Manchuria was near. [6:2, with map.]

Although retail food prices generally remained at peak levels, some quotations in the wholesale meat markets moved unevenly lower and meat prices to the consumer are expected to drop 1 or 2 cents a pound next week. Grain prices slumped sharply, and consumer resistance was seen as leading to lower prices for butter and eggs. [1:4.]

Senator Taft charged that the Truman Administration had caused present high prices by encouraging a "policy of planned inflation." [1:2-3.]

The hurricane lashed New Orleans, causing severe damage there and along the Gulf Coast, east of the city, and headed toward Arkansas. However, its intensity gradually abated. [1:5.]

Fiorello H. La Guardia, Mayor of New York for twelve years, was reported sinking. [1:1.]

Gen. Charles F. Gross, chairman of the Board of Transportation in this city, resigned. His resignation, which climaxed nearly two years of constant disagreement between himself and City Hall, is to become effective Oct. 18. Mayor D'Dwyer declined to discuss a possible successor. [1:2-3.]

for his study. The first is the impasse in Russo-American relations, sharply discussed yesterday by Andrei Y. Vishinsky at the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. The second is the possible need for a special session of Congress to authorize emergency economic aid for Western Europe to tide over the interval until the so-called Marshall program can get into operation.

The two facets will doubtless be studied together as the Chief Executive gets his "briefing" from the State Department on Monday on the developments which have taken place since he left for Brazil on Aug. 31. Latest dispatches from the President's party at sea indicate he is still unconvinced that a special session is imperative.

In his reported present frame of mind, the President appears to side with the Republican leaders in Congress against the majority opinion of his own Administration. Speaker Martin of the House, on arriving in Washington yesterday, said that he was unconvinced of the necessity of calling the national Legislature back to the capital before January.

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republi-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

## He Insists the President Bare 'Emergency' Requiring Rush to Swear In Forrestal

By H. WALTON CLOKE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19—Condemning what he called war and anti-communism hysteria in America, Henry A. Wallace, former vice president, said tonight that he was shocked by President Truman's recent "instructions from the Battleship Missouri that James Forrestal be sworn in immediately as Defense Secretary because of an international emergency."

"I insist," he asserted, "that if there is a genuine emergency the people have a right to an explanation. If there is no emergency this action rates as the very lowest method of breeding fear."

Speaking to a rally of the Progressive Citizens of America at Convention Hall, Mr. Wallace said that Mr. Truman's action was not "a technique which will melt Russian stubbornness and it certainly

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

## \$19,310,000,000 in European Aid Sought in Report on Marshall Plan

By HAROLD CALLENDER

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PARIS, Sept. 19—The European conference on the Marshall Plan finished its work today by the adoption of an amended report that estimated the aggregate deficit in the balance of trade between Western Europe and the American Continents during the next four years would be \$19,310,000,000.

This figure was based on the assumption that capital equipment imports from the Americas to the value of \$3,150,000,000 during that period could be financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or other agencies besides the United States Government.

The European trading area specified in the estimate included the sixteen nations represented in the conference plus those parts of Western Germany under United States and British occupation.

This estimate was the result of prolonged discussions and calculations on the needs of this area dur-

ing the years when, with United States aid under the Marshall Plan, it was assumed to be in the process of economic recovery.

The conference's experts began by estimating the aggregate deficit for the four years at \$29,200,000,000. Later they reduced this to just slightly more than \$21,000,000,000 and then it was cut to \$20,800,000,000. In the final report the deficit with the Americas stands at \$22,400,000,000 before the elimination of the capital equipment, which is theoretically to be financed by other than United States credits.

The deficit of Western Europe with the United States for the four years was put at \$15,851,000,000. "That with the rest of the Americas was estimated at \$5,870,000,000. The deficits of territories

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

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Union in defending the veto as an "absolute essential." But White Russia and Sweden were the only pro-veto countries of the day. The lengthening line of nations that have taken a stand against unrestricted use of the veto added Argentina, Brazil and the Union of South Africa.

The United States delegation, which has come out for cutting down the veto privilege, made another declaration, this time from John Foster Dulles. In an address over the American Broadcasting Company the United States delegate backed Secretary of State Marshall's plan for a permanent Assembly committee to handle certain peace and security cases and declared the proposal was being opposed principally by those "who rely on the veto to paralyze the Security Council."

But it was in the General Committee that the first concrete step was taken. The committee, composed of the president of the Assembly, the seven vice presidents and the chairmen of the six main committees, has the task of recommending to the Assembly items that should be discussed and voted on. The recommendations of the committee get another going over in full Assembly sessions, but they usually prevail.

China Amends It to 'Amend'

The committee meeting began at 5 P. M., and the chief business was Argentina's resolution asking for debate on a convocation to abolish the veto—a resolution that had been amended by China to read "amend" the veto.

Under the committee's rules, the delegates are not supposed to discuss the merits of any item, just talk and vote on whether it should be discussed by the Assembly. Several delegates, including Sir Hartley Shawcross of the United Kingdom, made it plain that they did not think much of the Argentine resolution, but would vote for discussing it on the principle that the Assembly should have the widest possible latitude in debate.

But Mr. Gromyko, speaking in cool, sober tones, told the delegates that the issue of the veto was one that struck to the very heart of the United Nations, one that could not be taken lightly or in a spirit of "demagoguery." The phrase he used repeatedly was that the veto was the "foundation of the United Nations, on which the whole structure is based."

The Russian delegate went on

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

# STASSEN ASSAILS VISHINSKY CHARGE

### Declares Answer Should Be Presented in U. N. Assembly —Hails Free Press in U. S.

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

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., Sept. 19—Harold E. Stassen, Presidential candidate, tonight flatly denied Vishinsky's statement before the United Nations Assembly that the United States is preparing for war with the Soviet Union. He also attacked Russia's policy toward world peace.

In a speech and press conference at a meeting of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Press Association here Mr. Stassen said bluntly of Vishinsky's statement, "Of course it is not true."

"It is my view," he continued, "that his address should be thoroughly, completely and calmly answered with complete confidence before the United Nations Assembly."

**Calls Russian Problem No. 1**

He termed the "basic differences between Russia and the United States as clearly the No. 1 problem of post-war relations and the greatest obstacle to lasting peace."

Russia's continued use of the veto and her actions in the Balkans were responsible in considerable part for the difficulties now standing in the way of world peace, Mr. Stassen emphasized. In what he said was a direct answer to Vishinsky's statement indicating that the organs of public opinion in the United States should be controlled in order to prevent war mongering, the Presidential candidate, as a recent visitor to the Soviet Union, said the Russian press itself was one of the reasons for the kind of system Russia now has, whereas the American free press has played an important role in establishing and maintaining free institutions in this country and should be kept free.

"One of the scenes most vividly inscribed in my memory, which I observed many times on my recent journey in Russia, is the sight of large numbers of poorly clad Russians standing in front of a bulletin board reading a single newspaper mounted for that purpose," Mr. Stassen declared. "It is a scene heavy with meaning. It reflects the results of a system in which the press is not free, no incentive exists for a newspaper to increase its circulation, and consumer goods and materials are very scarce."

"It is my view that no small part of the superb accomplishments

# U. N. Proceedings

## YESTERDAY'S EVENTS General Assembly

Met at 11:12 A. M. and heard Dr. José Arce of Argentina, Kuzma V. Kiselev of White Russia and Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India.

Recessed for luncheon at 1 P. M. Reconvened at 3 P. M. and heard H. G. Lawrence of Union of South Africa, Osten Unden of Sweden, Vassili Dendramis of Greece and Joao Carlos Muniz of Brazil.

Adjourned at 4:19 P. M. General (Steering) Committee—Resumed consideration of provisional and supplementary agenda and proposed allocation of items to committees.

Committee on Procedures and Organization—Completed proposed new procedural code to speed Assembly's work.

## MEETINGS TODAY General Assembly

Full Assembly meets at 11 A. M. Tentative list of speakers includes representatives of Czechoslovakia, Lebanon, France, Ukraine, Egypt, New Zealand, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Turkey, Syria, Belgium, United Kingdom, Colombia, Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Liberia, Ecuador, Siam, Saudi Arabia and Cuba.

All meetings at Flushing Meadow, Queens. Reservations can be made by telephoning Flushing 3-2000, Extension 92.

of the American economic, social and political system is due to the existence of a free press, free not only to print the news and to comment, but free also to compete and to profit, with incentives for success.

"I commend the American press for the contributions they have made to the maintenance of a free press and to the progress of our country."

Mr. Stassen then said that our country "is engaged in a fundamental clash and competition with an opposing way of life characterized by a lack of freedom."

He asserted, however, that no hope exists for a change in Russia's policy "until the politburo becomes convinced there will be no crash in our economic system" and until they find that "infiltration of this country is impossible together with infiltration of other democratic countries."

"The Russians think," he said, "that if we have another crash, then we will have to withdraw from Europe and the rest of the world. Only if they become convinced this will not be the case," he added, "do I think there is a possibility of changing this situation of clashing policies."

"In my judgment," he continued, "major factors in the success of America in meeting this worldwide challenge will be the accurate

# DR. KOO FINDS HOPE IN U. N. PROCEEDINGS

### Chinese Ambassador Tells 8,000 at Tarrytown World's Peoples Desire Peace

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19—Prospects of effective action by the United Nations are not as dismal as they might seem, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, told an audience of 8,000 here tonight at a United Nations week celebration in the Washington Irving High School stadium.

"In spite of all the disappointments," Dr. Koo declared, "we need not despair of the future, and I, for one, do not despair of it. After every great eruption, such as the recent World War, there is always a period of uncertainty and disillusionment due to friction and rivalry amongst the great powers. But unless they are prepared to face another global conflict, involving far greater horrors than the last one—and I am sure none of them really wants another war—the time is rapidly approaching when international cooperation and agreement will cease to be political desiderata and will become the essential prerequisite to the survival of civilization itself."

"All over the world, and in Asia more than anywhere else, there is a passionate longing for peace. Whether this can be translated into a living reality depends, in the last analysis, not upon governments but upon the peoples of the world."

"If you and I and all the other peace-loving peoples on earth not only pray for peace but work for it, too, then I feel sure that international friction and antagonism will give way to harmony and concord, and that the counsels of reason will, in the end, prevail to the lasting benefit of humanity."

## Asia's Part Important

Dr. Koo said Asia, although containing only ten of the fifty-five countries of the United Nations, constitutes an important part of the organization because within the continent are 60 per cent of the world's population and half the world's land area.

"In the intangible sphere of international morality," he continued, "Asia's contribution to the United Nations is bound to increase as time goes on. She has not only given birth to all the great living religions but her peoples, like those of China, India and other Oriental countries, are deeply attached to the cause of peace. Their faith in the ultimate supremacy of right over might is a world-wide challenge will be the accurate

# THE PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM BRAZIL



Mr. Truman walking down the gangplank at Norfolk yesterday

Associated Press Wirephoto

# TRUMAN PLUNGES INTO TASKS TODAY

Continued From Page 1

can, of Ohio, has repeatedly stated that he believed such a step would be unnecessary. He is chairman of the Majority Policy Committee. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, President pro tempore of the Senate, also takes the position that a special session would be of dubious utility, and puts the responsibility

daughter, Margaret, and his official party, the President debarked from the great battleship Missouri at the naval operating base at Norfolk, Va., at 1 P. M. For nearly thirteen days the ship served as the temporary White House on a 3,800-mile run from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The landing was accompanied by great formality but Mr. Truman quickly informalized it all.

Greeting a crowd of several hundred, roped off at such a distance the people couldn't see him well, he walked in a direction opposite to that expected. Waving a greeting with his wide-brimmed hat, he

# PROCEDURAL CODE IS READY FOR U. N.

### Committee's 128 Rules Will Be Effective Five Days After Adoption by Assembly

After two weeks of discussion a new procedural code, designed to speed up work of the United Nations General Assembly, was completed yesterday.

Over objections of its Slavic members, the Assembly's committee on procedures and organization voted a draft resolution that would make the new rules effective five days after adoption by the Assembly.

This move followed an urgent plea for immediate application of the new rules by the committee's chairman, Escott Reid of Canada, who said that if the rules were not made effective before the Assembly committees began their debates, "we will be the laughing stock of the peoples of the world."

"There are almost unlimited opportunities for procedural debates," he said.

To illustrate deficiencies of the present rules of procedure, he stressed the absence of a rule defining a voting majority. This has led to a number of procedural debates, he said, and might bog down coming committee proceedings even more.

The present rules do not specify whether those abstaining should be included in reckoning a majority.

## 128 Rules Are Offered

There are 128 rules in the new list, many of them unchanged from the 117 in the provisional rules of procedure for the General Assembly used now. The Soviet Union and the Ukraine recorded their objections to fifteen of the new or amended rules. Yugoslavia and the United States each objected to four of them, although the United States declined to record one of its objections.

Thus, in the chairman's summing up, the United States found itself in unusual company. Along with the Soviet Union and the Ukraine, it was gently chided for being among the four powers that prevented the recommendations of the fifteen-nation committee from being unanimous regarding new rules.

Although debate at times became sharp, and the committee often seemed embarked on a long discussion of non-relevant subjects, the Yugoslav delegate, Leo Matice, repeatedly steered the discussion into matters of the

# Yugoslavs Free Captives After Sharp Protests

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—The two American and seven British military personnel who were seized by the Yugoslav authorities in the vicinity of Trieste at different periods during August have now all been released, the State Department was informed today by Cavendish W. Cannon, the American Ambassador to Belgrade.

Their immediate release was demanded by the United States in a stiff note last week. The British took similar action.

The release of the two Americans—an Army officer and an enlisted man—was reported recently. The British personnel included five soldiers and two seamen.

# WALLACE 'SHOCKED' AT TRUMAN ORDER

Continued From Page 1

will not endear us to peace-loving people anywhere in the world."

At a press conference this afternoon, the former vice president reiterated his plea for a better understanding of Russia. He declined, however, to comment directly on the speech of Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, before the General Assembly of the United Nations yesterday in which the Russian accused influential Americans of seeking war.

## Poses the Question of Peace

Mr. Wallace stated that if Mr. Vishinsky "wanted to indict the warmongers, he could easily have found appropriate citations."

"The question is," he said, "do the people of the United States want peace? It is not a question of giving in to Russia but of finding out what she wants. We cannot get all we want, nor can they, but there is no sense imperiling the lives of our children and grandchildren with our present policy."

Criticizing the American press and radio, Mr. Wallace declared that newspapers were contributing to war hysteria by "selected headlines and placing of certain news stories."

"The press and radio and motion-picture must be used to promote brotherhood, Christianity and democracy," he asserted in his Convention Hall address, "with all the fervor now used to promote international hate."

"If the full power of the American press and radio were turned to the job of eliminating or at least minimizing irrational

# SOVIET PRESS GIVES VISHINSKY IN FULL

### Prints Only Excerpts From Marshall Address, 2 Days After It Was Made

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (AP)—Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky's speech to the United Nations Assembly—probably the strongest words ever used by a Russian diplomat against the present policy of the United States—was presented to the Soviet public today in full-page spreads in all the principal newspapers.

The press made no immediate editorial comment.

The full pages were insufficient to carry Mr. Vishinsky's speech in its entirety, and editors' notes said it would be concluded in the next editions. The full text went out to all provincial newspapers, and was broadcast in many languages.

## Marshall Not Printed in Full

The press, which yesterday gave a summary of United States Secretary of State Marshall's Wednesday address to the Assembly, carried excerpts from the American's speech at greater length today, and added some comment.

A dispatch from a correspondent of the official news agency Tass said:

"The American press presents to its readers the opening of the second session of the Assembly as the beginning of a diplomatic war declared by the United States against the countries of eastern Europe, especially the Soviet Union. In particular, Marshall's speech was published under huge anti-Soviet headlines."

"Marshall presented the Greek question as if the chief cause of the unceasing battle for liberation of the Greek people against the Monarchist-Fascist oppressors operating with United States and British aid is illegal aid for the partisans from Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia."

## Calls Him Prejudiced on Korea

"Marshall touched on the Korean problem, giving an extremely one-sided and prejudiced interpretation of the history of the work of the joint commission."

"In the same distorted fashion, Marshall presented the question of regulation of atomic energy and limitation of armaments."

"Marshall frankly admitted the United States would refuse to carry out the General Assembly decision on limitation of armaments. This statement of Marshall's cannot be understood otherwise than as a frank refusal of the United States to limit the armament race

the former vice president between Russia and the United States as clearly the No. 1 problem of post-war relations and the greatest obstacle to lasting peace.

Russia's continued use of the veto and her actions in the Balkans were responsible in considerable part for the difficulties now standing in the way of world peace, Mr. Stassen emphasized. In what he said was a direct answer to Vishinsky's statement indicating that the organs of public opinion in the United States should be controlled in order to prevent war mongering, the Presidential candidate, as a recent visitor to the Soviet Union, said the Russian press itself was one of the reasons for the kind of system Russia now has, whereas the American free press has played an important role in establishing and maintaining free institutions in this country and should be kept free.

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"It is my view that no small part of the superb accomplishments

All meetings at this time in Queens. Reservations can be made by telephoning PLushing 3-2000, Extension 92.

of the American economic, social and political system is due to the existence of a free press, free not only to print the news and to comment, but free also to compete and to profit, with incentives for success.

"I commend the American press for the contributions they have made to the maintenance of a free press and to the progress of our country."

Mr. Stassen then said that our country "is engaged in a fundamental clash and competition with an opposing way of life characterized by a lack of freedom."

He asserted, however, that no hope exists for a change in Russia's policy "until the political becomes convinced there will be no crash in our economic system" and until they find that "infiltration of this country is impossible together with infiltration of other democratic countries."

"The Russians think," he said, "that if we have another crash, then we will have to withdraw from Europe and the rest of the world. Only if they become convinced this will not be the case," he added, "do I think there is a possibility of changing this situation of clashing policies."

"In my judgment," he continued, "major factors in the success of America in meeting this worldwide challenge will be the accuracy with which the press informs its readers on the issues of the day and the vigor with which it upholds individual freedom for the American people."

#### Three "Black Spots" Listed

There have been three "black spots" in addition to the Soviet use of the veto, in the post-war world, Mr. Stassen said. He listed these as Russian action in the Balkans, British action with regard to Palestine and Dutch action in the Netherlands East Indies.

Mr. Stassen expressed the belief that it is "a good thing" to discuss the basic differences between Russia and the United States in the United Nations Assembly and to "have it all come out before this town hall of the world." He did not, he said, believe in war soon.

"The control of atomic energy is the overshadowing security problem of the world," he said and, if this could be settled, the issue of the veto probably would become less vital.

Turning to the domestic issues in his speech, Mr. Stassen called for two changes or new interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Law.

First, he demanded nullification of the ruling that all general officers of the AFL and CIO must sign affidavits they are not Communists. This he claimed gave leaders of internationals like John L. Lewis the power to veto the rights of millions of workers.

Second, he said that the labor press must be free to express any opinion, with the limitations imposed only by the libel laws, even with regard to political matters.

With regard to the affidavit is-

—The time is rapidly approaching when international cooperation and agreement will cease to be political desiderata and will become the essential prerequisite to the survival of civilization itself.

"All over the world, and in Asia more than anywhere else, there is a passionate longing for peace. Whether this can be translated into a living reality depends, in the last analysis, not upon governments but upon the peoples of the world.

"If you and I and all the other peace-loving peoples on earth not only pray for peace but work for it, too, then I feel sure that international friction and antagonism will give way to harmony and concord, and that the counsels of reason will, in the end, prevail to the lasting benefit of humanity."

#### Asia's Part Important

Dr. Koo said Asia, although containing only ten of the fifty-five countries of the United Nations, constitutes an important part of the organization because within the continent are 60 per cent of the world's population and half the world's land area.

"In the intangible sphere of international morality," he continued, "Asia's contribution to the United Nations is bound to increase as time goes on. She has not only given birth to all the great living religions but her peoples, like those of China, India and other Oriental countries, are deeply attached to the cause of peace. Their faith in the ultimate supremacy of right over might is a profound one, and their spirit is dauntless."

The Ambassador said the advent of the Philippines as an independent nation and the rebirth of a free India were "striking signs" on the political map of Asia, for Indonesia was now "knocking on the door of the United Nations" and soon the voices of Burma, Indo-China and Korea might be heard.

"It is no exaggeration," he declared, "to say that the future of the United Nations will be determined to a large extent by its ability to deal with the problems which arise in Asia—problems which to a high degree epitomize the problems of the world as a whole."

#### Peace Held Supreme Need

As for deadlocks within the United Nations, Dr. Koo said: "The only remedy for this unsatisfactory situation in the Security Council lies in the awakening of the great powers to a greater sense of responsibility in making this epoch-making experiment in international cooperation a genuine success. It must be realized, as it seemed to be clearly understood at Moscow in 1943 and at San Francisco in 1945, that peace is the supreme need of the world and that to maintain world peace, all the major powers of the world must work together."

All events here today were dedicated to youth, with schools dismissed so children could attend a baby parade, motion pictures, craft exhibits, a doll show, a General Motors exhibit and a dinner featuring Slovak dishes. Tonight's celebration in the Stadium honored the nations of Asia and eastern Europe.



Mr. Truman walking down the gangplank at Norfolk yesterday

Associated Press Wirephoto

## TRUMAN PLUNGES INTO TASKS TODAY

Continued From Page 1

can, of Ohio, has repeatedly stated that he believed such a step would be unnecessary. He is chairman of the Majority Policy Committee. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, President pro tempore of the Senate, also takes the position that a special session would be of dubious utility, and puts the responsibility for calling one on the President.

As to the other side of the world, China's future relations with the United States are declared to call for early clarification. Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer has just returned to Washington from the special mission on which President Truman sent him to that part of the world.

#### Experts Study Report on China

His report is now being studied by State Department experts, although the general will doubtless present it to the President in person. Whatever recommendation he may make in the matter of future American aid to the rehabilitation of China will receive earnest consideration.

These general questions lie in the domain of the "unpartisan" foreign policy which the Republican-controlled Congress has thus far upheld. The partisan calendar of the President, filled with matters of domestic import, is no less crowded, however.

During his absence, Republican Presidential aspirants—each of whom hopes to oppose Mr. Truman in 1948—have been traveling around the country in search of delegates to their national convention next June.

#### National Chairmanship Up

Although their intra-mural political sniping has been largely at each other, their speeches and statements will attract Mr. Truman's careful perusal.

Again in the political field, the President must consolidate his own party's position soon by indicating his preference for a chairman of the Democratic National Convention to succeed Postmaster General

daughter, Margaret, and his official party, the President debarked from the great battleship Missouri at the naval operating base at Norfolk, Va., at 1 P. M. For nearly thirteen days the ship served as the temporary White House on a 5,800-mile run from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The landing was accompanied by great formality but Mr. Truman quickly informalized it all.

Sighting a crowd of several hundreds, roped off at such a distance the people couldn't see him well, he walked in a direction opposite to that expected. Waving a greeting with his wide-brimmed hat, he walked directly in front of the ropes and then turned toward the Presidential yacht Williamsburg which was waiting to return him to Washington.

The crowd, surprised and highly pleased by the President's action, cheered and shouted: "Oh thank you so much. Thank you so much." The President made a long trip to the end of the pier and boarded the Williamsburg. As the full complement of the mighty Missouri, in uniform whites, lined the rails at attention at all twelve levels on and above the main deck of the battleship, the band struck up the national anthem. When the final note had sounded, the Williamsburg backed out into Hampton Roads and steamed toward Washington. The President and party will spend tonight cruising slowly up the Chesapeake and the Potomac.

#### Destroyer Accompanies Yacht

In the Williamsburg's wake the destroyer Dyess also left Norfolk. It was one of two escort craft which, with the Missouri, comprised Task Force 84, the official designation of the unit making the Rio-Norfolk cruise.

The President saw land today for the first time in twelve days. It was another beautiful day until the Missouri neared the naval base and started warping in. Then rain opened up, dousing the Presidential marine guard, the band, the sailors lining the rails. All men, however, remained at their posts, rain dripping from their noses and ears.

The showers were soon over, however, and uniforms and decks dried up quickly under a blazing sun as the Missouri made fast.

dates," he said.

To illustrate deficiencies of the present rules of procedure, he stressed the absence of a rule defining a voting majority. This has led to a number of procedural debates, he said, and might bog down coming committee proceedings even more.

The present rules do not specify whether those abstaining should be included in reckoning a majority.

#### 128 Rules Are Offered

There are 128 rules in the new list, many of them unchanged from the 117 in the provisional rules of procedure for the General Assembly used now. The Soviet Union and the Ukraine recorded their objections to fifteen of the new or amended rules. Yugoslavia and the United States each objected to four of them, although the United States declined to record one of its objections.

Thus, in the chairman's summing up, the United States found itself in unusual company. Along with the Soviet Union and the Ukraine, it was gently chided for being among the four powers that prevented the recommendations of the fifteen-nation committee from being unanimous regarding new rules.

Although debate at times became sharp, and the committee often seemed embarked on a long discussion of non-relevant subjects, the Yugoslav delegate, Leo Mattes, repeatedly steered the discussion into smoother paths. Several times he asked to be allowed to "throw sand on the fire" until the chairman began jokingly to refer to him as "the Yugoslav fire extinguisher."

Toward the end of the discussion last night, the Canadian chairman paid a warm tribute to Mr. Mattes, who is a Communist leader and director of the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He said Mr. Mattes had not only served his own government well but also had been "an able international servant."

#### Chairman Presents Whisky

The smooth working of this committee was in marked contrast with the debate at the session of the General Assembly in the same building. To offset the dry subject-matter, Chairman Reid passed out bottles of Canadian Club whisky, which were placed beside the pitchers of water customary on diplomatic conference tables.

The chairman favored the creation of an additional Assembly committee to study the new rules, which would be in a provisional status. With the new Palestine committee added, this would raise to eight the committees representing all member states.

The United States, Soviet and several other delegates favored submission of the new rules to Committee 6 of the Assembly, the legal committees. Yugoslavia suggested that in this way permanent rules of procedure could be agreed upon. Until now they have been referred to as "provisional" rules.

The committee was established at the close of the Assembly session last December to consider recommendations by Secretary General Trygve Lie on methods of ex-

plaining the former vice president reiterated his plea for a better understanding of Russia. He declined, however, to comment directly on the speech of Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, before the General Assembly of the United Nations yesterday in which the Russian accused influential Americans of seeking war.

#### Poses the Question of Peace

Mr. Wallace stated that if Mr. Vishinsky "wanted to indict the warmongers, he could easily have found appropriate citations."

"The question is," he said, "do the people of the United States want peace? It is not a question of giving in to Russia but of finding out what she wants. We cannot get all we want, nor can they, but there is no sense imperiling the lives of our children and grandchildren with our present policy."

Criticizing the American press and radio, Mr. Wallace declared that newspapers were contributing to war hysteria by "selected headlines and placing of certain news stories."

"The press and radio and motion-picture must be used to promote brotherhood, Christianity and democracy," he asserted in his Convention Hall address, "with all the fervor now used to promote international hate."

"If the full power of the American press and radio were turned to the job of eliminating or at least minimizing irrational prejudices, this would be a healthier country in a relatively short time. Our power for peace is greater than our power for war."

#### Warns on Price Situation

The former Vice President asserted at the press conference that the Administration must share with Congress the responsibility for domestic as well as foreign difficulties. That was particularly true of the problem created by rising food prices, a problem for which there was now no solution, he added.

"A return to price control and rationing is the only effective thing to do," he said, "but I realize that is impossible politically."

He warned at the rally tonight, that America must "prepare to meet what I now fear is almost inevitable depression."

"And I warn you," he added, "that threatening depression can mean war. Frightened and greedy men, fearing the chaos of economic depression, doubting our ability to have full production and full employment in peace, may drive us to war on the slightest pretext. It will not be a war for freedom, but a war for entrenched greed."

Now was the time for the "resistance against reaction and the offensive for peace, jobs and security," Mr. Wallace declared, adding:

An enlistment in the Regular Army is the beginning of a fine career. Visit your nearest Army recruiting station first thing tomorrow. Get the complete details at 39 Whitehall Street.

speech at greater length today, and added some comment.

A dispatch from a correspondent of the official news agency Tass said:

"The American press presents to its readers the opening of the second session of the Assembly as the beginning of a diplomatic war declared by the United States against the countries of eastern Europe, especially the Soviet Union. In particular, Marshall's speech was published under huge anti-Soviet headlines.

"Marshall presented the Greek question as if the chief cause of the unceasing battle for liberation of the Greek people against the Monarchist-Fascist oppressors operating with United States and British aid is illegal aid for the partisans from Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia.

Calls Him Prejudiced on Korea  
"Marshall touched on the Korean problem, giving an extremely one-sided and prejudiced interpretation of the history of the work of the joint commission.

"In the same distorted fashion, Marshall presented the question of regulation of atomic energy and limitation of armaments.

"Marshall frankly admitted the United States would refuse to carry out the General Assembly decision on limitation of armaments. This statement of Marshall's cannot be understood otherwise than as a frank refusal of the United States to limit the armament race which was started by the United States."

#### "Russia for Peace," Headlines Say

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—Glaring headlines in today's Soviet press, such as "Russia stands for peace and friendship against war kindlers" and "Truman-Marshall plans irreconcilable with U. N.," told the story of official Soviet reaction to Soviet delegate Vishinsky's speech to the United Nations Assembly yesterday.

Most other forms of news were sacrificed to make way for United Nations messages. Both Pravda and Izvestia published verbatim reports by Tass, official Soviet news agency, of the first parts of Mr. Vishinsky's speech.

Other headlines declared: "U. S. and Britain oppose reduction of armaments," "U. S. hinders work on prohibition of atom weapons," and "U.S.S.R. standing for prohibition of atom weapons and international control."

Both Izvestia and Pravda devoted two columns to United States Secretary of State Marshall's speech.

Tass reports quoted the American press as trying to present the second general session of United Nations as "the opening of a diplomatic war declared by the United States against the countries of eastern Europe, especially the U.S.S.R."

In particular, the evening papers [in the United States] published Mr. Marshall's speech under "large sharply anti-Soviet headlines," the Tass report said.

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MY wife, Hazel Carpenter Tompkins, having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for her debts. J. D. Tompkins, 92 Sarrow St. New York 14, N. Y.

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in the United Nations Assembly and to "have it all come out before this town hall of the world." He did not, he said, believe in war soon.

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Turning to the domestic issues in his speech, Mr. Stassen called for two changes or new interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Law.

First, he demanded nullification of the ruling that all general officers of the AFL and CIO must sign affidavits they are not Communists. This he claimed gave leaders of internationalists like John L. Lewis the power to veto the rights of millions of workers.

Second, he said that the labor press must be free to express any opinion, with the limitations imposed only by the libel laws, even with regard to political matters.

With regard to the affidavit issue, Mr. Stassen said:

"It appears to me that the only sound schedule is that the affidavit requirement shall be interpreted to apply in each instance only to those officers who have direct authority over a specific union, including the power to authorize strikes. Thus, if a local union has complete autonomy and makes its own decisions on strikes and other important measures, the affidavits of its own local officers should be sufficient to qualify under the act.

**WOLL REQUESTS CURB ON FULL VETO POWER**

Matthew Woll, executive vice president of the American Federation of Labor, advocated yesterday restriction of "the absolute veto" in the United Nations and suggested that smaller nations receive a greater share of authority and direction in the world organizations.

Mr. Woll and Charles E. Rogers of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations spoke before thousands of lunch-time passers-by in Rockefeller Plaza as part of the observance of United Nations Week.

"It is the considered judgment of the AFL that mankind is developing towards an international order," Mr. Woll said. "It is the fervent hope and most cherished goal of the AFL that this world order should not be based on big power domination or become the vehicle of some global totalitarian dictatorship, but should serve as a community of nations in which military power is completely subordinated to the welfare of the people."

Mr. Rogers said that the present food crisis and the long-term problem of chronic undernourishment must be solved if peace is to be kept.

The speeches were broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company.

whole."

**Peace Held Supreme Need**  
As for deadlocks within the United Nations, Dr. Koo said:

"The only remedy for this unsatisfactory situation in the Security Council lies in the awakening of the great powers to a greater sense of responsibility in making this epoch-making experiment in international cooperation a genuine success. It must be realized, as it seemed to be clearly understood at Moscow in 1943 and at San Francisco in 1945, that peace is the supreme need of the world and that to maintain world peace, all the major powers of the world must work together."

All events here today were dedicated to youth, with schools dismissed so children could attend a baby parade, motion pictures, craft exhibits, a doll show, a General Motors exhibit and a dinner featuring Slovak dishes. Tonight's celebration in the Stadium honored the nations of Asia and eastern Europe, with dancing and music of these countries featuring the entertainment.

The week's celebration will end tomorrow with a parade and ceremonies beginning at 1 P. M. Speakers will include Gen. Joseph T. McNarney and Admiral H. Kent Hewitt. Many of the celebrants will attend a United Nations Week dinner tomorrow night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York to hear Trygve Lie, Paul Henri Spaak and Warren R. Austin.

The formal selection will be made, of course, by the National Committee itself, but it is politically unlikely that the committee would elect a chairman against the wishes of the man it will almost certainly have to support for reelection. Although a number of names have entered the speculation in this regard, many observers here think Mr. Hannegan's successor will be Gael Sullivan, now executive director of the committee.

The question of prices and the cost of living falls between the economic and political problems. Ever since the collapse of price controls, President Truman has tried persuasion to keep prices stable.

In view of the minimum of success which has attended this effort, the President's Council of Economic Advisers is understood to be considering recommending to him some course of more positive action. There are groups around the country which advocate the re-imposition of price controls and food rationing, for example.

Politicians fear that the price issue will be prime campaign material next year, and both major parties are already trying to place the blame for them on each other. Economists are apprehensive that continued upward movement of prices will carry the present inflationary situation beyond control, with a resultant major depression.

President Leaves Battleship  
By C. P. TRUSSELL  
ON BOARD U. S. S. DYEST  
With President Truman in Chesapeake Bay, Sept. 19—President Truman stepped back on United States soil today after a twenty-day, 10,000-mile air-sea journey in the interests of peace and solidarity among the Americas, a trip on which, incidentally, he obtained a much-needed rest.

With Mrs. Truman and their

nessburg backed out into Hampton Roads and steamed toward Washington. The President and party will spend tonight cruising slowly up the Chesapeake and the Potomac.

**Destroyer Accompanies Yacht**  
In the Williamsburg's wake the destroyer Dyeas also left Norfolk. It was one of two escort craft which, with the Missouri, composed Task Force 84, the official designation of the unit making the R-Norfolk cruise.

The President saw land today for the first time in twelve days. It was another beautiful day until the Missouri neared the naval base and started warping in. Then rain opened up, dousing the Presidential marine guard, the band, the sailors lining the rails. All men, however, remained at their posts, rain dripping from their noses and ears.

The showers were soon over, however, and uniforms and decks dried out quickly under a blazing sun as the Missouri made fast.

As the tanned Mr. Truman went down the Missouri's gangplank, it was noted that his springy steps were much in contrast with the manner in which he stepped on land at Rio de Janeiro Sept. 1 after a flight from Washington to take part in the Inter-American Conference.

**URANIUM FOUND IN OIL**  
Argentine Wells Reported to Hold Radioactive Metal

MENDOZA, Argentina, Sept. 19 (U.P.)—The National University announced today that its research scientists had found uranium in crude oil extracted from the Tupungato wells. The discovery was considered especially significant because it was believed to be the first time that uranium had been found in oil, the announcement said.

The initial research by the university was aimed at tracing out uranium in asphalt but subsequent studies showed that Tupungato's oil contained a rare element which upon investigation turned out to be uranium.

**Queen Mother Nazi Gaining**  
ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 19 (U.P.)—Queen Mother Nazi of Egypt is making excellent progress following surgery, Mayo clinic physicians reported today. She underwent an operation last Saturday for a kidney ailment. It was expected that she would remain in Colonial Hospital for several weeks.

**Montgomery Views Rhine Army**  
LONDON, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—Field Marshall Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who arrived in Dusseldorf last night, inspected troops of the British Rhine Army today, the Hamburg Radio said.

with the debate at the session of the General Assembly in the same building. To offset the dry subject-matter, Chairman Reid passed out bottles of Canadian Club whiskey, which were placed beside the pitchers of water customary on diplomatic conference tables.

The chairman favored the creation of an additional Assembly committee to study the new rules, which would be in a provisional status. With the new Palestine committee added, this would raise to eight the committees representing all member states.

The United States, Soviet and several other delegates favored submission of the new rules to Committee 6 of the Assembly, the legal committee. Yugoslavia suggested that in this way permanent rules of procedure could be agreed upon. Until now they have been referred to as "provisional" rules.

The committee was established at the close of the Assembly session last December to consider recommendations by Secretary General Trygve Lie on methods of expediting the Assembly's work. The committee met sixteen times since it convened two weeks ago.

The committee's recommendations will go to the Assembly's General Committee and thence to a plenary meeting. Only a majority will be required to pass on the rules.

He warned at the rally tonight that America must "prepare to meet what I now fear is almost inevitable, depression."

"And I warn you," he added, "that threatening depression can mean war. Frightened and greedy men, fearing the chaos of economic depression, doubting our ability to have full production and full employment in peace, may drive us to war on the slightest pretext. It will not be a war for freedom, but a war for entrenched greed."

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## INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA SEEK SETTLEMENT

Delegates of Two Dominions Discuss Minority Question Amicably in U. N. Lounge

By NANCY MacLENNAN  
Special to The New York Times

possibility that the Dominions of India and South Africa might settle their British "family disputes" outside the United Nations developed last night.

Conciliatory discussions between Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, India's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Harry G. Lawrence, South African Minister of Justice, Social Welfare and Demobilization, have taken place privately in the delegates' lounge of the United Nations General Assembly in Flushing Meadow, it was learned. Their object was to settle the racial dispute between the two members of the British Commonwealth rather than permit it to be reopened broadly in the Assembly.

Meanwhile both Mrs. Pandit and Mr. Lawrence, in their opening addresses in the fifty-five member United Nations forum yesterday, exercised unusual restraint in criticizing each other's policy and action on the issue, which the General Assembly a year ago requested them to resolve.

At this preliminary stage of the conciliatory efforts between Mrs. Pandit and Mr. Lawrence there was reported to be a "favorable" situation at least between the two delegations. Other member nations were understood to be eager to prevent the emotional racial question's being re-aired at this session of the General Assembly with the bitterness evidenced when the case was debated by the Assembly a year ago.

### Lawrence Urges Patience

To remove disputes in the United Nations, a spirit of patience and understanding must prevail, Mr. Lawrence said in his address. He contended, as Premier Jan Christian Smuts did last year, that South Africa should not be deprived of the right to carry her case to the International Court of Justice.

Mr. Lawrence also expressed regret that Mrs. Pandit had mentioned in her speech in the Assembly the recently published correspondence between Premier Smuts and Premier Jawaharlal Nehru of India on the case before the letters had been discussed by the appropriate committee.

He declared that attacks on

# Newspapers' Comment on the Vishinsky Speech

Press comment on the address of Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, before the United Nations Assembly, as gathered by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

## New York

'Mere Nihilism' Is Seen  
New York Herald Tribune

Secretary Marshall, it seems to this newspaper, has tried to say something. In the Marshall plan he tried to offer a viable economic organization to the Western World, and in his speech before the Assembly on Wednesday he tried to offer a viable political organization that could function in regard to the more critical practical issues of our times. The Russian reply, as delivered by Mr. Vishinsky, is in essence the old one: "Not"—"No." Nothing can be done, except to reduce Europe (in the name of "sovereignty" and "legality" and "national interest") to that state of misery, destitution and chaos in which it will have no option save to accept a Kremlin solution for all its ills and Kremlin dictatorship in exchange for all its liberties. \* \* \* It is mere nihilism.

'Old Totalitarian Technique'  
New York World-Telegram

Russia's attack on the United States in the U. N. Assembly yesterday was new only in the sense of being more shrill than similar smears in the past. But it was the same old totalitarian technique of charging the victims with the aggressor's crimes.

We do not discount this attack, however fantastic. Lies repeated often enough and loud enough are believed, especially in totalitarian countries where the people hear little else through the censorship. Vishinsky's propaganda will be accepted not only in Russia but to some extent in all the satellite states of eastern Europe. It will be given credence by a minority even in western Europe, where frustration, jealousy and neuroses spawn anti-Americanism. But we doubt that this bias is good propaganda among the majority in the wide world which is still happily free from the Red brand of the police state.

Many Nations Not Pessimistic  
The Sun

So prompt, hostile and uncompromising was the answer delivered by the Russian Deputy Foreign Minister to Secretary Marshall's speech that some members of the General Assembly have drawn the reluctant conclusion that the Marshall-Vishinsky exchange spells the beginning of the end for the United Nations. These most pessimistic nations undoubtedly derive nourishment from the bitterness with

## ADDRESSING THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT FLUSHING MEADOW



Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India



Dr. Jose Arce of Argentina

The New York Times (by Staff)

worlds. As long as this intercourse through the United Nations is maintained there will be hope.

## Hartford

Definite Showdown Likely  
The Hartford Courant

This bitterest attack yet made by Russia upon American foreign policy, in direct answer to Secretary Marshall's challenge yesterday, makes it likely that the definite showdown between Russia and the West will come during this session of the Assembly. Secretary Marshall is trying to escape the paralysis of the world that can be the only result of falling in with the Russian desire to keep things as uncertain as they are. It was through a similar endless agitation, marked by alternating periods of conference and confidence, threat and despair, that Hitler almost conquered instead. Secretary Marshall seeks to strengthen the U. N. Is that American imperialism. Is that

in the United Nations. Unfortunately, Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky has made dimly clear that Russia is anything but willing. Under the U. N. Charter, moreover, it has the right to make its unwillingness effective. It has the right to veto any effort to restrain it from excessive use of the veto. Thus, unless the Kremlin decides to change its policy—and Mr. Vishinsky's bitter distortions indicate that no change is in sight—the Marshall proposal on the Balkans cannot result in direct action by the General Assembly. \* \* \* One thing seems certain; if there is no change from the line followed by Mr. Vishinsky, the United Nations will disintegrate, and its cooperating members will have reason to organize a new balance of power designed to outweigh the self-isolated Soviets as heavily as possible.

## Chicago

Vishinsky's Charge Denied

unhappily just one thing, that Russia is not concerned with making the United Nations an instrument for peace. Apparently the Soviet Union hopes to wear out the Western nations until they will throw up their hands and let it have its way. If it becomes clear in the weeks ahead that the Russian attitude will not change, then the world must face the alternatives of further futility with the United Nations, or of setting up other regional sections like the American, under the United Nations, with Russia excluded. Meanwhile, if the United States and the other democratic nations maintain their strength and prevent the Soviet Union from expanding over Europe and Asia, there is every reason to believe there will be no war in any foreseeable time.

## St. Paul

U. N. Finances Demanded  
The Pioneer Press

The United Nations must be kept from

## RUSSIA LOSES FIGHT TO BAR VETO TALK

Continued From Page 1

to give a strong and clear-cut reaffirmation of the Soviet Union's rock-bound determination to abide by the veto.

For two years, said Mr. Gromyko, the United Nations has seen an intensive drive against the veto. That drive, he declared, has a "certain color hostile to the Soviet Union."

"We cannot overlook this fact," he continued and repeated Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky's charge of Thursday: "There are certain influential circles, peoples, that are behind the campaign. Behind the campaign are attempts to create a situation in which it is easier to impose on the Soviet Union and some other countries the will of other states."

Frankly and plainly, Mr. Gromyko added then that his country could not rely on the objectivity of the majority of the United Nations. But that is not the only reason for Soviet insistence on the veto, he added.

"We are convinced that the principle of unanimity is in accord with the interests of all peace-loving peoples," he said. "It obliges the permanent members of the Security Council to look for solutions to questions of peace and security in a spirit of unanimity. It excludes decisions directed against one or more great powers."

Mr. Gromyko objected strongly to the complaints that the veto put the small countries of the world under the domination of the great. Actually, he held, the veto protects the small countries. His explanation was that when there was no unity among the great powers, the small nations were the "first victims of aggression."

The net result of the outcry against the veto is to harm the United Nations, said the Soviet delegate.

"The Soviet Union," he declared, "will do its best to strengthen peace through cooperation." Then came a concluding sentence of caution:

"If some other powers have different views, they should bear the responsibility for their action."

## Briton Is Sarcastic

Sir Hartley Shawcross of the United Kingdom took the floor after Mr. Gromyko, and he commented sarcastically on the Russian's statements that the veto helped the small nations as much as the large.

## Finland, Philippines Get \$10,000,000 U. S. Credits

By The Associated Press  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19—

The War Assets Administration announced today that Finland and the Philippines had signed agreements under which each country gets \$10,000,000 in credits for the purchase of surplus equipment in this country.

The terms of the credit, the WAA said in a statement, are similar to those imposed by the Export-Import Bank for reconstruction and development loans. Those loans usually are repayable in thirty years and carry interest of 3 to 3½ per cent.

manent and non-permanent," she added.

For Brazil, Dr. Joao Carlos Muniz said the veto had been used indiscriminately. As the matter stands now, said the Brazilian, it is impossible to take any security action when it is opposed by a great power or even by any state that has the support of a great power.

## VENEZUELA TO PRESS RISE IN IMMIGRATION

Special to The New York Times  
CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 19—

The Venezuelan Government said today it hoped to double this country's population within ten years under the new immigration policy. The present population is approximately 4,000,000.

Julio Grosors, director of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, said 15,000 immigrants would be accepted this year and more would be brought in in 1948. These numbers are in addition to the thousands of voluntary immigrants arriving monthly.

Señor Grosors said that the revolutionary junta was deliberately embarking on a huge program of colonization designed to bring desirable European elements here to help develop the country. He said the Government was working closely with the United Nations and the International Refugee Organization. He added that it would send three permanent commissions to Europe soon to help in the selection and dispatch of immigrants. The commissions will be established in Germany, Italy and France.

Immigrants will be selected on the basis of occupation, health, age and adaptability, he added. Emphasis will be placed on those with experience in agriculture because of the necessity of developing the farmlands of the country, he said.

## FIGHT IS PUSHED BY WHITE RUSSIAN

Continued From Page 1

cate at least a partial return to the relatively non-aggressive tactics followed by the Soviet Union in the period before the Assembly met, when Mr. Gromyko abstained, instead of vetoing, resolutions on the Indonesian and Egyptian questions, which he had announced were entirely unacceptable.

Mr. Klisev contended that the United States proposals, which were presented Wednesday by Mr. Marshall, would encourage the formation of an anti-Russian bloc that might "jeopardize the peace." He also charged that "war threatens to erupt in to the peaceful lives of the people of the world."

"Slander is pouring on the Soviet Union with its just policy of equal rights," he declared. "A campaign has been undertaken by open and hidden foes of peace, and they are indulging in blackmail propaganda."

"This tendency is designed to shake the very foundation on which the United Nations is based. In the United Nations, these groups would witness the victory of those advocating a world hegemony."

Renewing the Soviet attack on United States atomic policy, the Ukrainian said "certain important American figures have spoken openly against any kind of control of atomic energy whatever." Adding another American to the nine previously listed by Mr. Vishinsky as making "war-mongering" statements, he said that "thus Mr. Martin, the Governor of Pennsylvania, stated that 'we must go forward with the atomic bomb in one hand and with a cross in the other.'"

Mr. Klisev charged also that the United States was using "atomic diplomacy and dollar diplomacy" to obtain world mastery and that the ideologies of Hitler about master races were being taken out of the mothball. His statement, however, went no further than that of Mr. Vishinsky, whose attacks on the United States the day before, as several delegates noted, were already familiar to the readers of Pravda.

Except for a sarcastic statement by Dr. José Arce of Argentina, who presented the veto question, to the Assembly, the only counter-attack on Mr. Vishinsky's statement came from Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs.

Dr. Evatt said at a press conference that the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister's attack on "war-mongers" was an attempt to divert attention from the United States

United Nations forum... exercised unusual restraint in criticizing each other's policy and action on the issue, which the General Assembly a year ago requested them to resolve.

At this preliminary stage of the conciliatory efforts between Mrs. Pandit and Mr. Lawrence there was reported to be a "favorable" situation at least between the two delegations. Other member nations were understood to be eager to prevent the emotional racial question's being re-aided at this session of the General Assembly with the bitterness evidenced when the case was debated by the Assembly a year ago.

#### Lawrence Urges Patience

To remove disputes in the United Nations, a spirit of patience and understanding must prevail, Mr. Lawrence said in his address. He contended, as Premier Jan Christian Smuts did last year, that South Africa should not be deprived of the right to carry her case to the International Court of Justice.

Mr. Lawrence also expressed regret that Mrs. Pandit had mentioned in her speech in the Assembly the recently published correspondence between Premier Smuts and Premier Jawaharlal Nehru of India on the case before the letters had been discussed by the appropriate committee.

He declared that attacks on South African policy in the Indian case, delivered Thursday by Andrei V. Vishinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, and yesterday by Kuzma V. Kiselev of White Russia had proved Russia's "ignorance" of the correspondence.

Mr. Kiselev charged that South Africa was opposed to "implementing" the request of the General Assembly last year for a settlement of the Indian case.

"The South African Government has taken no action to give effect to the principles underlying the resolution that we adopted here last year," Mrs. Pandit told the assembly.

Mrs. Pandit expressed sadness that India's independence had to be at the price of the division of India into two states. Yet she hailed India's freedom as the triumph of an experiment begun by "that great soul Mahatma Gandhi, who may well be called the Father of India." Interrupted by applause at this point, Mrs. Pandit then proceeded to express warm appreciation of British statesmanship.

The new Indian Government, with the full support of its people, is now engaged in planning a vast program of reform, reconstruction and development for India, Mrs. Pandit said.

#### EFFECTS OF U. N. IS SEEN

Action on Negro Problems Said to Reflect Discussions

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 19.—The indirect effect of the United Nations on South African politics was seen by many observers in three events here today.

First, Oswald Pirow, former Cabinet Minister and avowed "to-

States in the U. N. Assembly yesterday was new only in the sense of being more shrill than similar smears in the past. But it was the same old totalitarian technique of charging the victims with the aggressor's crimes.

We do not discount this attack, however fantastic. Lies repeated often enough and loud enough are believed, especially in totalitarian countries where the people hear little else through the censorship. Vishinsky's propaganda will be accepted not only in Russia but to some extent in all the satellite states of eastern Europe. It will be given credence by a minority even in western Europe, where frustration, jealousy and neuroses spawn anti-Americanism. But we doubt that this bias is good propaganda among the majority in the wide world which is still bappily free from the Red brand of the police state.

#### Many Nations Not Pessimistic

The Sun

So prompt, hostile and uncompromising was the answer delivered by the Russian Deputy Foreign Minister to Secretary Marshall's speech that some members of the General Assembly have drawn the reluctant conclusion that the Marshall-Vishinsky exchange spells the beginning of the end for the United Nations. These most pessimistic nations undoubtedly derive nourishment from the bitterness with which Vishinsky denounced the United States, its press and some of its citizens as warmongers.

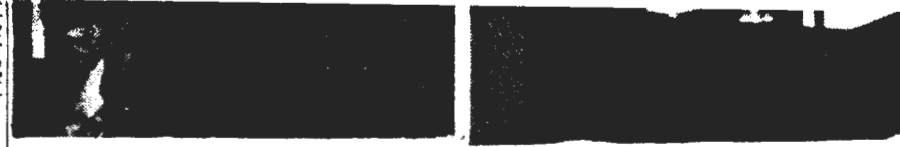
But those nations whose representatives went to the rostrum of the General Assembly one after another yesterday to announce their support of American policy in one material detail or another do not appear to believe that all is lost. They do not seem to be oppressed by fears that this is the beginning of the end or that man's most ambitious bid for international peace must lead inevitably to even more destructive war than man has yet seen. They rather seem to believe that in its development the United Nations has reached the end of the beginning rather than the beginning of the end.

#### Buffalo

Vivid Contrast to Marshall

The Courier-Express

In vivid contrast to Secretary of State Marshall's dispassionate statement of American principles, the speech of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky was couched in language of a violence which served largely to accentuate the weakness of his arguments. Mr. Vishinsky is a skilled and vigorous exemplar of the old Soviet tactics of accuse and reject. He accused the United States with a vehemence which he evidently intended as a cloak for the falsity of the accusations. Some may take comfort in Mr. Vishinsky's statement that Russia has no intention of initiating a war, that the Russian people would condemn and attempt to bring about a war, and that the American people as a whole have no desire for war. But as the official representative of a great power and speaking admittedly on instructions from Moscow, Mr. Vishinsky in what he said holds small comfort for those who put their faith in the will and the ability of



Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India

Dr. Jose Arce of Argentina

The New York Times (By Staff)

worlds. As long as this intercourse through the United Nations is maintained there will be hope.

#### Hartford

Definite Showdown Likely

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This bitter attack yet made by Russia upon American foreign policy, in direct answer to Secretary Marshall's challenge yesterday, makes it likely that the definite showdown between Russia and the West will come during this session of the Assembly. Secretary Marshall is trying to escape the paralysis of the world that can be the only result of falling in with the Russian desire to keep things as uncertain as they are. It was through a similar endless agitation, marked by alternating periods of conference and confidence, threat and despair, that Hitler almost conquered instead. Secretary Marshall seeks to strengthen the U. N. Is that American imperialism? Is that anti-Russian? Is that wrecking the U. N.? Far from it. It is a desperate attempt to carry the U. N. toward the goal men hold for it, to achieve for the first time in the history of mankind an end to war.

#### Chicago

Vishinsky's Charge Denied

The Tribune

Comrade Vishinsky's performance before the Assembly of the United Nations served at least one useful purpose. It proved that this is not one world and that it is not going to become one world in the foreseeable future. To Americans, the point of greatest interest was not Mr. Vishinsky's speech but his resolution calling upon the United States to adopt a criminal statute restricting freedom of speech and of the press. He says that some people in this country, including the editor of this newspaper, are propagandizing for war against Russia and should be prevented from doing so by threats of the penitentiary. The Soviet bosses have every reason to hate us because we have exposed and denounced their murderous regime almost from the day it came to power. But they can't pretend that we have whooped up a war against Russia now or at any time in the past. On the contrary, we have said over and over again that Russia is in no position to invade our territory; believing that, we have opposed the Truman Doctrine precisely because it was likely to involve us in a war with Russia that otherwise could be avoided without too much difficulty.

#### Philadelphia

"Staggering Blow" to U. N.

The Inquirer

By his angry rejection of Secretary of State Marshall's proposals for modification of the veto privilege and for setting up an all-year committee in the U. N. General Assembly to safeguard peace, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky dealt the United Nations a staggering blow. In contrast with the calm, measured words of Secretary Marshall, the Soviet Union spokesman's address was intemperate, violently personal in its attack on the United States and offered no perceptible middle ground for constructive discussion. It was hardly expected that Mr. Vishinsky would fire a poliburo broadside at virtually all phases of American foreign policy. But that's what he did, in a diatribe so blistering as to render difficult any reasoned debate in the Assembly on such issues of monumental importance to world peace as Greece, Korea, atomic weapons and the correction of perilous weaknesses in the United Nations.

#### Pittsburgh

No Hint of Quitting U. N.

The Post-Gazette

We can't see why anyone in this country or elsewhere should be stunned by the acrimony of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky's tirade in the General Assembly. After all, Soviet representatives have made similar outbursts on and off ever since the U. N.'s

#### Chattanooga

Armament Race Necessary

The Chattanooga Times

Mr. Vishinsky charged that America is engaged in a "furious armament race," although its position as the champion "let-downer" after wars was not changed by its attitude after the second World War. The Air Force was demoralized, the Army and Navy suffered loss in man strength. While many may detect in the "tough" Vishinsky speech an indication that Russia

unhappily just one thing, that Russia is not concerned with making the United Nations an instrument for peace. Apparently the Soviet Union hopes to wear out the Western nations until they will throw up their hands and let it have its way. If it becomes clear in the weeks ahead that the Russian attitude will not change, then the world must face the alternatives of further futility with the United Nations, or of setting up other regional sections like the American, under the United Nations, with Russia excluded. Meanwhile, if the United States and the other democratic nations maintain their strength and prevent the Soviet Union from expanding over Europe and Asia, there is every reason to believe there will be no war in any foreseeable time.

#### St. Paul

U. N. Firmness Demanded

The Pioneer Press

The Vishinsky speech all but destroys what hope may have existed that Russia would yet come back within the community of world cooperation. Vishinsky's twisting of fact and sophistries make the gulf between Russia and the Western powers seem unbridgeable. If there is to be a turn for the better, it must be as the result of events that show Russia the futility and folly of continuing on the path of conflict. The United Nations has a powerful and good function if it will now move to restore its power of decision and action. Should that move cause Russia to withdraw, the situation will then be better than this present stalemate.

#### Lincoln, Neb.

Soviet Propaganda Weapon

The State Journal

Vishinsky's delay was no doubt to permit Moscow to re-examine the passages (in Goebbels' notebook) establishing that Czechoslovakia, Poland, Britain and the Low Countries were aggressors against the Reich. No Soviet code can conceal the reasoning behind Vishinsky's instructions from Moscow. As propaganda, a part of its cunning lies in the kernel of truth it contains. The American system does not permit gagging the injudicious and hot-headed. It allows full freedom of speech to each, however short his memory of the war's devastation, exhausted his patience, or limited his vision. Still more of the utility of Vishinsky's charge as a propaganda weapon lies in the fact it will not be hurried back at its source. It is obvious that of all the devices by which the Kremlin plans to extend Russian influence and authority war is the last that will be called into play. The Kremlin prefers to conquer by economic, political and military indirection.

cord with the interests of all peace-loving peoples," he said. "It obliges the permanent members of the Security Council to look for solutions to questions of peace and security in a spirit of unanimity. It excludes decisions directed against one or more great powers."

Mr. Gromyko objected strongly to the complaints that the veto put the small countries of the world under the domination of the great. Actually, he held, the veto protects the small countries. His explanation was that when there was no unity among the great powers, the small nations were the "first victims of aggression."

The net result of the outcry against the veto is to harm the United Nations, said the Soviet delegate.

"The Soviet Union," he declared, "will do its best to strengthen peace through cooperation." Then came a concluding sentence of caution:

Britain Is Sarcastic

Sir Hartley Shawcross of the United Kingdom took the floor after Mr. Gromyko, and he commented sarcastically on the Russian's statements that the veto helped the small nations as much as the large.

"It must be disappointing to the Soviet Union to see such little enthusiasm among those small nations," he said.

The vote came at about 7:30 P. M., after several delegates had said any issue brought before the Assembly should be debated on its merits. Voting to recommend Assembly discussion of the Argentine resolution were the United Kingdom, the United States, Mexico, Cuba, Luxembourg, Chile, Syria, New Zealand and Brazil. Voting against were Russia and Poland. Three countries abstained: China, France and India.

The veto figured indirectly in the first issue put to the General Committee—Australia's request for debate on the "protection of the rights of the General Assembly in relation to the admission of new members."

The resolution was an extension of the Australian claim that the Council had acted illegally in rejecting ten nations for membership in the United Nations. Actually, the Australians have said repeatedly, the final decision on eligibility belongs to the Assembly, not the Council.

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's Minister for External Affairs, who was invited to speak to the committee, said his delegation was presenting the item to make sure the topic was thoroughly thrashed out in floor and committee debate.

Speaking against including the item on the agenda, Mr. Gromyko said the Charter was clear on the question and gave the Assembly the final decision, but only on the recommendation of the Security Council. The purpose of the Australian resolution, said the Russian, was to throw doubt on the ability of the Council.

Sir Carl Berendsen of New Zealand caught up that remark.

"If Mr. Gromyko means to imply

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sept. 19.—The Venezuelan Government said today it hoped to double this country's population within ten years under the new immigration policy. The present population is approximately 4,000,000.

Julio Grosors, director of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, said 15,000 immigrants would be accepted this year and more would be brought in in 1948. These numbers are in addition to the thousands of voluntary immigrants arriving monthly.

Señor Grosors said that the revolutionary junta was deliberately embarking on a huge program of colonization designed to bring desirable European elements here to help develop the country. He said the Government was working closely with the United Nations and the International Refugee Organization. He added that it would send three permanent commissions to Europe soon to help in the selection and dispatch of immigrants. The commissions will be established in Germany, Italy and France.

Immigrants will be selected on the basis of occupation, health, age and adaptability, he added. Emphasis will be placed on those with experience in agriculture because of the necessity of developing the farmlands of the country, he said. But large numbers of tradesmen, technicians and professionals also will be sought, he added. All will have to be young and in good health.

He said that up to now experience had shown that the Italians were most adaptable and easiest to assimilate here. An immigration treaty with the Italian Government will be concluded shortly for the importation of a large number of Italians here.

In the Assembly debate, Harry G. Lawrence, South African representative, complained against the criticisms of South Africa by Mr. Vishinsky and Mr. Kiselev, but made a plea for consideration. Declaring that he regretted Mr. Vishinsky's "hasty and premature denunciation of South Africa" for her disregard of an Assembly resolution on the treatment of Indian settlers, Mr. Lawrence said South Africa had "no feeling of animosity toward the Soviet Union, whose vast war effort played so vital a part in the defeat of Nazism."

ROW OVER NEW "QUEEN" Succession

SANTIAGO, Chile (ONA) — A squabble has arisen following the recent demise of Queen Eva Arero of the tiny island of Pascua, a Chilean possession in the Pacific.

The "Queen," whose sovereignty was recognized by the insular authorities, died at the alleged age of 107, and the problem today is who among her numerous progeny is to ascend the island throne.

The Crown Prince Apparent seems to be Pedro Arero, aged 93, but his several brothers argue that he is senile, and has forgotten when he was born.

The brothers, who range in age from 70 to 91, are also fighting among themselves over whether one or another of them are really sons of Queen Eva.

The Chilean authorities, who admired the long and peaceful rule of Eva, are reluctant to intervene, but realize that something must be done.

Assembly to Use 5 Languages When the United Nations General Assembly returns to Flush-

United States atomic policy, the Ukrainian said "certain important American figures have spoken openly against any kind of control of atomic energy whatever." Adding another American to the nine previously listed by Mr. Vishinsky as making "war-mongering" statements, he said that "thus Mr. Martin, the Governor of Pennsylvania, stated that 'we must go forward with the atomic bomb in one hand and with a cross in the other.'"

Mr. Kiselev charged also that the United States was using "atomic diplomacy and dollar diplomacy" to obtain world mastery and that the ideologies of Hitler about master races were being taken out of the mothballs. His statement, however, went no further than that of Mr. Vishinsky, whose attacks on the United States the day before, as several delegates noted, were already familiar to the readers of Pravda.

Except for a sarcastic statement by Dr. José Arce of Argentina, who presented the veto question to the Assembly, the only counter-attack on Mr. Vishinsky's statement came from Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs.

Dr. Evatt said at a press conference that the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister's attack on "warmongers" was an attempt to divert attention from the United States proposals. He recalled the story of the advice to a young lawyer, "No case—abuse the other side." He added that Mr. Vishinsky's attacks on individual Americans were "most detrimental to international peace, and tended to provoke feelings of international friction and discord."

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Explaining that South Africa did not subscribe to Soviet ideology, but did remember Stalingrad, Mr. Lawrence said, "We have looked to her, in conjunction and cooperation with the other great powers, to play a positive part in shaping and coloring the peace."

Argentines Hit Press Bans

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 19.—The United Nations Association of Argentina declared today in a formal statement that the Government press policy, as evidenced by the closing of various papers, was contrary both to the Act of Chaquitepec and the Charter of the United Nations, both ratified by this country. The first appeal by the Socialist Vanguardia against its suspension has been by the local Government according to latest issue of the municipal bulletin.

Dead in 'Scooter' Collision

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

halled India's freedom as the triumph of an experiment begun by "that great soul Mahatma Gandhi, who may well be called the Father of India." Interrupted by applause at this point, Mrs. Pandit then proceeded to express warm appreciation of British statesmanship.

The new Indian Government, with the full support of its people, is now engaged in planning a vast program of reform, reconstruction and development for India, Mrs. Pandit said.

## EFFECTS OF U. N. IS SEEN

Actions on Negro Problems Said to Reflect Discussions

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 19—The indirect effect of the United Nations on South African politics was seen by many observers in three events here today.

First, Oswald Pirow, former Cabinet Minister and avowed "totalitarian," was convicted in a magistrate's court of having incited whites against Negroes and was fined \$160 with an alternative of two months in jail. He paid.

Second, Prime Minister Smuts, "now giving a considerable amount of attention to the black problem," called a conference with various personages today with special reference to conditions in Durban.

Third, the draft bill to recognize Negro labor unions is to be recast as this is a matter "in which a dictatorial attitude must be avoided at all costs."

The three events confirm the growing impression that although it is not on the agenda of the General Assembly, the injection of relations between the whites and Negroes in the debates might prove more irksome than the Indian issue under discussion.

The conference called by Premier Smuts turned principally on the housing of hundreds of thousands of Negroes working in urban centers. Pending realization of the housing schemes the majority live in indescribable squalor. When the conditions become a menace the Negroes are forcibly removed only to establish similar conditions elsewhere. Some weeks ago rioting in a "squatters camp" near Johannesburg resulted in the killing of three white policemen. Similar conditions having developed in Durban, Premier Smuts called today's conference.

Recognition of Negro labor unions was foreshadowed by Premier Smuts during the last Parliamentary session. A bill to that effect was drafted but not introduced. It was immediately rejected by spokesmen for the Negroes and by progressive opinion, since it excluded the workers in mines and on the farms as well as domestic servants and denied the right of collective bargaining.

Education is still the important issue in the Regular Army. Get all the details by calling at your nearest Army recruiting station, 39 Whitehall Street.

## Buffalo

Vivid Contrast to Marshall

The Courier-Express

In vivid contrast to Secretary of State Marshall's dispassionate statement of American principles, the speech of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky was couched in language of a violence which served largely to accentuate the weakness of his arguments. Mr. Vishinsky is a skilled and vigorous exemplar of the old Soviet tactics of accuse and reject. He accused the United States with a vehemence which he evidently intended as a cloak for the falsity of the accusations. Some may take comfort in Mr. Vishinsky's statement that Russia has no intention of initiating a war, that the Russian people would condemn and attempt to bring about a war, and that the American people as a whole have no desire for war. But as the official representative of a great power and speaking admittedly on instructions from Moscow, Mr. Vishinsky in what he said holds small comfort for those who put their faith in the will and the ability of the United Nations to compound international differences and put the world on a firm basis of peace and prosperity.

## Rochester

"Bully Striking Back"

Democrat and Chronicle

Inverted logic is pat when applied to Vishinsky's charge that the United States was keeping troops in friendly nations. The presence of Russian troops in supposedly friendly nations from the very beginning of the peace has thwarted attempts of the democratic elements in those countries to start real construction. The case of Poland is the most flagrant. There even before the war was won, the Soviet troops betrayed and persecuted the democratic anti-Nazi elements in their efforts to contribute to their own liberation, and the resulting Polish regime has been anything but democratic. . . . The truth is that Marshall's firm statement took the lead away from Vishinsky in the Assembly session. Vishinsky's reply was that of a thwarted bully striking back.

## Boston

Still Hope in United Nations

The Herald

There really wasn't very much new in what Vishinsky said by way of answering the speech the day before by Secretary Marshall, except that it seemed incredible that an elderly, dignified-looking diplomat, representing one of the two greatest world powers, could have the audacity to stand up there, literally before the world, and say things which you might expect to hear from a radical soap-boxer on the Common or in New York Union Square. Somehow or other you have to admit that, bad as it is, matters would be a lot worse if the Russians were not here to entertain us, to say what they believe, or what they want us to believe, that they believe. If they weren't here, if there was no United Nations, . . . Russia would be wholly cut off from the rest of the world and we would have, literally, two

spokesman's address was intemperate, violently personal in its attack on the United States and offered no perceptible middle ground for constructive discussion. . . . It was hardly expected that Mr. Vishinsky would fire a political broadside at virtually all phases of American foreign policy. But that's what he did, in a diatribe so blistering as to render difficult any reasoned debate in the Assembly on such issues of monumental importance to world peace as Greece, Korea, atomic weapons and the correction of perilous weaknesses in the United Nations.

## Pittsburgh

No Hint of Quitting U. N.

The Post-Gazette

We can't see why anyone in this country or elsewhere should be stunned by the acrimony of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vishinsky's tirade in the General Assembly. After all, Soviet representatives have made similar outbursts on and off ever since the U. N.'s inception. Even bombast must in time become monotonous. . . . But beyond the theatrics, some hope can be taken from Mr. Vishinsky's address. In all ninety-two minutes of his attack there was not one hint that Russia might quit the United Nations. . . . There was no specific "thus-far-and-no-further" threat to check growing talk of liberalizing the veto procedure or of strengthening the General Assembly. . . . The important thing, as we see it, is that all nations be kept together, no matter how tenuously. While that subsists the world will have some measure of order and the chance to fashion a lasting peace.

## Baltimore

Departure From U. N. Doubted

The Sun

It is possible that, while thinking of the effect of his words at home, Mr. Vishinski and those who helped him write his speech were conscious also of the need to give a shot in the arm to the Communist parties and fellow travelers in other countries, our own included. . . . There is one result, however, that we may write off almost without giving it a thought. The Vishinski outgiving does not presage Russian withdrawal from the United Nations. No Communist has ever been known to give up, under whatever provocation, a place where he can express his propaganda and perhaps exert influence, if only negative influence. The rostrum of the General Assembly is one of the best sounding boards ever constructed and the Russians have as free access to it as any other nation. They will not abandon it.

## Washington

Peril to the United Nations

The Evening Star

If Russia were willing to go along with them, there would be no trouble at all about adopting the far-reaching Marshall proposals to end the present state of paraly-

zing every aspect of our life. . . . We have we have exposed and denounced their murderous regime almost from the day it came to power. But they can't pretend that we have whooped up a war against Russia now or at any time in the past. On the contrary, we have said over and over again that Russia is in no position to invade our territory; believing that, we have opposed the Truman Doctrine precisely because it was likely to involve us in a war with Russia that otherwise could be avoided without too much difficulty.

## Chattanooga

Armament Race Necessary

The Chattanooga Times

Mr. Vishinsky charged that America is engaged in a "furious armament race," although its position as the champion "let-downer" after wars was not changed by its attitude after the second World War. The Air Force was demoralized, the Army and Navy suffered loss in man strength. . . . While many can detect in the "tough" Vishinsky speech an indication that Russia does not want a war, yet there was one point in his address which showed that the Union of Soviet Republics is making peace impossible. He warned that Russia would never yield to the American plan for neutral inspection for the control of atomic energy. In other words, Russia will "never" permit the United Nations inspection of Russian atomic energy experiments. If statesmen believed Russia meant or of strengthening the General Assembly. . . . The important thing, as we see it, is that all nations be kept together, no matter how tenuously. While that subsists the world will have some measure of order and the chance to fashion a lasting peace.

## Dallas

Time For U. N. to Attack

The News

In diplomacy as in war, attack is the best defense. For months now Soviet Russia, in both the Security Council and the General Assembly, has studiously defended its outrageous soil grabbing in Europe and Asia by attacking the western powers. It is high time not only for the United States but the United Nations to attack, too. We are accused by Vishinsky of war mongering. Russia is actually waging war. Even in the U.S.S.R. can successfully cloak its identity in the actual dagger wielders. Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania, these latter are waging war. Every guerrilla raid from their borders is not only a threat to peace of Europe, but a violation of it. It is this for which Vishinsky should be called on to answer on the floor of the Assembly. . . . Vishinsky himself should have to answer before the Assembly for Stalin on the plain charge that Russia is not threatening world security but is striking at it in cold blood.

## Kansas City

Alternatives for the World

Kansas City Star

Mr. Vishinsky's address to the General Assembly of the United Nations yesterday seems to mean

## Soviet Propaganda Weapon

The State Journal

Vishinsky's delay . . . was no doubt to permit Moscow to re-examine the passages (in Goebbels' notebook) establishing that Czechoslovakia, Poland, Britain and the Low Countries were aggressors against the Reich. . . . No Soviet code can conceal the reasoning behind Vishinsky's instructions from Moscow. As propaganda, a part of its cunning lies in the kernel of truth it contains. The American system does not permit gagging the injudicious and hot-headed. It allows full freedom of speech to each, however short his memory of the war's devastation, exhausted his patience, or limited his vision. Still more of the utility of Vishinsky's charge as a propaganda weapon lies in the fact it will not be hurled back at its source. It is obvious that of all the devices by which the Kremlin plans to extend Russian influence and authority war is the last that will be called into play. . . . the Kremlin prefers to conquer by economic, political and military indirectness.

## Denver

'Now at a Critical Climax'

The Denver Post

The indictment against Vishinsky's own Russia is blackly evidenced by the facts of the last two years. For a Russian to throw these accusations at the United States reaches the stratosphere of fantasy. . . . Why not have it but right now, once and for all, in the highest court of world opinion, the General Assembly of the United Nations? . . . We are now at a critical climax. The giants of the East and West are meeting head-on. It was never more apparent that world peace depends upon settlement of the issues between the United States and Russia. The continued hurling of charges and counter charges can only accelerate the deterioration of East-West relations to the point of war. Violent abuse of the veto privilege had reduced the United Nations to a mere forum of word throwing, incapable of enforcing the peace.

## San Francisco

Keep Powder Dry, Guard Up

The Chronicle

From the Russian point of view Vishinsky's charges made considerable sense. . . . It is undeniable that the American tactics are deliberately aimed at obstructing the imposition of the kind of peace Russia envisions for the world. But there's one charge lodged by Vishinsky that we rise emphatically to deny. He said the United States of America is trying to promote a third World War. The statement is false. We had thought at the outset that a durable peace based on freedom and justice could be gained through the friendly cooperation of like-thinking men everywhere. It has since become manifest that all men are not like-minded on this point; that, to be specific, Russia appears to want no part of a world of freedom and justice. In these circumstances—with the Soviet Union driving vigorously to achieve a different kind of world—we have come around to the policy of keeping our powder dry, our guard up.

relation to the admission of new members."

The resolution was an extension of the Australian claim that the Council had acted illegally in rejecting ten nations for membership in the United Nations. Actually, the Australians have said repeatedly, the final decision on eligibility belongs to the Assembly, not the Council.

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's Minister for External Affairs, who was invited to speak to the committee, said his delegation was presenting the item to make sure the topic was thoroughly thrashed out in floor and committee debate. Speaking against including the item on the agenda, Mr. Gromyko said the Charter was clear on the question and gave the Assembly the final decision, but only on the recommendation of the Security Council. The purpose of the Australian resolution, said the Russian, was to throw doubt on the ability of the Council.

Sir Carl Berendsen of New Zealand caught up that remark.

"If Mr. Gromyko means to imply that the Assembly is not satisfied with the actions of the Council in this matter, why he is perfectly right," he said. "What's more, the whole world is not satisfied."

Much of the veto discussion in the committee pivoted on procedural matters, but in the morning and afternoon sessions of the full Assembly, speakers commented directly and usually harshly on the veto itself.

## Argentine Makes Charges

Leading the list of anti-veto speakers was Dr. Jose Arce of Argentina. He made the now familiar charges that the veto violated the principles of the Charter, that it paralyzed the Security Council, that it obstructed the will of the majority, that it was being used illegally and that it put an intolerable strain on the good faith of nations forced to remain impassive.

Dr. Arce noted charges that, during the inter-American conference at Rio de Janeiro, Argentina favored a rule of unanimity for hemisphere defense pact while opposing it in the United Nations. His explanation was:

"The unanimity toward which Argentina leaned at Rio de Janeiro does not constitute a veto. That is, it does not make it impossible, as does the rule of unanimity of five out of eleven within the Security Council, to adopt resolutions. The nations favoring a resolution would be authorized to put it into force, no matter how large the number of states not favoring it." The delegation of India, through Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, took a more conciliatory line. Mrs. Pandit said the veto had given rise to deadlocks, "discouraging and disappointing" deadlocks, and that therefore the road to be followed was one of moderation and restraint in the use of the veto.

"At the same time, the permanent members of the Council have an obligation to strive to the utmost to lighten the area of agreement among its members, both per-

recent demise of Queen Eva Arero of the tiny island of Pascua, a Chilean possession in the Pacific.

The "Queen," whose sovereign rule was recognized by the insular authorities, died at the alleged age of 107, and the problem today is who among her numerous progeny is to ascend the island throne. The Crown Prince Apparent seems to be Pedro Arero, aged 93, but his several brothers argue that he is senile, and has forgotten when he was born.

The brothers, who range in age from 70 to 91, are also fighting among themselves over whether one or another of them are really sons of Queen Eva.

The Chilean authorities, who admired the long and peaceful rule of Eva, are reluctant to intervene, but realize that something must be done.

## Assembly to Use 5 Languages

When the United Nations General Assembly returns to Flushing Meadow after its period of committee work at Lake Success, it will receive simultaneous translation of plenary session speeches in all five official languages of the organization, the Secretariat announced yesterday. Until now, 1,800 radios worn around the necks of those at the meetings have carried only English, French and original speakers' versions. Spanish, Russian and Chinese will be added.

ity toward the Soviet Union, whose vast war effort played so vital a part in the defeat of Nazism."

Explaining that South Africa did not subscribe to Soviet ideology, but did remember Stalingrad, Mr. Lawrence said, "We have looked to her, in conjunction and cooperation with the other great powers, to play a positive part in shaping and coloring the peace."

## Argentines Hit Press Bans

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 19—The United Nations Associations of Argentina declared today in a formal statement that the Government press policy, as evidenced by the closing of various papers, was contrary both to the Act of Chapattepec and the Charter of the United Nations, both ratified by this country. The first appeal by the Socialist Vanguardia against its suspension has been by the local Government according to latest issue of the municipal bulletin.

## Dead in 'Scooter' Collision

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

BALBOA, Panama, Sept. 19—Capt. Nathaniel D. Munn, assistant flying safety officer of the Caribbean Air Command, was killed late yesterday when the motor scooter in which he was riding was in collision with a parked automobile at Albrook Field. Captain Munn was 29. He is survived by a wife and two children residing here.

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In rayon satin with brief simple sleeves and petal neckline. Only at Altman's. In blonde, black, winter green or grey. Sizes 32 to 38.

7.95

casual shirts, main floor

**TODDLERS' SNOW SUITS**

of mercerized cotton poplin... Zelan\*

**VISHINSKY DRAWS  
SCORN IN BRITAIN**

Press Finds Speech 'Barren'  
—Paris Sees in It Evidence  
of a Grave U. N. Crisis

**EUROPE SEES RIFT TO FORE**

Mexican, Other Latin-American  
Reaction Backs Marshall Aim  
on Veto as Against Soviet

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 20—Representative British press reaction to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky's speech before the United Nations General Assembly on Thursday, as published more fully today, ranges from outright denunciation to sarcastic indifference.

The Independent Times of London terms Mr. Vishinsky's speech one that "all too signally illustrates the self-centered character of official Soviet thought." It finds the speech "barren of counter proposals for remedying the evils to which the attention of the Assembly has been directed."

The Times adds coldly that, if Mr. Vishinsky's "invective and evasions had been relevant to the proposals before the Assembly, they would have invited vigorous retorts which would not have spared his own Government for its persistent and often malignant propaganda."

The Manchester Guardian, Liberal, describes the speech as "a pitiable performance." Its editorial declares:

"To suggest even a serious doctrinal basis for Mr. Vishinsky's speech is probably to give it too high a value. . . . It is most charitable to assume that abuse was substituted for reasoned reply because the Kremlin was taken unawares by (Secretary of State) Marshall's serious proposals for making the United Nations work better and, to divert attention, decided to throw up a smoke screen."

"What is tragic," The Guardian concludes, "is that the Russians do not see that by these tactics they are creating everywhere precisely the 'war psychosis' that they pretend to discover in America."

The Conservative Daily Telegraph asserts that common reaction to the speech is "that it has widened the rift between East and West: but it is difficult to see in

**Greece Demands Nations in U. N.  
Help Her Against Aggressors**

Dendramis Warns That All Small Countries  
Would Be in Peril if 'Red Dictatorship'  
Were Allowed to Absorb Her

By GEORGE BARRETT

The Greek Government bluntly warned all member countries attending the General Assembly session at Flushing Meadow yesterday that if they did not support Athens against continued armed attacks from Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia they must share guilt for letting Greece succumb to "Communist dictatorship."

Vassili Dendramis, permanent Greek delegate, presented his country's case in a final, vigorous appeal against the numerous Soviet vetoes that have repeatedly prevented the Security Council from reaching a decision on the Balkans.

Mr. Dendramis especially cautioned the Assembly not to be misled by insinuations that the differences over the Balkan dispute were simply reflections of "rival ambitions of some of the great powers." The issue, he emphasized, is not whether Greece should become a "dependency of one power or another," but rather whether Greece was to be absorbed against her will into a Communist state.

**Bars Compromise Solution**

By implication the Athens spokesman expressed fear that the widened split between the Soviet Union and the United States might lead some member countries to seek a compromise solution for the Balkan problem under the mistaken idea that both big powers might then be satisfied. The United States wants the Assembly to find Russia's Balkan satellites guilty of meddling in Greece and to establish a new border watch, but Andrei Y. Vishinsky of the Soviet Union has raised objections.

In an advance attack on any such compromise inclinations, Mr. Dendramis declared they must decide, not on the question of reconciling rival ambitions of great powers, but on the question of Greece's remaining free and independent.

"You must not, therefore, permit your decisions to be weakened by any pleas for compromise," he told the delegates.

Reminding the Assembly that a majority of the Security Council had made three separate attempts to establish by resolution a new United Nations commission of inquiry in the Balkans, Mr. Dendramis hammered the point that

**BRITAIN WILL SELL  
MORE GOLD STOCKS**

Dalton Says She Also Will  
Purchase Further Dollars  
From the Monetary Fund

By MALLOREY BROWNE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
LONDON, Sept. 19—The sale of British gold and the purchase of dollars from the International Monetary Fund are "danger signals" for the entire British Commonwealth, Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said today as he asserted that more such sales and purchases would be necessary.

He said that he had been told that some persons thought the suspension of the convertibility of sterling meant that the dollar crisis was at an end. He declared emphatically that "it did not mean anything of the kind." One acute phase was ended by suspension of convertibility of sterling, he said, but he added that "the dollar crisis continues and will continue; though we hope with diminishing intensity until we are living within our dollar income."

Mr. Dalton made his statement at a press conference after an empire conference on Britain's financial crisis. An official announcement said the meeting had been attended by representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ireland, India, Pakistan and Southern Rhodesia. Among those who attended was Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Ireland.

**Says Drain Must be Checked**

Mr. Dalton, who presided, said later that the conference "considered in a preliminary fashion how to defend the sterling from the continuing heavy dollar drain." This checking of the dollar drain, he added, "can only be done by spending fewer dollars and by earning more dollars."

"There is no other way to do it," he asserted, adding that a solution was being studied at the Commonwealth conference.

Simultaneously Mr. Dalton announced that an agreement on broad lines had been reached in a discussion of new trade arrangements with Ireland.

Mr. de Valera was warmly cheered by a large crowd outside 10 Downing Street when he arrived for his first visit to London in nine years. Shouts of "Good old Dev," and the old Irish battle cry of "Up Dev" were heard. For a few moments the police had some difficulty in restraining the friendly enthusiasm of hundreds of on-

**India Jute Embargo Hits  
Brazil's Coffee Exports**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 19—American coffee drinkers will be minus that beverage unless India lifts the embargo placed on jute shipments to Brazil. India declines to make any more shipments unless Brazil lowers the price of rice.

At a meeting presided over by President Eurico Gaspar Dutra, it was ruled that coffee could not be shipped without jute and that thousands would be unemployed if such a situation occurred.

Ignoring the price controversy, the Presidential Secretariat declared today that "the meeting has decided to examine the possibility of exchanging rice for jute."

stantially above the pre-war level, steel ingots and castings, tractors, ships, rayon and electrical energy.

Acknowledging that coal, cotton, textiles and wool were black spots in the production record, he expressed confidence that "in the long view" the outlook for Britain was good.

**BRITISH EXPORTS DECREASE**

Adverse Balance of Payments  
Reached \$307,200,000 in August

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
LONDON, Sept. 19—Britain's adverse balance of trade rose to \$76,800,000 (about \$307,200,000) in August, the Board of Trade announced today. The total represented an increase of \$12,100,000 compared with the July aggregate.

The Government agency reported a drop of \$18,700,000 in exports in August compared with July and attributed it to seasonal causes, including the annual vacation period for many of the workers in the export trades. The August exports totaled \$93,600,000 as against \$108,000,000 for July.

Total imports dropped \$5,200,000 in August compared with July. The value of foreign products imported last month was \$174,000,000.

Today's figures served to highlight the nation's efforts to increase exports. Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, has been stumping the nation this week to rally producers and workers behind the Government's program.

**AUSTRALIA IN BUDGET  
SETS IMPORT CURB**

Dispatch of THE TIMES, London.  
CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 19—Desire Federal taxation conces-

**GUERRILLA CHIEFS  
SPURN ATHENS PLEA**

Their Radio Reply to Amnesty  
Hits 'Anglo-American Tyrants'  
and Bars Surrender

ATHENS, Sept. 19 (AP)—The guerrilla radio broadcast today a defiant response to the week-old amnesty offer of Premier Themistocles Sophoulis. Informed sources here said early indications augured against any great success in inducing Greece's warring Leftists to turn in their arms.

"Democratic Greece's reply to the Anglo-American tyrants, is that she will not surrender her arms and is calling on them to come and take them," said the guerrilla broadcast.

Premier Sophoulis, whose coalition Government of his own liberals and the Monarchist Populists is founded on a program of forgiveness for those who return to peaceful pursuits and all-out military measures against the die-hards remaining in guerrilla bands, said he had not expected Gen. Markos Vafthiades, the guerrilla chieftain, to approve.

His appeal, he said, was addressed to guerrillas "who still have signs of a Greek conscience."

**Guerrilla Chiefs Fight Measure**

Informed sources said it was too early to judge the success of the amnesty offer, but an insignificant number had surrendered since Mr. Sophoulis first made his appeal last Saturday. The dropping of leaflets urging guerrillas to surrender was continued by Greek Air Force planes in the disturbed areas, largely in the north.

Official reports said guerrilla leaders were taking ruthless measures to prevent the amnesty from making inroads in their ranks. These reports said some guerrilla fighters had been shot for discussing the amnesty offer.

Guerrilla chieftains, to prevent any mass desertions, are for the present limiting their operations to small bands of fifty or 100, informants said.

Another 1,400 political prisoners, rounded up last July by the Maximos Government and sent to concentration camps on Icaria Island, arrived at Piraeus today and were set free. About 4,000 of these prisoners have been released by Mr. Sophoulis.

Dwight P. Griswold, director of United States aid, announced that the first contracts for reconstruction of highways had been signed by his mission and the Greek Gov-

## SALE—MEN'S PAJAMAS

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regularly 7.50 NOW, 4.95  
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## OUR LUSTROUS BLOUSE

In rayon satin with brief simple sleeves and petal neckline. Only at Altman's. In blonde, black, winter green or grey. Sizes 32 to 38.

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casual shirts, main floor

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forenoon shop, second floor

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demure, small collars on brilliantly full-cut coats. All in deep, wonderful soft wool made. Misses' sizes. each 85.00  
misses' coats, third floor

## WARM WOOL BLANKETS

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lished more fully today, ranges from outright denunciation to sarcastic indifference.

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"What is tragic," The Guardian concludes, "is that the Russians do not see that by these tactics they are creating everywhere precisely the 'war psychosis' that they pretend to discover in America."

The Conservative Daily Telegraph asserts that common reaction to the speech is "that it has widened the rift between East and West; but it is difficult to see in what way a bad situation is really made worse by this outburst." It regards Mr. Vishinsky's remarks "as the sealed pattern for Russia's response to any complaint, however reasonable."

### U. N. in a Tug o' War

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP)—Cartoonist David Low in Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard today depicted the United Nations as a gasping patient on a hospital bed, his feet pulled by Secretary Marshall and his head tugged by Mr. Vishinsky.

In Sweden, the liberal Stockholm Tidningen forecast "a bitter fight between, at least, the two biggest powers." The conservative Svenska Dagbladet said, "likely as not, this (United States) firmer policy will shorten the crisis now hamstringing the work of Europe's reconstruction."

European newspapers generally agreed that the Marshall and Vishinsky speeches had primarily demonstrated the extent of the deadlock in the United Nations.

### French Papers Dwell on 'Split'

PARIS, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—The verdict of all but the extreme Left Wing of the French press today was that Mr. Vishinsky's speech had "split the United Nations wide open."

The independent afternoon paper France Soir said: "The United Nations organization has arrived in its third day at a critical point. After this display of violent at-

tioned the Assembly not to be misled by insinuations that the differences over the Balkan dispute were simply reflections of "rival ambitions of some of the great powers." The issue, he emphasized, is not whether Greece should become a "dependency of one power or another," but rather whether Greece was to be absorbed against her will into a Communist state.

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Reminding the Assembly that a majority of the Security Council had made three separate attempts to establish by resolution a new United Nations commission of inquiry in the Balkans, Mr. Dendramis hammered the point that,

was an eloquent exposition of the "seriousness of the present world situation."

### Brazilian Paper Is Caustic

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 19—Commenting editorially on the Vishinsky speech, the afternoon newspaper Diario da Noite remarks, perhaps sarcastically, that it is strange Mr. Vishinsky should oppose United Nations actions in Greece and still stranger that, against the majority, he should defend the fullest right of veto, which is anti-democratic.

"Such privilege will kill the United Nations," the paper asserts. Only the majority, it adds, can decide what is best to preserve world peace; and Mr. Vishinsky opposes that.

## NEWSWEEK, MERCURY CORRECT VISHINSKY

Newsweek, the weekly magazine, issued yesterday a correction about "some misquotations and a serious misrepresentation" in the remarks Thursday of Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky of the Soviet Union. The Russian delivered a speech at that time before the United Nations General Assembly in which the publication was criticized.

The magazine said that the article referred to appeared in the

especially all small nations," Mr. Dendramis continued. Greece, he said, does not presume to criticize the regimes of her northern neighbors or to question the kind of governments they prefer. But whatever form of rule a nation chooses that government "must respect the right of other peoples to make their own choice free from outward compulsion," Mr. Dendramis declared.

### Wants Dictatorships Told

He told the Assembly it would be well for dictatorships to bear in mind that they must submit to the principles of international law and morality no less than democracies. At this point Mr. Dendramis again stressed the individual responsibility of all the member nations to support Greece in her struggles against the three Russian satellites.

He said that the countries in the world organization had bound themselves to work together to repress violations of international law and that consequently no member of the family of nations could sit idly by while a fellow member was being attacked without sharing moral responsibility in that attack. A French jurist, Mr. Dendramis noted, had summed up the moral principles by deciding that "he who can but does not help, hurts."

Mr. Dendramis vigorously denied repeated Russian charges that the aid furnished to Greece by the United States and Britain constituted unlawful interference in the internal affairs of his country. The assistance, he emphasized, has been given at the request of the Greek Government and the people of Greece are profoundly grateful.

## \$19,310,000,000 SET AS EUROPEAN NEED

Continued From Page 1

of the Western European states, set at \$660,000,000, was added to this total.

The capital equipment that it is hoped to exclude from the United States credits was valued for the year 1948 at \$890,000,000, for 1950 at \$720,000,000 and for 1951 at \$600,000,000.

The equipment thus valued was described as "other than agricultural and mining machinery," designed to create productive capacity.

### Deficits Diminish Yearly

The trading deficit of the area concerned with the United States was this forecast year by year: 1948, \$5,640,000,000; 1949, \$4,270,000,000; 1950, \$3,280,000,000; 1951, \$2,622,000,000. The deficit thus decreases yearly.

The trading deficit with the rest of the Americas diminishes similarly in the same years.

The report was unanimously adopted when the Swiss

sion of convertibility of sterling, he said, but he added that "the dollar crisis continues and will continue; though we hope with diminishing intensity until we are living within our dollar income."

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Mr. de Valera lunched with Prime Minister Attlee. The discussions afterward were attended also by Foreign Secretary Bevin, Mr. Dalton, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade; John Strachey, Minister of Food, and Percy Collick, joint Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade.

### Aides with de Valera

Mr. de Valera was accompanied by Sean Lemass, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Frank Aiken, Minister of Finance, Patrick Smith, Minister of Agriculture, and John Dulanty, High Commissioner for Ireland in London. An official communiqué issued afterward said:

"Representatives of the two countries explored in general terms the possibilities of dovetailing to their mutual advantage plans for increasing supplies from each country to the other. Agreement was reached on the desirability of organizing discussions at an official level with a view to submitting proposals giving practical expression in the common interest to the ideas developed at the inter-ministerial discussions. Arrangements for the discussions at the official level are being put in hand at once."

At his press conference Mr. Dalton said the British had discussed with Mr. de Valera "how Britain and Ireland could go further than they were doing now and had recently gone to meet each other's

als and the Monarchist Populists is founded on a program of forgiveness for those who return to peaceful pursuits and all-out military measures against the diehards remaining in guerrilla bands, said he had not expected Gen. Markos Vafthiades, the guerrilla chieftain, to approve.

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Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Sept. 19—Britain's adverse balance of trade rose to \$76,800,000 (about \$307,200,000) in August, the Board of Trade announced today. The total represented an increase of \$12,100,000 compared with the July aggregate.

The Government agency reported a drop of \$18,700,000 in exports in August compared with July and attributed it to seasonal causes, including the annual vacation period for many of the workers in the export trades. The August exports totaled \$93,800,000 as against \$108,000,000 for July.

Total imports dropped \$5,200,000 in August compared with July. The value of foreign products imported last month was \$174,000,000.

Today's figures served to highlight the nation's efforts to increase exports. Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, has been stumping the nation this week to rally producers and workers behind the Government's program.

## AUSTRALIA IN BUDGET SETS IMPORT CURB

Dispatch of The Times, London

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 19—Despite Federal taxation concessions during the past fiscal year amounting to \$29,000,000, Australian, the nation's revenue exceeded budget estimates by \$27,000,000, A. Prime Minister Joseph B. Chifley, who is also Commonwealth Treasurer, said in his budget speech today.

Output rose in most secondary industries and there had been marked expansion in new manufacturing enterprises, Mr. Chifley said. "Mainly because of these conditions," he added, "actual revenue last year was \$412,000,000, A. as against an estimated \$385,000,000 given in the budget last year."

Mr. Chifley told the House of Commons that Australia had spent \$120,000,000, A., on defense, as against a budget estimate of \$147,000,000.

CANBERRA, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—Australia has told Britain that she will cut down her imports to help Britain over the crisis, Prime Minister Chifley told Parliament today, when he introduced the Australian budget.

The budget provides for a total expenditure in 1947-48 of \$427,000,000 (\$1,708,000,000), compared with \$450,000,000 (\$1,800,000,000) in the previous year.

Imports will be cut, Mr. Chifley said, in response to a request from British Prime Minister Attlee, who had suggested that Australia could help in present difficulties if she took as a broad objective to live for the time being within her own

### Guerrilla Chiefs Fight Measure

Informed sources said it was too early to judge the success of the amnesty offer, but an insignificant number had surrendered since Mr. Sophoulis first made his appeal last Saturday. The dropping of leaflets urging guerrillas to surrender was continued by Greek Air Force planes in the disturbed areas, largely in the north.

Official reports said guerrilla leaders were taking ruthless measures to prevent the amnesty from making inroads in their ranks. These reports said some guerrilla fighters had been shot for discussing the amnesty offer.

Guerrilla chieftains, to prevent any mass desertions, are for the present limiting their operations to small bands of fifty or 100, informants said.

Another 1,400 political prisoners, rounded up last July by the Maximos Government and sent to concentration camps on Icaria Island, arrived at Piraeus today and were set free. About 4,000 of these prisoners have been released by Mr. Sophoulis.

Dwight P. Griswold, director of United States aid, announced that the first contracts for reconstruction of highways had been signed by his mission and the Greek Government. He said road construction was expected to start within a week in the Salonika area and that at least 2,000 miles of highway would be rehabilitated under the current contract.

### King Goes to Inspect Army

ATHENS, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—King Paul left Corinth today on board the destroyer Saranda, to inspect garrisons and fighting troops of the Greek Army in Epirus, Macedonia and Thrace.

He was accompanied by Maj. Gen. William Livesay, head of the military section of the United States mission, and Maj. Gen. Stuart Rawlins, head of the British military mission to Greece.

Meanwhile, word was received that Greek gendarmerie and regular troops sustained heavy casualties when they were ambushed last night by guerrillas outside the town of Thebes, about thirty-seven miles north of Athens. Casualties were reported to be about sixty men killed or wounded.

Military sources reported that "bandits" yesterday burned two houses at Delphi and looted food stores in another town of central Greece.

Before the King left for the west and north, three Ministers took the oath here. They are Theodore Desyllas, replacing Michael Kotzias as Minister of Social Welfare; Aristide Bastiakovs, Minister for Northern Greece in succession to Admiral Constantinos Papanastasiou.

## FUR-COLLARED COATS

demure, small collars on brilliantly full-cut coats. All in deep, wonderful soft wool suède. Misses' sizes. each, **\$5.00**  
misses' coats, third floor

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a really remarkable value. Winter-weight, 3 3/4 lbs. with a rich 5 in. matching rayon satin binding. Dusty rose, blue, green, gold, cedar or white. 72x90 in. **9.95**  
blankets, fourth floor

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in a variety of beautiful leathers . . . soft suedes in black, brown or beige; pigskins in natural or cork; glaces in white, navy, black, brown or tan; many hand-sewn shorties as well as classic pull-ons. pair, **3.69**  
women's gloves, main floor

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now greatly reduced. Choose from three well-styled designs . . . sturdily constructed, covered in fine fabrics.  
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main floor

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ovenska Dagniacet said, "likely as not, this (United States) firmer policy will shorten the crisis now hamstringing the work of Europe's reconstruction."

European newspapers generally agreed that the Marshall and Vishinsky speeches had primarily demonstrated the extent of the deadlock in the United Nations.

**French Papers Dwell on "Split"**  
PARIS, Sept. 19 (Reuters)—The verdict of all but the extreme Left Wing of the French press today was that Mr. Vishinsky's speech had "split the United Nations wide open."

The independent afternoon paper France Soir said: "The United Nations organization has arrived in its third day at a critical point. After this display of violent attacks, a very real sentiment of disquiet is felt."

The conservative evening paper Paris Presse said: "To state that the possible repercussions of Vishinsky's speech confirm the breach between the two great powers would be an understatement."

"Certain diplomatic circles in New York declare that such words can only signify that, war being a certainty, each of the two protagonists is seeking now to absolve himself of the responsibility."

The moderate Intransigent, which is pro-de Gaulle, commented: "If after Marshall's vigorous address there were any doubts about the gravity of the crisis which the Soviet-American antagonism had inflicted on the United Nations, Vishinsky's indictment should dispel them."

In huge headlines covering a quarter of the front page, the Communist evening paper Ce Soir termed the Vishinsky speech a "sensational indictment." The paper called it "an implacable argument" and said it "reflected the aspirations of the people for peace."

The moderate Parisien said "the United Nations today is faced with the same choice as the secondary powers of Europe—to take sides between the two great empires."

## Veto Issue Interests Mexicans

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19—The newspaper El Popular, extreme Left labor organ, sympathizes with Mr. Vishinsky's speech which it published today under the headline "United States Expansionist Policy Threatens Destruction of United Nations."

All other leading dailies, including the conservative Excelsior, Novedades and Universal, as well as the official El Nacional indicate, to put it mildly, a lack of favor for the Russian views.

Excelsior and Novedades carried editorials backing the Marshall plan to restrict use of the veto, which Mr. Vishinsky rejected.

Novedades said "it was time someone publicly denounced the anti-pacifist attitude of that great abuser of the veto—Russia." Excelsior said Mr. Marshall's speech

Only the majority, it adds, can decide what is best to preserve world peace; and Mr. Vishinsky opposes that.

## NEWSWEEK, MERCURY CORRECT VISHINSKY

Newsweek, the weekly magazine, issued yesterday a correction about "some misquotations and a serious misrepresentation" in the remarks Thursday of Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky of the Soviet Union. The Russian delivered a speech at that time before the United Nations General Assembly in which the publication was criticized.

The magazine said that the article referred to appeared in the Aug. 4 issue and had been written by Harry F. Kern, foreign affairs editor.

"Mr. Vishinsky," the publication's statement said, "twisted the Newsweek story into a confirmation of other reports that the United States was inciting the Japanese against the Soviet Union. He said, 'Kern says that in Japan the American generals are systematically working up the Japanese militarists in the direction of the inevitability and necessity of war against the Soviet Union.' This statement in no way appeared in the Newsweek article."

Mr. Vishinsky also "missed the point" of an article in the February 1947 issue of The American Mercury, the editors and author of the article, Donald B. Robinson, said yesterday.

A statement from the magazine said: "Mr. Vishinsky, who implied that this article proves the United States is on a war-mongering path, missed the point of the article entirely. The clear intent of the article, was to show that the United States is trying to prevent another war."

## TEXTILE MILLS GIVE BONUS

Two Rhode Island Concerns Add **\$370,000 to Pay of 1,800**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19—The Stillwater Worsted Mills, Inc., and the Harrisville Combing Company, both of Harrisville, R. I., announced today bonus pay grants of about \$370,000 to 1,800 employees of mills in three states which are operated by the concerns.

A statement explained that the grants were based on the addition of 10 cents an hour to pay scales for the year ending Aug. 30. It added that "inflation already has begun in this country" and expressed the hope that the extra money would help the employees meet the higher cost of living.

Besides the plants in Harrisville, the concern have mills in Greenville, Ashaway, Nasonville, Glendale, Washington and Mapleville, all in Rhode Island; Augustus Springs, Coahan and Craigville, all in Virginia, and in East Woodstock, Conn.

\$400,000,000.

The equipment thus valued was described as "other than agricultural and mining machinery" designed to create productive capacity.

**Deficits Diminish Yearly**  
The trading deficit of the area concerned with the United States was thus forecast year by year: 1948, \$5,640,000,000; 1949, \$4,270,000,000; 1950, \$3,280,000,000; 1951, \$2,622,000,000. The deficit thus decreases yearly.

The trading deficit with the rest of the Americas diminishes similarly in the same years.

The report was unanimously adopted when the Swiss and Swedes agreed today to a resolution saying that if United States aid were forthcoming the sixteen Governments would form an organization to "insure to the fullest extent possible by joint action the realization of economic conditions necessary to enable the general objectives to which each country has pledged itself to be effectively achieved."

Concessions made to the Swiss and Swedes were to stipulate that this organization would end after the termination of United States aid and that the reassembling of the existing Cooperation Committee would be "after mutual consultation." The critics had feared the organization might be permanent and become the nucleus of a western European federation, as others had hoped it might.

The conference, which began July 12, will be formally closed Monday under the chairmanship of British Foreign Secretary Bevin. Its report will be sent to United States Secretary of State Marshall and later published.

## Panama Special Session Opens

PANAMA, Sept. 19—President Enrique A. Jimenez and the members of his Cabinet were present at the opening of the special session of the National Assembly today, called to consider the drafts of new labor and health laws. In a message, read to the Assembly, the President said he wanted a labor law that would protect all the rights of the workers and at the same time guarantee to capital and industry the security and stability indispensable for the development of their enterprises.

## Dutch to Use Potato Flour

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19 (Aneta)—The Netherlands Government has decided to use 5 per cent potato flour in the bread within three or four weeks when corn stocks will be exhausted, it was reported here today. One of the reasons for this step is that grain supplies from the United States and Canada will undoubtedly be smaller.

"Representatives of the two countries explored in general terms the possibilities of dovetailing to their mutual advantage plans for increasing supplies from each country to the other. Agreement was reached on the desirability of organizing discussions at an official level with a view to submitting proposals giving practical expression in the common interest to the ideas developed at the inter-ministerial discussions. Arrangements for the discussions at the official level are being put in hand at once."

At his press conference Mr. Dalton said the British had discussed with Mr. de Valera "how Britain and Ireland could go further than they were doing now and had recently gone to meet each other's needs by mutual adjustment and purchases and how we could cooperate to reduce the dollar drain."

Mr. Bevin's participation in the talks with Mr. de Valera was not expected but was explained as due to the "close relationship" between the economic developments in any European country today and the Marshall plan. Mr. Bevin expects to leave London either late Saturday or Sunday to preside at the final meeting of the European conference on the Marshall plan.

Asked whether in his talks with John W. Snyder, United States Secretary of the Treasury, he had discussed the possibility of interim aid from the United States to Britain before the Marshall plan could take effect, Mr. Dalton was evasive. But he said his talks had been "very broad" and had "covered all kinds of subjects."

Mr. Dalton emphasized several times during his long press conference that Britain was "in a very serious position." He stressed the growing danger of more unemployment and of lower living standards while Britain was "fighting the battle of the balance of payments."

Terming the gold sales and dollar purchases from the International Monetary Fund "stop-gap finance," he said he regretted the necessity for such steps. However, he maintained that the action of the fund in granting permission to purchase dollars showed that the governors of the fund were confident that Britain's difficulties "were only temporary."

## Pleased by U. S. Statement

Mr. Dalton read the United States Embassy statement issued yesterday on the non-discrimination clause of the loan agreement, emphasizing the references to "flexibility." He said he considered it "a very helpful statement." He refused to say whether he thought it represented a change in the United States policy on Article 9.

Mr. Dalton paid tribute to Mr. Snyder as having been "at all times during the past year extremely understanding" of Britain's difficulties.

Speaking especially to the United States he said Britain's production record "in many lines" was praiseworthy. He listed as products in which British production was "running steadily and sub-

stantly increasing," on a decline, as against a budget estimate of \$147,000,000.

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Imports will be cut, Mr. Chifley said, in response to a request from British Prime Minister Attlee, who had suggested that Australia could help in present difficulties if she took as a broad objective to live for the time being within her external income and if necessary restrict her imports from all sources, sterling as well as dollar.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Sept. 19 (Reuters)—New Zealand banks have closed down on all dollar remittances until licenses granted for Canadian and United States imports have been re-examined to determine how essential the proposed imports are. Some American consignments already at sea, or even in New Zealand ports, were understood to be affected.

## NEW TURKISH CABINET SEEMS MORE MODERATE

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 19—An atmosphere of moderation has become a feature of Turkish political life since the fall of Premier Recep Peker's authoritarian Cabinet ten days ago.

Influenced by President Ismet Inonu, Hasan Saka's new Government seems to have adopted a more liberal attitude toward the Opposition while relations between the Government and the press appear smoother now.

Premier Saka's Cabinet is, however, generally considered a weak stop-gap and one that will function only until the Republican People's party becomes reorganized at its general congress, expected to take place in November. Despite strong pressure from the Opposition, Mr. Saka's new Government has made it clear that it will not face a vote of confidence before the reopening of the National Assembly Nov. 1, and this is interpreted as a further indication of its lack of strength.

In a series of editorials the semi-official newspaper Tanin demands that the Saka Government have a different mentality than its predecessor. Officials are urged not to rule arbitrarily. Greater freedom of information is sought and demands are made that less power should be vested with the police.

Education is still the important issue in the Regular Army. Get all the details by calling at your nearest Army recruiting station, 29 Whitehall Street.

Meanwhile, word was received that Greek gendarmerie and regular troops sustained heavy casualties when they were ambushed last night by guerrillas outside the town of Thebes, about thirty-seven miles north of Athens. Casualties were reported to be about sixty men killed or wounded.

Military sources reported that "bandits" yesterday burned two houses at Delphi and looted food stores in another town of central Greece.

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Mr. Melas will accompany Constantine Tsaldaris, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, when Mr. Tsaldaris flies to New York tomorrow to head the Greek delegation at the General Assembly of the United Nations.

George M. MacGhee, coordinator of American aid to Greece and Turkey, left here today for Turkey. He arrived in Greece at the beginning of September from Washington to survey the work of the aid missions in the two countries.

## BRITISH WEST INDIES AGREE ON FEDERATION

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, Sept. 19 (AP)—The 3,000,000 people of the British West Indies set their feet on the first rungs of the ladder toward nationhood today when a conference of the representatives of seven territories ended with a general agreement on fourteen resolutions outlining the principles of a federation.

The fourteen resolutions included one accepting the general principle of federation. Others provided for a standing committee of all British Caribbean legislatures to work out the details of a Federal Government and embodied plans for a customs union, uniform income tax legislation, uniform currency and other measures.

The conference was opened Sept. 11 by the British Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones who had invited the representatives of Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, British Honduras and the Leeward and Windward Islands to discuss a British white paper on closer association.

## 40 Held in Cuban Gunfight

HAVANA, Sept. 19—Military authorities announced today that about forty had been detained in connection with the gun battle between police factions Sept. 15, which resulted in six dead and twelve wounded. Throughout the day soldiers searched the homes of residential sections in search of evidence against the revolutionary group headed by Major Mario Salabarrias.