Section 4 | REVIEW OF THE WEEK
EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE
WEEK-END CABLES

The New York Times.

EDITORIALS
SPECIAL ARTICLES—SCIENCE
LETTERS—EDUCATION | Section 4

E Copyright, 1954, by The New York Times Company. SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1954. E

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW

The H-Bomb

Fateful Consequences

Eleven years and four months ago —on Dec. 2, 1942—a group of physicists stood tensely watching a massive structure set in a squash court at Stagg Field in Chicago. The structure was the world's first uranium pile. A signal was given. Instruments clicked, faster and faster. In a few moments the physicists knew from the clicking that inside the pile they had fashioned the first self-sustaining nuclear reaction.

That was the dawn of the Nuclear Age. Since then the technology of the atom has advanced with headlong speed. There came in 1945 the A-bomb and its introduction in war; in 1949 the achievement of that weapon by Russia; in 1952 America's counter with the successful test of a prototype of the H-bomb; in 1953 Russia's reply with the announcement that the American "monopoly" of thermonuclear weapons was broken; and then, in the Pacific, American tests last March 1 and 26 that brought nuclear destructiveness to new heights.

Last week the giant steps that man has been making in developing these weapons dominated the news in the nation and in the world.

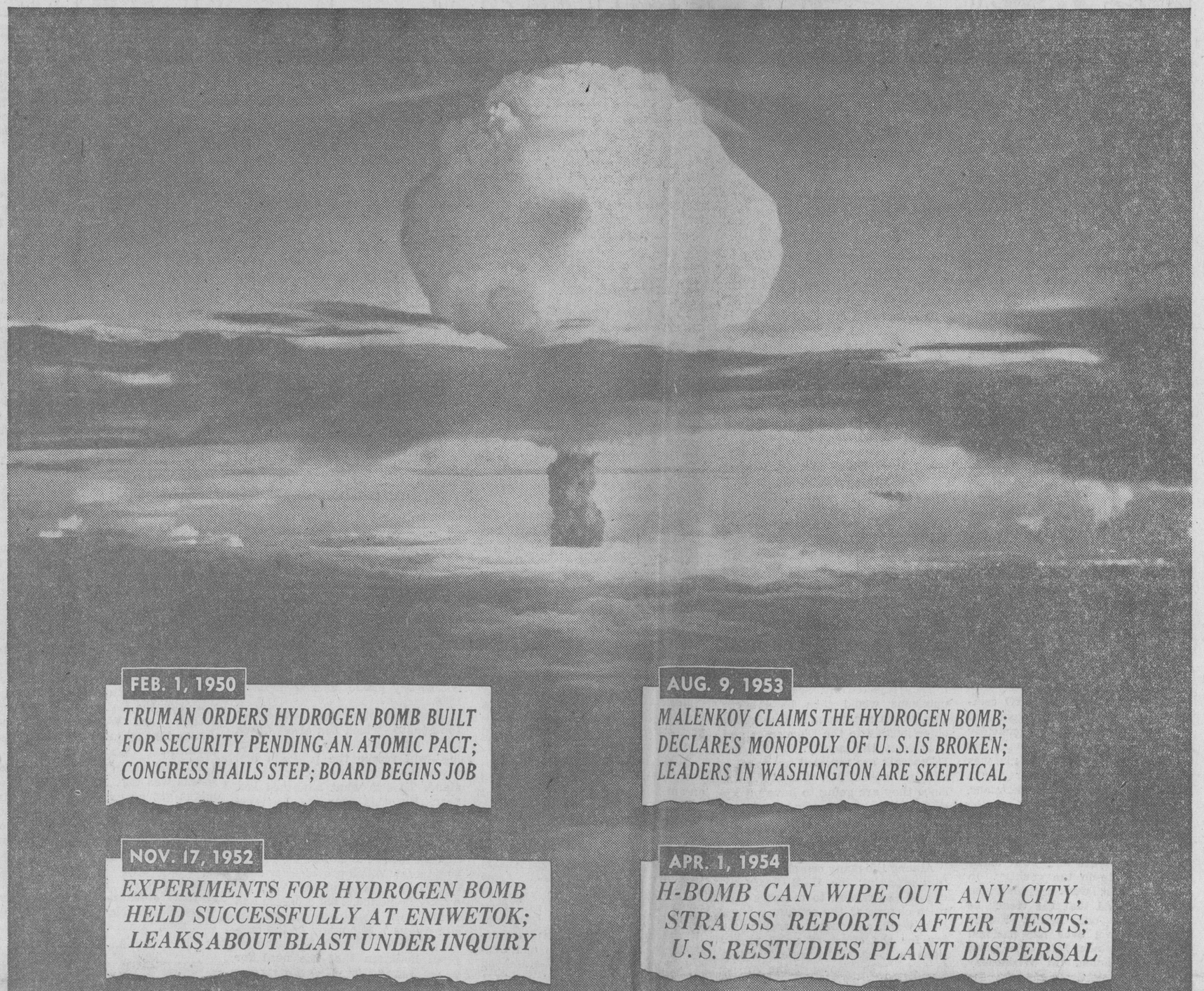
The U. S. revealed officially for the first time the awesomeness of the power it has found in the atom. It gave the world a glimpse of the H-bomb in action and disclosed that it could wipe out any city on earth. These tidings came amidst a wave of fear set up around the world by reports and rumors on the effects of last month's tests in the Pacific. They were made more somber by the knowledge that—in quality if not in quantity—the same weapon is in the hands of the Russians.

The week that thus drew in sharp focus the power of the atom also brought an extraordinary political move. The Kremlin cited the threat of "wholesale annihilation" in launching a new "peace offensive." It suggested that Russia join the North Atlantic Pact, the alliance set up by the Western powers for defense against Russia herself.

Strong Appeal for Europe

Although many in the West scouted the Soviet proposal as a poor April Fool's joke, there was a feeling also that it could not be taken lightly. In some circles there was a theory that in the face of the H-bomb the Russian attitude might

HEADLINE CHRONOLOGY OF THE 'HYDROGEN AGE' — AS BOMB'S DESTRUCTIVENESS STIRS THE WORLD



FEB. 1, 1950

TRUMAN ORDERS HYDROGEN BOMB BUILT FOR SECURITY PENDING AN ATOMIC PACT; CONGRESS HAILS STEP; BOARD BEGINS JOB

AUG. 9, 1953

MALENKOV CLAIMS THE HYDROGEN BOMB; DECLARES MONOPOLY OF U. S. IS BROKEN; LEADERS IN WASHINGTON ARE SKEPTICAL

NOV. 17, 1952

EXPERIMENTS FOR HYDROGEN BOMB HELD SUCCESSFULLY AT ENIWETOK; LEAKS ABOUT BLAST UNDER INQUIRY

APR. 1, 1954

H-BOMB CAN WIPE OUT ANY CITY, STRAUSS REPORTS AFTER TESTS; U. S. RESTUDIES PLANT DISPERSAL

sians from ceaseless diplomatic efforts to divide the Western alliance and shatter its defensive apparatus.

The prime targets of the Soviet diplomatic offensive have been NATO and the European Defense Community. On NATO, the Russians have sought to instill fear among the smaller member nations by calling it an "aggressive" alliance dominated by the U. S. for the purpose of unleashing an attack on Russia. On E. D. C., the Russians have sought to play on French fears, on the one hand, that E. D. C. would mean a revival of German militarism; and on German fears, on the other hand, that participation in E. D. C. would doom Germany to perpetual partition.

At the Berlin conference in February, the Russians put forward a proposal that supposedly offered the European nations an alternative to NATO and E. D. C. The proposal was for a "general European treaty" with the U. S. relegated to the role of "observer." The Soviet plan got short shrift from the Western powers. They immediately tagged it as an obvious effort to reverse the whole trend of Western policy by getting the U. S. out of Europe and leaving the Kremlin a clear field for domination of the Continent. Then, last Wednesday, Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov summoned the U. S., British and French Ambassadors to the Soviet Foreign Office and handed them identical notes. These were its main points:

(1) * * * The Soviet Government, for its part, sees no obstacles in the way of a favorable adjustment of the problem of United States participation in a general treaty for collective security in Europe.

(2) The Soviet Government states its readiness to join with the interested Governments in examining the matter of having the Soviet Union participate in the North Atlantic treaty.

A 'Trojan Horse'?

On their face, the Soviet proposals appeared explicable as merely an elaboration—albeit an astonishing one—of the previous Russian efforts to undermine NATO and E. D. C. A State Department spokesman called the Russian note "a maneuver to gain admittance within the walls of the West, to undermine its security." British officials characterized the Russian move as a "Trojan horse." There were predictions that the Soviet proposals would prove to be the opening shot in a major new Kremlin "peace offensive" designed to sow confusion in the West. With

ed the Soviet proposal as a poor April Fool's joke, there was a feeling also that it could not be taken lightly. In some circles there was a theory that in the face of the H-bomb the Russian attitude might really be changing. More generally there was a belief that the Kremlin had chosen a time of growing concern among the allies over U. S. atomic and cold war policy to hold out the glittering prospect of release from anxiety if only American leadership were abandoned.

In any event the world's new awareness of the nuclear danger seemed certain to bring pressure upon the Great Powers for new efforts to place atomic weapons under control. A deadlock between the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. has held the question of control at dead center for eight years. Now a new channel of negotiation has been opened up by conversations between the two countries on President Eisenhower's proposal for a world pool of nuclear materials for peaceful uses.

Whether progress is possible through this or other channels is, of course, the great question. The U. S. has pitched its basic strategy in the world struggle on a "New Look" emphasizing greater reliance on nuclear weapons and less on the conventional forces in which the free world is overmatched by the Communists. In part at least the policy is designed to maintain maximum strength at minimum cost and thus ease the burden on the taxpayer. The Russians, for their part, have made plain that there is a vast distance between the degree of international cooperation they will accept and the firm guarantees the West would insist upon for control of the atom.

Thus the question that troubled the scientists who contrived the chain reaction less than a dozen years ago persists: Will the human genius that opened the secrets of the atom be able to master it?

Megatons of Power

The awful dimensions of the H-bomb are conveyed by a new word "megaton." A megaton is the explosive force of 1,000,000 tons of T.N.T. The A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima had only one-five-hundredth that much power. The H-bomb exploded at Bikini on March 1 had a force of at least ten megatons—equal to 10,000,000 tons of T.N.T. (Some estimates have put it at twenty megatons.) This is what a ten-megaton bomb will do:

Cause total destruction by blast within a radius of four miles—an area of fifty square miles.

Cause severe damage within a radius of eight miles—an area of 200 square miles.

Cause moderate damage within a radius of fourteen miles—an area of 600 square miles.

Destroy by fire within a radius of twenty-five miles—an area of 800 square miles.

The difference between the A-bomb and the H-bomb is the difference between fission and fusion. In the A-bomb, atoms of heavy elements are split into atoms of lighter elements, with the release of tremendous heat and energy. In the H-bomb, atoms of lighter elements are fused into atoms of heavier elements, with far greater energy released. Fusion is what takes place in the burning of the sun. Tremendous heat is required to set it off.

With the development of A-bombs scientists knew that theoretically they had a heat potential that would make possible a fusion, or H-bomb. For a charge, they first decided to use two isotopes (variants) of hydrogen—deuterium and tritium. But these isotopes presented tremendous difficulties in cost of production and handling. The problems were overcome when scientists found a substitute in a combination of deuterium and lithium.

The size of an A-bomb is limited. When a certain amount of fissionable material—uranium or plutonium — is brought together it explodes. An H-bomb can be made of any size desired. But not much explosive material is required for a holocaust—220 pounds of the relatively cheap lithium-deuterium compound is equivalent to 6,000,000 tons of T. N. T.

Thus a nation that has the capacity to make A-bombs can call upon the power of the H-bomb. A stockpile of A-bombs for triggers is potentially a stockpile of H-bombs.

The March 1 Blast

Soon after the March 1 blast at Bikini it was apparent that a bomb had been set off far outstripping the H-bomb protoype exploded Nov. 2, 1952, at Eniwetok.

On March 11 the Atomic Energy Commission announced that twenty-eight U. S. personnel and 236 islanders had been exposed "unexpectedly" to radiation. Two days later a Japanese fishing boat, which had been operating near Bikini on March 1, put in at its home port. The twenty-three members of the crew were hospitalized for burns.

Rumor flew. Two weeks ago, Rep. Chet Holifield of California, a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, said the March 1 blast might be described as "out of control."

With the clamor growing for official information, President Eisenhower last Wednesday brought to his press conference Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the A. E. C., who had just returned on Monday from the Pacific proving grounds. Chairman Strauss read to reporters non-secret portions of his report to the President. He said: "It was a very large blast, but at no time was the testing out of control." The U. S. personnel and natives, located on a weather station, had been exposed to a fall-out of atomic ash when "the wind failed to follow the predictions." The Japanese fishing vessel, also caught in a fall-out of ashes, had been within the danger area which the A. E. C. had warned shipping to avoid.

In the questioning period, this exchange took place:

Q. Can you * * * describe the area of the blast, the effectiveness of the blast?

A. Well, the nature of an H-bomb * * * is that, in effect, it can be made to be as large as you wish * * * large enough to take out a city.

Q. Any city, New York?

A. The metropolitan area, yes. [Admiral Strauss later said he meant the heart of Manhattan.]

Late Wednesday night, the Administration released a film and still photos of the 1952 prototype H-bomb explosion, together with charts and descriptive material. (The President had authorized release on April 7, but the story became too hot to hold.) The 1952 blast had erased an island one half-mile long and a quarter mile wide on which the bomb had been exploded; dug a sloping crater in the ocean floor a mile long and 175 feet deep; created an explosive fireball 3½ miles in diameter,

The power of the H-bomb was now fully apparent. Nuclear science had completely transformed military science. With H-bombs, "more" had relatively little meaning if the enemy had a "few." The power of attack had become the power, if not to annihilate, at least to knock out the key industrial capacity of a nation and to incinerate great cities and their populations into radioactive dust.

As for defense measures, they ofered scant hope. Military experts pointed out that under optimum operation of air defenses, 20 to 35 per cent of piloted bombers could be expected to get through, and kills of continental guided missiles would be fractional.

Such was "the awful arithmetic" —as President Eisenhower expressed it last December before the United Nations—of the atomic bomb.

The Reaction

The dispatches from Japan, the statement of Admiral Strauss, the film of the 1952 blast produced a rolling and cumulative impact at home and abroad.

In the United States, metropolitan dailies applied the radii of blast and fire damage to large maps of their own cities. These maps inspired conflicting emotions. Obviously the United States had a mighty armory, and the people found reassurance in this power. But there was also wide realization that the United States and its Allies could not use such a weapon except in retaliation. The resultant of their mixed feelings was the hope that the H-bomb would truly prove to be the deterrent that the statemen seemed confident it would be. If it were not, we had reached, many citizens felt, the end of the road, beyond which lay a blackness that would offer no place to hide.

In Washington, attitudes were calmer—perhaps because many Congressmen had long since been aware of many of the facts. But Congressmen, like ordinary citizens, felt they were confronted with something that raised problems too great to cope with. One Senator said: "People say to me, 'Senator why isn't there more discussion of this atom business?' But what in God's name can I do about it and what can I discuss?"

There was no dearth of discussion—and emotion—in many countries. In Japan there were stories that the fishermen would inevitably die soon, that schools of poisoned fish had been discovered hundreds of miles from the blast. The country was in an angry mood.

Concern in Britain

In Britain, press stories—some inflamed and others fictitious—inspired wide concern. On Monday 104 Laborites signed a petition calling for an end to further tests, and control of atomic weapons. The next day Prime Minister Churchill got a barrage of questions from the Labor benches. Sir Winston said somewhat ruefully, "We should all like to know the facts * * *. We have not got them." Reluctantly he agreed to a full-dress debate tomorrow on further consultation with the United States.

In New Delhi, high officials used the word "barbarians," and Prime Minister Nehru in a speech to Parliament called for a "standstill agreement" on further tests pending progress toward prohibition. He called upon the non-atomic nations to raise their voices "to arrest" the progress of atomic weapons. Emotion stirred the house as he said: "It is of great concern to us that Asia and her peoples appear to be always nearer these * * * experiments and their fearsome consequences * * *."

In Russia, the Government press carried stories on the Pacific tests, continued the new policy of supplying information on atomic weapons. Last week the Soviet press said the peoples of the world were in despair because of the weapons which could "destroy the fruits of a thousand years of human toil."

Western Policy

The H-bomb explosion and the reaction to it came in the midst of a basic reshaping of Western policy on the use of the bomb. There is widespread agreement that the bomb would be used if the Russians launched the "big war." There is also general agreement in the West that in certain areas, notably Europe, the Communist threat can be deterred by the collective build-up of conventional forces. Thus fourteen Western nations have leagued together in the NATO alliance for defense against aggression. Thus also, plans have been set on foot for the rearmament of West Germany, and the linking of the West German force with forces of five other nations in the European Defense Community (E. D. C.).

Plans and Misgivings

There remains the problem of areas where the West cannot mount enough conventional strength to defeat the Communists. Questions have arisen about bringing the enemy to terms by military means and by negotiation. In Korea truce was negotiated to the displeasure of many Americans. In Indo-China the French hope to make peace at the price of recognition of Communist China and possibly other concessions. In search of better answers, the U. S. has been expounding a new policy, the so-called "New Look."

First, on the military question, this country has decided to depend more on a threat of atomic reprisal against major Communist centers, say Moscow or Peping, than on meeting the Communists with conventional force at the place of aggression. This element of the policy was set out by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in a Foreign Affairs article published two weeks ago. Mr. Dulles wrote:

> Local defense will always be important. * * * But * * * the main reliance must be on the power of the free community to retaliate with great force by mobile means at places of its own choosing.

Second, on the diplomatic question, this country will follow a tough line, refusing to compromise on questions it deems vital to security. That aspect of the policy was set forth by Mr. Dulles in a speech in New York last Monday. Mr. Dulles flatly opposed admission of Communist China to the U. N. Of Indo-China he said:

> Imposition of the [Communist] political system * * * by whatever means, would be a grave threat * * *. The U. S. feels that possibility should not be passively accepted, but should be met by united action.

But the "New Look" has aroused misgivings and uncertainties both in this country and among the Allies.

In the U. S. the military feature of the "New Look" has been criticised, chiefly by Democrats, on the grounds that it involves the U. S. in a position where to repel the slightest Communist move in Asia it might have to rely on the bomb, which might touch of World War II. In this vein Adlai Stevenson in a speech in Miami last month asked: "Are we leaving ourselves the choice of inaction or thermonuclear holocaust?" At the same time there have been criticisms of the military features of the "New Look" on the grounds that it was largely a device to save money, by cutting down on relatively expensive ground troops, in order to keep campaign promises. As to the diplomatic phase of the "New Look," it has come under charges that the application of what Mr. Dulles called "united action" in Indo-China might involve this country in another Korea.

Among the Allies, the "New Look" has inspired much deeper misgivings. Its military feature has brought fears that the U. S. would start an atomic war in which they would be destroyed. It has also brought stern warnings that before any "retaliation" there must be consultations on what Canadian Foreign Minister Lester Pearson called in a speech in Washington last month, "time, tactics and place." Its diplomatic aspect has run athwart French hopes for negotiating peace in Indo-China, and a general feeling, notably in Britain, that recognition of Communist China is a necessary condition of a Far Eastern peace.

All these misgivings were plainly quickened by the disclosure of the H-bomb explosion last week. The exaggerated fears that swept Europe in its wake, testified to lack of faith in U. S. policy, particularly as there had been no such reaction at the time of the Soviet H-bomb announcement. Moreover, these general fears played into the hands of parties and sentiments strongly opposed to U. S. policy. Mr. Nehru's speech — reflecting opinions widely held in Europe and Asia—indicated that proponents of a neutralist policy had found a powerful new focus for their arguments. And it was on precisely this fear of the awful weapon and the U. S.' ability to use it wisely, that the Soviet Union pegged its new effort to split the Western coalition.

Soviet Policy

U. S. possession of the atomic bomb presumably has been the chief deterrent to an effort by the Soviet Union to achieve its objectives through the use of the Red Army or its own nuclear weapons. But the bomb appears to have had very little effect on other aspects of Soviet policy. It has not persuaded the Kremlin to cooperate in effective international control of the atom. It has not deterred Russia from using its satellite troops in limited military actions—as in Greece, Korea, Indo-China. Nor has it deflected the Russians from their basic strategy in the cold war, only future Kremlin moves would tell. Nevertheless, Western diplomats were aware that, genuine or not, the Soviet "peace" overtures had touched a responsive chord in a world deeply alarmed by the recent revelations of the power of hydrogen weapons and uneasy over where American policy is leading. Thus while there was little doubt that the Western Powers would follow up their informal rebuff of the Moscow proposals with an official rejection, the feeling was that a careful reply to the Russian note was necessary in order to avoid handing the Kremlin a propaganda victory. At the end of the week, the U. S., Britain and France had begun consultations on an answer to Moscow.

THE WORLD

Battle of Dienbienphu

For nearly a month a savage battle has been raging in a remote corner of Indo-China—a battle whose stakes far exceed the importance of the garrison position under attack. The garrison is the French bastion at Dienbienphu, 180 miles northwest of Hanoi in a barren valley known as the Vietnam "dust bowl." The French took possition of the valley last year, ringed it with fortifications and manned it with between 10,000 and 20,000 of their best troops whom they have been supplying entirely by air (there are no roads in the region). The mission of the Dienbienphu garrison was to check an anticipated

U. S. Air Force

This photo, released last week, shows the first hydrogen bomb explosion, set off in Nov[illegible]. Dates refer to issues of The New York Times in which the headlines appeared.

Vietminh thrust into the neighboring state of Laos. Last month, the Communists, departing from their normal guerrilla tactics threw an estimated force of between 25,000 and 40,000 in a massive assault against Dienbienphu. The timing and size of the attack—the largest thus far in the seven-year-old Indo-China war—suggested that the real Vietminh objective was to score a major victory before the Geneva conference later this month. The conference is to take up the Indo-China conflict, and a victory for the Communists at Dienbienphu would materially strengthen their bargaining position. It would also inevitably increase French pressure for an end to the costly blood-letting in Indo-China.

The French beat back the initial thrust against Dienbienphu with the aid of planes and superior firepower, inflicting heavy casualties on the Communists. But the Communists regrouped and over the last three weeks they have been inching up on the French positions from the surrounding hills, constructing strong-points, mining the French fortifications, and trying to knock out the French outposts one by one.

Last week, the Communists again threw the bulk of their forces in the Dienbienphu area against the French positions in "human wave" attacks. At one point they advanced to within a mile of the center of the garrison defenses before they were beaten back. French officers said the enemy casualties were "very very heavy," and estimated Communist losses in the month-long siege at over 10,000. At the end of the week, the fate of Dienbienphu was still in doubt.

Now Nahhalin

For seven years the United Nations has played a key role in the Palestine conflict. Its resolutions provided the basis for Israel's declaration of statehood in 1947; for the cease-fire between the Arabs and Israel and the armistice agreements in 1949; for the machinery to implement these agreements since then.

Recently, however, the U. N.'s influence in Palestine has faded. In the absence of a peace settlement, the armistice has lost its authority and violations have increased.

Last week the U. N. was faced with the possibility that the whole framework of the armistice agreements might collapse. A series of violent incidents brought relations between Israel and the Arabs to a new low and on both sides there was war talk.

For years, bands of marauders have been stealing across the Arab-Israeli frontiers to raid settlements, rob, plunder and murder. Last fall, after a series of Arab raids culminating in the murder of an Israeli mother and her two children, Israeli army units retaliated with an organized attack on Kibya and two other Jordanian villages. Three weeks ago at Scorpion Pass, about twelve miles from the Jordan border, unknown assailants identified by Israel as Jordanians attacked an Israeli bus and murdered ten Israelis. Last Sunday night a group of

'MIXING PAINTING AND POLITICS'

Carmack in The Christian Science Monitor

fied with the winning of Pakistani independence, which had strong control over the national Government. But in recent years the Moslem League has steered the central Government down paths which, it is widely believed in East Pakistan, favor West Pakistan. East Pakistan has been turning away from the league toward the United Front, a coalition of non-league Moslems, Hindus and left-wing groups, including Communists. In elections for East Pakistan's Provincial Assembly three weeks ago, the United Front won 237 of the 309 seats; the Moslem League got nine.

Last week United Front leader Shaheed Suhrawady made plain he intended to use his victory to force a basic change in Pakistani policy. He presented to the central Government a list of demands, including more autonomy for East Pakistan; devaluation of the currency, to bring higher prices for East Pakistan's exports; and dissolution of a Constituent Assembly which is in process of writing a Constitution conferring special privileges on Moslems over Hindus.

When Premier Mohammed Ali refused the demands, the United Front announced a mass campaign, to begin tomorrow, to unseat the Government. If the campaign succeeds, the U. S.-Pakistan military pact, which is now under negotiation over opposition from India, may go by the boards.

MARSHAL SACKED: Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin, France's top-ranking army officer, NATO commander on the Western front and only living Marshal, has frequently crossed swords publicly with his civilian superiors. Last week he was involved in a new controversy with potentially explosive repercussions. The controversy centered on the European Defense Community Treaty, officially favored by the French Government but opposed by many Frenchmen and now under critical debate in the country. In a speech last week-end, Marshal Juin advocated that the treaty be replaced by one giving France greater control over her national forces—an opinion held by a great many Frenchmen. On Wednesday Premier Laniel summoned the Marshal to his office to explain his remarks. The Marshal ignored the

he had not. He was hired—unanimously.

Within an hour or two reports from Boston soon disclosed that Mr. Sears had made several pro-McCarthy speeches and statements. On Nov. 10, 1952, he was reported by The Boston Herald to have said that Senator McCarthy "has done a great job and he will continue to do so as he drives the pinks and Commies out of the Government." It was also reported that as late as last fall he had said: "If ridding the Government of hundreds of traitors * * * is called McCarthyism, then I am glad it has a place in the dictionary."

It also came out that Mr. Sears had sought the job by telephoning and wiring Senator Saltonstall and Rep. Lawrence Curtis, Massachusetts Republican that he was interested and available.

The Democrats on the subcommittee were visibly upset when they learned of the views Mr. Sears had expressed. Senator Karl Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, who is acting chairman during the inquiry, at first said he did not intend to question Mr. Sears further, but yesterday he yielded to Democratic demands that before Mr. Sears begins work tomorrow the committee will seek "reassurances" from Mr. Sears that he will be objective.

If these reassurances are satisfactory to the Democrats, the feeling is that they will agree to Mr. Sears as counsel. The Democrats are anxious to get the inquiry under way, and they are reported to feel that if they rejected Mr. Sears the Republicans would then be able to throw up a succession of candidates objectionable to the Democrats and thus delay the inquiry. Finally, the Democrats are reported not greatly worried about Mr. Sears' views, since they are going to have plenty of questions of their own.

Barometer Steady

Among the many complicated factors affecting the U. S. economy, one of the easiest to measure is a price change at the consumer level. Last week, economists were watching for the effect of price reductions in so-called luxury items and in one of the staples of the American dinner table—butter.

The price drop in luxury items

general economic prospects was also underlined last week by unemployment figures for March. The Bureau of Census reported an increase of 54,000 unemployed for the month, to a total of 3,725,000. The increase was the smallest for any month since last October and Government officials interpreted it as a sign the economy was "leveling off." But the general feeling was that no clear trend was yet in evidence. The economists were still watching and waiting.

49, 50—or 48?

Three times since 1947 the Congressional Record has concluded voluminous debate on bills to grant statehood to Hawaii or Alaska with the epitaph: "Legislation died in this Congress." Last year, in the Eighty-third Congress, the House passed a bill on Hawaiian statehood but buried an Alaskan statehood bill in committee. This year the Congressional battle over statehood has moved over to the Senate and there has been a sharp division of forces. The division is this:

Republicans favor statehood for normally Republican Hawaii, but are reluctant to grant statehood to Alaska, normally Democratic. Northern Democrats favor statehood for both; most Southern Democrats oppose statehood for either. They feel that new Senators from the territories would enlarge the non-Southern voting bloc and thus threaten their capacity to filibuster against civil rights legislation. Because the Senate is almost evenly divided—forty-seven Republicans, forty-eight Democrats, one Independent—no separate statehood bill can get by.

In this situation, Northern Democrats—four—weeks ago sponsored an amendment to combine statehood for Alaska with a Hawaiian statehood bill. Despite President Eisenhower's plea for separate bills, and over the opposition of Southern Democrats and some Republicans, the amendment was passed. After its passage, Republicans who had opposed the amendment said they would support the bill. They appeared to be counting on disagreement between the House and Senate to prevent the joint-statehood bill from becoming law.

The switch of Republican strategy left Southern Democrats in a small

quirements on loans insured by the Government; authorize longer periods for payments of mortgages, and liberalize terms on Government-insured loans for home improvements—all this assuming that private lenders are willing to make money available on such terms.

Mr. Eisenhower also wanted a program for construction of 35,000 public housing units a year for a four-year period beginning this July 1. This request ran into heavy opposition from Republicans and Southern Democrats, who regard public housing as "New Dealish" and "socialistic."

On the House floor last week the Northern Democrats moved to give the President the full four-year public housing program. They were beaten. The Republican leadership tried to put through a compromise which would have allowed the Administration to build 70,000 units over the next two years. That was also beaten.

Need New Authority

As the situation now stands, the Administration claims it has sufficient authority to build 35,000 public housing units in the fiscal year 1955, which starts this July 1. These 35,000 units have already been contracted for and therefore the Administration says it is legally bound to go ahead with them. But it has no authority to build or to make contracts to build any public housing after fiscal 1955. Unless Congress gives it the authority to start making contracts very soon there will not be any public housing in fiscal 1956.

The Administration is hoping that the Senate—which has always been more sympathetic to public housing—will rescue the program and force the House to reconsider its stand. That is what happened last year. But this year the Administration is without the help of the late Senator Robert Taft, who was a staunch supporter of public housing. In fact in 1949 Mr. Taft sponsored a law which provided for 135,000 public housing units a year for a six-year period. This program had to be cut back because of the Korean war. But many of the critics of the Eisenhower housing program maintain that the need for public housing is at least as great today as it was in 1949, and that the President should have demanded

in 1934, the act empowers the President to cut tariffs by an amount set by Congress, in return for like concessions by other countries. The President's power to negotiate new trade agreements expires in June. President Eisenhower asked for a three-year renewal.

Tariff rates. The President can now cut tariffs to as low as 50 per cent of the 1945 rates. President Eisenhower asked for authority to cut a further 5 per cent a year.

Buy American Act. Passed on the last day of the Hoover Administration, this act requires the government procurement agencies to give preference to American suppliers except where their bids are substantially higher than foreign bidders. In practice, "substantially" has been interpreted as 25 per cent. The President asked for legislation to give equal treatment to foreign bidders of countries that gave U. S. companies equal treatment with their own nations.

On East-West trade, Harold E. Stassen, head of the Foreign Operations Administration, met for two days last week in London with British and French officials. They agreed to reduce the strategic list to goods that are directly war-supporting. Mr. Stassen said the U. S. has "no objection at all about trade in peaceful goods with Russia." There was agreement that the tighter embargo on trade with Communist China and North Korea would not be relaxed. In the next few months, the list will be gone over in the three capitals and then presented to a committee in Paris representing the NATO nations (except Iceland) and West Germany and Japan that regulates the strategic embargo.

In Washington last week, the consensus was that the Administration might get an extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act, but would face a tough fight from Republicans on further tariff cuts, and the Buy American Act. Comments from both sides of the Senate presaged sharp questioning in relaxation of the strategic embargo. Senator H. Alexander Smith, New Jersey Republican, said, "I am dragging my feet."

HOPES—UP AND DOWN: The November elections present a paradox. The Republicans now have a slight edge in the House, but fear

respect. It was he who disclosed a few weeks ago that a $1,200 dog house had been built by a general with Army money. Last week, with eighteen months of office still remaining, Mr. Warren asked that he be retired for reasons of ill health on April 30. In accepting the resignation, President Eisenhower praised Mr. Warren for "outstanding service" in an important position. His successor has not yet been named.

NEW YORK

Tide Against I. L. A.

Yesterday the longest and costliest dock strike in the Port of New York's history came to its end. The walk-out had lasted twenty-nine days. Dockers lost an estimated $8,700,000 in wages. Shipping companies lost $29,000,000. Exporters and importers lost more than $25,000,000. The port lost almost $400,000,000 in trade to other ports—about one-tenth of it permanently. The trucking industry, which transports cargoes to and from the docks, lost $25,000,000. Losses of other industries and workers dependent directly or indirectly upon the port, could not be calculated.

But perhaps the most far-reaching result of the strike was the fact that it brought to a head State and Federal efforts to drive the International Longshoremen's Association out of the port.

Conflict Over Election

I. L. A. under heavy attack for corruption, labor racketeering and mobsterism—has been fighting for its life since last September when the A. F. L. put a rival union on the docks to try to break its grip on the waterfront. The Dewey Administration, bent on a clean-up campaign, threw its weight behind the A. F. L. union. Just before Christmas the National Labor Relations Board held an election to determine whether the dockers wanted I. L. A. or A. F. L. to represent them. The old union won 1,500 more votes, but the A. F. L. and the State Administration petitioned the Labor Board to throw out the results and hold a new election on the ground that I. L. A. had intimidated the dockers. The board began a lengthy investigation. Reports indicated that things were not going well for the old union. Meanwhile on the waterfront the A. F. L. was making time with many longshoremen who were fed up with hoodlum rule.

Last month I. L. A., in a desperate effort to stem the tide, began the walk-out. Its leadership hoped the strike would rally the dockers around their old union and force the Labor Board to recognize it.

The strike boomeranged on I. L. A. Despite "goon squads" which roamed the piers, assaulting and intimidating A. F. L. members, the new union was able to bring about one-fourth of the longshoremen back to work. Moreover the violence and the cost of the strike brought down the wrath of the Federal Government.

Last Thursday the Labor Board set aside the results of the Decem-

weeks ago at Scorpion Pass, about twelve miles from the Jordan border, unknown assailants identified by Israel as Jordanians attacked an Israeli bus and murdered ten Israelis. Last Sunday night a group of Israelis attacked the Jordanian village of Nahhalin, killing nine Jordanians. Yesterday soldiers on the Israeli-Egyptian border clashed; several were killed.

U. N. Weakened

With the upsurge of violence, the U. N.'s voice has been weakened. The armistice provides that "either of the parties may call upon the Secretary General of the United Nations to convoke a conference of representatives of the two parties for the purpose of reviewing [or] revising [the armistice]. Participation * * * shall be obligatory." At Israel's request the U. N. Secretary has three times asked Jordan to attend such a conference. Jordan has refused.

To make matters worse—and apparently precisely for that reason—Russia has forced the Security Council into a position where it is almost powerless to deal with the situation. The most recent example of the Soviet's policy came last week. For years Egypt has refused to allow Israel-bound vessels to use the Suez Canal, although the U. N. has sharply criticized this ban as "inconsistent" with the armistice." Last Monday a Security Council majority voted to call on Egypt to lift the ban. But Russia vetoed the resolution. The Russians are obviously trying to keep the Middle East in a state of turmoil and intensify Arab resentment against the West.

With such limitations on the Council's ability to act, the U. N. has been forced to take what one reporter last week called a "hand-wringing position." U. N. circles now feel there is only one real solution to the Middle East problem—persuading both sides to accept an over-all peace settlement. In the view of these circles the United States is the only power with enough influence to accomplish this.

All last week Washington consulted with the British and French. The Western powers would like to avoid angering the Arabs. But since the Arabs oppose even talking with Israel, the Big Three have very little leeway. In that situation the West appears to be counting on the hope that neither Israel nor the Arabs will allow the present situation to erupt into war.

Divided Pakistan

Pakistan is divided into two halves separated by a thousand miles of Indian territory. West Pakistan, where the capital, Karachi, is situated, has a population of 30,000,000, almost entirely Moslem; is strongly anti-Indian and imports heavily from the West. East Pakistan has a population of 42,000,000, with a large (10,000,000) Hindu minority; is dependent on India for processing raw materials which it exports to the West.

In Pakistan's early years, this gulf was bridged by the Moslem League, a party prominently identified with the struggle for independence. But the League has been losing ground. Last week it suffered a severe setback in the Punjab provincial elections. The Punjab is the most populous province in West Pakistan. Its Moslem League Premier, Mamdot, was defeated by Mian Mumtaz Daultana, a Moslem Leaguer who broke with Mamdot and formed a new party.

Mamdot's defeat is a blow to Governor General Ghulam Mohammed, who has been trying to build up a strong party to support his policies. Mohammed has been trying to establish a strong central government. He has been opposed by Premier Mohammed Ali, who has been trying to give the provinces greater control over her national forces—an opinion held by a great many Frenchmen. On Wednesday Premier Laniel summoned the Marshal to his office to explain his remarks. The Marshal ignored the summons. Premier Laniel responded by removing him as vice chairman of the Superior Council of War, France's highest military authority headed by Defense Minister René Pleven. He retains his rank as Marshal, but the French Government must now decide whether to allow him to keep his NATO command.

THE NATION

Sears and McCarthy

The real investigator in a Congressional inquiry is usually the counsel, who directs the staff in its researches, assembles the materials and keeps the members of the committee informed. If the investigation is extremely technical, the counsel may do much of the questioning of witnesses. But if the inquiry is politically hot, the members usually—for obvious reasons—do the questioning themselves. In any event, a counsel to an important inquiry is usually in the news, and the post can be made a stepping stone into politics.

When the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee voted on March 16 to get a special counsel for the inquiry into the controversy between its own chairman, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, and the Army, the members emphasized that this was a case where the "job would seek the man, and not the man the job." Democratic Senator Henry M. Jackson of Michigan said: "We are seeking a man with the diligence of a district attorney and the fair-mindedness of an eminent judge."

For two weeks the committee and the job went seeking. As the search continued, Senator McCarthy and his supporters called the controversy a "tempest in a teapot" which was keeping the Senator from his appointed work of hunting Communists. A few Republicans hoped the investigation might be avoided. Feelers were put out for a "settlement by resignation" of Army counsel John G. Adams and subcommittee counsel, Roy M. Cohn, two of the principals in the dispute. The Democrats stood firm for a full inquiry without "brush-off, cover-up or white-wash." The Administration revealed no eagerness for a settlement.

Last Thursday, after searching for sixteen days, the subcommittee named a counsel—Samuel P. Sears, a Republican insurance lawyer from Boston, who had been an unsuccessful candidate for the Republical gubernatorial nomination in 1952. Mr. Sears had been recommended by Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts. The subcommittee questioned Mr. Sears for half an hour. He was asked whether he had ever expressed himself publicly or privately on Army issues, Senator McCarthy or "McCarthyism." He said

Last week, economists were watching for the effect of price reductions in so-called luxury items and in one of the staples of the American dinner table—butter.

The price drop in luxury items was the result of a $1 billion cut in Federal excise taxes passed by Congress and signed by the President last week, effective Thursday. Principally affected were such items as furs, jewelry, leather goods and theatre admissions on which the tax was cut from 20 to 10 per cent; and home appliances, cut from 10 to 5 per cent.

The price drop in butter was the result of a reduction, also effective Thursday, in the Government support price on dairy products from 90 to 75 per cent of parity. (Parity is a formula designed to assure farmers a fair return for their products in relation to the costs of the things they must buy.) Butter—priced at 75 to 80 cents per pound retail prior to the parity cut—was selling at between 59 and 70 cents at the end of the week.

At his press conference Wednesday, President Eisenhower said the excise cuts voted by Congress will reduce Government revenue very considerably more than he recommended. But the President added that he accepted the reductions wholeheartedly because he expected them to have a great effect toward stimulating business.

At the end of the week, it was still too early to tell how great the stimulus would be. Retail trade in the reduced items had picked up, but buyers were not exactly breaking down doors. Uncertainty about

Action on Housing

Housing is one of the main fields to which President Eisenhower has applied a philosophy he described in these words: "In all those things which deal with people, be liberal, be human. In all those things which deal with the people's money or their economy * * * be conservative." Last week, in the first action in Congress on a major social measure, the House supported most of the President's housing program with one important exception: his program for low-income public housing.

The bill the House approved will —among other things—provide aid to communities for slum clearance projects; allow the President to reduce sharply the down-payment required of veterans who want to buy homes; and provide for the construction of 35,000 public housing units a year for four years.

The bill the House passed will not be the final version. The Senate has already passed a bill which would authorize the construction of 45,000 public housing units a year for four years. The Senate bill would also provide for the construction of 10,000 farm housing units a year for three years. The House bill would support the bill. They appeared to be counting on disagreement between the House and Senate to prevent the joint-statehood bill from becoming law.

The switch of Republican strategy left Southern Democrats in a small minority. On Thursday, the combined statehood bill passed the Senate, 57 to 27.

But in the House the outlook for the combined bill was uncertain. the combined bill was uncertain and it appeared that a stalemate might be shaping up that would require Presidential pressure to resolve. At the week-end the question was whether the President, who is likely to have hard fights on bigger political issues than statehood, would exert pressure to break the stalemate.

Program on Trade

In their attempt to balance their trade accounts, Western European nations have faced tremendous difficulties. In their trade with the dollar area, they have been unable to sell enough to pay for their purchases—partly because of U. S. tariffs. On the other hand, the historic trade with Eastern Europe has been disrupted—partly because the Communist countries have not been willing or able to do business, and partly because of the wide embargo the West has imposed on "strategic" goods.

With curtailment of U. S. economic aid, our Allies have put pressure on the U. S. for lower tariffs and relaxation of the strategic embargo. But the tariff and East-West trade are highly charged political issues on Capitol Hill. Last week the Eisenhower Administration tackled both issues.

On tariffs, President Eisenhower on Tuesday sent recommendations to Congress that closely followed those made to him in January by the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, headed by Clarence B. Randall, board chairman of Inland Steel. These were the key proposals:

Reciprocal Trade Act. First passed

Korean war. But many of the critics of the Eisenhower housing program maintain that the need for public housing is at least as great today as it was in 1949, and that the President should have demanded a much bigger public housing program.

HOPES—UP AND DOWN: The November elections present a paradox. The Republicans now have a slight edge in the House, but fear they may lose it. The Democrats now have a slight edge in the Senate—one seat—but fear they cannot maintain it. In the Senate, the arithmetic is against the Democrats. Of the thirty-five seats at stake, twenty-one are Democratic and only eleven are considered safe. Seven of the thirteen Republican seats at issue are believed safe. In the past eight days the tempered Democratic hopes of taking the Senate received a boost and a blow. A week ago yesterday Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, 77, former Senator and Vice President, announced he would enter the lists against Republican incumbent John Sherman Cooper. The betting is that he will come home with his shield and not on it. But on Friday the Democrats were downcast when the veteran Democratic Senator Edwin C. Johnson, 70, of Colorado, announced he would not be a candidate again. He said his wife "insists on spending the rest of our days in Colorado." With Senator Johnson out of the race the Republicans are conceded a good chance in Colorado.

USED STAMPS: The U. S. Government is the biggest entrepreneur in the Western world. It produces scores of products including artificial limbs, brushes, ink and rubber stamps; constructs buildings, homes and ships; provides hundreds of services in banks, hotels, laundries and warehouses; publishes magazines and newspapers; markets such various items as dairy products and electric power. Last week the Government took a fling at a new venture—the used stamp business. Wednesday in Washington some fifty pounds of domestic and foreign stamps collected over a ten-day period from mail coming into five Government agencies, including the White House, were auctioned off to stamp dealers. The stamp-collecting project was undertaken as one small part of the Administration's general program for balancing the budget. The sale netted $339. The Government is now analyzing collection costs to determine whether the stamp business is profitable and worth continuation on an expanded basis.

WATCHDOG: The General Accounting Office is a Congressional agency headed by the Controller General of the United States. Its purpose is to secure "the uniform settlement and adjustment of all [Government] claims and accounts." This makes the Controller General a watchdog of public funds. In 1940, with the approval of Congress, President Roosevelt named for a fifteen-year term in the job, Lindsay C. Warren, a North Carolina Democrat who had been in the House for fifteen years. Since then, Mr. Warren has scrutinized the expenditure of about $720 billion of Federal funds. Mr. Warren's devotion to frugality won him bipartisan

of the longshoremen back to work. Moreover the violence and the cost of the strike brought down the wrath of the Federal Government.

Last Thursday the Labor Board set aside the results of the December election, ordered a new representation election to be held, and announced that I. L. A. could not even appear on the ballot unless the dock strike was ended "forthwith." At first the old union tried to bargain for a face-saving compromise. The Government hit back with a series of subpoenas and injunctions culminating in a State Supreme Court order barring the union and all its locals from "continuing, encouraging or taking part in any strike." Friday evening I. L. A. leaders bowed before the storm.

At the week-end, city, state and Federal officials were meeting to arrange for the new representation election. The consensus is that—barring some unexpected development—I. L. A. is on the way out.

Wagner's Figures

April 1 is budget day in New York City—the deadline fixed by statute for presentation of the Mayor's budgetary recommendations for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Most of last week Mayor Robert Wagner was vacationing in British Jamaica after the labor of preparing the budget. On Wednesday the Mayor's office submitted his proposals to the Board of Estimate.

They added up to a budget of $1,639,388,325.65—a record figure for the eighth successive year. The figure was nearly $100 million higher than last year, and double the budget for fiscal 1946—a reflection of the impact of post-war inflation and increased demand for public services on the city's finances.

This year, the principal expenditure increases would go for higher salaries for city employes, including teachers, costing $44,000,000, and increased allotments to charitable and welfare organizations, costing about $20,000,000. Revenue to meet these new charges would come chiefly from an increase in the basic real estate tax—from $3.60 per $100 of valuation to roughly $3.70—netting an additional $33,000,000; an expansion of the sales tax to commercial services, netting an additional $30,000,000; and an increase in state aid of $19,000,000. These tables show the over-all picture of revenue and expenditures under the Mayor's proposals:

Revenues	*Millions of Dollars*	*Per cent of total*
Real estate tax	$745.6	45.5
Other city taxes	467.5	28.5
State aid	255.2	15.5
Others	171.1	10.5
TOTALS	$1,639.4	100
Expenditures		
Education	$319.2	19.5
Debt service	283.0	17.3
Welfare	183.6	11.2
Hospitals and health	181.3	11.0
Pensioners	165.6	10.1
All others	506.7	30.9
TOTALS	$1,639.4	100

The Mayor's proposals must be acted upon by the Board of Estimate by April 27. Then they come before the City Council which must complete action by May 15.

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

1. The names Ivy and Mike were in the news last week. In what connection?

2. Pair these men—Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister Nehru, Admiral Lewis L. Strauss—with these statements last week on American H-bomb tests: (a) "At no time was the testing out of control"; (b) "Such experiments are becoming a dangerous thing"; (c) "It would not be right or wise for us to ask that it [the testing] be stopped."

3. The March 1 H-bomb blast in the Marshall Islands proving ground was described last week as "in the megaton range." A megaton is energy equal to that produced by (a) 100, (b) 1,000, (c) 1,000,000 tons of TNT. Which?

4. A Soviet offer last week to join the North Atlantic Alliance if the Western powers would join a Russian-sponsored European security pact recalled that the "cold war" was intensifed in 1947 when Russia spurned an invitation to join another cooperative venture initiated by the U. S. What venture?

5. In a Far Eastern policy speech last week Secretary of State Dulles stressed the economic importance of Southeast Asia. Which of these products are major exports of the area—coffee, tin, rubber, rice, industrial diamonds?

6. Mr. Dulles also said Communist control of Southeast Asia would endanger the three countries in the southwest Pacific with which we have mutual assistance pacts. Name the three.

7. A message which the President sent to Congress last week closely followed the recommendations of the Randall Commission. Did this commission deal with public housing, foreign economic policy or farm surpluses?

8. With regard to the sharp rise in Israeli-Arab border tensions, can you name Israel's four neighbor countries?

9. The battleship Missouri, which may join the "mothball fleet" in September, was the scene of an historic event on Sept. 2, 1945. What event?

10. The Government went into the used-stamp business last week, offering for sale foreign stamps clipped from its incoming mail—a venture that was of special interest to philatelists, bibliophiles or numismatists. Which?

11. Alben W. Barkley, former Senator and Vice President, has announced his candidacy for a Senate seat. How long is it since another former Vice President ran for office?

12. Dr. Theodor Heuss signed laws ratifying the European Defense Community Treaty last week. On behalf of what Government?

13. The excise tax bill which became law last week (a) cuts taxes on household appliances from 10 to 5 per cent, (b) repeals taxes on theatre admissions of 50 cents or less, (c) cuts taxes in half on liquor, tobacco, gasoline and autos. Pick out the false statement.

14. The Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill passed the Senate last week. It would mean, among other things, that Alaska, with an area of 586,400 square miles and a population of 128,643, would replace Texas as the largest state in size and Nevada as the smallest state in population. Is there an error in that statement?

15. An expedition headed by former King Leopold of Belgium set out last week to determine the "peak in Darien" from which ——, the Spanish conquistador, first saw the Pacific. Fill in the blank.

Answers will be found on Page 9.

H-BOMB IMPLICATIONS WEIGHED IN THE CAPITAL

Military Science and the Processes Of Diplomacy Are Altered by This Latest Destructive Weapon

PROBLEMS OF 'DISPERSION'

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, April 3—The official announcement this week that the United States can manufacture a thermonuclear weapon which could put a city as large as New York out of commission has stimulated official thinking as to the effects of this direful fact on diplomacy and on the military establishments of nations. Though a number of those engaged in this most momentous of all skull-practices knew well in advance the facts stated by Rear Admiral L. L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, and more that he did not state, the appearance of these facts in cold type catalyzed the thinking about their future consequences on the ways of the world up to now.

Other officials of the Eisenhower Administration, of course, increased their concentration, now several years old, on means of defense from H-bomb attacks—for the civil population, for the municipal equipments that supply its daily needs, and for the industrial congeries of that production which is essential to the American economy and to national defense. In this quarter there was intensified talk of measures for prompt mass evacuation of the cities, of gradual dispersal of these cities, of more rapid dispersal of our huge industrial centers.

Bewilderment Prevails

But common to both groups was the bewilderment that comes with a sense of the arrival of what the scientists call "the discontinuity of history"—a frequent experience of the past—and neither produced any confident answers. Officials and private citizens alike are too close to the climax announced by Chairman Strauss, which followed five years of experiment that appalled even the experimenters. It will be a long time, granted that no global war materializes in the interim, before the outlines can be seen of real solutions to even some of the problems evoked by the H-bomb tests in the Pacific.

How, for example, and at what price to be paid by whom, can great cities be "dispersed" beyond the degree to which the trickle of people and branch stores to their environs is already dispersing them? How can great cities be mass evacuated, even assuming an impending enemy attack becomes known in time for such a colossal operation? Where, for instance, could the great marshaling yards of Chicago, the nexus of all trans-continental freight movement, be moved to? And if the interwoven centers of

of it and made it more difficult to replace them. Other factors, in which German red tape was conspicuous, finally brought strangulation to the Ruhr through lack of equipment.

Worry for the Military

In discussions among military leaders the fear was evident that their conventional tools, indispensable in the "small wars" that are still foreshadowed, may be taken away from them in the clamor over Strauss's disclosures. And in diplomatic circles this correspondent listened to the exposition of this thesis:

(1) After the time arrives when many "little black boxes" are in the hands of enemy nationals, deliverable on targets by suitcase as well as by airplane, the old, reliable and effective formula—"speak softly and carry a big stick"—will continue to work only if the big stick represents a long lead over the enemy in atomic weapon power.

(2) But the Iron Curtain forces the rest of the world to rely on guesswork about Russia's atomic power potential. And whether, and for how long, the United States can maintain the lead the authorities are now certain it has are therefore matters of mere presumption. While technology has supplanted manpower as the measure of force—at least in the snap judgment of the immediate hour—technology also can work through the hordes of Soviet Russia and Asia to restore the old military balance. Meanwhile, manpower and conventional weapons are still determining the issue in battles in the regional wars that are the order of the day—as at Dienbienphu. In such a situation, what becomes of classic diplomacy, even as revised by the advent of public attacks and name-call-

TWO OBSERVATIONS ON RECENT SOVIET DIPLOMATIC MOVES

Haynie in The Greensboro Daily News

"... But we'll continue to keep in touch, Comrade."

Herblock in The Washington Post

"You mean you won't swear me in as deputy?"

BEHIND NEW SOVIET 'PEACE' DRIVE: THREE AIMS

By HARRY SCHWARTZ

It Seems Designed to Kill the E.D.C., Split West, Neutralize H-Bomb

Soviet diplomatic maneuvering aimed at dividing and weakening the Western world reached a new high point last week with the opening of what may well be the greatest of all "peace offensives." Last Wednesday's Soviet note offering to join NATO was presumably intended by the Kremlin to be a diplomatic hydrogen bomb. The general feeling is that this, coupled with other Communist political and military moves of recent weeks, has vastly complicated the problems facing Western policymakers.

The present Soviet strategy appears to have two quite different faces. One is represented by the seemingly sweet reasonableness of the latest Soviet note suggesting, in effect, that Russia, the United States and all European nations join together in one happy family, freed from the threat of war by the collective security of East and West. Soviet propaganda on expanded East-

really at forcing the United States out of Europe, the new note replies disingenuously that of course the United States can join in these guarantees if only the Soviet Union is allowed to enter NATO.

This latest Soviet note maintains an eloquent silence on the question of what would happen to United States military bases in Western Europe and to this country's right to maintain ground forces there should the Soviet proposal be accepted. But that omission is more than made up for by the recent bitter Soviet protests against American bases

tic media than it is in Communist output in the free world. Malenkov's reference to the horror of a future atomic war has been much publicized abroad, but is only one clause in a long speech. It is at least partially counterbalanced for Soviet audiences by the reassurances Bulganin and others have given about Soviet possession of the latest weapons and Soviet capacity to retaliate. Only Red Star, the military newspaper intended for members of the armed forces, has given its readers any extended discussion of the full power of nuclear weapons. Pravda,

trol world revulsion at the horrors of nuclear weapons so as to prevent that revulsion from playing completely into Soviet hands. Basic to this country's "new look" military policy is the capability of using nuclear weapons to prevent aggression by holding up the specter of terrible punishment for an aggressor. But if world public opinion is led around to the Communist concept that nuclear weapons must never be used under any circumstances, then the "new look" will have to give way to an even "newer look." And if the threat of nuclear weapons is removed, what is to stop Soviet aggression from using older weapons and the vast masses of infantry which the Communist empire can produce?

(2) How can Western statesmen maintain the fear of Soviet aggression and the realization of the Soviet menace which have been the cement of the Western alliance to date and which have

'WHAT IT SEEMS TO BOIL DOWN TO'

MOSCOW BIDDING HIGH FOR ALL-GERMAN PRIZE

Her Latest Tactics Are Evidently Concerned With Breaking Down Bonn's Links With the West

EAST GERMANY A NEW PAWN

By C. L. SULZBERGER

PARIS, April 3—Regardless of violent contests elsewhere, the most important assault being made by the Soviet Union against the Western diplomatic position remains that in Germany. The political scales can be tipped one way or the other according to the allegiance of the Germans, Western Europe's most energetic, most dynamic and potentially most dangerous people.

The stake is no longer the military contribution of the twelve divisions Bonn is supposed to make to a European army. The ghastly explosions of the hydrogen bomb have indicated that the size of armies is less and less important to the outcome of a possible war. The basic issue is whether Germany can be gradually integrated into the ideological, economic and political structure of the free world in order to help safeguard the peace.

If the United States and its NATO allies can develop firm ties with the Federal Republic and eventually all Germany, democracy's position on this continent will be firm. If, on the other hand, the Soviet Union can induce German sympathies away from the Allied coalition, a dangerous imbalance may be created in international relationships.

This week the Kremlin started a new attempt to weaken German ties to the Western orbit. Soviet maneuvers were less dramatic in an immediate sense than the military onslaughts in Southeast Asia. But the contest for global paramountcy must in the end be decided in the highly civilized and industrial nations of the West.

The pattern of Moscow's European policy is plain. Its goal is to prevent creation of the European Defense Community. At the same time it seeks to sow anger, despair and mistrust among the members of the proposed E. D. C. while destroying that project, and to promote antipathy between them and the United States. Finally, it seeks to inveigle a disgruntled Germany eastward.

Grim Prospects

The prospects for ratification of the Defense Community are rather grim and Washington might as well face up to that fact.

The United States sought to apply pressure on France by having Dr. James B. Conant, the High Commissioner in Bonn, warn that even if the French do not ratify E. D. C., West German sovereignty, now conditional upon the Defense Community's enact-

be ratified in just the same way as the treaty itself; that poses a constitutional problem similar to that raised in the United States by the late Bricker amendment. They are convinced the French are raising unnecessary complications about a Saar settlement.

This sort of anti-French feeling is precisely what Moscow delights in. The Russians have now moved to grant full sovereignty to their dummy republic in East Germany. That will make the East German Government a peer of the other satellite states of Europe.

East German Moves

This new Soviet move is going to prove awkward. East Germany will start sending fully accredited envoys to neutral states like Sweden. There will be a gradual gain in prestige. Eventually East Germany will propose as an "independent" state direct negotiations with Bonn for an all-German solution—by-passing the existing four-power machinery.

A West Germany resentful of France and not yet tied to NATO through E. D. C., possibly no longer led by Chancellor Adenauer, might be tempted by such offers. Temptation would be increased if Moscow added some hint of revising the de facto frontier with Poland and of support for German efforts to regain the disputed Saar.

To further confuse the tug of war for Germany, Moscow has now suggested it might join NATO if the alliance ties up with the Kremlin's own ideas of a security bloc. This is no April Fool's Day joke. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was asked as long ago as Jan. 31 what preparations had been made diplomatically if the U. S. S. R. were to propose some such step. Mr. Dulles dismissed the possi-

such a colossal operation? Where, for instance, could the great marshaling yards of Chicago, the nexus of all trans-continental freight movement, be moved to? And if the interwoven centers of the industrial machine are to be uprooted and scattered, what will become of the economy of the cities which the centers create?

These are unanswerable questions, with the hue of durability, but they can at least be approached by fragmentary ideas. That is not yet the case, however, with respect to the questions the Pacific tests have posed for diplomats and military leaders. It is no secret from the Kremlin that the United States Air Force has planes which, slung under larger ones and released, can drop H-bombs on targets 60,000 feet below. And there is ample evidence that not so long hence, if not already, the Russian air force could do approximately the same thing.

Premise in Doubt

What, then, will military force mean, and what becomes of the basic premise of diplomacy that success depends on the military and economic power that stands behind it, now that a nation's economy can be crippled in a swift aerial swoop and military force can be a few black boxes delivered on targets by a few airplanes instead of millions of men, warships and conventional weapons? A responsible survey of all the Allied bombing in World War II revealed that its "take out" effects were nothing like what had been presumed. The Ruhr, industrial source of the Nazi war machine, was never put out of business by the bombings; they merely damaged pieces as they are here today.

the regional wars that are the order of the day—as at Dienbienphu. In such a situation, what becomes of classic diplomacy, even as revised by the advent of public attacks and name-calling among the diplomats of the West and the East? And will the beginning of a new form emerge at Geneva in April?

Diplomats in the Dark

Like the military men and the civil defense planners, the diplomats can do no more than speculate as to the answers. Unless the outbreak of global, atomic war makes them moot, the problem may be solved by the event of an international agreement outlawing atomic weapons and diverting their feral energy wholly to the uses of peace. Such a compact would be a miracle, indeed. But twice lately Soviet Russia, through Malenkov and the Government press, has acknowledged that atomic war will "destroy civilization." So the slight hope may be indulged that the perfection of the H-bomb by the United States will achieve its purpose as the deterrent of World War III.

In the march of science mankind has reached periods of historic discontinuity before. An instance was when, in the thirteenth century, the method of refining saltpetre was discovered that led to the manufacture of gunpowder. Quickly the walled city ceased to be a refuge and the rules of medieval war and diplomacy were thrown away. Now even the force quotients of World War II are obsolete. And doubtless at each juncture speculations as to what the future would bring were as bewildered

United States and all European nations join together in one happy family, freed from the threat of war by the collective security of East and West. Soviet propaganda on expanded East-West trade is in the same vein.

On the other hand, however, is the grim reality of Communist "human wave" attacks on Dienbienphu in Indo-China and the implied threats contained in the Soviet notes to Pakistan, Turkey, the Netherlands and other countries—notes protesting against American bases and mutual security pacts. In the same darker vein, too, is the declaration of the "sovereignty" of East Germany, with its implication that an East German Army may be formed openly and may be used some day to "liberate" West Germany as North Korea tried to "liberate" South Korea.

Aims and Tactics

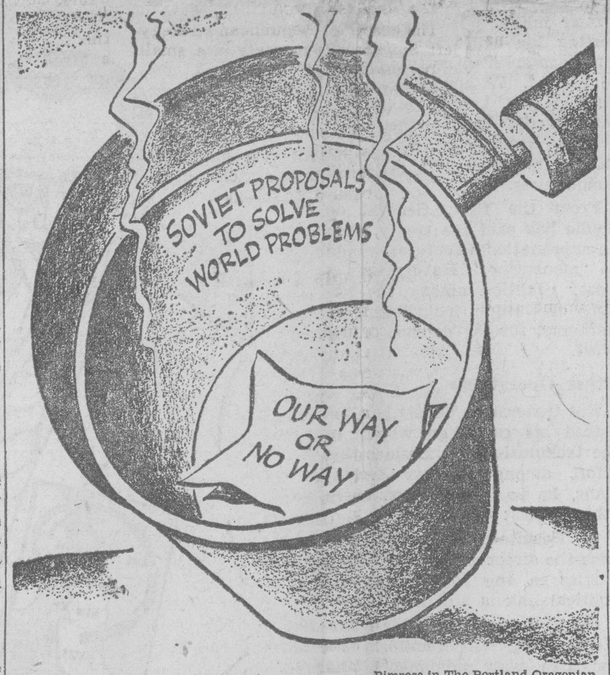
To understand the significance of recent Soviet moves, it may help to examine the immediate objectives being sought in different sectors of the world's political battleground. The main Kremlin objectives and the tactical moves integrated with each one seem to be as follows:

Objective No. 1 appears to be to kill the European Defense Community movement and all related efforts to build up the common strength of the non-Communist nations.

The latest Soviet note takes steady aim at E. D. C. To France particularly, this note says in effect: Here is an alternative which will assure your security without running the risk of German rearmament. To the objections raised earlier that Molotov's Berlin proposal for European collective security aimed

protests against American bases or of nuclear weapons. Pravda,

'WHAT IT SEEMS TO BOIL DOWN TO'



Bimrose in The Portland Oregonian

in Holland and Greece. It would cause little surprise to many observers if the Kremlin offered to withdraw its troops behind the Soviet borders on the condition that the United States forces went back across the Atlantic.

Objective No. 2 seems to be to neutralize United States numerical superiority in nuclear weapons and means for their use over long distances. Put another way, the Soviet leaders act and talk as if they are convinced that they can make it politically impossible for the United States to use nuclear weapons in any future war, as it has been politically and militarily impossible to use them up to now in Indo-China and, earlier, in Korea.

Key Weapon

The key weapon here is the effort to spread fright about the horror of hydrogen and atomic bombs. Malenkov's words last month that a future war with modern weapons would mean the end of world civilization have become a major theme of present Soviet propaganda and they are reiterated at length in the latest Soviet note. The latest revelations about the explosive effects of hydrogen bombs and the near panic inspired in many quarters by the accidental radiation fallout on Japanese fishing boats early last month have strengthened the impact of this horror theme. This impact has been great, particularly on the people of Western Europe, who are so close, in terms of flying time, to the fields on which Soviet airplanes capable of delivering nuclear weapons stand ready.

This pure fright propaganda is far less evident in Soviet domes-

Izvestia and other general organs of mass circulation have avoided any detailed recital.

Objective No. 3 seems to be to aggravate all the tensions and differences among the nations of the free world so that the latter will weaken themselves by intramural squabbles out of which can emerge Communist political victories.

Much of the recent Communist activity has been directed toward this end. The stepped-up fighting at Dienbienphu appears to be intended to soften up France to agree to a Communist victory in Indo-China, an agreement which would seriously worsen Franco-American relations as well as opening up new perspectives for Communist conquest in Southeast Asia. By granting "sovereignty" to East Germany, the Soviet Union has strengthened those nationalist forces in West Germany which argue that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's policy is too cooperative with the United States and that what is needed is a less cooperative policy aimed primarily at nationalistic German ends. The strains which the Soviet campaigns against the West's strategic exports embargo have placed on Anglo-American relations, for example, are too well known to require elaboration. Great too have been the tensions arising from differences on policy toward Communist China.

The Soviet tactics pose serious problems for the Western—particularly United States—policy-makers who must seek to counter them. Here are some of the problems raised:

(1) Can Western leaders convince men maintain the fear of Soviet aggression and the realization of the Soviet menace which have been the cement of the Western alliance to date and which have produced such progress as has been made toward a strong NATO armed force and toward ratification of E. D. C.? Given the strength of neutralist forces in Western Europe, India, and elsewhere, what can be used to counteract the apparent reasonableness of the latest Soviet note and the claim that here at last is the opportunity to end the cold war? There are millions who want to believe that the Soviet leopard has changed his spots because they fear nuclear war and chafe under the cost of present defensive measures.

Can Split Be Checked?

(3) Can the Soviet effort to split the Western alliance be stopped dead in its tracks? The power of these tactics has already been evidenced in the concessions this country has had to make regarding the easing of East-West trade barriers. Can anything short of outright giving in to the Communists prevent open splits between Western nations on such matters as the continued defense of Indo-China and the admission of Communist China into the United Nations?

Some of these problems will come to a head at the Geneva Conference later this month. To meet them successfully will require every bit of ingenuity Secretary of State Dulles and his opposite numbers in every corner of the free world possess. Mr. Dulles himself will need all the help that intelligent, informed, and understanding American public opinion can give him.

having Dr. James B. Conant, the High Commissioner in Bonn, warn that even if the French do not ratify E. D. C., West German sovereignty, now conditional upon the Defense Community's enactment, would be recognized, regardless of Paris' views.

The French were stirred to anger by this speech. The British discreetly implied that they were not to be associated with the High Commissioner's views. Actually, London will almost certainly go along with Washington on this issue if it becomes necessary—but probably at the price of diplomatic concessions by Washington.

If E. D. C. dies, Moscow is going to benefit from the resultant anger in Washington and confusion in the capitals of free Europe. Above all, there will be frustration in Bonn. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, now 79 years old, professes that his primary diplomatic objective is to tie together the brilliant unsteadiness of France and the dynamic organizing gifts of Germany.

Doubts as to Future

He admits to mistrust of the instincts of his moody fellow Germans if they are rebuffed and isolated. And if Dr. Adenauer is replaced before the Federal Republic's diplomatic future is committed on a long-range basis, new and embarrassing trends might well develop.

The psychological atmosphere prevailing in Germany after a funeral for E. D. C. would certainly be anti-French. The Germans resent French attempts to curb their political and economic resurgence. They dislike French insistence that the Paris protocols to the E. D. C. treaty must

State John Foster Dulles was asked as long ago as Jan. 31 what preparations had been made diplomatically if the U. S. S. R. were to propose some such step. Mr. Dulles dismissed the possibility.

It is now here. Its goal is, of course, merely to sow confusion and disagreement among alliance members, some of whom are dragging their heels. But this latest gambit, like virtually every recent Soviet move on the European chessboard, is directly related to Germany.

A Diplomatic Struggle

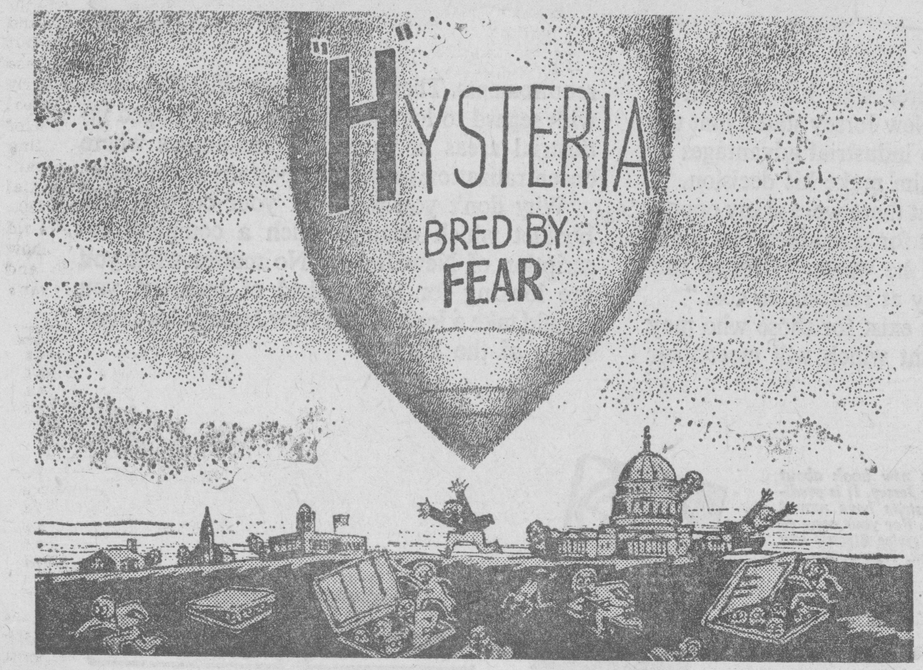
The German problem that is now so acute began as a purely military problem. In 1951, after the Korean aggression, Washington decided it was necessary to rearm West Germany. Paris dreamed up E. D. C. as a formula to control such a move. The hydrogen bomb demonstrated that, in terms of winning any future war, the existence of twelve German divisions within the European army has no longer a vital importance.

The issue is now more involved in terms of diplomacy, prestige and the ultimate shape of world power balances.

What the West must do, regardless of the increasingly dubious fate of E. D. C., is to insure that the Germans will remain tied firmly to democracy and an occidental policy. Therefore, obviously enough, the Russians are seeking to prepare the ground for precisely the opposite development.

Lenin said the road to Paris ran through Peiping. Perhaps Malenkov reasons that the road to Washington goes through Bonn.

'THIS ONE'S DEADLY, TOO'



Thiele in The Los Angeles Mirror

'BUT DON'T GET ANY SILLY IDEAS ABOUT FREEDOM, FRAULEIN!'

Yardley in The Baltimore Sun

SCELBA PRESSES DRIVE ON ITALY'S COMMUNISTS

Ouster of Party From Its Rent-Free Quarters Is Start of Campaign

By ARNALDO CORTESI
Special to The New York Times.

ROME, April 3—Premier Mario Scelba declared war on the Italian Communists on March 19 when he announced a reversal of the kid-glove policy followed by his predecessors. This week he fired the first gun in his anti-Communist campaign by fixing April 15 as the date on which all Communist and fellow-traveling parties and organizations will either have to move out of Government-owned buildings or face eviction proceedings.

What the Government aims to accomplish by this move is to weaken the Communist machine by depriving it of one of the great number of fringe benefits that it has hitherto enjoyed.

Until now, Communist-dominated labor unions and other Communist organizations throughout Italy have been housed either rent free or at nominal rents in buildings that the Government inherited from fascism.

What is involved, however, is not a mere matter of money. It is the highly anomalous situation that the Government has been acting as host to enemies who are constantly plotting its downfall.

This situation has prevailed since the end of World War II when the Communists were first in the field and took over every Fascist party building in sight.

After years of laissez-faire, Italians were hardly prepared for vigorous action by Signor Scelba.

Signor Scelba was known as a

'PRECARIOUS FOOTING'

Manning in The Phoenix Republic

in the United States—no measure can be taken against any civil servant merely for the fact that he belongs to the Communist party.

On the other hand, Premier Scelba does not seem to be ready to declare that the Communist party and its accessory organizations are illegal. That would mean outlawing about one Italian out of every three and is a larger bite than Signor Scelba feels he can chew at this time.

What Premier Scelba proposes to do is to keep a strict watch over every man on the Government payroll and take quick, decisive action to weed out all those who place their loyalty to the Communist party above their loyalty to state.

Cultural Fight

The fight against the ideological infiltration of Italy by communism necessarily will be fought on many fronts. It may be assumed, however, that one of the first organizations to be attacked will be the Association for Cultural Relations With the Soviet Union, which is the chief medium of Russian cultural propaganda in Italy. The idea seems to be to put everything between Italy and the Soviet Union on a strictly reciprocal basis.

Since the Soviet Union does not allow Italy to carry on democratic propaganda in that country, Italy plans to forbid Russian Communist propaganda in Italy. This same principle will take care of the "cultural offensive" that was announced from Moscow recently.

The plan also is to take a searching look at films and plays that receive subsidies from the Government, if only in the form of tax rebates.

The necessity for such action is shown by the fact that of the fourteen leading Italian motion-picture directors, four are Communist party members and four are Left-Wing sympathizers.

Perhaps the most fundamental part of Premier Scelba's campaign against communism will be hitting it in the pocketbook by drying up sources of its revenue. It has been obvious for years that the Communist party was spending many times what it was collecting in party dues. There are slightly more than 2,000,000 party members, each of whom should pay dues amounting to 200 lire yearly, plus whatever he cares to donate.

ON THE ITALIAN POLITICAL SITUATION

Immel in The Peoria Journal

"Sad Signor."

Green in The Providence Bulletin

"It's a wet spring in Italy."

'OLD SOLDIER' DE GAULLE REFUSES TO FADE AWAY

E.D.C. Issue Shows That French Wartime Chief Retains Strong Emotional Appeal

By LANSING WARREN
Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 3—Gen. Charles de Gaulle has summoned a press conference for next Wednesday, when he is expected to make a supreme effort to destroy the European Defense Community treaty and replace it with an alternative plan for a European coalition.

The fact that Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin, commander of the Allied land, sea and air forces in Central Europe, has publicly taken up the cudgels for that plan and brought down disciplinary sanctions on his head has served to re-emphasize General de Gaulle's effort.

Marshal Juin's opposition to the treaty will be a factor in influencing many members of Parliament, but the General contains a much wider following on a patriotic and emotional plane.

There are many in France who remember his solitary stand in 1940 against French withdrawal from the war against the Nazi invader. These Frenchmen are convinced that in these patriotic matters he is gifted with some second sight beyond the vision of the ordinary man. Popular Republicans and Radicals, as well as many Socialists, are loath to ignore his views, especially when they relate to French relations with the Germans.

It also is a fact that General de Gaulle somehow has succeeded in winning over most of France's former military leaders to supporting his belief that the de-

NATO AFTER FIVE YEARS: FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE

Allied Nations Hold Strong Positions On the Wide European Front

By THOMAS F. BRADY
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 3—The North Atlantic Treaty, born from the shock of the Berlin blockade and given sinews by the attack on South Korea, is five years old tomorrow.

Of all the products of communism it is the one the Russians like least. Its enfeeblement and disruption have become the major goal of Soviet policy. Indeed, Communist distaste for the Atlantic alliance has reached such a pitch that Foreign Minister Molotov formally suggested this week a curious possibility: the Soviet Union might be willing to join the alliance.

Perhaps Russia would like to imply that she has seen the wisdom of the dictum, "If you can't beat 'em, jine 'em." But the record implies other possibilities. Mr. Molotov and his colleagues have had remarkable success in the United Nations in bringing an international organization to the verge of impotence by their participation.

Nations' Pledge

The treaty signed by the United States, Canada, Britain and nine West European countries in 1949—Greece and Turkey joined later—pledged each to regard an attack on any one as an attack on all.

Three years ago last Friday General Eisenhower established the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe at Rocquencourt, ten miles west of Paris and began what became the most spectacular build-up of peacetime military power on record.

Then NATO had fourteen divisions against the Communists' 240, and fewer than 900 aircraft to oppose the 20,000-plane Soviet Air Force.

In continental Europe now, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander of the European area, has forty-eight active divisions and fifty-one divisions mobilizable within thirty days. He has some 5,400 airplanes and 120 completed airfields. Another forty airfields are being built.

These are the forces committed to the Allied command here. There are also national forces on the Continent and national air fields. There are the Allied navies. There are the forces in the British Isles, North America, and the far-flung dependencies of Europe and the tremendous strategic air forces of the United States and Britain.

All told, the Soviet Union and its satellites have about 255 divisions today, according to intelligence estimates. The Soviet Air Force has not increased numerically but it has improved tremendously.

There is reason for satisfaction with the change in relative strength. It is General Gruenther's estimate that the Soviets do not have sufficient forces in occupied Europe to attack the West successfully.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a working organism today. It has cast an Allied network of airfields, communications and pipelines across four thousand miles of the European front from Norway to Turkey. Its secretariat, under Secretary General Lord Ismay, sits in Paris, along with a Council of permanent representatives of the member states. The Military Standing Group, on which France, the United Kingdom and the United States are represented, sits in Washington. The Council of Ministers and the Chiefs of Staff of the member states meet usually twice a year.

Command Structure

Under these directive organizations the alliance is divided into four military areas: Canada and the United States under a regional planning group in Washington, the English Channel and its sea approaches under the Channel Committee in London; the Atlantic under a Supreme Allied Commander, Admiral Jerrauld Wright in Norfolk, Va., and Europe under the Supreme Allied Commander, General Gruenther at Rocquencourt. Europe, the most critical of the areas, is in turn subdivided into northern, central, southern and Mediterranean commands, headquartered respectively at Oslo, Fontainebleau, Naples and Malta.

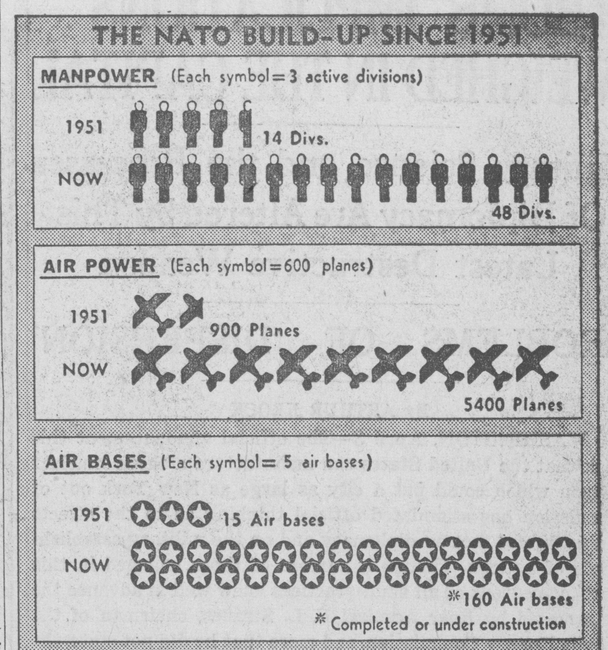
There are two means by which the alliance is seeking to maintain and augment its strength: new weapons and the European Defense Community.

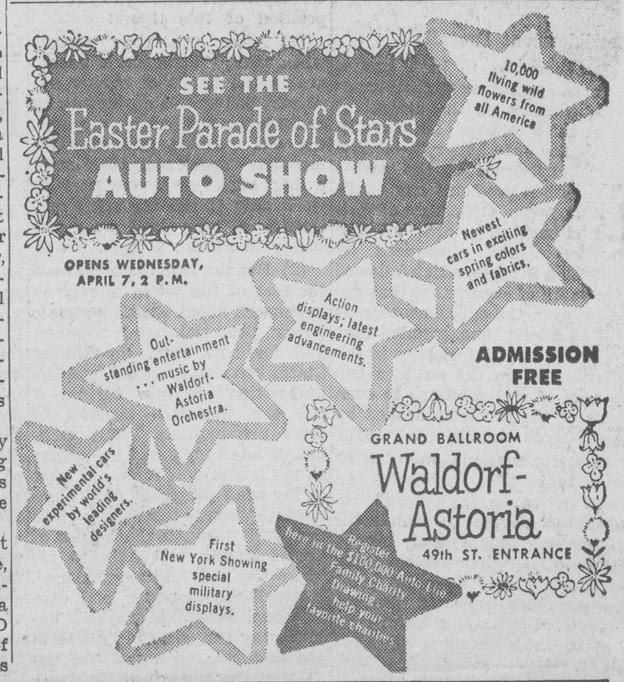
The military, particularly at Supreme Headquarters in Europe, is above all other things devoting brains and maneuvers to a study ordered by the NATO Council on the integration of new weapons—nuclear explosives and guided missiles—into the defense of the West. The study will not be finished until late in the year and its consequences cannot affect the actual defense organization much before 1957. But there is reason to believe already that it may revolutionize the strategy and tactics of the alliance. General Gruenther has already made a revealing comment, however. Mass weapons, he explained, can be used only when our conventional forces make the enemy mass his strength. Therefore, conventional strength will always be needed.

The political attention of the alliance is focused on the European Defense Community treaty, by which the strength of Western Germany can be added to the Atlantic alliance.

The treaty, conceived by the French as a means of controlling German rearmament, would establish a supranational army combining the forces of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg under NATO command. How the European army would be integrated into NATO forces has not been specified because the problem of getting the treaty ratified by the country that initiated it has pushed the integration question into the background.

THE NATO BUILD-UP SINCE 1951





in the field and took over every Fascist party building in sight.

After years of laissez-faire, Italians were hardly prepared for vigorous action by Signor Scelba.

Signor Scelba was known as a stanch and convinced anti-Communist, but on the other hand, his Government was considered the weakest Italy had had in many a day. It was considered not to be homogeneous enough and not to have a sufficient majority in Parliament to undertake a battle against a powerful and well organized adversary.

Second Thought

On second thought, however, many persons are beginning to believe that Scelba's decision and this week's action may go far toward enabling his Government to survive. If he succeeds in bringing the line that divides the Communists from the anti-Communists into focus again and if he can inspire the various elements composing his Cabinet with the thought that they are collaborating in a common purpose, he is likely to strengthen rather than weaken his position.

About two-thirds of all Italians are anti-Communist and therefore they are numerous enough to keep a government in power as soon as it becomes clear that the issue is communism versus anti-communism.

Three main problems are generally acknowledged to confront Signor Scelba in his campaign against the Communists.

The first is to eradicate communism from the machinery of the state. The second is to prevent the ideological infiltration of communism in Italy. The third is to cut off sources of revenue that feed the Communist cause.

There also is a fourth problem that perhaps exceeds the other three in importance and urgency but about which nothing has been said in Government circles. It is that of breaking the hold that the Communist-dominated unions have over organized labor.

The problem of Communists in the Government is very grave in Italy. The Communists and their allies formed part of all the Cabinets from the first one established after World War II to May, 1947, when Premier Alcide De Gasperi felt strong enough to oust them.

Communist Advantage

The Communists took advantage of the situation to place their own men in every department and at every level of the Government organization. Since little has been done since 1947 to remedy the situation, it may be taken for granted that the Italian bureaucracy is still riddled with Communists and Communist sympathizers.

It does not seem that anything drastic can be done about this. The Government view is that as long as communism is not outlawed—and Italian officials do not neglect to note that communism has not been outlawed even

are slightly more than 2,000,000 party members, each of whom should pay dues amounting to 200 lire yearly, plus whatever he cares to donate.

Hidden Sources

It is doubtful whether the total revenue from this source amounts to as much as $1,000,000 yearly, whereas the expenses of the Communist party have been estimated at more than $50,000,000. It follows that large sums must be flowing into the coffers of the Communist party from other sources.

The flourishing finances of the Italian Communist party are usually attributed to the companies that have a monopoly of the trade between Italy and the Soviet Union and its satellites—presumably they return a percentage of their gross to the party. Perhaps the importance of this contribution has been exaggerated. The total of Italian imports from and exports to the Iron Curtain countries in 1952 amounted to approximately $150,000,000 and is unlikely therefore to have produced anything like $50,000,000 for the Communist party.

But unfortunately, the other possible sources of Communist finances are more difficult to discover. Presumably they consist partly of money sent to Italy by devious routes from the other side of the Iron Curtain and partly of sums paid to the Communist party by misguided Italian capitalists who believe that thus they are taking out "insurance" against the possibility of communism's conquering Italy.

ciplinary sanctions on his head has served to re-emphasize General de Gaulle's effort.

Marshal Juin's opposition to the treaty will be a factor in influencing many members of Parliament from the technical point of view and will be used in the National Assembly by opponents of the defense community to postpone action and prolong the French study of the use of German forces in the West.

Prestige Maintained

Despite the fact that his movement has been losing power ever since the elections in June, 1951, General de Gaulle has maintained considerable prestige in French political circles.

His followers in the Assembly split soon after the election and two groups with somewhat differing views were formed. Both of these groups are represented in the present Cabinet. It is the fact that they are threatening to resign from the Government if the date for the debate on the ratification of the defense community treaty is set prior to the Geneva conference that has blocked action on this matter up to date.

Another splinter group of Gaullists has been formed, taking its position to the left. At frequent intervals General de Gaulle has declared that members of all Gaullist parties in the Parliament no longer represent his Reunion of the French People, which he wants dissociated from the party political system.

As far as direct pressure in the Assembly and in politics goes, General de Gaulle's influence therefore has declined, but he re-

with the Germans.

It also is a fact that General de Gaulle somehow has succeeded in winning over most of France's former military leaders to supporting his belief that the defense community treaty ought to be revised. Without General de Gaulle, the treaty opposition never would have gathered its present strength, despite the anti-treaty stand of the French Communists.

From the first, General de Gaulle has said the treaty, with its supranational features, would be "monstrous." He demands a looser coalition among the nations of Europe, including West Germany, for the defense of the West.

Other Operations

But General de Gaulle has not placed his campaign wholly in the technical field. Besides this effort among military technicians, he is operating on three other planes:

(1) Despite the apparent break with the direct action of political parties in the Parliament, the political link is still maintained.

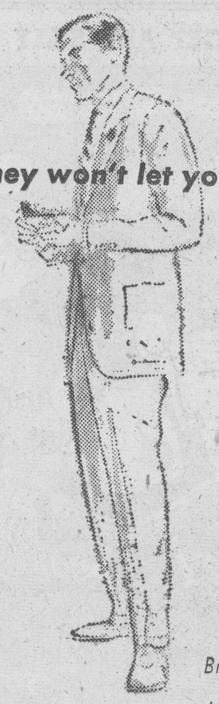
(2) The general attends patriotic meetings still in uniform and dedicates war monuments and attends anniversary observances in all parts of France.

(3) Finally, he is exerting a considerable effort at reorganizing and extending his movement into professional and other circles. During the last year or two he has been devoting his energies less to big political rallies and party conventions than to small district meetings of his organization in every part of the country.

and the tremendous strategic air | new weapons—nuclear explosives

Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES

Suits from $120
Others from $88
Topcoats from $125
Others from $90

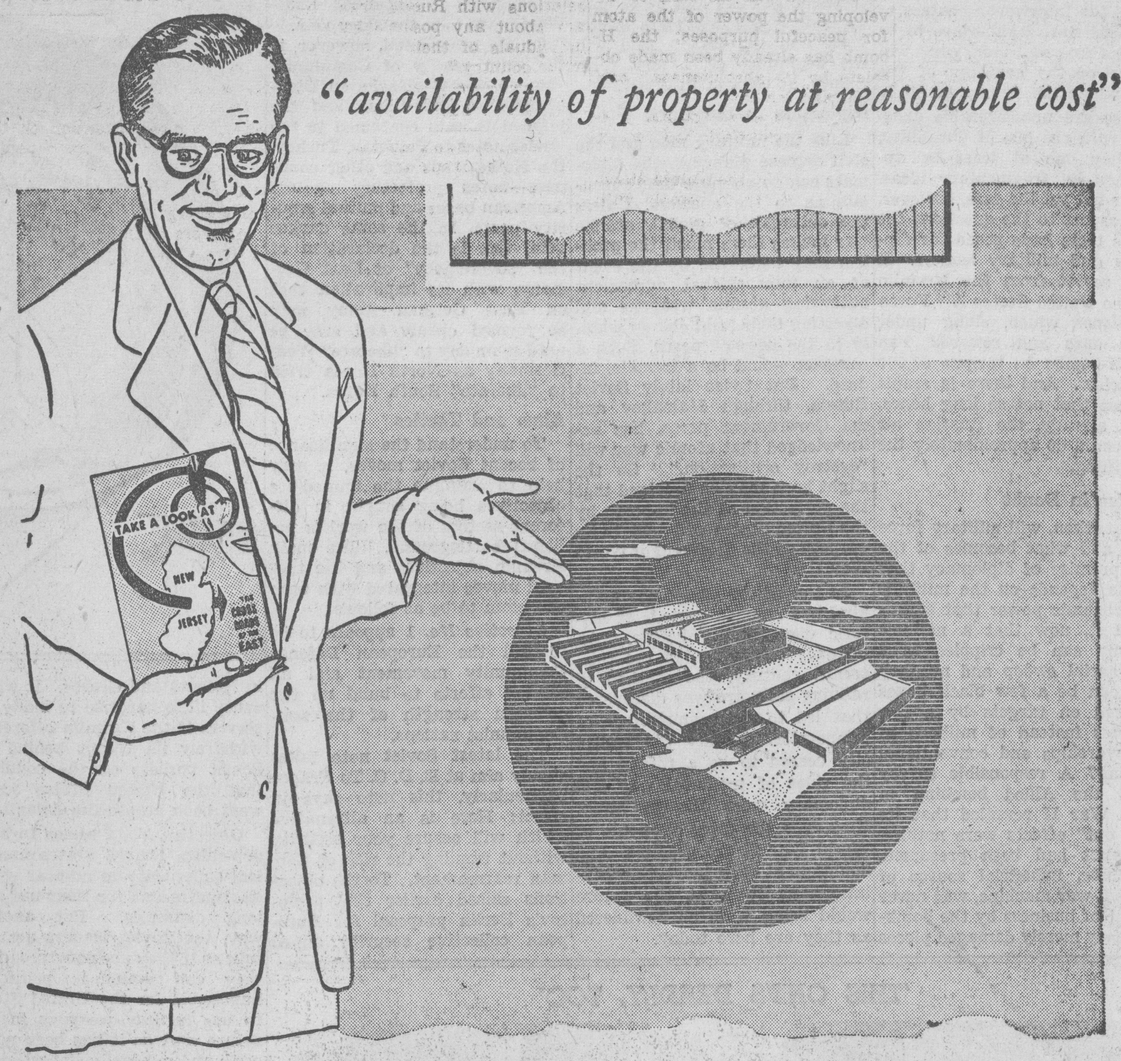


because "they won't let you wear it unless it fits"®

When you shop for a Hickey-Freeman suit at Kolmer-Marcus, you can concentrate wholly on choosing what you like. Leave the rest to us, because we won't let you wear it unless it fits.

Kolmer-Marcus
Broadway at 37th Street
Men's Clothing • Hats • Haberdashery

"availability of property at reasonable cost"



Recently a manufacturer who has decided to locate a new plant in New Jersey stated that the new booklet about the industrial advantages of the state had helped him make his decision. "I read in this booklet that there were many opportunities in New Jersey for manufacturers looking for specific sites," he wrote. "I found this availability of property at reasonable cost."

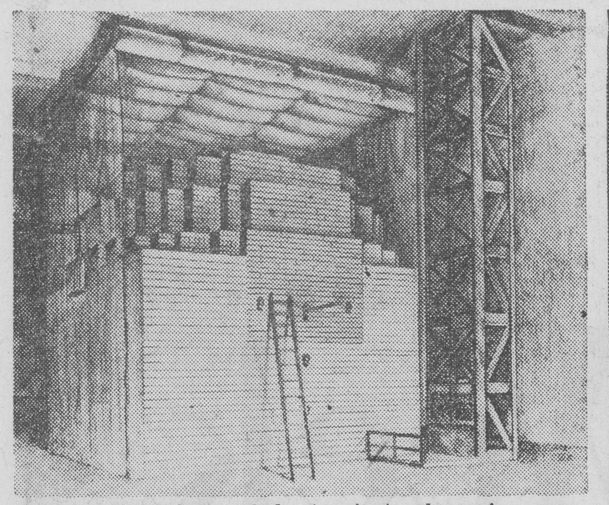
These opportunities exist for those who may prefer an existing plant which will meet their requirements. There is wide diversification, also, with regard to locations in highly developed industrial areas or in rural communities where decentralization presents important advantages.

Why don't you write for your copy of this booklet which contains such a complete description of New Jersey? No matter what you are looking for in the field of industry, you should take a look first at New Jersey, the Crossroads of the East.

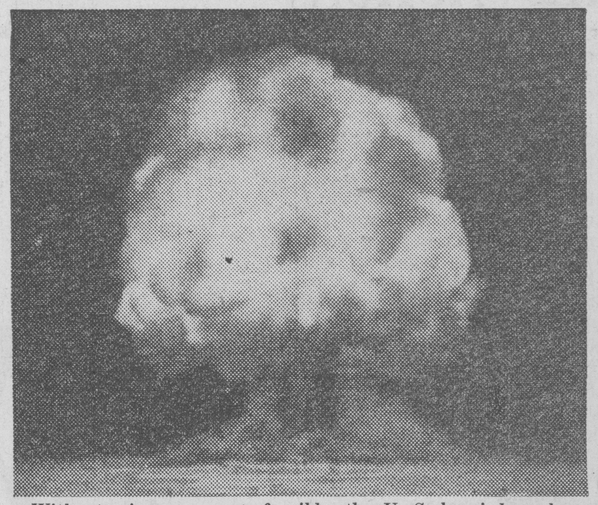
Public Service has published a new book about the industrial advantages of New Jersey. It is predicated on "Reasons Why" industries have moved recently to this progressive state. For your copy of this book, write Box E, Public Service Electric and Gas Co., 62 Park Place, Newark, New Jersey.

PUBLIC SERVICE
...AT THE CROSSROADS OF THE EAST

THE AWESOME DRAMA OF THE ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS—FROM THE LABORATORY STAGE TO THE LATEST TESTS IN THE PACIFIC



The terrifying drama of the Atomic Age began in a room below the University of Chicago's football stadium. There, in this pioneer atomic pile, scientists on Dec. 2, 1942, achieved the world's first controlled atomic chain reaction.

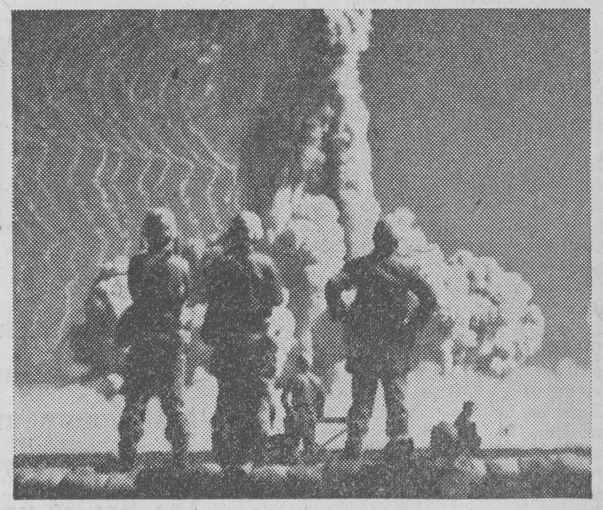


With atomic power now feasible, the U. S. hurried production, in giant plants, of fissionable material for the war against the Axis. A result was the secret first A-bomb test blast, above, on July 16, 1945, at Alamogordo, N. M.

Then suddenly the atom's terrible force was unleashed in war. An A-bomb, dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, on Aug. 7, 1945, killed 78,000 people. From the city's debris, above, a stunned world first learned of the new weapon's dread power.

With peace came efforts at the U. N. to control this power. On June 14, 1946, Bernard M. Baruch, shown above left, with Herbert Bayard Swope, John M. Hancock and U. N. Secretary General Lie offered plan for control but Russia vetoed it.

A dramatic new turn came on Sept. 23, 1949, when President Truman, above, with Secretary of State Acheson and Senator McMahon, then chairman of the Congressional Atomic Committee, disclosed that Russia, too, had exploded an A-bomb.



Four months later, Mr. Truman gave scientists a go-ahead on the vastly more powerful hydrogen bomb. Meanwhile, at our Nevada proving grounds, above, the armed forces were trying out "baby A-bombs," designed for use by troops.

Then, in November, 1952, came an awesome new climax in the fearful drama—the explosion, above, of the first H-bomb by the U. S. at Eniwetok in the Pacific. But in August, 1953, there was evidence that Russia also had an H-bomb.

Associated Press, U. S. Army, U. S. Air Force, Wide World. The New York Times

Last week, as the shadow of nuclear destruction continued to darken across the world, President Eisenhower and Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission, above, revealed that the latest H-bombs can knock out any city in the world.

H-BOMB: THE REACTION AT HOME

How has the country reacted to the latest disclosures of the H-bomb's massive potential? Regional correspondents of The New York Times were asked to report on this reaction last week. Their dispatches follow.

NEW ENGLAND

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 3—This week's disclosures of the flaming fury of the hydrogen bomb hit hard in this area.

The statement that the hydrogen bomb could destroy any city left most people thinking in defensive terms. "That means it can destroy Boston," said a suburban hardware clerk, "and it means it can reach us here ten miles out."

A clergyman wrote to a Boston newspaper: "Is it not time that we, as a nation, should declare that we will not be the first to use the hydrogen bomb?"

Editorialists and Man In the Street View A New Prospect

Editorialists and man in the street here see a new prospect in the world. Most of them feel that the United States will not be the first to use the hydrogen bomb, but that it will be used only if Russia starts it.

Most of them feel that the Soviets will not be the first to use the bomb, but that they will use it if they have the means to blast them and their cities from the face of the earth. At the same time, no one believes that the Soviets will not retaliate or that their development of such weapons can be far behind. The hope is being widely expressed that the Russians will heed repeated warnings that in a war involving this ultimate weapon, neither side can win.

"Never before have we needed peaceful agreement so vitally," said a Chicago clergyman. "Maybe now we can all turn to developing the power of the atom for peaceful purposes."

Editorial opinion ranges from apathetic to outright procrastination."

The Houston Chronicle voiced the feeling of many a man in the street when it said editorially that "it would seem to be time now for the President to take the people into his confidence and reveal to them the fearful power of the latest hydrogen bomb."

"The American people can learn to live with the dangers of the new era in which we find ourselves," it asserted.

The Dallas News took notice of the protests voiced by other nations, but did not put much stock in them. It said:

"It is clear, that most of the opposition [to the H-bomb tests] comes from those, like India, who are thinking more about their relations with Russia than they

STRAUSS LOOKS TO THE FUTURE

Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission appeared at President Eisenhower's press conference last week and read a statement on the recent hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific. Following is a key paragraph of that statement:

"I would say that one important result of these hydrogen bomb developments has been the enhancement of our military capacity to the point where we should soon be more free to increase our emphasis on the peaceful uses of atomic power—at home and abroad. It will be a tremendous satisfaction to those who have participated in this program that it has hastened that day."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE HYDROGEN BOMB

Its Basic Elements, Functions and Outlook For Its Development as a Weapon

H-BOMB: THE REACTION IN EUROPE

By DREW MIDDLETON

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 3—It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the most serious political casualties from the hydrogen weapon explosions in the Pacific have been suffered by those Governments, in Britain and in Europe, which are the most friendly to the United States.

In London, a citadel of the Atlantic alliance, the Conservative Government of Sir Winston Churchill is under heavy assault by a Labor party so appalled by the Pacific experiments that it has forgotten—for the time being, at least—its internal feuds. On the Continent, New York Times correspondents report, Communists and neutralists have been provided with new ammunition for attacks on Governments

Political Parties Call For an End to the Test Series

Conservative party it could not have succeeded better than by its current manner of handling Anglo-American relations on so vital a subject.

One point deserves emphasis. Although in Britain, as on the Continent, the Communists have done their utmost to aggravate public opinion against the United States, this has had a negligible effect. The Communist party is not important here. The Labor party is. The Labor party, supported by a large number of independent voters and sympathizers in other parties, has found an

tions, the party and its fellow-travellers are demanding the adoption of Russia's "control plan" for nuclear weapons.

Similarly, two interpellations tabled in the Italian Senate and Chamber by the Communists and Left Wing Socialists ask the Government to demand, through its embassy in Washington, an end to all hydrogen weapon experimentation by the United States.

Anxiety of Non-Communists

The reaction in France and Italy is not motivated, as it is in this country, by a feeling that the nations are being treated as inferiors. It is sheer anxiety that lies behind non-Communist representations to the Government. In the long run this may be more difficult for Washington to allay than it will be for the British

fensive terms. "That means it can destroy Boston," said a suburban hardware clerk, "and it means it can reach us here ten miles out."

A clergyman wrote to a Boston paper: "We must learn the highest art of all—living in peace."

A top Boston school official said that he and his staff are thinking in terms of total evacuation. "The problem is more pressing than ever," he asserted. "How are we to get all those children out of town if an attack threatens?"

"I saw that movie on TV," said a bank guard. "I never realized what a tremendous thing that bomb was. What do we do now?"

Newspaper editorials emphasize the necessity for keeping the public informed. The Portland (Me.) Press Herald also suggests that policy planners "make the utmost use of the hydrogen horror as a lever to open the door to a less war-like peace."

The Christian Science Monitor points out that ideas are still more powerful than bombs.

"A most dangerous misunderstanding arises from the belief that this weapon will defeat communism," it said. "Actually, it can no longer be even considered a decisive military weapon."

The Boston Globe declared that "until effective international disarmament is achieved the hydrogen bomb will remain out of control."

THE SOUTH

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 3—Hopes for establishment of President Eisenhower's proposed world atomic-pool-for-peace appeared to be uppermost in the thoughts of people in this area this week.

At the same time, the man-in-the-street, civic leaders and others demanded that unless and until Russia joined in a weapons control program, civilian defense efforts should be intensified.

Voicing the sentiment of the vast majority of townspeople interviewed, The Atlanta Constitution declared editorially:

"As long as hydrogen bombs exist—as long as we have them and as long as the Russians have them—we must face the prospect of atomic war. To assume that the power of retaliation can prevent destruction of our cities is to invite national suicide."

The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal declared that the bomb made establishment of the atomic-pool-for-peace "a matter of great urgency" and added that "for Russia to reject the proposal and continue with the weapons race now in progress will be to invite her destruction and that of civilization."

THE MIDWEST

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO—The impact of the latest H-bomb disclosures on the Midwest has been one of mixed concern and comfort. Many view the latest facts as demonstrable proof to the Russians that we win.

"Never before have we needed peaceful agreement so vitally," said a Chicago clergyman. "Maybe now we can all turn to developing the power of the atom for peaceful purposes; the H-bomb has already been made obsolete by its absoluteness," said a Chicago lawyer.

The Illinois State Journal, published in Springfield, had this to say editorially:

"Undoubtedly the United States would be happy to comply with this [British Laborite plea that we cease testing H-bombs] request if Russia would cease its tests also and submit to an A and H-bomb disarmament program containing a strict international inspection system."

Chicagoans viewed the recent H-bomb disclosures with deeper concern than did people in the rural areas. Composite photographs and maps showing the extent of the havoc of which the weapon is capable brought home to city dwellers the vast area of destruction in terms of the city and its suburbs.

THE SOUTHWEST

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Tex., April 3—The hullabaloo created by the hydrogen bomb has caused Texans to pause and take stock.

Even relatively remote areas like El Paso are becoming concerned over the apathetic view toward civil defense measures.

This view is echoed by The Austin Statesman, which called for "a complete re-orientation of thinking" about civil defense. The newspaper said present thinking about protecting the nation from atomic attack ranged

"It is clear, that most of the opposition [to the H-bomb tests] comes from those, like India, who are thinking more about their relations with Russia than they are about any possible harm to individuals of their own or any other country."

THE WEST COAST

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3—The immediate reaction on the West Coast to the H-bomb was somewhat restrained, although there was unquestionably an undercurrent of apprehension.

One newspaper editor here reported that the general trend of letters his paper was receiving favored calling off future hydrogen bomb tests in the Pacific.

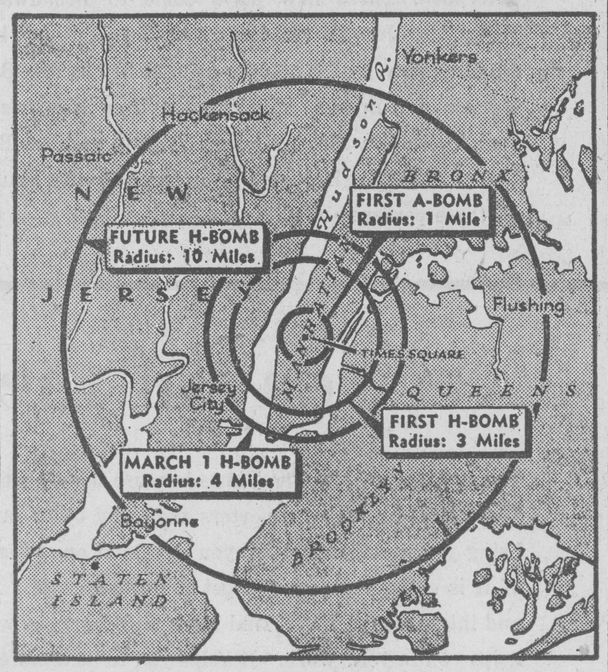
The Oregonian in Portland took editorial recognition of criticism in Japan and Britain resulting from the March 1 blast, with its injuries to Japanese fishermen. It suggested that there was some justification for the criticism and that this country might lose friends if it went ahead with the program without consultation with other Governments.

The San Francisco Chronicle applauded the testing and added that "the world's salvation lies in learning how to live with it [the bomb]—finding out what it is, how it acts, how immense is its capacity for weal or woe."

A bootblack told an inquirer: "I took one look at the bomb pictures today in the paper. I'm not scared but I don't want to see any more of them."

"People have reached the saturation point and can't grasp the enormity of this bomb's potential compared with its predecessors," another commented.

THE AREA OF TOTAL DESTRUCTION



A 10-mile radius of destruction would be caused by an H-bomb with an explosive force of 20,000,000 tons of TNT.

Its Basic Elements, Functions and Outlook For Its Development as a Weapon

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT

The disclosure in Washington last week that atomic destructiveness has reached new heights sharply focused attention on the hydrogen bomb and its capabilities. What follow are some of the questions now being asked about atomic energy and the bomb, and the answers to them.

Q. What can the H-bomb do?

A. The film of the hydrogen-bomb explosion of 1952 shows a fireball 3.5 miles in diameter at its maximum. The explosion left a crater a mile in diameter and 175 feet deep. In his publicity statement to the press Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said that a hydrogen bomb could be made large enough to destroy a city, meaning the metropolitan area of New York, an area about fifty miles in diameter. He did not mean that within this area every building would be levelled. But he did mean that there would be great damage and loss of life within the area, that much of Manhattan Island and nearby communities in New Jersey would be destroyed, that tens of thousands would be killed and many more subjected to flash burns and radiation which would be fatal in a few weeks.

Cost Factor

Q. What is the cost of an H-bomb?

A. Not so much as a hint on cost has come from any official source. It must be staggering considering the difficulty encountered in purifying raw materials and obtaining them in sufficient quantities. In comparing the cost of an ordinary steam power station with one of equivalent horsepower in which atomic energy is used, it is generally assumed that pure uranium, a metal, costs $9,000 a pound. If about 25 pounds of uranium are needed to trigger an H-bomb, we already have a cost of $225,000 for a single H-bomb. Considering all that goes into an H-bomb in the form of precision mechanism, pure materials and labor, the total cost of an H-bomb may well be several times $225,000.

There is no doubt that an H-bomb costs much more than an A-bomb, but how much it is impossible to state.

Though there is no limit to the size of an H-bomb, experimenters cannot go on indefinitely to increase their size. A point is finally reached where there is no gain in destructiveness. The case is somewhat like that of a body falling from a great height. The speed of the body increases rapidly, but finally a point is reached where air resistance is so high that there is no longer an increase in speed. Similar reasoning applies to the H-bomb, though in this case it is the dissipation of energy upward that limits what is called "blowout." Probably the maximum blowout is reached in an H-bomb which has the destructive power of forty to fifty megatons (forty to fifty million tons) of TNT. In his recent statement Chairman Strauss would not say how powerful the H-bomb is. Estimates run from twelve to fourteen megatons.

Q. Can we control the H-bomb?

A. Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission made it plain in his recent public statement that an H-bomb is never out of control and never will be, contrary to the fears expressed abroad. Physicists never had any doubt about control.

Q. Is there any possible defense against the H-bomb?

A. No active defense. Radar, anti-aircraft fire, fighter planes launched against aerial invaders cannot ward off attack. This applies with particular force to guided missiles which can be loaded with H-bombs and which can have speeds as high as 3,000 miles an hour.

Shelters are not of much use. Nobody can tell just where an H-bomb will be dropped. A shelter must therefore be of such design that it will protect those within it against the full force of an explosion.

Residents of New York or any other large city would have to huddle in a shelter at least 200 feet deep and more than a mile and a half in diameter. This means an enormous amount of excavation and a construction that would be prohibitively expensive. In the metropolitan area of New York, many shelters would be needed. For all these reansons municipalities are thinking in terms of large-scale evacuation.

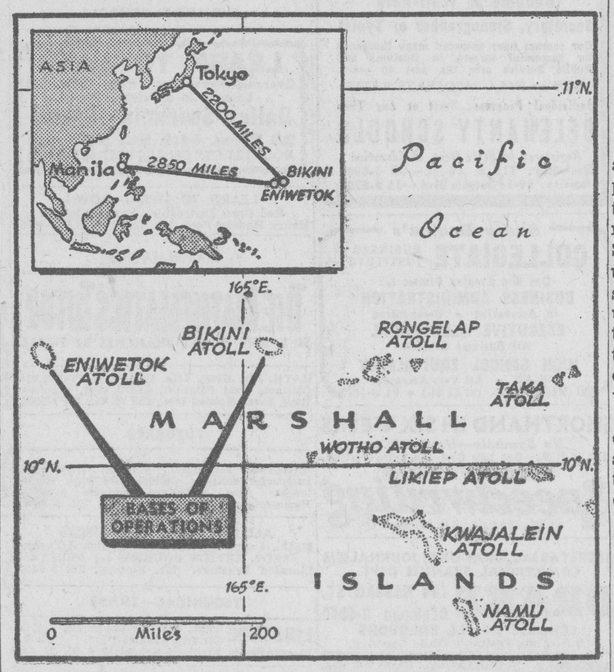
Rival Stockpiles

Q. What have we got in the way of H-bombs compared with the Russians?

A. Nobody knows—not even the Atomic Energy Commission. In his statement to the press last week, Chairman Strauss said that Soviet Russia began intensive work on the hydrogen bomb before we did. Yet it is still believed by many that we are technologically more advanced than is Russia, so far as H-bombs are concerned. No one has the facts in this country. Our technological facilities are probably much better than those of Soviet Russia, so far as production goes.

Though we have nothing but guesses, and no statistics whatever, we probably have more A-bombs in storage than the Russians. We cannot have stockpiled more than a few H-bombs as yet—these for experimental explosions. It is not likely that there will be any stockpile of H-bombs until a definitive design has been adopted.

SCENE OF THE H-BOMB TESTS



The current series of H-bomb tests got under way on March 1 and is continuing at the Pacific proving ground shown above.

at least—its internal feuds. On the Continent, New York Times correspondents report, Communists and neutralists have been provided with new ammunition for attacks on Governments which trust in the alliance with the United States in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

There is a considerable difference in the repercussions of the explosion in Britain and on the Continent. The British believe they had as much to do with the scientific establishment of nuclear weapons as the Americans and that they have made a considerable contribution both to the future development of such weapons and to the establishment of a NATO fighting force in Europe. Granted this belief, when the United States appears to act without consultation either in regard to the hydrogen weapon or to the Soviet proposal on NATO, the British feel they are being relegated to an inferior position which they do not merit in the Anglo-American alliance.

Labor Party Attacks

All this has enabled the Labor party to foster a national and natural anxiety over the tremendous forces inherent in the hydrogen weapon and to fashion a formidable political attack on the Government. At the moment the Conservatives are strong enough to ride out the stormy debate expected in the House of Commons on Monday. But this may not always be so.

A review of Anglo-American contacts on the hydrogen weapon and associated matters leads experienced diplomats to the conclusion that if the Eisenhower Administration had been trying to reduce the political power and governmental authority of the

effect. The Communist party is not important here. The Labor party is. The Labor party, supported by a large number of independent voters and sympathizers in other parties, has found an overriding issue on which the Government can be assailed.

Grist for Communist Mill

But the Communists are numerous and influential in France and Italy, the great Latin powers which, theoretically at least, are the Continental buttresses of the Atlantic alliance. In both nations the Communists have used the anxiety about the hydrogen weapon to support their arguments about the folly of an alliance with the United States because of American "war mongering" and "militarism."

Twice, French Defense Minister René Pleven has been asked to explain to the National Assembly where France stands on atomic war. His answer was that France could not attempt to compete in the production of nuclear weapons and hence would concentrate on defense. This plausible but hardly reassuring information was not made more attractive by Foreign Minister Georges Bidault's reference to scientists as "sorcerer's apprentices, who often unloose forces over which they have no control." This is exactly what the writers in the Communist and neutralist press and a number of political speakers have been saying.

Despite denials in Washington, the Italians also appear to believe that the hydrogen weapon got out of hand. Such a belief, common to both nations, can be extremely dangerous because it fosters that feeling of political hopelessness which encourages people to join the Communist party. In both na-

inferiors. It is sheer anxiety that lies behind non-Communist representations to the Government. In the long run this may be more difficult for Washington to allay than it will be for the British Government to meet Labor party attacks. This, although based to a large extent on anxiety also, is nourished by other circumstances.

It is interesting to note that in Sweden, Germany and Austria, three countries lying close to Russian military power, concern about the hydrogen bomb is much less than it is in this country or in France and Italy. One reason, of course, is that if war comes Britain is a prime target in any circumstances and France and Italy are both bound to the United States by NATO and hence are probable targets.

West German Reaction

West German reaction to developments like the hydrogen bomb is minimized by the tendency of the most self-centered of Continental peoples to concern themselves with their own well-being. Neither in the Bundestag or on the hustings have German politicians, usually an uninhibited lot, discussed the hydrogen bomb.

The Scandinavian nations, according to a correspondent in Stockholm, seem very little disturbed about the hydrogen bomb, possibly because the Pacific is so far away.

The only expression of public concern was a petition by the Christian Youth Wing of the Swedish Social Democratic party to Foreign Minister Oesten Unden asking him to seek an end of American experiments.

In Austria, the Communist party is leading agitation against the hydrogen weapon, but thus far it has had little success in arousing public outcry against nuclear weapons. The Austrian Peace Council sponsored a public meeting at which Prof. Yoshido Hirano, a member of the Japanese Academy of Science, described the sufferings of the crew of the fishing vessel Fukuryu Maru.

Command Attention

Such programs attract more attention and, in the long run, probably win more support than the resigned conclusion of a Vienna newspaper that the United States had been thrown back upon nuclear weapons and a strategy of retaliation by the failure of European nations to ratify the European Defense Community Treaty and establish their own defensive system against the Soviet Union.

In the face of the Russian record of bad faith in international affairs over the past nine years this is almost incredible. It also casts a searching light on the results, or lack of them, of the United States propaganda in Europe.

Surely international anxiety is not founded solely upon the hydrogen weapon itself. Some of it must be attributed to doubts, excerbated by the Communists about United States leadership and responsibility.

HOW ASIA LOOKS AT DULLES' POLICY OF 'UNITED ACTION'

New York Times correspondents in four Asian capitals were asked last week to report on the attitudes in their areas toward United States policy, in the light of Secretary of State Dulles' speech calling for "united action" against the spread of communism in Asia. The dispatches reflect a wide range of sentiment—from fear that the United States is obstructing the chances of peace in the Far East to optimism that the prospects for anti-Communist forces in that area will be improved. The reports follow.

INDIA MORE SUSPICIOUS

Special to The New York Times.

NEW DELHI, April 3—New suspicion of United States motives in Asia has been aroused in some influential Indian quarters by Secretary of State Dulles' call for "united action" against the onslaught of communism in Southeast Asia.

Some Indians have interpreted the Dulles speech of this week as an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to Asia. Some are referring to it as the "Dulles Doctrine."

As usual, Indian opinion is waiting for Prime Minister Nehru to take the lead. However, observers see in the Dulles speech a direct challenge to Mr. Nehru's idea of a neutralist "third area" in this part of the world.

It is not that Mr. Nehru wants to leave Southeast Asia open to Chinese Communist hegemony. He has condemned the Communist activity in Malaya as anti-national. He has indicated that he would be quick to react to any upset in Burma. But at the same time he has sought to detach the conflict in Indo-China from identification with Communist China.

Likely Interpretation

It is in the context of "Western dominance," rather than of Communist menace that the Dulles speech is being considered here. On the basis of past attitudes it seems likely that India would consider Western action in regard to the security of Southeast Asia as a disguised attempt to reimpose foreign influence on newly free countries and on nations such as Indo-China, which are struggling for independence.

Mr. Nehru has bitterly condemned United States military aid to Pakistan as "a reversal of history" through the return of a Western power to former colonial areas of this continent. Most Indian opinion is with him in this although the quarrel between India and Pakistan over Kashmir is the dominant factor in the average Indian's appraisal of the Washington-Karachi pact.

The Indian Government asserts a continued desire for friendship with the United States and is apparently counting heavily upon United States economic assistance to this country. Yet anti-American expressions have become fashionable and few Indians dare to raise their voices in defense of United States policies since aid to Pakistan was announced.

The Indian press has been virtually unanimous in calling for an end to Washington's experiments with the hydrogen bomb. Possibly because Soviet tests of atomic and hydrogen bombs get less publicity than United States activities in the Marshall Islands, the Soviet has not suffered such obloquy as has the United States for pursuing the atomic race.

VIETNAM WANTS PEACE

Special to The New York Times.

SAIGON, Vietnam, April 3—Official United States observers agree there has been an appreciable increase in anti-American feeling in this area recently. It is evident, they note, among the following groups and individuals:

(1) The Communists and pro-Communists.

(2) Those who dislike communism but do not consider it a system so objectionable that it must be fought at the terrible cost in blood and treasure that seems to be necessary to defeat it.

(3) Those who believe communism can be softened and contained by compromise and by development of trade and cultural relations between the free world and the Communist world.

(4) Those who believe nationalism is the predominant factor in the Communist movements in Asian areas.

(5) Those who dislike American behavior and what they regard as anti-democratic tendencies in the United States, such as McCarthyism.

(6) Those who simply resent in a competitive sense the growing American influence and alleged interference here.

Mutual Interest

Anti-American bias in many cases does not necessarily mean refusal to work with the United States in the overriding interest, for example, of defeating the Vietminh of Indo-China.

Coming as part of a series of American moves reflecting the United States desire to see the war against the Communist-led Vietminh intensified and won, Mr. Dulles' speech tended to reinforce the anti-American sentiments of all in this area who want the Vietminh to triumph or who would rather see a compromise peace arranged at the forthcoming Geneva conference of the Big Four and Communist China than have the present bloody conflict go on.

Communist propaganda lately has been reiterating day after day that it is the United States that keeps the war going in Indo-China.

The majority of the Vietnamese people want peace at almost any price, and a large proportion, now as in the past, seem to want the Vietminh to win. Thus the Communist propaganda finds considerable acceptance, and United States policy moves such as Mr. Dulles speech add fuel to the fires of anti-American resentment.

There is, however, a reverse side to the picture. Recent American moves have heartened and strengthened those elements that feel there can be no compromise with the Communists and that the war must be continued and won even at terrific cost. If anti-American feeling has been fortified in certain sections, approval of the United States actions has grown in others.

FORMOSA ENCOURAGED

Special to The New York Times.

HONG KONG, April 3—Doubtful as they have been about how far the United States might go at Geneva, the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa and the pro-Nationalist Chinese here were obviously encouraged by Secretary of State Dulles' speech.

The Nationalists and pro-Nationalists were heartened by Mr. Dulles' statement that the United States is not going to appease the Chinese Communists at Geneva with recognition or admission to the United Nations and by his assertion that abandonment of Formosa to "bloody liquidation" is "unthinkable." The pro-Nationalist press also welcomed his call for "united action" against communism in Indo-China.

In fact, this reference to Indo-China was seen by the pro-Nationalist newspaper Chung Nan Jih Pao as the "important point" in Mr. Dulles address.

Clarification Sought

Chung Nan Jih Pao declared that "the only point remaining to be clarified is what Dulles meant by united action." The newspaper held that unless this suggestion was backed up by a "Southwest Pacific alliance" it would be of "doubtful value."

The concept of "united action" has great appeal on Formosa. The Nationalist leaders there have long been advocating a "Pacific alliance" to deal with the Communist problem in this area.

As for the Chinese Communists, they were slow in registering their reaction to Mr. Dulles' speech, but when they did they sounded the same propaganda theme they have been stressing for weeks. The Peiping radio said the speech represented a United States attempt to place additional hurdles in the path of the Geneva conference and bring pressure on its Allies.

Although Mr. Dulles' speech has encouraged the pro-Nationalist Chinese, it has not provoked great excitement in Hong Kong.

The business men here also have mixed feelings about United States policy toward China. They do not like the Communists, but many would still appreciate an opportunity to do more business with Communist China.

JAPANESE CRITICAL

Special to The New York Times.

TOKYO, April 3—Official comment from Japanese sources on Secretary of State Dulles' policy speech this week was entirely lacking, and there was little comment on it in the press here.

Mr. Dulles' proposal for "united action" against further Communist aggression was not specifically mentioned in the Diet's debate on United States mutual security aid.

However, the possibility that Japan's new forces might be called upon to fight abroad is one of the main issues. The Opposition is trying to write in a provision that rearmament shall be for home defense only.

Japan took a new step to tie up with the United States when the Diet's Lower House ratified the mutual defense assistance pact but both the debate and the voting showed large sections of Japanese opinion doubtful of its wisdom. No record vote was taken in the House itself but ratification was passed in committee by less than two to one.

Pact Denounced

A line-up of speakers from the press and academic circles denounced the pact as increasing international tension, cutting off Japan from normal relations with Asia and making the nation "the orphan of the Far East."

For different reasons, United States Far Eastern policy is being regarded with equal skepticism in South Korea. The Koreans fear that, at Geneva, Washington might give up the aim of Korean unification in return for a dubious settlement in Indo-China.

Some, however, hailed the Dulles policy of massive retaliation as an indirect promise that Japan, if attacked, would be given "emergency rescue" with the use by the United States of atomic weapons against an aggressor. This is construed to mean that it would not be necessary for American garrison forces to remain here for more than perhaps a couple of years even if Japan itself built up only the meager defenses presently contemplated.

The Week Ahead:

The hydrogen bomb will continue to make front page headlines, both here and abroad. Diplomatic maneuvering in advance of the Geneva Conference will center on continued reaction to the Soviet proposal to join NATO. A bill proposing participation in EDC will be introduced this week in the Italian Parliament. Further controversy in the McCarthy-Army dispute is developing over the choice of special counsel to the Senate inquiry. The U. N. may take action on the increased tension between Israel and her neighbors. At home and abroad, Times writers and editors will keep you fully informed.

The Big Bang. Last week's revelations of the power of the new hydrogen bombs have started their own chain reaction. Already civil defense plans here are being altered. Abroad there is deep concern. Tomorrow the British House of Commons will hold

Washington-Karachi pact.

The Indian Government asserts a continued desire for friendship with the United States and is ap-

than have the present bloody conflict go on.

Communist propaganda lately has been reiterating day after

of State Dulles' speech.

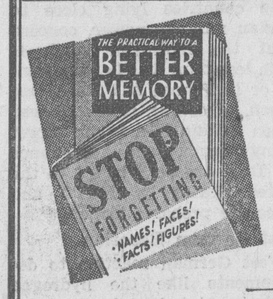
The Nationalists and pro-Nationalists were heartened by Mr.

speech, but when they did they sounded the same propaganda theme they have been stressing

here for more than perhaps a couple of years even if Japan itself built up only the meager defenses presently contemplated.

E D U C A T I O N

ADULT EDUCATION



DR. BRUNO FURST

and his students will show you how to remember!

See NEW YORKER "Profile" Feb. 23, 1946
AMERICAN MAGAZINE, July 1947 & Dec. 1952
READER'S DIGEST, Sept. 1947
BUSINESS WEEK, Aug. 22, 1953
MECHANIX ILLUSTRATED, Feb.1953&Jan.1954
HARVARD BUSINESS REVIEW, March, 1954

Attend FREE DEMONSTRATIONS
(no tickets necessary)

Tuesday, April 6 and Thursday, April 8 — 8:00 P. M.

Engineering Societies Building, 29 W. 39th St., N.Y.C.

New Classes at Steinway Hall will start during the week of April 20

Also available as a Correspondence Course

For information and registration, call or write:

School of Memory and Concentration
365 West End Avenue, New York 24 SChuyler 4-8299

PERSONALITY PROBLEMS
CAN BE CORRECTED We will help you to get more out of life and get along with people successfully. Age, sex no barrier. Call CI 5-6333.
DENES STUDIO, 120 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT
for Men and Women
Poise, Social Skills, Etiquette, Conversation, Human Relations, Group Speaking.
Small Classes—Short Intensive Courses
Parkside Hotel, 18 Gramercy Park
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION AVAILABLE
Luella Cuming, inf., GR 3-1752, 12-2 P.M. daily

SPEECH—VOICE—DICTION
RELAXATION—PUBLIC SPEAKING—POISE—PERSONALITY. (CBS Coach 6 yrs.) Private, small groups. Special 10 week course.
PRICE STUDIO, 20 W. 77 TR 7-8691

"OVERCOME SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS
Neglected Education." Develop Poise Charm, Conversation. Vocabulary. (Canasta, Bridge, $1.) Jane Spencer, 230 W. 79. SC 4-5593

BOOKBINDING: Fine handbinding&repairing. Semi-private classes.
EVA CLARKE 162 W. 56th St., PL 7-3120

LANGUAGES 360 Fifth Av. CI 6-0110. 179 Broadway. CO 7-1112. 850 Broad St., Newark MA 3-4842
BERLITZ SCHOOL

BUSINESS

FERNANDEZ Bi-Lingual Institute
Specialize in:
- 2-year Spanish-Eng Secretarial—8 mos. Bookkeeping, Comptometry.
- 1-yr. Export-Import Training in 3 mos.
- 3-year Spanish Course in 40 hours.

110 W. 42 St. LO 3-2452, LO 3-2432
Government approved for foreign students

Latin American Institute
Day and Evening Classes
- Bi-Lingual Sec'y
- Foreign Commerce
- Diplomatic School
- Language School

Suite 201, 2 W. 45, N.Y. 36 MU 7-2991

BUSINESS

Become a Well-Paid Secretary, Stenographer or Typist
Our courses have prepared many thousands for successful careers in Business and Public Service over the past 40 years.
DAY or EVE.—MODERATE RATES
Individual Progress—Start at Any Time
DELEHANTY SCHOOLS
Registered by State Dept. of Education
Manhattan: 115 E. 15 St.—GR 3-6900
Jamaica: 90-14 Sutphin Blvd.—JA 6-8200

Sadie Brown's
COLLEGIATE BUSINESS INSTITUTE
Day and Evening Classes in:
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Jr. Accounting • Bookkeeping
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL
All Business Subjects
HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY
CO-ED • All Vets Accepted
501 Madison Ave. (at 52 St.) • PL 8-1872

SHORTHAND IN SIX WEEKS
No Symbols—Uses ABC's
120 W.P.M.—One Low Cost—No Extra Tuition
See ad. in Magazine Section
Speedwriting®
55 W. 42nd St. LO 4-1660

SECRETARIAL, DRAFTING, JOURNALISM
COMMERCIAL SPANISH DEPT.
DRAKE 154 NASSAU ST. BEekman 3-4840
SCHOOLS IN ALL BOROUGHS
Part-Time Positions While Learning

MOON SECRETARIAL. Ready 6-8 wks. Begin any Monday. Also refresher. Exec Sec. Course 6-10 mos. Day, Evening. 521 Fifth Ave. MU 2-1820

PUBLIC SPEAKING

DALE CARNEGIE
COURSE in Effective Speaking & Human Relations

ENROLL NOW!
For April Classes
Train for Leadership!
Increase Your Income!
Conquer Fear!
Develop Confidence!
Improve Your Memory!
Evening Classes
For Men and Women

The Dale Carnegie Course is *time-tested* and *proved*—built on 42 years' successful experience. Over 300,000 graduates acclaim this training as the best ever devised for teaching people to speak by developing courage and self-confidence.
For Information
INSTITUTE OF EFFECTIVE SPEAKING and HUMAN RELATIONS
(A non-profit institution chartered by Board of Regents N. Y. State Dept. of Education)
22 West 55th St., New York 19, N. Y. JU 2-4560

THERE IS NO NEED FOR YOU TO FEEL INEFFECTIVE
When You Can Acquire the Skill of
EFFECTIVE SPEECH & HUMAN RELATIONS
As Taught By
ELISABETH von HESSE
Teacher of Eleanor Roosevelt
Registrations Closing—April 6th Class
The von Hesse Studios MU 8-0175
36 Sutton Place South, N. Y. C.

CORRECT SPEECH • CHILDREN & ADULTS
Clear diction and voice control are social and business assets. Approved techniques used to correct Foreign Accents, Voice Disorders, Minor Errors, Lisping, Stuttering, Cerebral Palsy Speech. Private consultation.
Certified by Amer. Speech & Hearing Assn.
MILDRED GRAY, M.A. 25 Tudor City Place, E. 42nd St. MU 3-0993

DEVELOP YOUR POTENTIAL
Effective Self-Expression, Confidence
Ilo Elizabeth Loth
853 7th Ave. (55th), N.Y.C. Circle 7-5886

SWIMMING SCHOOLS

LEARN TO SWIM
Overcome your fear with Individual Lessons in a Private Pool
Dalton Swimming School
23 West 44th St., N. Y. 36
BOOKLET "T" ON REQUEST (55th Yr.)

LEARN TO SWIM—NOW!
Red Cross Instructor. Pay per lesson.
Henry Hudson Pool. Mr. Lavigne, BA 9-4665.

MATHEMATICS

THE MATHEMATICS TUTOR
50 E. 66th St. ALL BRANCHES RE 7-1111

MATH. Alg. Geom. Trig. Calc. Phys. Prep. Engr. Colleges. West Point. C. Guard. Vet. approved. Days, Eves. Mondell Inst., 230 W. 41. WI 7-2086.

TUTORING

ENGLISH, HISTORY, LATIN, HARVARD Instructor retired. College and high school levels. Also, ambitious business persons. Manuscripts edited. Dr. White. PL 5-9300.

ALL HIGH SCHOOL SUBJECTS
Math., Lang., Speech. Regents, Board Exams.
SPEC'L REVIEW COURSES for ADULTS
Licensed Teachers. Mr. Stanley, TR 9-5367

TECHNICAL—TRADE

LINOTYPE Visit, write or phone CH 3-5170 for free booklet "T" N. Y. Mergenthaler Linotype School, 244 W. 23 St.

N. Y. TECH INST. 500 Pacific Street, Bklyn. MA. 5-8220
TV—Radio—Refrig.—Air Cond.—Oil Burner

PROFESSIONAL

X-RAY & MED.LAB.
TECHNICIAN
DENTAL ASSISTANT
Also Basal Metabolism & Electrocardiography
FULL TERM and SHORT COURSES
APPROVED FOR ALL VETS
Immed. Enrollment—State Licensed
Morn.Aftn.or Eve.Classes. Get Book EE
MANHATTAN MEDICAL & DENTAL ASSISTANTS' SCHOOL, INC.
1780 Broadway (57th St.) PL 7-8275

X-RAY & LAB TECHNICIANS
Trained BY Doctors FOR Doctors
Coed—N. Y. State Licensed—Free Placement Service. Ask for Free Booklet T.
APPROVED FOR ALL VETS
Eastern School FOR PHYSICIANS' AIDES
85 5th Ave. (16 St.) CH 2-8686

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

7th Grade through High School!
Rhodes School
A friendly school for happy boys and girls — N. Y.'s largest private preparatory school—Extracurricular activities, continuing guidance program, individual attention — Fully accredited.
SEND FOR BULLETIN
11 WEST 54th ST., N. Y. • CIRCLE 7-7640

DWIGHT
School for BOYS,402 East 67th St.,N.Y. RE 7-2400 . . . 7th Grade through High. Individualized Instruction. ALL Colleges, Regents, West Point, Navy.
Educational Counsel without obligation.

ERON Saves Time—Prepares for all colleges. 54th yr. Day & Eve. Regents. Co-ed—Free Booklet. 853 B'way at 14 St. AL4-4882

PHYSICAL CULTURE

GAIN CONFIDENCE THRU SELF DEFENSE
JUI-JITSU—BOXING Children. Adults
SIGWARD PRIVATE GYMNASIUM
139 W. 54th St. (bet. 6-7 Aves.), CI 5-8086

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

ACADEMY OF ADVANCED TRAFFIC
63 Vesey St., N. Y. 7, N. Y. Digby 9-4050

LANGUAGES

enjoy **TRAVELING?**

you will, if you learn the language!

BERLITZ 630 Fifth Ave., CI 6-0110 179 Broadway, CO 7-1112
Newark (2): 850 Broad St., MA 3-4842

SPANISH MEXICO
12th yr.•ESCUELA INTERAMERICANA•12th yr.
Apdo 255 Saltillo, Coah, Mexico
Come and study *living* Spanish! Learn by a most effective method. Unique surroundings. Wonderful climate. All-inclusive moderate cost. Beginners. Intermediate. Advanced. Commercial and academic subjects. Credits widely accepted. Approved under G. I. Bill. Two weeks Pre-Session starts June 14. Reg. six weeks session June 28. Two weeks post session starts Aug. 9. Co-Ed Full details
REGISTRAR: DONALD T. CUSTER
Box 413 Salida, Colorado
Special Eastern Rep., Omasa Corp.
55 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C. Ph: CH 4-0833

LINGUAPHONE for LANGUAGES

LEARN ANOTHER LANGUAGE easily, quickly, correctly by Linguaphone, World's Standard Conversational Method.
FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, RUSSIAN, JAPANESE
—29 languages available.
Send for FREE Book. Call for FREE Demonstration. Linguaphone Institute, Dept. E-4, RCA Building, N. Y. 20. CI 7-0829.

LANGUAGE GUILD
Instruction fitted to the individual need.
SPANISH, FRENCH, etc.—NATIVE TEACHERS
PRIVATE, SEMI-PRIVATE, CLASSES
Immediate Conversation—Engl. for Foreigners
Approved by N. Y. State Dept. of Education
724 FIFTH AVENUE COLUMBUS 5-5949

SPANISH FRENCH ITALIAN • ENGLISH
Private Lessons $1.75 ½-hr.
Native Instructors. Conversational Method Daily (9-9)
FISHER SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
104 W. 40 St. (Est. 40 Years) PEnn 6-6377

SPANISH LANGUAGE CENTER
Spanish Taught Exclusively!
292 Madison Ave. (corner 41 St.) MU 3-7555

SPANISH AT YOUR HOME
Native Bogota; Master's degree; scientific method; conversational; reasonable. NE 4-6104.

INFORMATION

SCHOOLS & COLLEGES
Enter Now
Information on all in U.S. Boarding, Colleges, Camps, Preparatory, Military, Children's Schools.
Only School Information Service with State qualified guidance counselors. *FREE.*
Est. 40 yrs. Visit, write or phone PLaza 7-4440
AMERICAN SCHOOLS & COLLEGES ASSOCIATION
3435 RCA Bldg., 30 Rockefeller Plaza

FREE SERVICE Authoritative ANSWERS To Your Questions About
PRIVATE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES & CAMPS
Impartial Advice & Catalogues
Call, Write, Phone
BOARD OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGE EDUCATION
522 Fifth Av. (43d St.) MU 2-8840

FREE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE INFORMATION
ADVISORY INSTITUTE ON SCHOOLS
R. A. Johnston, Dir.
500 Fifth Ave. (Cor. 42nd St.)
New York, N. Y., PEnn 6-1660

---

of the new hydrogen bombs have started their own chain reaction. Already civil defense plans here are being altered. Abroad there is deep concern. Tomorrow the British House of Commons will hold an important debate on the bomb. Prime Minister Churchill is expected to make a policy statement about it. The New York Times will carry complete reports on all these developments.

The Nation's Parks. One of the country's great natural assets is its national parks. For weeks now, New York Times reporters have been inspecting the parks and the facilities they offer to the public. These investigations have sought to determine whether or not the parks are being kept in good condition, whether funds for their maintenance are adequate, how those funds are being spent. Starting tomorrow in The Times you'll find the first of five exclusive articles on our national parks telling you what this team discovered.

Chords and Cadenzas. This is a big week for music. Richard Strauss' last opera, "Capriccio," has its U. S. premiere this afternoon at the Juilliard School. Toscanini winds up his current season with the NBC Symphony this evening while the Bamberger Symphoniker of Bamberg, Germany, makes its American debut at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. The Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy will play at Carnegie Tuesday night and the Boston Symphony on Wednesday night and Saturday afternoon. Three new plays come to Broadway. "Anniversary Waltz," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields bows Wednesday. On Thursday, Shirley Booth returns in "By the Beautiful Sea," by Herbert and Dorothy Fields and Arthur Schwartz. "Magic and the Loss" with Uta Hagen, Robert Preston and Lee Bowman comes in Friday. Times critics will be on hand to give you their reports on all these performances.

Every day of the week:

You get more out of The Times because there's more in The Times. The Times has more reporters than any other publication. They bring you more news than you get from any other source. Much of it is exclusive; you can get it nowhere else. All of it is alive and interesting. You'll find it's satisfying to be well informed. It helps you in your work. It helps you to be a more interesting person. Try it and see. Every day this week read The New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
March 16, 1954

CANADA CAUTIONS U. S. ON 'NEW LOOK'

Pearson Says Allies Must Be Consulted Now if Policy Is to Work in a Crisis

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 15—Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs told the United States today that it would have to consult with its Allies now if it expected support in an emergency for its "new look" defense policy.

"To put it bluntly," Lester B. Pearson, the Secretary, said, agreements on "policies and tactics and timing" were essential "if this policy of preventing aggression by the threat of immediate and overwhelming devastation, is to work collectively."

Mr. Pearson's words, addressed to a National Press Club luncheon, were the bluntest comment yet heard from an Allied statesman on the Eisenhower Administration's new defense policy. They were given added force by the fact that it was unusual for a statesman to criticize another nation's policies in that nation's capital.

Mr. Pearson is in Washington for the meeting tomorrow of the Joint Economic Board of the United States-Canadian Commission on trade and economics.

CANADA CAUTIONS U. S. ON 'NEW LOOK'

Continued From Page 1

The Canadian Minister recalled that John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, in his speech of Jan. 12, "which may turn out to be one of the most important of our times." had announced a Washington decision "to depend principally upon a great capacity to retaliate, instantly, by means, and at places of our own choosing."

Questions Meaning of Words

Mr. Pearson asked what was meant by the words "instantly," "means" and "our." Similar questions have been raised in recent months in all the free world countries affected by United States defense policy.

The Thailand Embassy has, for instance, asked the State Department whether the new policy meant that if the Communist Chinese invaded Vietnam or Thailand the United Staets would not offer help with ground forces but instead would bomb Peiping or Moscow.

Meanwhile, at a hearing of the Armed Service subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, expressed concern today that the "new look" might reduce United States forces without reducing their overseas commitments.

Information on plans for the adaptation of United States forces to the "new look" was given the subcommittee by Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense; Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army; Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Navy; Harold E. Talbott, Secretary of the Air Force; Admiral Robert B. Carney, Chief of Naval Operations, and Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff.

"Collective action," Mr. Pearson said in his speech, "means collective consultation, but that must be reconciled with the necessity for swift and effective action. This reconciliation is not easy, within a single government. It is even less easy between governments."

Yet means must be found for working together "in any new defense policy," he declared, "if the great coalition which we have formed for peace is not to be replaced by an entrenched continentalism which, I can assure you, makes no great appeal to your northern neighbor as the best way to prevent war or defeat aggression, and which is not likely to provide a solid basis for good United States-Canadian relations."

During a question period later Mr. Pearson explained that by "entrenched continentalism" he meant "a Maginot-line approach to defense, or meeting the enemy at home rather than across the ocean.

He was apparently referring to President Eisenhower's remarks on the necessity for disengaging United States forces overseas and creating a central strategic reserve.

Canada's attitude toward things American had been partly determined, Mr. Pearson explained, by the "feeling that our destiny * * * may be decided, not by ourselves, but across our border 'by means and at places not of our choosing'; to adapt a famous phrase."

"This accounts," he said, "for much of the uneasiness that enters into the minds of some Canadians as they look south, and realize that they are quite unable to escape the consequences of what you do—or don't do. It induces on our part an 'agonizing reappraisal' of the glory and the grandeur of independence."

In a sense, he continued, Canadian-United States relations are "merely part of the relations, between members of a coalition of which by far the mightiest member is the United States, but in which Canada is now strong enough to make a contribution of some importance; one which we think entitles us to an appropriate share in the responsibility for making those decisions which affect us."

Defense Costs Cited

He said that Canada devoted 10 per cent of her gross national product and about 45 per cent of her budget to defense, maintained troops in Korea and Europe, including 300 first line jet fighters, and cooperated actively with the United States "in the development of defense installations for the direct protection of this continent."

While recognizing that the preponderance of United States power made it inevitable that United States views should often prevail, he asserted, there were times "when we may feel that we have to differ and speak out in support of our own policies. Being North Americans, we will do so with frankness but I hope with restraint and responsibility."

THE NEW YORK TIMES
March 16, 1954

Associated Press Wirephoto

RIDGWAY TAKES STAND: Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, before Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. At left is Secretary of Army Robert T. Stevens.

Ridgway Has Reservations Over Cut in Army Strength

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 15—Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, refused today to say whether he had recommended the 18 per cent cut in Army manpower called for in the "new look" defense program.

He was questioned at a Senate Appropriations subcommittee hearing on his part in the decision as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. General Ridgway said it would be improper and possibly embarassing to reply in open session.

He had accepted the reduction, he added, and would do his best to carry it out. However, he declined under persistent questioning by Senator Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat of South Carolina, to pronounce himself satisfied with the new military design of the Eisenhower Administration.

General Ridgway was the only one of the service chiefs to express definite reservations about the wisdom of the new policy in today's hearing, attended by the entire first team from the Defense Department. Charles E. Wilson, the Defense Secretary, was the first witness.

Wilson Concedes 'Confusion'

Mr. Wilson, acknowledging there was "a lot of confusion" about the meaning of the new program, said the United States was not placing exclusive reliance on nuclear weapons. He described the "new look" as a "natural evolution" from previous defense planning, geared to meet a threat that would "continue unabated over an extended period of years," rather than to reach a peak at any fixed date.

The subcommittee chairman, Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican of Michigan, remarked that the program had been described as "an economy budget, rather than a national defense budget."

Mr. Wilson replied that it was "a national defense budget," but that "no military strategy can be developed in an economic vacuum."

He also indicated there would be no automatic reliance on "massive retaliation" if the United States became involved in local wars.

"We will take a good square look at each situation," Mr. Wilson said.

Senator Maybank's questioning of General Ridgway came after the Army Chief had read a prepared statement expressing "particular concern" over the reduction in Army strength, from 1,407,200 men next July 1 to 1,172,700 by June 30, 1955. By that date, the general said, the Army will have dropped to seventeen divisions from its current strength of twenty divisions.

"Our capabilities will be lowered while our responsibilities for meeting the continuing threat

(Over)

ARMY FORCE'S CUT DISTURBS RIDGWAY

Continued From Page 1

have yet to be correspondingly lessened," General Ridgway said.

He Takes Long-Range View

He also indicated a lack of enthusiasm for the Administration's argument that increased air-atomic power in the future would make up for the immediate reduction in ground strength.

"In the long-range view," General Ridgway said, "it is contemplated that the execution of [the Army's] missions may be modified by complementary means being developed within the military establishment. In the development of these new means we must not, however, lose sight of the Army's missions and commitments of today, which must properly be met if our military posture is to be maintained."

Senator Maybank asked the general if he was "perfectly satisfied" with the reduction.

"I am not perfectly satisfied," General Ridgway replied.

Was he "satisfied?" the Senator persisted. The general declined to answer directly, saying: "I accept this decision as a sound one."

The Army Chief explained that when a career officer received a decision from higher authority "he accepts the decision as a sound one and does his utmost to carry it out."

He had accepted the 1955 military budget as sound and he had "no doubt the Army will be able to solve the problem it confronts us with," General Ridgway said.

When Senator Maybank raised the question of General Ridgway's attitude within the Joint Chiefs toward the adoption of the new budget, the General said he wanted to challenge the propriety of putting such a question at a public hearing. He asked Senator Ferguson whether he could reply later at a closed session.

"Because it might be embarrassing?" Senator Maybank asked.

"Yes, sir," the Army Chief replied.

Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army, said in a companion statement that a seventeen-division force would be adequate so long as these assumptions remained true:

¶That there was no resumption of the fighting in Korea.

¶That the South Korean forces could be built up to twenty divisions by next June.

¶That the build-up of Japanese national safety forces continued as planned.

¶That no additional requirements arose elsewhere.

"I do not believe that the long-range Communist menace has abated one iota," Mr. Stevens said.

Talbott Favors Program

The most favorable statements on the "new look" program were made by Harold E. Talbott, Secretary of the Air Force, and Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff.

Mr. Talbott said that air power, particularly the striking power of the strategic Air Force, was the keystone of the new policy.

"Even the most daring aggressor must pause," Mr. Talbott said, "when faced with the knowledge of our growing offensive and defensive air forces."

General Twining said that the new emphasis on air power had been dictated by the Soviet Union's ability to produce atomic weapons and to deliver them in this country.

Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral Robert S. Carney, Chief of Naval Operations, emphasized that the United States must expand its shipbuilding to prevent mass obsolescence of the fleet.

They disclosed that the Navy was asking for funds to build a third atomic submarine. The first such vessel, the Nautilus, was launched in January and the second, the Sea Wolf, is under construction at Groton, Conn.

'PEACE OR OBLIVION'

'Unlimited' Cheap Power, That's Atomic Age Promise

BY ED WINGE
Free Press Staff Writer

And, finally, what of our atomic future?

Will it truly be a "Golden Age" of space flight and climate control and water-cheap electricity?

An age of atom-powered cars, planes, trains and ships with weightless fuel and limitless range?

Will it be an age when cancer and high blood pressure are forgotten words, found only in musty history books?

No one really knows. The atomic "crystal ball" is clouded by disagreement. Scientists differ widely in their views of the atomic future.

Last of a Series

But few would be dogmatic enough to deny that some day all of these things mentioned above will come to pass.

This much seems certain:

Before long, the clothes you wear, the car you drive, and the house you build, will last longer, wear better and look nicer. Because of the atom.

* * *

YOU WILL live longer, remain healthier, and eat more nourishing food. Because of the atom.

Entire new industries based on materials yet to be discovered in atomic research laboratories will spring up, helping to expand a dynamic economy.

All this, and much more, will be mere dividends, or by-products of the Atomic Age.

For the most dramatic and exciting promise of the Atomic Age now unfolding is that it offers a vast new source of power. Cheap, abundant power.

Power that can be moved easily from mountain top to desert, from ice cap to jungle. Moved in handy package-sized atomic furnaces that burn their weightless fuel so slowly they need to be refilled only once every three years.

* * *

"SUCH PROBLEMS as changing climates by pumping sea water into deserts can be licked with current technology," says Dr. John J. Grebe, research counselor for the Dow Chemical Co., of Midland.

Dr. Grebe makes this comparison to point up the power promise of atomic energy:

Theoretically, he says, there is enough energy in just 3.2 pounds of uranium to run the entire Detroit Edison system for eight hours.

During that same eight-hour period, Detroit Edison now burns up 4,000 tons of coal, costing about $32,000.

According to unofficial estimates, the "price" of uranium is $35 a pound. (Actually, there is no open market on uranium and no published price on the refined product). Thus the atomic fuel required to run Detroit Edison for eight hours, would cost $112.

* * *

IN HIS BOOK, "Report on the Atom", Gordon Dean, former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, predicts that at least 10 per cent of all new power stations built 10 years from now will be nuclear reactors.

During the research that preceded the writing of this series of articles, many scientists made predictions on the future of atomic energy.

What follows is a consensus of their thinking on specific phases of the subject:

Atomic electricity: Certain to come within 10 years, at a price competitive with coal. Will supplement rather than replace existing generating systems.

The cost of delivered electricity will remain about the same, because fuel accounts for only 20 per cent of the total cost. More expensive nuclear reactors will offset lower fuel costs, at least at first.

Independent, home-sized power units: Far, far in the future, if ever feasible. Reactors are complicated machines, requiring skilled maintenance. Even the small ones.

* * *

ATOMIC-POWERED trains: We could build one today if we wanted it bad enough. But chances are we never will because it would mean railroads would have to go back to the steam cycle they are now abandoning for diesel engines.

Also, the problem of serious collision probably never can be licked. Train wreck would spew radioactive materials all over the countryside.

Autos with A-engines: Shielding required to protect against radiation and heat so bulky, engine never could be built small enough for present-type cars.

Collision hazard with radioactive contamination probably would rule atomic engines out in cars even if they were feasible otherwise.

Atomic-powered planes: Not only possible, but "probable." "Optimistic" progress reports on A-plane research now under way recently given to Congress. A-engined planes probably will be jets. Or maybe even dirigibles.

* * *

A-POWERED surface ships: Again, "optimistic" reports on work being done on Navy aircraft carrier. Commercial ocean liners, powered by A-engines, may be in use 10 to 20 years from now. Atomic submarine, Nautilus, already has proved it can be done.

Direct Conversion of A-power to electricity: A wonderful dream, but still impossible at the present stage of knowledge—except as a laboratory trick as in the case of RCA's widely-publicized "atomic battery."

Useful power from the hydrogen bomb's fusion reaction: There has been published speculation recently that H-power may be just around the corner.

A member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, Rep. Van Zandt (R., Pa.), has said we have made important "breakthroughs" in the effort to harness H-power.

If it materializes, harnessing H-power would increase the world's fuel (and energy) supply beyond imagination. It would mean, in effect, that we could burn water.

* * *

RECENT REPORTS on the frightful destructiveness of the thermonuclear, or h y d r o g e n, bomb tested recently in the mid-Pacific, lay like an ominous shadow across the glimmering path to an atomic future of peace and plenty.

The compounded horror of the H-bomb numbs man's ability to imagine the devastation of which it is capable.

Gordon Dean, who speaks from authoritative k n o w l e d g e, observes soberly:

"Wars and threats of wars have been a part of man's life all through history. Whereas the problem before was simply one of war or peace, it is now one of oblivion or peace.

"Yet man, even in the atomic age, has not chosen peace. He also has not chosen oblivion. And he seems to think he can go on forever without deciding one way or another.

"Maybe he can, but the risks are enormous."

the minnows in cans, sold some to playmates, dropped some down a sewer, and put the rest in a bowl. Here,

about going in the bait busine
Charles L. Ternes.

H-Bomb Can Kill Any City--Strauss

(Related Story on Page 18)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—(AP)—Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) said today a hydrogen bomb big enough to destroy any city in the world now can be made.

Strauss made the statement at President Eisenhower's weekly news conference. He attended the conference to give the public a partial report on the recent H-bomb tests in the far Pacific.

The AEC chairman said the March 1 and March 26 tests "were successful" and declared that "enormous potential has been added to our military posture."

TWICE EXPECTATIONS

He denied reports that the first blast, which exposed a number of Americans, Japanese and Marshall Islanders far from the explosion scene to "hot" ashes, went out of control.

"It was a stupendous blast," Strauss said. "But at no time was the testing out of control."

He said the power of the explosion was about twice what scientists had expected—a margin of error not unusual, he added, in testing "a totally new weapon."

An unexpected shift in the wind carried atomic particles to the area where a Japanese fishing trawler was cruising, Strauss added.

IKE IS LISTENER

Strauss said the tests bring the commission "very much nearer" to satisfying the requirements of the armed forces and hasten the day when the AEC can devote more attention to developing peacetime uses of atomic energy.

President Eisenhower listened with keen attention as Strauss—just back from the Pacific tests—read a four-page statement and then answered a few questions.

In reply to one question, Strauss said, without qualification, that an H-bomb large enough to "take out" a city can be made.

"How big a city?" he was asked.

"Any city," Strauss replied.

"New York?" a reporter pressed.

Strauss nodded and said, "The metropolitan area."

Strauss also used the word "destroy" in describing what an H-bomb could do to the metropolitan area of New York.

Asked specifically after the news conference what he meant by the phrase "take out a city,"

(Concluded on Page 2)

2 U. S. Judges Named; One Causes Dispute

(Pictures on Page 2.)

By WILL MULLER
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Ferguson today announced the selection of two new federal judges for Michigan.

One appointment, that of W. Wallace Kent, of Kalamazoo, to the bench in Grand Rapids, won immediate approval of Michigan Republicans.

The other, that of Ralph M. Freeman, of Flint, to the Detroit court, provoked a storm in the Michigan delegation to Congress, whose members had supported other candidates.

Senator Potter and Rep. Cederberg, Bay City, indicated they had no personal objection to Freeman, but they were bitter over the choice.

They had come out strongly for Carl H. Smith, Bay City, former president of the State Bar

guson's demand for a Detroiter and his disinterest in Smith. Potter went along with the compromise to avoid further deadlock and will not interfere with Senate confirmation of the appointment.

REPUBLICANS CONFER

John Feikens, Republican state chairman, and David W. Kendall, Jackson, national committeeman, conferred at length with Ferguson yesterday.

They particularly wanted to block his desire to name a personal friend, William B. (Buck) Giles, or any other Detroiter to the Detroit bench.

The Justice Department also was reported disturbed because Ferguson announced the recommendations before the FBI could

(Concluded on Page 2)

INDEX

H-Bomb Can Kill Any City, Strauss Says After Tests

Continued from Page One

Strauss said he meant "put a city out of commission, not level it."

REDS SHOW INTEREST

Here are the sizes of the two biggest cities of the world, as estimated by the National Geographic Society:

New York — Metropolitan area 3,550 square miles; downtown area, 314 square miles.

London — Metropolitan area, 1,725 square miles; "The City" 117 square miles.

Eisenhower himself said earlier there is some possibility the Russians are getting ready to talk business about a plan for international peacetime use of atomic energy.

He made this statement when asked what significance the government attaches to the recent publication by the Russians of some details of their atomic and H-weapon research.

The President said he did not know — but that many discussions have been held and the result is inconclusive.

SOME SEE SWITCH

There are some, he went on, apparently meaning some of his advisers, who think this indicates a change in Soviet policy and a disposition to negotiate earnestly and honestly.

He sad this certainly would be welcomed in the light of his proposal last January that the Western powers and Russia get together on a limited peacetime atomic development pool.

Strauss' statement plainly was aimed at soothing some of the unrest stirred up in Britain and elsewhere by the recent H-bomb tests.

BRITONS TO DEBATE

Prime Minister Churchill, bowing to Laborite demands, announced today in London the House of Commons will open a full debate on hydrogen bomb problems next Monday. Churchill said he would speak himself on Britain's position and policy. He said yesterday American experiments in the Pacific were essential to defense of the free world and spurned demands that he use his influence to have them called off.

Strauss stressed that this country makes no tests "without a definite purpose," and without seeking "an end result of major importance to our military strength and readiness."

"It should also be noted," he said "that the testing of weapons is important likewise in order to be fully aware of the possible future aggressive ability of an enemy, for we now fully know that we possess no monopoly of capability in this awesome field."

CITES EXAGGERATIONS

Strauss said there have been "exaggerated and mistaken" descriptions of the March 1 test.

Secretary of Defense Wilson yesterday described this one as "unbelievable." Strauss said he thought that word has been "played up" in the papers more than the secretary intended.

Much of Strauss' statement was devoted to an explanation of the "fall-out" — the sucking up and vaporizing of earth or water by an atomic blast and the spreading of these radioactive particles by the wind.

It is because of this fall-out, he said, that this country tests its largest weapons in a remote part of the Pacific and he said a wide area around the explosion center is cleared of all human beings as a further precaution.

TRAWLER IS MISSED

In the March 1 test, he said, survey aircraft "carefully searched the area and reported no shipping," but he said the Japanese fishing trawler "Fortunate Dragon" appears to have been missed by the search.

(News dispatches from Japan have identified the trawler as the "Lucky Dragon." In calling it "Fortunate Dragon," Strauss was using a variant of the translation from the Japanese.)

The trawler and its 23 crew members as well as 28 American weather personnel and 236 natives of the islands of Rongelap, Rongerik and Uterik were within the area of the fall-out when the wind carried the radioactive particles their way, Strauss said.

AMERICANS UNHARMED

He said none of the Americans was burned and the 236 natives "appeared to me to be well and happy."

In fact, Strauss said amid laughter, one child has been born in the group and others are expected.

He said the child, a girl, was born while he was at the hospital on Kwajalein and added she had been named Allison, after his wife, and that he had given her 10 pigs for her dowry when she reaches marriageable age.

Strauss said American medical authorities were not allowed to examine the Japanese fishermen until today.

He said, however, reports up to now indicate the blood count of these men is about the same as that of the U. S. weather station personnel who escaped unharmed, and he added:

"Skin lesions observed are thought to be due to the chemical activity of the converted material in the coral rather than to radioactivity, since these lesions are said to be already healing."

OCEAN NOT HARMED

Strauss said also that the facts do not bear out reports of widespread contamination of tuna and other fish.

He went on to say:

"With respect to the apprehension that fall-out radioactivity would move toward Japan on the Japanese Current, I can state that any radioactivity falling into the test area would become harmless within a few miles after being picked up by these currents . . . and would be completely undetectable within 500 miles or less."

Likewise, Strauss said, there is nothing to be concerned about in the "small increase of radioactive material detected in the air in the United States after every American test—and, for that matter, after the Russian tests as well."

SHOWS INDIGNATION

Strauss registered some indignation when he said further:

"A recent comment which I have been shown has suggested that the incident involving the fall-out on inhabited areas was actually a planned part of the operation. I do not wish to comment on this other than to characterize it as utterly false, irresponsible and gravely unjust to the men engaged in this patriotic service."

TAXES

Continued from Page One

this budget carried a $2,900,000,000 estimated deficit.

But the President did not ask for any excise tax cuts this year, and Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey has consistently opposed them.

BLASTED BY BYRD

Secretary of Commerce Weeks has hailed the cuts as the step which "will provide the stimulus business needs."

E. C. Stephenson, vice president of the J. L. Hudson Co. in Detroit, called the reductions "an important forward step to loosen the shackles that have so long acted as a brake on the affected categories of merchandise." Stephenson is chairman of the National Retail Dry Goods Association's taxation committee.

Senator Byrd (D-Va.) voted against the bill and said the cuts were putting the nation on the "road to financial suicide."

No political party, he said, could claim any honor out of voting a tax cut with borrowed money. That is what this reduction amounts to, Byrd said, since the federal budget is unbalanced in the current year and the President has predicted a deficit next year.

Police Hold Father in Murder Attempt

A Windsor father today was held for the attempted murder of his son.

Police said Joseph Hewson, 56, of 927 Masonville, was arrested shortly before 5 a. m., only minutes after firing two shots at his 21-year-old son, Roland.

Young Hewson recently had beaten his father for mistreating his mother, officers said. That was the reason, police added, that the elder Hewson waited in ambush in the living room of their home and fired at his son as the latter descended the stairs.

DEATH NOTICES

McGINNIS—John E., March 30, of 13937 Young. Husband of Ethel Mary (nee Clymer); father of Jack D. and Eugene T.; brother of Mrs. Joseph (Laura) Dykstra, Mrs. Edith Wilson and Mrs. David (Anna) Laven, both of Minneapolis, and the late Frank McGinnis; grandfather of six grandchildren. Funeral from the Weitenberner Funeral Home, 13841 Gratiot, Thursday at 8:30, and the Assumption (Grotto) Church at 9. Interment Mt. Olivet.

Moscow Reds Elect New Regional Chief

MOSCOW, March 31. — (AP) — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said today I. V. Kapitonov has been elected first secretary of the Moscow Regional Communist Party. He succeeds Nikolai A. Mikhailov, recently named ambassador to Poland.

WE'RE OPEN TILL 9 THURSDAYS
BOTH STORES
Robinson furniture Company
DOWNTOWN
Washington Boulevard—Open 9:30 to 5:30, Monday and Thursday till 9:00
NORTHLAND
Greenfield Rd., Entrance 'E'—Open 9:30 to 5:30, Thurs., Fri., Sat., till 9:00

Name CLAYTON'S new boys' department and you may Win This Pony!

—or a Savings Bond of Equal Value!

Cut out and mail with your reasons why . . .

CLAYTON'S BOYS SHOP NAME CONTEST
Michigan at Shelby
My Name Is.....
My Father's Name Is.....
My Address.....
City.....Zone.....
Your Boys' Shop should be named:
(Write name for boys' shop. Also write in 25 words or less on separate sheet why you think the shop should be called this. Mail to Clayton's.)

CLAYTON'S NEW BOYS' SHOP NOW OPEN!

Grinnell's 1515 Woodward and Branches

NEVER PLAYED BEFORE? CAN'T READ NOTES?
SPEND HALF AN HOUR AT THIS ORGAN AND YOU'LL
Sit right down and play!

1. *You do not need to know notes.* "Picture Music" shows which keys to touch.

2. *You play chords with one finger!* Press a chord button and play harmony chords.

3. *You press a pedal to add bass.* Rest one foot on either of two pedals and the correct bass tones are automatically added!

You won't believe it until you play it, but actually thousands have played the Chord Organ without knowing music, in just half an hour! You don't have to take lessons. Come into Grinnell's soon!

In walnut, $985. Also available in blond finish

Ask GRINNELL'S about having the Hammond CHORD ORGAN in your home for 3-Days FREE TRIAL

Text of Statement and Comments by Strauss on Hydrogen Bomb Tests in the Pacific

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP) —Following is the text of a statement on the hydrogen bomb tests read at President Eisenhower's news conference today by Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, Atomic Energy Commission chairman:

The President has authorized me to make available those portions of my report yesterday to him, the publication of which would not compromise information vital our our national security.

I have just returned from the Pacific proving grounds of the Atomic Energy Commission, where I witnessed the second part of a test series of thermonuclear weapons. I will describe it as well as I am able, but perhaps before doing so it would be appropriate to begin with a short summary of the historical background.

We detected the test of an atomic weapon, or device, by the Russians in August of 1949. Realizing that our leadership was therefore challenged and that our sole possession of the weapon which had been a major deterrent to aggression had been canceled, it became clear that our superiority would therefore be only relative and dependent upon a quantitative lead—that is to say, upon possession of greater numbers of atomic weapons so long as that could be maintained.

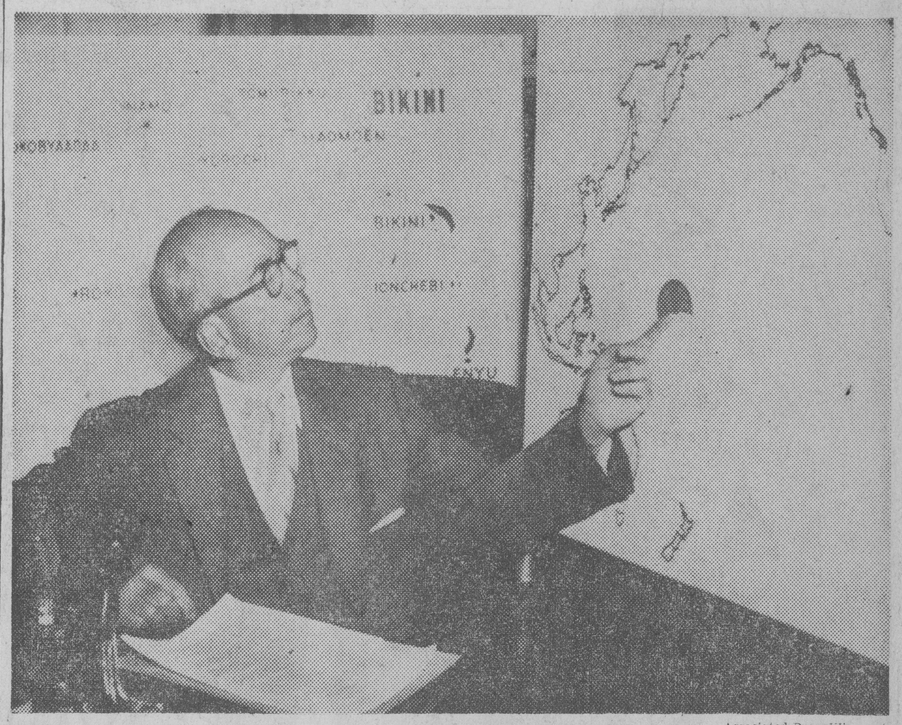
There was, however, the alternative of a qualitative lead if we could make a weapon of greater force—greater than the fission weapons by a degree of magnitude comparable to the difference between fission bombs and conventional bombs. A theoretical method of accomplishing this was known to our scientists.

In January, 1950, the President directed the Atomic Energy Commission to undertake the necessary steps to see if this weapon, variously called the hydrogen bomb, the fusion bomb, and the thermonuclear bomb, could in fact be made. As you know, thanks to the ingenuity of those scientists and engineers who devoted themselves to the project, the feasibility of the fusion reaction was demonstrated and a prototype was tested at Eniwetok in November, 1952.

This test produced the largest man-made explosion ever witnessed to that date, and from that point we moved into refinement of design and other development. In August of last year the Russians also tested a weapon or device of a yield well beyond the range of regular fission weapons and which deprived a part of its force from the fusion of light elements. There is good reason to believe that they had begun work on this weapon substantially before we did.

'Long in the Planning'

The present series of tests has been long in the planning. It is conducted jointly by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense. A task force composed of the three armed services and a scientific staff representing the commission was established last year in accordance with the procedure successfully followed in preceding tests outside our continental limits. The



Associated Press Wirephoto

SITE OF HYDROGEN BOMB TEST: Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, points to spot where tests were conducted in Marshall Islands.

square miles in area, and at various points on the reef-like-beads on a string appear a multitude of little islands, some a few score acres in extent—others no more than sandspits. It is these small, uninhabited, treeless sandbars which are used for the experiments.

As a matter of fact, the task force dredged up enough sand and coral to build one of these so-called islands to have it where it was wanted most advantageously for shot No. 1. The impression that an entire atoll or even large islands have been destroyed in these tests is erroneous. It would be more accurate to say a large sandspit or reef.

Before the shot takes place, there is a careful survey of the winds at all elevations up to many thousands of feet. This survey is conducted by weather stations on islands and on fleet units at widely separated points.

Contrary to general belief, winds do not blow in only one direction at a given time and place. At various heights above the earth, winds are found to be blowing frequently in opposite directions and at greatly varying speeds. An atomic cloud is therefore sheared by these winds as it rises through them.

The meteorologists attempt to forecast the wind direction for the optimum condition and the task force commander thereupon decides on the basis of the weather reports when the test shall be made. The weather forecast is necessarily long-range because a warning area must be searched for shipping and the search which is carried out both visually and by radar in P2V Navy planes requires a day or more to complete.

The "warning area" is an area surrounding the proving grounds within which it is determined that a hazard to shipping or aviation exists. We have established many such areas as have other Governments.

This map shows such areas off the Pacific Coast at Point Magu, and off the Hawaiian Islands. Here is a large guided missile warning area from Florida across the Bahamas. Here is one maintained by Great Britain off Australia.

Including our continental warning areas, we have established a total of 447 such warning and/or danger areas. This particular warning area was first established in 1947. The United Nations were advised and appropriate notices were carried then and subsequently in marine and aeration navigational manuals.

Despite such notices there are many instances where accidents or near accidents have resulted from inadvertent trespass in such warning areas. The very size of them makes it impossible to fence or police them.

For the day of shot Number 1, the meteorologists had predicted a wind condition which should have carried the fall-out to the north of the group of small atolls lying to the east of Bikini. The survey aircraft carefully searched the area and reported no shipping. The shot was fired.

Wind Had Shifted

The wind failed to follow the predictions but shifted south of that line, and the little islands of Rongelap, Rongerik and Uterik were in the path of the fall-out. A Japanese fishing trawler, the Fortunate Dragon, appears to have been missed by the search but, based on a statement attributed to her skipper, to the effect that he saw the flash of the explosion and heard the concussion six minutes later, it must have been well within the danger area.

The twenty-three crew members on the ship, twenty-eight American personnel manning weather stations on the little islands, and the 236 natives on these islands were therefore well within the area of the fall-out. The supposition that the actual blast of the bomb extended over such enormous areas is, of course, entirely incorrect.

The task force commander promptly evacuated all the people from these islands. They were taken to Kwajalein, where we maintained a naval establishment, and there placed under continuous and competent medical supervision. I visited them there last week.

Since that time it has been determined that our weather personnel could be returned to duty, but are still being kept on Kwajalein for the benefit of further observation. None of the twenty-eight weather personnel have burns. The 236 natives also appeared to me to be well and happy.

The exceptions were two sick cases among them, one an aged man in advanced stages of diabetes, the other a very old woman with crippling arthritis. Neither of these case have any connection with the tests.

Today, a full month after the event, the medical staff on Kwajalein advised us that they anticipate no illness, barring of course disease which might be hereafter contracted. One child has been born in the group and others are expected.

[At this point Admiral Strauss interpolated the following in his prepared statement, which evoked questioning:

[They named the child, a little girl, after my wife, and I thought she ought to be dowered, and since they have no use for money, I gave her ten pigs.]

Q.—MERRIMAN SMITH of the United Press—What was the name of the child? A.—I think the family name is Majoro, but I am not certain as to that.

GARNETT HORNER of The Washington Evening Star—What was her first name?

MRS. MAY CRAIG of Maine newspapers—What is your wife's name? A.—Alice. That is not a part of this prepared statement. (Laughter.)]

The situation with respect to the twenty-three Japanese fishermen is less certain due to the fact that our people have not yet been permitted by the Japanese authorities to make a proper clinical examination. It is interesting to note, however, that the reports which have recently come through to us indicate that the blood count of these men is comparable to that of our weather station personnel.

Skin lesions observed are thought to be due to the chemical activity of the converted material in the coral rather than to radioactivity, since these lesions are said to be already healing. The men are under continual observation by Japanese physicians, and we are represented in Japan by Dr. Morton of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission and Mr. Eisenbud of the Atomic Energy Commission .

With respect to the stories concerning widespread contamination of tuna and other fish as the result of the tests, the facts do not confirm them. The only contaminated fish discovered were those in the open hold of the Japanese trawler.

Fear Held Groundless

Commissioner Crawford of the United States Food and Drug Administration has advised us:

"Our inspectors found no instance of radioactivity in any shipments of fish from Pacific waters. Inspections were undertaken as a purely precautionary measure * * *. There is no occasion here for public apprehension about this type of contamination."

I should perhaps note that in the waters around Bikini and Eniwetok at certain seasons of the year, almost all fish caught are normally poisonous as a result of feeding on certain seasonally prevalent micro-organisms, and the natives and our task force personnel do not eat them at such times.

In the matter of indemnifying the Japanese, our Government has informed the Japanese Government that it is prepared to agree to reimbursement for such financial assistance as the Japanese Government and our Embassy in Tokyo, jointly, may find necessary as an interim measure to give to the persons involved for current medical care and family relief, including wages.

With respect to the apprehension that fall-out radioactivity would move toward Japan on the Japanese Current, I can state that any radioactivity falling into the test area would become harmless within a few miles after being picked up by these currents which move slowly (less than one mile per hour) and would be competely undetectible within 500 miles or less.

With respect to a story which received some currency last week to the effect that there is danger of a fall-out of radioactive material in the United States, it should be noted that after every test we have had, and the Russian tests as well, there is a small increase in natural "background" radiation in some localities within the continental United States.

But, currently, it is less than that observed after some of the previous continental and overseas tests, and far below the levels which could be harmful in any way to human beings, animals, or crops. It will decrease rapidly after the tests until the radiation level has returned approximately to the normal background.

A recent comment which I have been shown has suggested that the incident involving the fall-out on inhabited areas was actually a planned part of the operation. I do not wish to comment on this other than to characterize it as utterly false, irresponsible, and gravely unjust to the men engaged in this patriotic service.

Finally, I would say that one important result of these hydrogen bomb developments has been the enhancement of our military capability to the point where we should soon be more free to increase our emphasis on the peaceful uses of atomic power—at home and abroad. It will be a tremendous satisfaction to those who have participated in this program that it has hastened that day.

KENNETH M. SCHEIBEL of The Gannett Newspapers—Mr. Chairman, you said that this particular explosion was not out of control. But is it possible that in any series of tests that a hydrogen explosion or series of them could get out of control?

.—I am informer by the scientists that that is impossible.

CHARLES S. VON FREMD of The Columbia Broadcasting Company—Admiral Strauss, yesterday, at his news conference, Secretary of Defense Wilson said the results of the March 1 test—is the one he was referring to—was unbelievable. Would you care to comment on that?

A.—No, I don't think I should comment on that. The use of that adjective, I think, was played up beyond the point where the Secretary intended it. I don't know what is meant by "unbelievable" and I would rather not comment.

NAT S. FINNEY of The Buffalo Evening News—Mr. Chairman, do you intend to imply by the last paragraph in this statement that the work on the weapon phase of the atom is reachin a completion; that we are approaching a point where pursuit of this will no longer yield very large profits, and that we will, therefore, turn our research power to the peaceful applications?

A.—Mr. Finney, I think the answer to that is this: The military have certain requirements. The commission is engaged in attempting to fill those requirements. The ability of the commission to devote attention and fissionable material to peaceful requirements, peaceful needs, is always junior to the defense needs, by definition of the act itself.

The result of these tests has brought us very much nearer to the day of the satisfaction of military requirements, put us within sight of them, so that we can see the ability to proceed aggressively with the peacetime development of power to an extent that we were not able to before the tests.

RICHARD WILSON of The Cowles Publications — Admiral Strauss, can you go beyond this statement and describe the area of the blast, the effectiveness of the blast, and give a general description of what actually happened when the H-bomb went off?

A.—The area of the blast, Mr. Wilson, would be about—

THE PRESIDENT — Why not depend on those pictures they are all going to see?

I understand you are going to see a film, a picture, of the 1952 shot. The area, if I were to describe it specifically, would be translatable into the number of megatons involved, which is a matter of military secrecy.

The effects, you said the effectiveness—I don't know exactly what you meant by that, sir, so I don't know how to answer it.

MR. WILSON—Well, I don't mean in the percentage of the effectiveness of or the efficiency of the blast itself. But many people in Congress, I think many elsewhere, have been reaching out and grasping for some information as to what happens when the H-bomb goes off, how big is the area of destruction in its various stages; and what I am asking you for now is some enlightenment on that subject.

A.—Well, the nature of an H-bomb, Mr. Wilson, is that, in effect, it can be made to be as large as you wish, as large as the military requirement demands, that is to say, an H-bomb can be made as—large enough to take out a city.

CHORUS—What?

A.—To take out a city, to destroy a city.

MR. SMITH—How big a city?

A.—Any city.

Q.—Any city, New York?

A.—The metropolitan area, yes.

MR. AGRONSKY—Mr. Chairman, may I ask this specific question: If you were to make a comparison, duplicating the explosion that occurred at Eniwetok, with this building in which we are right now as the center, what would be left of this City of Washington?

A.—Well, I couldn't say, Mr. Agronsky, because the precise measurements of these two shots have not been completely calibrated. It may be as much as a month or two before I know the answer to it. It would be a very extensive——

Q.—Will you provide that answer at some time, sir?

A.—I won't make a definite commitment, but I would certainly like to.

MR. SMITH—Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

President Eisenhower's Press Conference, With Comment on News of World

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP) —Following is an unofficial transcript of President Eisenhower's news conference today, with the President's remarks in

order next year in the authorization committee.

The other item that he wanted to mention was the Randall report, and his Message to Congress on foreign trade.

Highlights of News Parley

Special to The New York Times

it as a factor that would insure Europe's safety. Until that question had been definitely settled —and he still firmly believed in the affirmative—he was not go-

again we had one of those cases where partnership had to be observed.

The Federal Government had certain grave responsibilities im-

bers of your team have announced they are returning to private life, C. D. Jackson, Mr. Kyes, and Mr. Dodge. Could you discuss with us the prob-

of the three armed services and a scientific staff representing the commission was established last year in accordance with the procedure successfully followed in preceding tests outside our continental limits. The Navy, Air Force and Army have successfully supplied the command for the task forces.

Early this January, men and supplies began to move out to the proving grounds for this series. The first shot took place on its scheduled date of March 1, and the second on March 26. Both were successful.

No test is made without a definite purpose and a careful determination that it is directed toward an end result of major importance to our military strength and readiness. The results which the scientists at Los Alamos and Livermore had hoped to obtain from these two tests were fully realized, and enormous potential has been added to our military posture by what we have learned.

It should also be noted that the testing of weapons is important likewise in order to be fully aware of the possible, future, aggressive ability of an enemy for we now fully know that we possess no monopoly of capability in this awesome field.

Now as to this specific test series. The first shot has been variously described as "devastating," "out of control," and with other exaggerated and mistaken characterizations. I would not wish to minimize it. It was a very large blast but at no time was the testing out of control.

The misapprehension seems to have arisen due to two facts. First, that the yield was about double that of the calculated estimate—a margin of error not incompatible with a totally new weapon. (The range of guesses on the first A-bomb covered a relatively far wider spectrum.) Second, because of the results of the "fall-out."

When a large explosion occurs on or within a certain distance of the ground, an amount of earth or water or whatever is beneath the center of the explosion is sucked up into the air. The heavy particles fall out quickly. The lighter ones are borne away in the direction of the wind until they too settle out. If the explosion is a nuclear one, many of these particles are radioactive as are the vaporized parts of the weapon itself.

For this reason the Atomic Energy Commission has conducted the tests of its larger weapons away from the mainland so that the fall-out would occur in the ocean where it would be quickly dissipated both by dilution and by the rapid decay of most of the radioactivity, which is of short duration.

The Marshall Islands were selected for the site of the first large-scale tests — Operation Crossroads—for reasons which will be apparent from the maps which I shall show you. The late Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, under whom I had the privilege of serving, selected the Bikini site.

No Islands Destroyed

The Marshall Islands during the months of February, March and April are usually favored by winds which would blow away from any inhabited atolls.

The two atolls of Bikini and Eniwetok were chosen as the base for these operations. Each of these atolls is a large necklace of coral reef surrounding a lagoon two to three hundreds of

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Following is an unofficial transcript of President Eisenhower's news conference today, with the President's remarks in indirect discourse as required by conference rules:

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER—As they could suspect, ladies and gentlemen, from the picture-taking this morning, we were trying a little bit of an innovation.

There had been some slight interest shown in the tests recently conducted in the Pacific, and for this reason, he had brought along with him this morning the expert in that field [Rear Adm. Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission] and after he [the President] had taken a certain share of the press conference time, he was going to turn the rest of it over to him [Admiral Strauss] and, of course, this would also give a unique privilege of seeing someone else in this particular spot (laughter).

One of the things that he should like to take a moment to talk about was the excise taxes.

Now, the excise taxes, of course, had reduced revenues a very considerable amount more than he had recommended. Nevertheless, from the beginning, it had been acknowledged that there was a field that was open to discussion. There was one school of thought that believed that cutting of excise taxes could have such a great effect in stimulating of business that the revenues would not be hurt as much as wes estimated.

In any event, the bill, as it did, continuing certain needed excise taxes on beyond April 1, that was tomorrow, was going to be signed—he would sign it today—and certainly, he accepted it whole-heartedly, and we were certainly hopeful that the results, any damaging resultings, would not be as great as might be.

He should like to call attention to this one fact: On figures furnished to him by the Treasury, this would be the greatest single tax reduction in dollars ever accomplished by the American Government, $7,400,000,000 taken off the—reduced in one year in taxes.

This included, of course, the reduction in income taxes of Jan. 15, the abolition of the excess profits tax, and this excise tax. But that would be a huge amount of money in the hands of private citizens to spend themselves. And, certainly, we had every reason to believe that it would be a stimulating factor in our economy.

The Housing Problem

Another point to discuss just briefly was housing.

Now, there had been a lot of different kinds of thinking on public housing. And he thought most of them were aware of the general provisions of the plan that he had submitted to the Congress some couple of months ago. And he had been informed that Mr. Wolcott's committee was bringing out that program largely in the same form as presented to him [Representative Wollcott].

Now, in the public housing factor, there had been a very considerable struggle. But he was delighted that yesterday the leadership had succeded in getting the necessary appropriations, so that approximately 35,000 public housing units could be constructed this year. And the authorization would certainly be accorded to go for a like amount or something of that order next year in the authorization committee.

The other item that he wanted to mention was the Randall report, and his Message to Congress on foreign trade.

He thought the report and the message largely spoke for themselves, but he did want to make this one observation: In making this kind of an adjustment, in trying to move from an era in which our friends abroad had to depend so markedly on direct aid, into an era where expanded trade would be of benefit to all of us, certain difficulties, even certain hardships could occur not only in our country but in others.

The Government was alert to that situation, would constantly be vigilant to see that any damage of that kind did not become one that was unjustified, as you thought of the welfare of the one hundred sixty million people, and would take such steps as were necessary to prevent them from becoming either widespread or severe, but that there would be some adjustment of that kind was, of course, inevitable.

He did believe that in this day and time, the free world had to come more and more to realize that in an expanding, healthy, two-way trade lay our best insurance that the doctrines of statism could not come in and overcome our whole idea of free government.

Now, within our own country we didn't feel that danger so intimately; the danger, in other words, was not in the position, let us say, of breathing down our necks; but in some of the others it was. And we had got to take all of those things into consideration as we stood firmly for a principle which, in the long run, was for the good of all of us, and it was going to take very great firmness because, as he said, there were going to be some maladjustments and difficulties.

Now, that was his speech for the morning, ladies and gentlemen, and the rest of his time that he had allocated to himself, he would take up with questions.

Secretary Dulles' Speech

MERRIMAN SMITH of The United Press—Mr. President, I wonder if you could explore for us, sir, or amplify on Secretary Dulles' speech the other night in which he spoke of our readiness to take united action in the Far East.

A.—Well, of course, the speech must stand by itself, and he should say that he had been over every word of it beforehand. Secretary Dulles and he, as usually, had found themselves in complete agreement.

Now, he had forgotten the exact words—but what he was—that he used in respect to the question raised, but he did point out that it was in united action of all nations and peoples and countries affected in that region that we could successfully oppose the encroachment of Communism, and should be prepared to meet any kind of attack that would come in there because of the great value of the region to all the free world, and what its loss would mean to us.

So, he thought, aside from just the assertion that we were seeking that kind of united action among all our friends, that the speech otherwise must stand by itself.

MARTIN AGRONSKY of The American Broadcasting Company—Mr. President, I wondered if I could ask one more

Highlights of News Parley

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 31—President Eisenhower discussed these topics in his news conference today:

Hydrogen Bomb—President Eisenhower introduced Rear Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, Chariman of the Atomic Energy Commission, who said that in the light of the recent Pacific tests it was possible to produce hydrogen bombs capable of destroying cities of any size anywhere in the world. [Page 1.]

Soviet Public Atomic Data—The President really did not know why the Soviet Union had begun to give its people information about nuclear and thermonuclear explosions, but some persons with whom he had discussed it believed it might indicate a slight tendency to negotiate earnestly and honestly.

Far Eastern Policy—He endorsed Secretary Dulles' statement that the United States favored united action to prevent Communist domination of Indo-China and Southeast Asia. He said hat in each instance of aggression this country would act according to its best interests. He reiterated, however, that he could conceive of no greater disadvantage than to employ United States ground forces to meet each small situation that arose. Instead the aim was to help Allies take care of their situations with financial, moral and political help and, where our vital interests demanded, military help. [Page 1.]

European Defense Community—He believed that E. D. C. will be ratified and he was not going to comment on possible alternatives until the issue was settled.

Austrian Independence Treaty—This country stood firm in its position that Soviet occupation of Austria was unjust, and would be alert to every possibility of easing the situation.

Middle East—He declined to say whether the quarrel between the Arab states and Israel should be taken to the United Nations Security Council, but he pleaded that both sides should restrain their extremists. [Page 1.]

Foreign Trade—He believed that the free world had to realize that an expanding, healthy, two-way trade was the best insurance for preventing free government from being overcome by statism.

Tax Reduction—The excise tax bill reduced revenues considerably more than ne recommended, but he would approve it.

He was mindful that some people felt the reduction would stimulate business. This reduction and others totaled $7,400,000,000, the greatest single tax reduction in any one year of American history, and he had every reason to believe that it would invigorate the economy.

Housing—He was delighted that Republican leaders had restored appropriations for about 35,000 public housing units previously eliminated from the Administration's housing bill. [Page 1.]

Resignations—He regretted losing important officials after little more than a year of service, but he realized they had family responsibilities and tax problems that compelled them to return to private industry. Beyond that, however, rotation of fresh people into government was not hurtful.

I. C. C. Chairmanship—He would inquire to determine whether anyone in the White House was trying to force the resignation of J. Monroe Johnson, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

New York Waterfront Strike—Action to settle the strike should be a partnership matter for the Attorney General, the National Labor Relations Board, the Secretary of Labor and local authorities. If stronger Federal action was necessary, it would be in accordance with law, the Constitution and the merits of the case.

lines. The united action has been interpreted generally as indicating, perhaps, intervention or direct use, more accu-specific question along those rately, of American troops.

Can you comment on that—if necessary?

A.—Well, he had said time and again that he could conceive of no greater disadvantage to America than to be employing its ground forces, and any other kind of forces, in great numbers around the world, meeting each little situation as it arose.

What we were trying to do was to make our friends strong enough to take care of local situations by themselves, with the financial, the moral, the political and, certainly, only where our own vital interests demanded, any military help.

But each of these cases was one that had its own degree, let us say, of interest for the United States, its own degree of risk and danger and, consequently, each one must be met on its merits.

He couldn't possibly give you a general rule of what the United States would do in a situation because no one could know all of the circumstances surrounding it.

He thought the best answer he had heard in diplomacy was that given by France, he believed, to Germany in late August or late July of 1914, when Germany asked her intentions. She said, "France will do that which her best interests dictate," and he believed that was about the only answer you could give, except in terms of very great generality.

GARNETT HORNER of The Washington Evening Star—Mr. President, reports from Europe indicate that the European Defense Community project is bogging down. That raises again the question of whether we have all our policy eggs in that E. D. C. basket, or whether there is some alternative in mind if E. D. C. fails.

Could you comment on that?

A.—Well, he did say that—he had been threatened with defeat before, and he hadn't fought his second battle on the supposition that it was going to occur.

He was all out for the approval of E. D. C. and establishing it as a factor that would insure Europe's safety. Until that question had been definitely settled—and he still firmly believed in the affirmative—he was not going to comment on it any further.

The Middle East

ROBERT G. SPIVACK of The New York Post—An explosive situation seems to be building up in the Middle East between the Arab States and Israel, which the Soviet Union seems to be exploiting, if not fomenting.

I wondered if you favored bringing the Israel-Arab dispute before the U. N. Security Council, the whole dispute?

A.—He couldn't comment on that at the moment. It would be, he thought, speaking a little bit recklessly.

We had had a very definite program of our own that we had supported—when he said "of our own" he didn't mean it quite that way—we had thoroughly approved the idea that was implicit in the U. N. plan through some economic unity there we would achieve a better, let us say, psychological and political union.

And, therefore, we had been very strongly supporting the plan of development, including water development and sharing, that we hoped would be effective.

There was, of course, so much emotionalism in the thing that you couldn't tell from day to day how it was going to come out. But he did say it was a case where both sides ought to restrain their partisans and their extremists, and use a little bit of reason, and depend on the judgments of outside people.

FRANCIS M. STEPHENSON of The New York Daily News—I wonder if the Federal Government plans to take any action in the New York waterfront strike?

A.—The question was about the New York waterfront strike.

He, of course, wanted to be careful that he didn't pretend that he was going to get into a field where it was so technical that he couldn't possibly expect to know the answers. So they would talk a little bit in generalities but, he thought, clearly enough to show intention and concern.

Any strike of this kind was of the utmost importance to the whole nation and, therefore, to your Federal Government.

Now, whenever we touched this delicate transportation scheme, system, of the United States, and affected it seriously, we affected the economy, we affected the living, the welfare of many thousands; we affected even such things as health and sanitation, that sort of thing; so these things became serious instantly.

The second they occurred every department of government that had any possible connection, instantly kept abreast of the situation: the Attorney General, the N. L. R. B., of course, largely independent, of course did so, and determined such things as elections and all that sort of thing; but, at the same time, Federal courts, an independent branch, they took action. Finally it became necessary to make sure that their orders were obeyed.

There was also, of course, the understanding in America that everything was handled locally as long as it could be. And you didn't bring down Federal agencies until it was necessary. There were city authorities, there were state authorities; they were doing their best, and again we had one of those cases where partnership had to be observed.

The Federal Government had certain grave responsibilities imposed by law, but there were also the police powers and that sort of thing, in keeping order, that resided in the local authorities.

So it was a question of partnership. And our Attorney General, the N. L. R. B., the Secretary of Labor, everybody, was keeping up with this as closely as possible, and to keep him informed as to the whole situation, so that if it did become the responsibility of the Federal Government to take more positive action, that we were ready to move, in accordance with law, the Constitution and the merits of the case.

Now, there was very little more you could say, he thought, on that matter.

The Austrian Situation

OTTO LEICHTER of Arbeiter-Zeitung, Vienna, Austria, and Swiss and West German Newspapers—Mr. President, do you consider or contemplate any new initiative to obtain an Austrian independence treaty or the withdrawal of all occupation forces, or at least to ease the occupation of Austria?

A.—He was not sure that he understood every single implication of the question; but, generally, it was, did we have any new approach now to secure a general approval of the Austrian treaty?

Q.—Yes.

A.—About the only observation he could make on it was this: For now, he thought it was, for six or seven years we had stood firmly for the early completion of the Austrian treaty, believing it would be wholly unjust and unnecessary to continue the occupation of that country, in view, particularly, of the facts that early in the war it had been agreed that Austria had been occupied country, and not an instigator of the war.

So he knew of no reason that we shouldn't continue to stand on that belief and, as a matter of fact, he knew we did, and we would certainly be alert to every possible way of easing the situation. But when you came down to asking him to predict success or what could be a brand new approach, he could not comment.

GEORGE E. HERMAN of The Columbia Broadcasting System—Mr. President, the last few weeks the Soviet Union has broken a considerable amount of precedent by publishing the details of nuclear and thermonuclear explosions. Could you tell us what your feelings are on their policies and intentions in making public these facts lately?

A.—Well, no, he didn't really know.

We had had many discussions on them, and, he would say, inconclusive, but there were some who believed that it was indicating a slight change in public policy that might indicate a greater readiness to negotiate earnestly and honestly.

We were trying to keep ourselves in position that at any sign of negotiating honestly, so we could do so with confidence, on the plan that he had suggested last December, which would be merely a beginning—all things like that—we would certainly welcome in view of the situation in the world today.

RAY L. SCHERER of the National Broadcasting Company)—Mr. President, the last couple of weeks several members of your team have announced they are returning to private life, C. D. Jackson, Mr. Kyes, and Mr. Dodge. Could you discuss with us the problem of inducing such men to stay in Government?

A.—Well, today, he thought it was perfectly clear to all of us, with the family responsibilities that men had, with the tax situation that they had, children to educate, and all of that sort of thing, it was only natural that they thought this kind of public duty should be shared.

Now, each of the three men named had promised to stay a year. In each case, because of certain changes in the program and the need for having very intelligent expositions before the committees of the House and the Senate, they had agreed to stay a little longer.

They were difficult to replace, but in at least two instances, he had—he was sure we had—two very able and capable men to take their places.

He believed that any Government such as this was not wholly damaged by some rotation of people and bringing fresh people in from the outside as long as they were capable in themselves and dedicated.

Now, the three men that were going, he just named, he couldn't speak for them in terms of too great praise. He thought they had done a remarkable job; he was indebted to them, and he thought the people were indebted to them, so it was not easy for any people to fill their shoes, but when you could do it, a certain amount of that rotation was good rather than bad.

CLARK R. MOLLENHOFF of The Des Moines Register and Tribune—Mr. President, several weeks ago I had asked if the White House had given up its efforts to obtain the resignation of Chairman Johnson of the I. C. C., and at that time you stated that you had no knowledge of that, and I wondered if you had an opportunity to acquaint yourself with the I. C. C. problem of personnel.

A.—As a matter of fact he had forgot about that; as a matter of fact he had forgot the question — and would you make a note, and he would. (Conferring with James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary.)

As a matter of fact, Mr. Hagerty said that he [should] make an answer that was very, very unusual for him, because he [Mr. Hagerty] says, "no comment," because he [the President] didn't know anything about it. But he would try again to look it up (laughter).

But, just a minute, that was his last question, and now Mr. Strauss was going to take over. He didn't realize that time had gone.

ADMIRAL STRAUSS—Shall I go right ahead, Mr. President?

A.—Yes; time is getting short. Let them distribute it.

ADMIRAL STRAUSS—Ladies and gentlemen, the President has authorized me to make available those portions of my report of yesterday to him, the publication of which would not compromise information vital to the national security.

In order to be precise and as brief as possible, I prepared a statement—I believe it is being distributed—and I shall only read the highlights from it in order to conserve your time and the time of the President.

At this point Admiral Strauss read the highlights of his statement and answered questions, the texts of which appear elsewhere on this page.

H-Bomb Details Released; Island Vanishes in Puff

Continued from Page One

at the core of that churning, brilliant man-made star presumably shot to a momentary temperature like the body of the sun.

HOW IT WOULD HIT NEW YORK

The picture included an imposition of the fireball on a drawn outline of Manhattan's skyline. It overwhelmed about one-quarter of Manhattan, blanketing Washington Square downtown and reaching uptown to Central Park.

The official estimate was that the area of "complete annihilation" extended outward in a three-mile radius, that severe to moderate damage reached out to seven miles, light damage as far as 10.

Both movies and still pictures were to have been released next Wednesday. Accounts were to have been withheld until then, too, but some broke into print ahead of time.

The New York Times, publishing an account in today's editions, said it did so because a descriptive review by a syndicated columnist appeared in newspapers a few hours after a special press showing.

In his column in some newspapers today, Drew Pearson noted that "the veil covering the H-bomb will be lifted next week," and he added: "However, this column is able to give a word preview of the horrible holocaust."

GREATER POWER

Following publication of these accounts, the major news services decided to go ahead with their own reviews.

Two factors should be noted about this 1952 test and the theoretical application of them to big cities like New York and Washington:

1. The 1952 explosion, while the mightiest up to then, was of substantially lower order than the shattering detonation at Bikini atoll last March 1. The latter is assumed to have been on the order of 16 megatons—the equivalent of energy produced by explosion of 16 million tons of T-N-T.

2. The 1952 blast was exploded at ground level, which probably would not be the method used in wartime attack unless a specific, target was the objective. Exploded in mid-air after being dropped from a plane, with the point of burst at several thousand feet altitude, the area of total destruction and severe damage would have increased by several multiples.

SLIGHTLY LESS POWER

The power of the blast might have diminished, but the zone increased. The destruction produced by heat and the injury by the intense, instant radiation of the fusion bomb would have been correspondingly increased in area, only slightly diminished in intensity.

The picture disclosed another peculiar characteristic of the hydrogen bomb, a pronounced lateral blast effect. The ugly, deadly "base surge" cloud of the bomb and the racing shock front flashed out to far greater width than any standard atomic fission bomb.

Aloft, the sight was equally astounding. The thermonuclear explosion, like any atomic bomb, produced the familiar picture of a giant mushroom. But this time the stem of the mushroom grew and grew and grew—until it had poked 25 miles into the stratosphere. Even in the early stages, in the first two minutes, the cloud column sped upward to 40,000 feet.

CAMERA TOO SMALL

The lens of the camera could not encompass it all, so an artist's sketch was displayed to show another fantastic dimension. The mushroom-top portion of the cloud, on reaching an altitude of about 10 miles, began spreading out laterally near the base of the stratosphere. It eventually attained a diameter of 100 miles.

In this upper air phenomenon there seemed to be an explanation of the recent troubles of the atomic test force with the spreading radiation from the March 1 test.

In his White House news conference discussion yesterday, Chairman Lewis Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission attributed most of the trouble to a reversal of predicted wind direction.

HIGHER ALTITUDE

But the fact that the 1952 cloud stem blew to the entirely unprecedented height of 25 miles, well up into the stratosphere, suggested that the recent cloud might have pushed up into the region of "jet stream" flow of air and other high altitude air mass movements. Air masses moving in several different directions could have carried segments of the radioactive stem to various points of the compass.

The quality of film displayed to newsmen, or at least the print, was faulty.

Overall color tones of the explosion itself were in sepia, dark browns, dull gold and black. An atomic blast is characterized by high and brilliant tones of intense white, coral, salmon, mauve and blue, with some of the dirty, dun-colored tones produced by dust and debris.

WEATHER
Fair and warmer tonight. Cloudy, warmer tomorrow.
(Fotocast on Page 2)

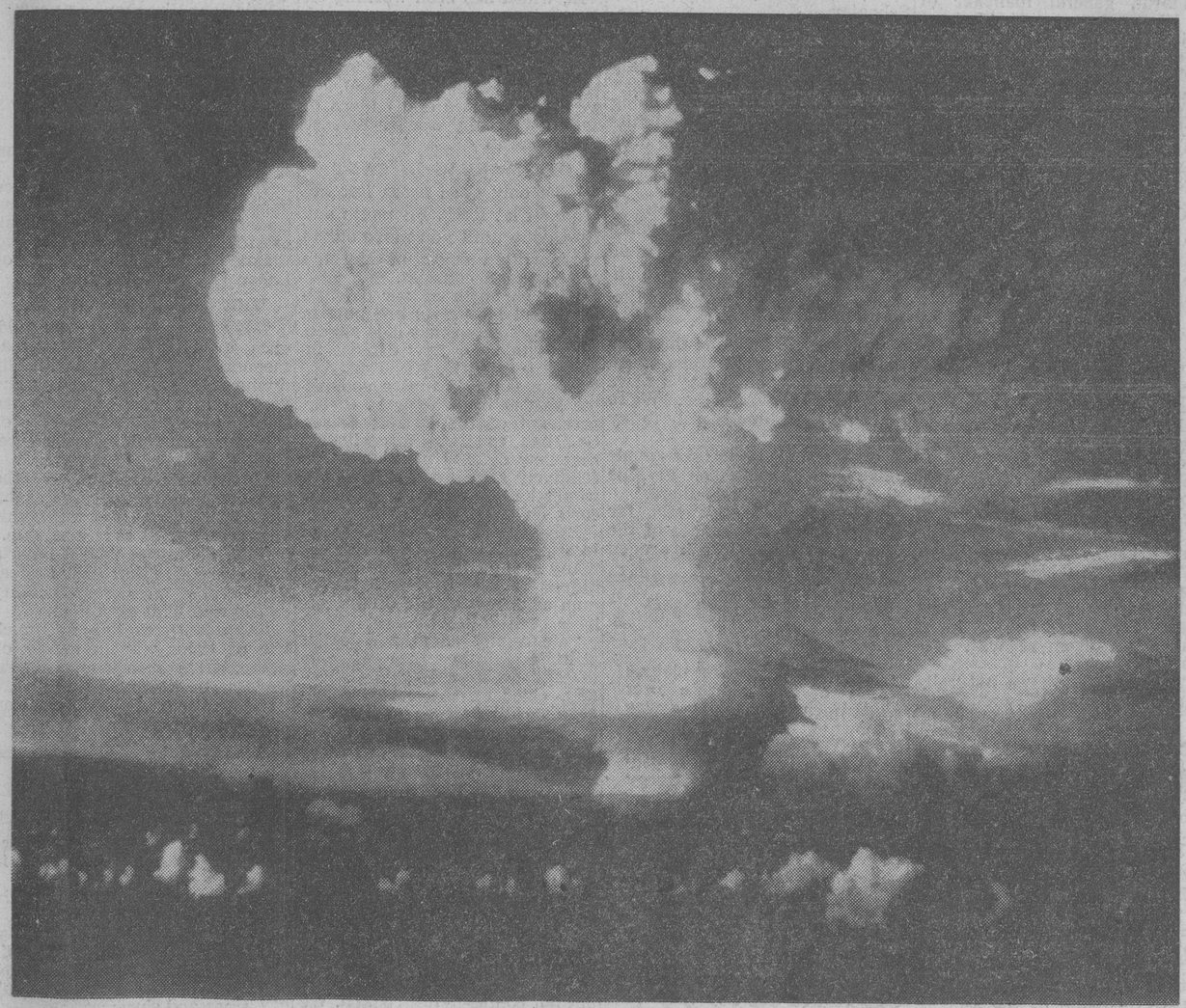
The Detroit News EXTRA

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1954, VOL. 81, NO. 222 THE HOME NEWSPAPER—ESTABLISHED 1878 68 PAGES SEVEN CENTS

FIRST H-BOMB PICTURES!

ANNIHILATION!—FIREBALL

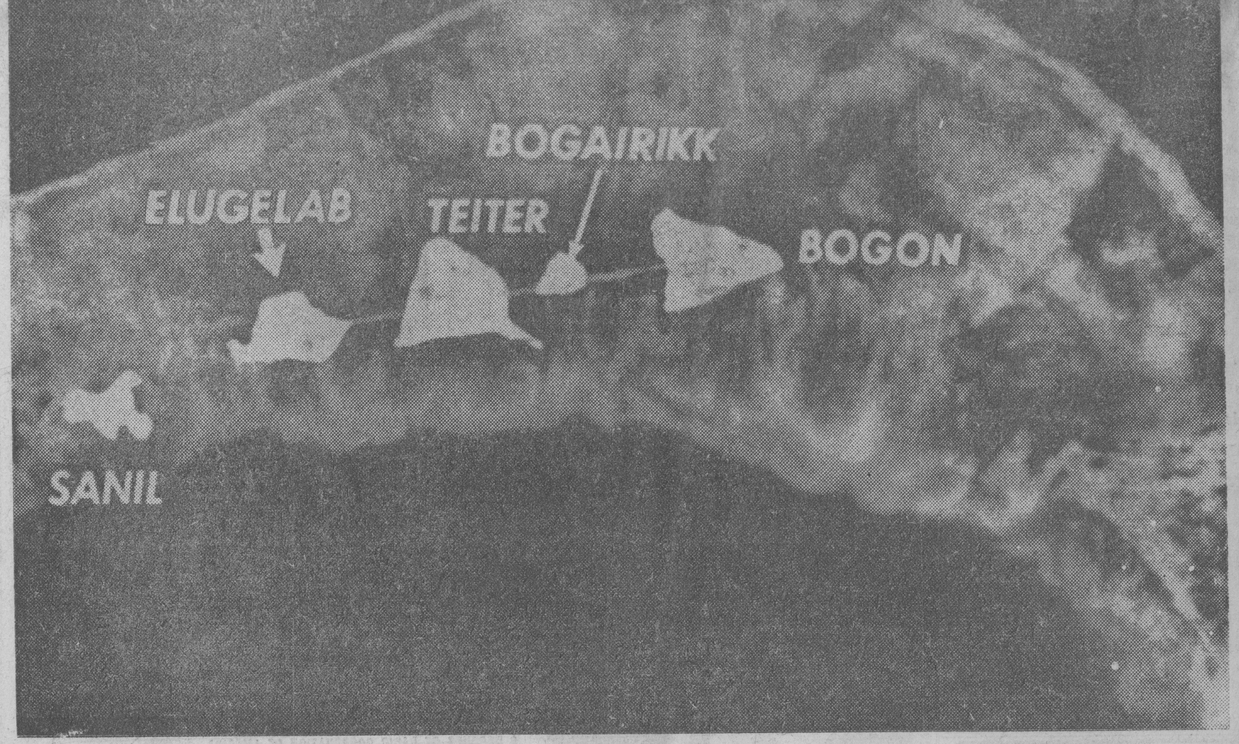
The Civil Defense Administration today released the first pictures of the hydrogen bomb test—Operation Ivy—in the Marshall Islands in 1952. In the photo above at left, the fireball had begun to mushroom,



MUSHROOMS OVER PACIFIC

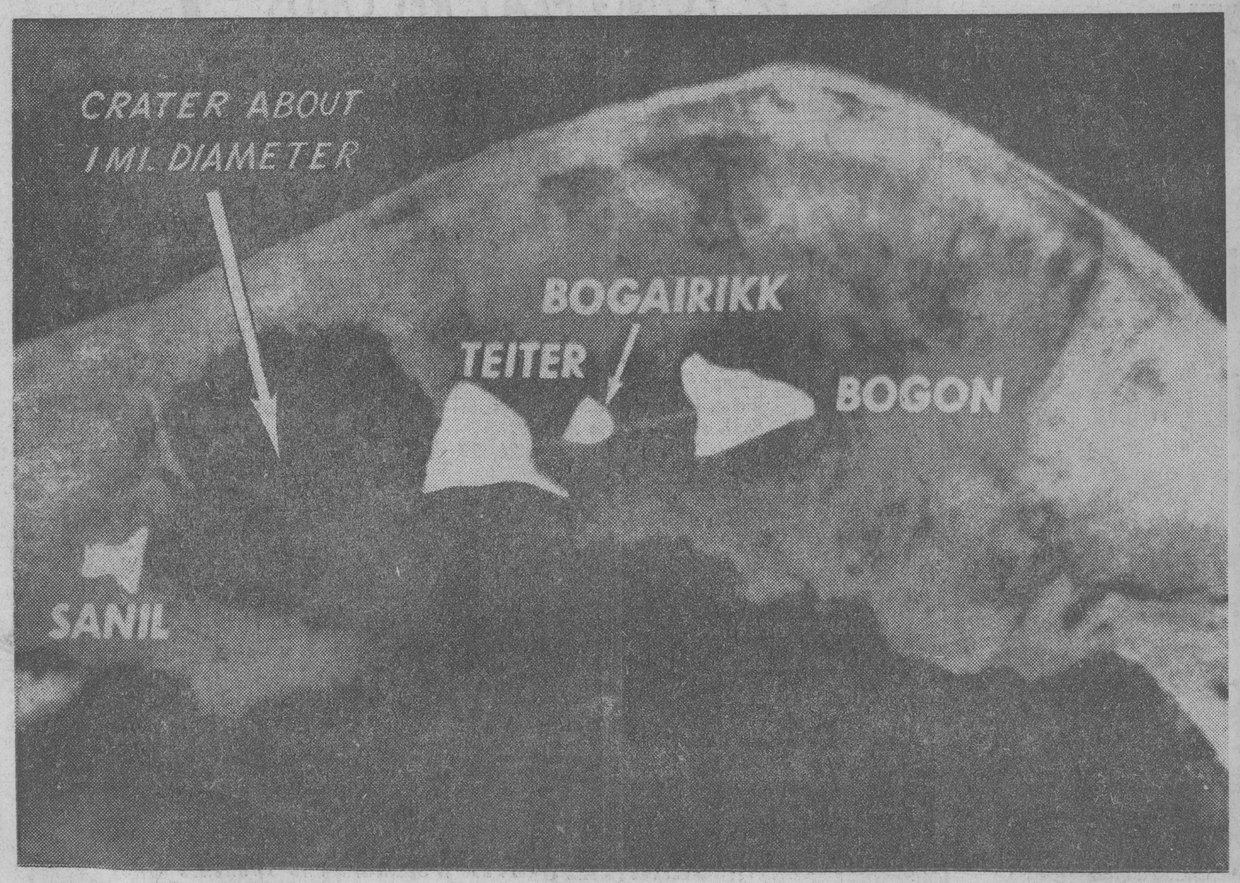
and at the right, it has billowed out over a wide area. The photos were made about 50 miles from the site, at 12,000 feet. Two minutes later the cloud had risen to 40,000 feet.—AP Wirephotos.

Pacific Island Vanishes;



FURY OF H-BOMB ERASES PACIFIC TEST ISLAND

Here are before and after aerial pictures, made by the U. S. Air Force, of Elugelab Island in Eniwetok atoll, site of the 1952 hydrogen bomb test. Above photo shows the location of the island, and picture below shows the site after the explosion. The island has disappeared and only a black hole remains. The water filled crater is about a mile in diameter, sloping down to a maximum depth of 175 feet.—AP Wirephotos.



Blast Digs Huge Crater

By ELTON C. FAY
AP Military Affairs Reporter

WASHINGTON, April 1. — The government today disclosed details of the world's first hydrogen explosion —a searing and crushing fury that wiped out an island in the twinkling of an eye and produced a gigantic fireball big enough to engulf the heart of New York City.

The official motion picture film of the thermonuclear test in November, 1952, conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission and Defense Department at Eniwetok atoll, was made public—in somewhat censored form—by the Federal Civil Defense Administration.

That agency said it "firmly believes it is necessary for the American public to know facts about the destructiveness of nuclear weapons."

And it quoted from the speech of President Eisenhower before the United Nations Assembly last December, in which he said, "clearly, if the peoples of the world are to conduct an intelligent search for peace, they must be armed with the significant facts of today's existence."

Awesome as it was, the 1952 test has been described by Mr. Eisenhower as only a first step in this nation's hydrogen weapons program.

There have been two announced thermonuclear blasts in the Pacific proving ground since then, and both have been semi-officially described as much more powerful. One was set off March 1, the other last Friday.

Here are some of the things the motion picture of the 1952 test and the official narration accompanying it disclosed:

1—The test device was exploded in a "cab," a small workshop jammed with recording and detonating gadgets, on the islet of Egulab, at the northern rim of Eniwetok atoll.

2—The island, about a half mile long and a quarter mile wide and protruding from the barrier reef of the atoll, vanished. In the place where it stood there was a crater 175 feet deep, a mile in diameter, capable of containing 14 buildings the size of the Pentagon at Washington.

3—Created was the largest fireball of the more than 40 atomic explosions set off until that time—3¼ miles in diameter. The heat

(Concluded on Page 7)

COMPLETE COVERAGE ON HYDROGEN BLAST

Full page of pictures on back page.
Plans for mass evacuation here bared.—Page 2.
New material reduces cost of H-bombs.—Page 48.
Radioactive snow falls in Montana.—Page 48.
Students here call for world atomic control.—Page 49.
Mothers put hope in faith.—Page 49.
Budget fails to reflect H-bomb alarm.—Page 49.

City Is Rocked by Revelations

Stunned by pictures and stories of the 1952 H-bomb explosion—and news that one four times as powerful has been exploded—government officials and civic leaders agreed today that the only defense is to outlaw the bomb as too terrible to use.

Its power makes necessary a complete change in civil defense planning, said Brig. Gen. Lester J. Maitland, state civil defense director.

"We must concentrate on evacuating the critical target areas," Maitland said.

TOO TERRIBLE TO USE

Many echoed the sentiments of Dr. Daniel L. Harmon, Wayne University physicist, and Dr. Merrill G. Lenox, executive director of the Detroit Council of Churches.

"The bomb is so terrible that it might have the same effect as poison gas, and not be used by either side," Harmon said.

"It would be my earnest hope that the leaders of the world find a basis of agreement that would bring peace and security," said Dr. Lenox.

Dr. Joseph G. Molner, Detroit health commissioner, agreed with Maitland that evacuation—if it is possible—is the only solution.

NO MEDICAL HOPE

"There isn't a blessed thing Detroit can do from a medical point of view," Molner said. "Hospitals would be wiped out."

"Detroit would be completely dependent on outlying communities. Unfortunately, so far, most of them do not consider themselves target areas and take a complacent attitude.

"It seems to me the only thing we can do is hope and pray."

Public utilities gloomily pre-

(Concluded on Page 2)

INDEX

Amusements	46	Magazine	38
Answers	40	Markets	30, 31
Bridge	52	Obituaries	24
Cappy Dick	52	Pictures	68
Carlisle	10	Public Affairs	48, 49
Classified	60-67	Radio	50
Comics	52, 53	Prayer for Today	5
Crossword	67	Society	36, 37
Editorial	32	Sports	55-59
Experience	39	Television	51
Fashions	35	Town Talk	13
Film Guide	59	Three Minutes a Day	3
Hayden	32	Watts	31
Fotocast	2	Women's	35-37, 39
Golden Years	4		
Horoscope	53		
Household	35		
Listening In	9		

A jury is a group of 12 people of average ignorance.

—Herbert Spencer, 1820-1903, English philosopher.

H. C. L. Jackson—Page 9
John M. Carlisle—Page 10

PEOPLE

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 1.—(U.P.)—**Judge Drew Clifton** recessed court yesterday when attorney **David Belew Jr.** failed to stand up to address the judge. The lawyer said his pants were torn. The recess permitted temporary repairs to be made.

WACO, Tex., April 1.—(U.P.)—**Jack Strauss,** 48, is confined to his home today with chickenpox and measles.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 1.—(U.P.) — Police Inspector **Carlos Santos,** leader of a drive against torrid kissing at Rio's parks and beaches has issued this ruling:

"Chaste kissing, whether on the face or hand, will be permitted.

"But so-called Hollywood kissing, which is shocking when practiced in public, will be suppressed."

Baked Alaska

CHICAGO, April 1.—(U.P.)—Admiral Corp. said today it sold more room air conditioners in Alaska in the first three months of this year than it did in Jacksonville, Fla., or San Diego, Calif.

New H-Bomb Can Destroy City and Area

(Map on Back Page)

The latest tested hydrogen bomb, if dropped on Detroit, would annihilate the city, Dearborn, Melvindale, River Rouge, the upriver communities as far as Mt. Clemens, the north Woodward suburbs beyond Pontiac and western areas as far as Ann Arbor.

That is the area of absolute destruction of the "Hell Bomb" exploded March 1. According to an official Washington release, the bomb was almost four times the size of the 1952 H-bomb explosion pictured today.

12-MILE-RADIUS RUIN

The estimate is based on an explosion of the March 1 bomb

See **DETROIT—Page 8**

Marshal Juin Fired by France—Page 21

City Is Rocked by Revelations of Bomb's Power

Continued from Page One

dicted that a hydrogen bomb landing in the city's heart would knock them "out of business."

They continued, however, to map plans in line with only partial destruction of Detroit.

"We felt we could provide water even though an atomic bomb hit," said Laurence G. Lenhardt, general manager of the Water Department. "But we probably would be through if an H-bomb hit the city."

If one of the two pumping plants was destroyed, the other would continue with part of the load, Lenhardt said. Help is forthcoming when a third plant goes into operation next year.

EDISON PLANNING

"Our civil defense planning has been expanded considerably since World War II," said C. M. Drake, assistant to the president of the Detroit Edison Co., "but an H-bomb in the heart of the city undoubtedly would put us out of business.

"We are planning in terms of only one or two of our five plants along the Detroit and St. Clair rivers being knocked out. The others could carry a reduced load for a limited time."

The same pattern of planning is being carried out by the Public Lighting Commission, its general superintendent, Arthur M. Lorenz, said.

The PLC, which furnishes power for municipal buildings and enterprises, the DSR and street lighting, has an interchange arrangement with Edison.

"If Edison is hit we naturally would be in trouble," Lorenz said.

EFFECT ON SCHOOLS

Detroit's public schools have one of the best civil defense organizations in the nation, but an H-bomb might render it useless, declared Supt. Arthur Dondineau.

"If we have warning, we can alert every one of the 300 school buildings, and we would be able to give the best possible protection to our 275,000 pupils and employes," he said.

"But no plan has been worked out by the city government for mass evacuation of the schools. We are trying to get the answers to that right now."

Dondineau said he ordered his top administrators Monday to get right to work on the "toughest problem of all," how to move all the children and where to put them.

U. S. WON'T BE IDLE

Police Commissioner Leonard —who was state civil defense director during World War 11 bypass the city for another target."

John L. Kramer, superintendent at the DSR, revealed that the system has been working for several months on plans for evacuating the central city.

"Our original plans," he said, "were to evacuate an area inside the quadrangle bounded by the river, McNichols, Chalmers and Schaefer.

"We planned to stop all equipment outside that area and rush it into the central city to help move the people outward.

"What we thought of doing was to move people to the limits of that inner quadrangle, drop them and tell them to keep moving outward."

AREA EXPANDED

About four months ago when word of the H-bomb's potentialities reached the DSR planners, thinking on the evacuation plans began to change.

"We began to expand the evacuation area in our planning," Kramer said, "but today's news has changed everything. We're going to start immediately to lay new plans.

"We may have to take people as far north as 10 or 12 Mile roads and dump them there."

Gas pipes are not laid far enough below the surface of the ground to withstand a hydrogen bomb explosion, said Henry Tuttle, president of the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co.

"However," he said, "we can partition the flow of gas into sections if only part of the city is affected."

DPW LONG AT WORK

For months the Department of Public Works has been gathering information and laying plans for helping the city recover, said Glenn C. Richards, DPW superintendent.

"We have catalogued informa-

starve to death or stay here and be wiped out."

But Councilman Edward Connor said he has "faith in American ingenuity to find an adequate defense."

"The history of war shows that every time a new weapon has appeared that is supposed to mean the end of everything, a new defense appears soon."

WANT MORE DATA

Council President Louis C. Miriani hoped for aid and information from the federal government.

"We ought to have a committee of the mayor, Council members and our civil defense organiztaion and send it to Washington to get the answers," he said. "Let's go right to the top."

Effective scattering of defense plants seems "hopeless," said T. Ledyard Blakeman, director of the Regional Planning Commission, which has been working on dispersion.

"All our good industrial land, supplied with water, power and transportation, is within target areas," Blakeman explained. "It would take years and billions of dollars to really scatter defense industries."

OPEN AREAS DISTANT

"The only open areas left are around Flat Rock, Plymouth and Northville until you move out to the northern edges of Macomb and Oakland counties.

"But so much of our defense-connected industries are now in the target areas that it is almost useless to move new defense industry outside."

Blakeman said that a committee headed by Walker L. Cisler, president of the Detroit Edison Co., had to issue a certificate that new defense plants were in relatively safe areas before they would be permitted to amortize costs on a five-year basis.

Because of the difficulty of locating such land, and because many new projects were only additions to present plants, Blakeman said, few of the certificates have been issued.

"We cannot adopt a defeatist attitude in the face of this threat," declared Harold C. Reinelt, chief of the Fire Department's civil defense division.

"We must realize that in any bombing there are going to be people left," he said. "They will not all be evacuated.

"Those survivors are going to need the very things defense planners have been informing the public about.

"Look at our evening traffic peak—we could hardly dent Detroit's population in six hours of evacuation.

"There is one feature to all bombs—they have their limitations. There will be devastation but not complete destruction. We must plan for the survivors.

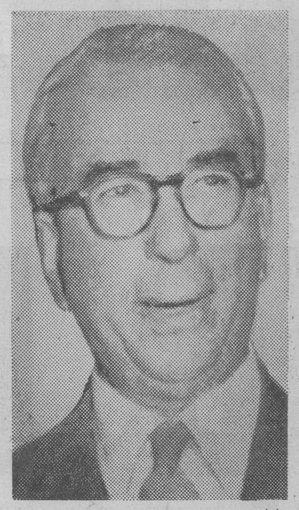
ONE RAY OF HOPE

"The new bomb is 750 times more powerful than the atom bomb. But that means more powerful at the point of impact. It does not mean the area covered will be 750 times greater."

Radar and interceptor planes are "our only possible defense," commented Councilman Blanche

WWJ-TV SHOWS H-BLAST FILM

The official motion picture film of the world's first hydrogen explosion was shown at 12:30 p. m. today over WWJ-TV. It showed the thermonuclear tests conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Department at Eniwetok atoll in November, 1952. Arrangements for repeated showings of the film at 7 p. m. and 11:15 p. m. are now being made.



TELLS OF H-BOMB — At President Eisenhower's news conference on the hydrogen bomb, Chairman Lewis Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission asserted that the bomb could destroy any city in the world.—AP

added, "I'd rather be dead than try to exist through it."

The fate of the human race hangs in the hands of a few leaders, said Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor (AFL).

THE ONE BEST CHANCE

"May God give them the guidance to administer their great responsibility in accord with His divine law," Martel said. "The development of science has place the fate of the people of the so-called civilized world beyond the control of society.

"If those possessed of the knowledge and power are so insane as to go to extremes, this is a real test of statesmanship.

"The American people have a right to expect that their leaders will carry their responsibility wisely and with discretion.

"Apparently there is not much use of talking about safety or preventative measures. Nevertheless, to the extent they are possible, they must be given every consideration."

The Lacking Vital Need

Nearly every new home being built is lacking in some vital respect . . . Ernest A. Baumgarth discusses the problem . . . Edith B. Crumb describes a model home in St. Clair Shores . . . Ruth Mosher Place gives tips on pruning trees and shrubs.

Home Section FRIDAY'S NEWS

SCRATCHES

(By the Associated Press)

LAUREL PARK

SECOND — White Hackle, Eagle Eye, Manie, Billy Clifton.
THIRD—Gino Quest, Black Whip, Honey Bird, Small Coffee.
FOURTH — Gottabegood, Regal Twig, Grand Town, Golden Vale.
FIFTH—Our Folly, Recluse, Adamant, Heureux.
SIXTH—Jack The Great, Algasir.
SEVENTH—Peeshebash.
EIGHTH—Blue Mirage, Cariduro, Patois, Leestown.
Clear, and muddy.

LINCOLN DOWNS

FIRST—Pooge.
SECOND—Sla, Always Argue.
FIFTH—Patty's Pride, Clay Mouse.
SIXTH—Wilful.
SEVENTH—Thomas Pepper, Star Z.
EIGHTH — Word Of Honor, Rumor Has It.
NINTH — Boldger, Fleeting By, The Globe.
Cloudy, and slow.

GULFSTREAM PARK

SECOND — Chris Almo, Tartan Sue, Reba K., Cloud Cap.
THIRD — Heather Miss, Exaggerated, Beautiful Star, Lou-El.
SIXTH—Jandy, Bit O'Whiz.
SEVENTH—Close Support.
Clear, and fast.

ILA Refuses 10-Cent Offer to End Strike

(Related Story on Page 25)

NEW YORK, April 1.—(U.P.)—Action by the National Labor Relations Board appeared to be the only hope today for a quick end to the dock strike that has paralyzed the port of New York for 28 days.

Deputy Mayor Henry Epstein said after a conference with leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) leaders that the ILA felt an NLRB decision on jurisdiction would speed a return to work movement.

The NLRB has been asked to rule whether the independent union or its AFL rival represents the dock workers or if a new election should be held to settle the jurisdictional dispute.

A wage-scale committee of the independent union killed hopes for an immediate end to the strike last night by voting to reject a wage increase proposal offered by shippers to end the dispute.

The committee spurned the offer of a 10-cent hourly package wage increase with demands for a contract that would give the ILA sole bargaining rights for the 24,000 workers on New York and New Jersey piers.

Shippers said the contract the ILA demended would be illegal unless the NLRB rules that the ILA has bargaining rights.

The NLRB was expected to reach a decision this week.

The ILA, however, declined to promise that the tieup would end with the decision.

Russia expects to sell India some 40,000 tons of petroleum products a year.

Reveal Plans to Empty City in Bomb Raid

Detroit's hitherto secret mass evacuation plan in the event of warning of H-bomb attack is based on:

1. Blockade of all cross streets and changing all radiating streets to one-way thoroughfares.

2. Mass pickup stations around the Boulevard, with all people in the downtown area required to reach the stations on foot except those hospitalized or otherwise incapacitated.

3. Barring anyone from any attempt to reach and help his family, the important thing being to evacuate the greatest possible mass of citizens.

WORKERS FIRST VICTIMS

4. Moving evacuation vehicles as fast and far as possible although it is known no complete evacuation is possible and it is known that a bomb blast's first victims will be the police and other workers attempting to clear the city.

Brig. Gen. Clyde E. Dougherty, Detroit's director of civil defense, said today that he could not discuss the plan in detail because it has not been approved by a planning committee and because such essentials as police participation have not been worked out. But, he said, the immediate aims of the final plan will be evacution of all possible persons. He said that these measures are agreed upon.

The Boulevard dispersal area, he said, was decided upon to keep downtown streets as clear as possible.

The blockade, even though it means separation of families, he said, is essential if any orderly evacuation is to be possible.

Across the nation, the announcements of civil defense authorities also stressed complete evacuation.

In Chicago, officials said they hoped to be able, within six months, to be able to empty the city in six hours.

Dougherty's comment to that was that there will be no such warning and that Detroit plans are based on as little as a half-hour warning.

NEW YORK PERPLEXED

In New York, civil defense officials said they "don't know where to start" and said preliminary planning includes even use of ocean liners and all available aircraft to flee the city.

"When we get them out," Dougherty said, "where are we going to put them?"

The left ears of taxi drivers, exposed to traffic noises are likely to have poorer hearing than the right ears.

OPEN THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY 'TIL 9 P.M.

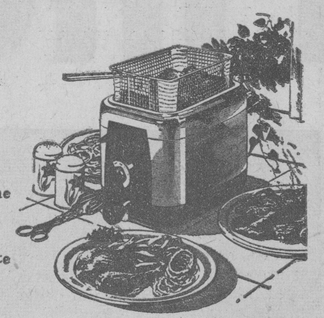
appliance science . . .

Fry, roast or bake in cool comfort. All foods cook in the same shortening, yet flavors won't transfer. The new Fryryte with color-range dial and exclusive drain-lok makes everyone a good cook.

Reg. 29.95. Special 19.97.

Dulane Fryryte deep fryer $1.97 down and take it with you

No Mail or Phone Orders While They Last!



LORDS

JEWELERS DIAMOND CRAFTSMEN

Woodward, opp. Ford plant, Highland Pk.
Oakman Boulevard, near Grand River
Gratiot Avenue near East Seven Mile
Grand River, corner Lahser, Redford
Michigan Avenue, near Schaefer Hwy.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY ONLY

A BUY LIKE THIS ONLY AT ENGLANDER'S

AT BOTH ENGLANDER STORES

DEECO ALUMINUM CHAISE LOUNGE

29.95

CONVENIENT BUDGET TERMS

ADJUSTS TO 3 POSITIONS

- very lightweight
- sturdily built

"Save while you spend . . . pay the devil his dues . . .

said he will meet with Brig. Gen. Clyde E. Dougherty, city civil defense director, to discuss evacuation plans.

But, he pointed out:

"The military isn't going to just stand by in the event of attack. We have points in the United States where we could pick up an H-bomb and knock out the aggressor.

"Their knowing this is about as good a safeguard as any. We don't like to lull ourselves into false security, but would any nation dare go into H-bomb warfare knowing it could be annihilated."

NOT THE ONLY TARGET

Leonard also reminded Detroiters that "if an air raid warning is sounded here, it could mean only that attacking planes would

power shovels and cranes," Richards said.

"The DPW will have to move quickly to get streets cleared so rescue equipment can get to work."

Locating equipment—and the skilled men needed to run it—will enable the DPW to move from all sections of the city and work toward the center of destruction from all sides, he added.

PESSIMISM VS. HOPE

Councilman Eugene I. Van Antwerp showed himself to be a fatalist.

"Why bother with civil defense?" he asked. "If they drop that bomb on us we will all be annihilated.

"There are two possibilities—go out into the country and

are as terrible as they say," she

DEATH NOTICES

MacLEAN—Blanche, of the Tuller Hotel, March 21; wife of the late Alexander B.; sister of Mrs. R. B. Welsh, of Seattle, Wash. Funeral services from the Haley Funeral Home, 16065 Hamilton at Puritan, Saturday, 9:30 a.m., Cathedral of the Blessed Sacrament, 10 a.m. Rosary Friday, 9 p.m.

SCHUELER—Emma, March 30, at Jacksonville, Fla.; wife of the late William; dear mother of Charles Boyer U.S.N.; two grandchildren also survive; sister of Mrs. Arthur Roedel, Emil, Erich and the late Louis Knop. At A. H. Peters Funeral Home, 12057 Gratiot, from noon Friday until 10 a.m. Saturday. In state at Salem Lutheran Church, Iroquois at E. Forest, from 1 p.m. until time of services Saturday, 3 p.m.

STOUTJESDYK—John, March 31; at Houghton Lake, Mich.; beloved husband of Eva; dear father of Mrs. Thelma Dudy, Mrs. Evelyn Clyma, and Mrs. Betty Hess; son of Mrs. Effie Stoutjesdyk; 10 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren also survive; brother of Mrs. Mayme Millberger, Gilbert and Arthur. Funeral services Saturday, 2 p.m., at A. H. Peters Funeral Home, 12057 Gratiot avenue.

THE WEATHER

Thursday, April 1, 1954

(U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast)
(For hourly U. S. forecast, call WE 2-1212)

Detroit and vicinity—Fair, not quite so cold, low 24 to 27 tonight. Increasing cloudiness and a little warmer tomorrow, high 42 to 46. West to southwest winds 10 to 12 mph.

Lower Peninsula — Increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight, with light snow in north portion. Considerable cloudiness Friday with light snow most of north portion.

Upper Peninsula — Occasional light snow tonight, colder tomorrow.

Shippers' forecast — Protect shipments for next 36 hours for:

North, 10; east, 15; south, 25; west, 25.

Highest temperature yesterday, 34; lowest, 21.

Highest temperature one year ago today, 45; lowest 37.

Highest temperature this date since 1872, 75 in 1946; lowest, 14 in 1874.

Relative humidity yesterday: 1:30 p.m., 59; 7:30 p.m., 66; 10 a.m. today, 54.

Precipitation in 24 hours ending at 7:30 a.m. today, none.

The sun sets today at 6:57 p.m. and rises tomorrow at 6:14 a.m.

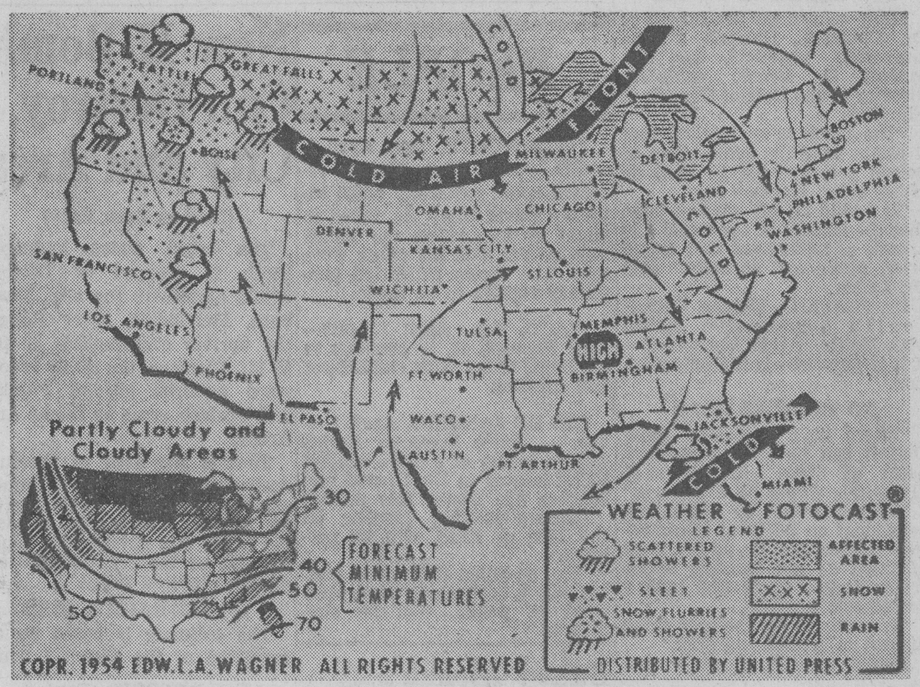
The moon sets today at 5:03 p.m. and rises tomorrow at 5:22 a.m.

TEMPERATURES ACROSS THE U. S.

Highest temperatures yesterday and lowest for 12 hours preceding 7:30 a.m. today:

Station	High	Low	Station	High	Low
Alpena	36	18	Lansing	36	20
Battle Creek	38	18	Los Angeles	67	51
Bismarck	32	13	Marquette	31	19
Brownsville	93	58	Memphis	47	34
Buffalo	36	15	Miami	81	70
Cadillac	31	15	Milwaukee	34	23
Chicago	38	24	Minneapolis	34	27
Cincinnati	44	23	N. Orleans	86	49
Cleveland	39	22	New York	46	32
Denver	44	25	Omaha	45	30
DETROIT	34	23	Phoenix	77	45
Duluth	30	17	Pittsburgh	42	22
Fort Worth	55	33	St. Louis	43	28
Grd. Rapids	36	13	S. Francisco	57	43
Houghton	24	18	S. S. Marie	29	8
Jacksonville	89	71	Trav. City	34	22
Kansas City	44	34	Washington	41	35

Temperatures today — At 6 a. m., 24; at 7 a. m., 24; at 8 a. m., 26; at 9 a. m., 29; at 10 a. m., 31; at 11 a m, 32.



Forecast for period ending 7:30 a. m. tomorrow. Dotted areas indicate storms.

Cold air will cover much of the country late tonight and early tomorrow. One surge of air will carry cold all the way to the Gulf and mid-Florida.

It will be mild in southern Florida and along the Pacific Coast. Snow is expected in the northern border states from the Great Lakes to Montana and mixed rain and snow showers in the Pacific Northwest.

Minimum temperatures tonight: Miami, 72; Los Angeles, 50; New Orleans, 46; San Francisco, 45; Portland, Ore., 42; Seattle, 40; Kansas City, 39; St. Louis, 38; Boston, 31; Washington and New York, 30; Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee and Denver, 25; Duluth, 0.

—but No Bonus!" —MILLER

This is a GENUINE EMERALD CUT DIAMOND mounted in white gold—with two Baguettes—one on each side.

Enlarged to Show Detail

FORMERLY $350.00

NOW...

At our new EXCISE TAX REDUCTION PRICE of.....

$320.75

TAKE UP TO A YEAR TO PAY

Divided Payments to Suit You

Other Emerald Cut Diamonds.....$225 to $1,500

REGISTERED JEWELERS • AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

We Give S&H Green Stamps

FREE PARKING

WO 3-4400

Miller JEWELER

Grand River near Washington Blvd.
Grand River at Oakman
Harper at Eastlawn

BOTH HARRY SUFFRIN STORES

Open tonight and every night to 9

'TIL EASTER

See page 6 for exciting Harry Suffrin news

Harry Suffrin

DETROIT'S LARGEST CLOTHIER

SHELBY STREET AND STATE
GRAND RIVER AND GREENFIELD

- rustproof, highly polished aluminum
- reversible button-tufted cushions, choice of green or rust.

Englanders

450 E. JEFFERSON • WOodward 3-7186
OPEN Monday and Thursday 'til 9

FREE PARKING, BOTH STORES

ENTRANCE G
PARKING AREA G
OPEN Thursday
Friday & Saturday
'til 9

Grinnell's

Now . . . enjoy the world's best-loved music at new low prices!

CAMDEN
A PRODUCT OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

12" LONG PLAY RECORDS 1.89

- ☐ Waltz Time (American and Continental Hits)
- ☐ Hits from "Guys and Dolls" and George M. Cohan Favorites
- ☐ Beethoven's Symphonies No. 2 and 8
- ☐ Favorite Encores—Festival Concert Orchestra
- ☐ In the Chapel — Faith Chapel Choir
- ☐ At the Opera with Richard Crooks
- ☐ Debussy Preludes: Book I
- ☐ Debussy Preludes: Book II
- ☐ Richard Crooks Sings Songs of Faith and Oratorio Arias
- ☐ Mozart's Symphonies No. 26, 29 and 34
- ☐ "Russian Easter Overture" (Rimsky-Korsakov) and "Prelude" and "Good Friday Spell" (Wagner)
- ☐ Favorite Ballet Suites (Verdi, Delibes, Gluck)
- ☐ Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, "Eroica"
- ☐ Excerpts from "Boris Godounoff" (Moussorgsky) and "3 Nocturnes" (Debussy)
- ☐ Brandenburg Concertos No. 2 and 5 (Bach)
- ☐ Piano Concerto No. 2 (MacDowell) and Suite from "The Incredible Flutist" (Piston)
- ☐ "Capriccio Espagnol" (Rimsky-Korsakov) and Dances from "Galanta" (Kodaly)
- ☐ Organ Cameos—Lew White
- ☐ Symphonic Favorites, "Marche Slav," etc.
- ☐ Concert Classics — "Finlandia," "Magic Fire Music" etc.
- ☐ Light Concert Classics—"Rosenkavalier" Waltzes, etc.
- ☐ Famous Overtures — "Bartered Bride," "Carnaval," etc.
- ☐ The Heart of the Piano Concerto —Sanroma, pianist
- ☐ "Capriccio Italian" (Tchaikovsky) and "L'Arlesienne Suite No. 2" (Bizet)
- ☐ "Rite of Spring" (Stravinsky)
- ☐ The Viennese Magic of Johann Strauss
- ☐ International Favorites—"La Paloma," "Ecstasy," etc.
- ☐ Richard Crooks Souvenirs
- ☐ Hail! Hail! The Gang's All Here —barbershop harmony
- ☐ Song Hits Through the Years—Kenny Baker
- ☐ Famous Melodies—Lew White at the Organ
- ☐ Famous Songs from Famous Musicals

GRINNELL'S *1515 Woodward and Branches*

World Control of H-Bomb Urged by Students Here

By EDWIN G. PIPP

To Detroit high school and college students, the H-bomb is so remote and terrible that they don't often think of it—but when they do, they want something done.

Their ideas on preventing atomic war range from asking God's help to dropping an H-bomb on Russia.

Some students at the University of Detroit, Wayne University and Mumford High School have in mind international control of atomic research.

"The world's hope is a governing body that can go anywhere, anytime to make sure no one nation is building a stockpile of bombs," said Robert C. Deuker, 1995 Collingwood, a Wayne sophomore.

WORK FOR PEACE

"We must have a single international group doing all research on atomic energy and it should work toward peacetime use of the atom rather than bigger bombs," he said.

Nanette Gurizzian, 18235 Pinehurst, another Wayne sophomore, said she believes the H-bomb is so powerful that countries will hesitate about using it and eventually the world will join in research for peacetime atomic use.

Terry M. Lynch, 1405 Devonshire, Grosse Pointe, a U. of D. junior, said that unless atomic energy is controlled, the next war will be the last because it will destroy the world.

SHOULD BE OUTLAWED

"Atomic bombs should be outlawed and there should be a worldwide control that will assure that no nation can build bombs," he said.

William G. Fitzpatric, 16895 Lawton, U. of D. freshman, said he considers international control impossible.

"The Communists and the free world will continue to build H-bombs, but won't use them because they know what the results would be," he said. "The H-bomb might be the solution to world peace because it will make wars so horrible no one will fight them."

Lois Raisin, 14501 Vassar, a Mumford senior, said scientists should try to improve the world create devices to atomic work should be controled so it will help mankind.

INFORMATION NEEDED

Russell W. Palmer, 19199 Pennington, another Mumford senior, said the world should be given more information about the H-bomb.

"People are beginning to realize that the military can not save us," he said. "We must turn to prayer."

David M. Price, 20100 Picadilly, a Mumford senior, said we must turn to God for help.

"God has given us this great force to destroy or create and man must decide what he will do," Price said. "God will give us the solution."

Herbert R. Roman, 14938 Mendota, a U. of D. student who served 11 months with the Marines in Korea, said we should use the H-bomb now against Russia.

NO HOPE OF CONTROL

"There is no hope of controling it," he said. "It will be used sooner or later and we might as well be the first and eliminate the threat to peace."

John M. Hoey, 3950 Bedford, another veteran now at U. of D., said international control is impossible because we can't trust Russia. The only hope is to stay ahead in the atomic race, he said.

Ann Marmaud, 15106 Minock, a U. of D. freshman, said the H-bomb is a horrible weapon and should be controlled, but she has no solution.

FEARFUL OF RIVALRY

Sidney P. Young, 2945 Buena Vista, a Wayne freshman, said there must be controlled international atomic research because as long as individual nations develop bombs they will attempt to use them to gain power for themselves.

"If all the energy and money put into efforts to adopt atomic energy for war had been used to develop peacetime uses the world would be much better off," he said.

John E. Wynne, 4803 Haverhill, a Wayne sophomore who is enrolled in the Air Force ROTC program, said that as long as the United States stays ahead in the arms race we don't have to worry about war.

MAY FLY BOMBER

Wynne, who said he is going to apply for pilot training in the Air Force and some day may fly an atomic bomber, said we cannot outlaw the H-bomb because it is the weapon that makes us equal to the Communists' great manpower.

Patricia Lieberman, 18411 Northlawn, a Mumford student, said the H-bomb creates fear and we never can have peace by building up fear. She wants controlled research to help all nations.

Sharon Cohn, 16853 Pinehurst, a Mumford senior, said we should all work as individuals to do away with war and direct the scientists' energy toward peacetime use of atomic energy.

SHOULD BE TOLD

Charles D. Brown, 8949 Whitcomb, a Wayne sophomore, said people should be told more about the H-bomb because it is so horrible that when the world knows about its power, there will be enough pressure to control it.

Louis Stern, 18665 Muirland, a Mumford senior, said the world will have no future the day the H-bomb is used. He wants an international group to control the world as the only hope for lasting peace.

NEW WORLD STAND PROPOSED FOR U. S.

Kennan Urges End of Fear and Focus on Nations That Share Our Traditions

By PETER KIHSS

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 31 —George F. Kennan, former director of the State Department's policy planning staff, pictured tonight the nation's "most frightening" problem as a readiness to sacrifice traditional values to fears of communism. He deplored snooping and efforts to ward off the impact of ideas.

In an increasingly interdependent world, Mr. Kennan set the United States' goal as "the ultimate merging of its social and political identity with those of at least certain other nations" closest to us by traditions, outlook and circumstances.

But, in the last of four Stafford Little lectures at Princeton University, Mr. Kennan said this must be preceded by changes at home. He called for accepting more foreign goods, services, travel and immigration; developing more control over domestic natural resources and stability in trade for foreign raw materials, and setting up better examples in municipal and regional planning for urban and industrial problems.

Most of all, he called for recovering "our inner equilibrium" instead of reacting to "the relatively minor and almost routine problems presented for us by the phenomenon of external penetration and subversion in our ife" by losing confidence in our own values.

Resistance to Herd Impulses

"This is not just a question of the spectacle of a few men setting out to achieve a cheap political success by appealing to primitive reactions, by appealing to the uncertain, suspicious little savage that lies at the bottom of almost every humand breast," he said.

"It is more importantly the spectacle of millions of our citizens listening eagerly to these suggestions and then trotting off faithfully and anxiously, like the victims of some totalitarian brain-washing, to snoop and check up on their fellow citizens, to purge the libraries and the lecture platforms, to protect us all from the impact of ideas."

When "we make fools of ourselves" in our own affairs and dismay our friends, this inspires "false hopes and arrogance" among Soviet rulers, Mr. Kennan said. But when we act with courage and faith, millions of people caring for freedom thrill to this, and success will ensue, he adde.

The "incredibly complex and baffling" situation in Indo-China, Mr. Kenan said, represents 80 per cent o fthe immediate problem of indigenous Communist threats today.

"We are now in it up to the hilt," he added. "The time has passed when any backseat driving can do any good. Our Government is obviously making a concentrated and determined effort to deal with the problem. We can only wish them well and give them our confidence and support."

Maintaining 'Stature of Nation'

On the general problem of communism in Asia, Mr. Kennan regarded military aggression as one of the less likely possibilities. The difficulty, he said, stemmed largely from "profound and wholly legitimate indigenous conditions," involving great emotional and not rational forces.

Asserting that many Asians have "a pathological fear" of American domination, Mr. Kennan held that deluging them with words and official visitors could be "downright harmful." Instead, he argued for winning respect by showing seriousness of purpose, belief in ourselves and reasonableness of approach.

Mr. Kennan called economic protectionism "a ridiculous and ignominious expedient" for a nation of our stature. He said "we should not be afraid of our ability to compete on free economic terms today with any nation in the world."

He deplored what he called "the suggestion, implicit in our present immigration laws, that our national security is going to be shaken if the Dean of Canterbury or some liberal European scholar visits our shores, or if some American playwright attends a cultural congress in Brussels." Such timidity, he said, is "not the mark of a strong society."

Mr. Kennan's four lectures, which previously described the nation's foreign policy and discussed relations with the non-Communist countries and the Soviet orbit, are to be published as a book this fall by the Princeton University Press.

...men Urged

View Cobalt Bomb as World Killer

NEW YORK, April 7.—(U.P.)—The most deadly weapon yet conceived by man which could annihilate all life on earth can now be made successfully, a dispatch in the New York Times said today.

The cobalt bomb—a hydrogen bomb encased in a cobalt shell—passed from the realm of the theoretical during the recent hydrogen blasts at the Eniwetok proving grounds in the Pacific, New York Times science writer William L. Lawrence said in a two-column story in the Times.

The story said the explosion of a cobalt bomb would produce a radioactive cloud 320 times more powerful than radium. The cloud, carried by prevailing winds, could travel thousands of miles, destroying all life in its path.

WHAT COULD BE DONE

Prof. Harrison Brown, nuclear chemist at the California Institute of Technology, said if a cobalt bomb were set off 1,000 miles west of California "the radioactive dust would reach California in about a day and New York in four or five days, killing most life as it traverses the continent," according to the Times.

"Similarly," the Times quoted Brown, "the Western powers could explode hydrogen-cobalt bombs on a north-south line about the longitude of Prague that would destroy all life within a strip 1,500 miles wide, extending from Leningrad to Odessa, and 3,000 miles deep from Prague to the Ural Mountains.

"Such an attack would produce a 'scorched earth' unprecedented in history," Brown told the newspapers.

NOTHING EXCLUSIVE

The recent hydrogen tests at Eniwetok virtually proved that the cobalt bomb can be made by any power which can make the hydrogen bomb.

The cobalt bomb, simply stated, is a hydrogen bomb encased in cobalt instead of steel. When the cobalt bomb is detonated the cobalt vaporizes and is transformed into the deadly radioactive cloud.

Prof. Leo Szilard of the University of Chicago told the Times that 400 one-ton cobalt bombs would release enough radioactivity to extinguish all life on earth.

The newspaper concluded that the nature of the weapon itself precluded testing it anywhere in the world, but that the Eniwetok hydrogen tests make such tests unnecessary for the two weapons are the same except for the outer casing.

The Gallup Poll Wash Post 4-13-54

Threat of War Considered Nation's Major Problem

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12. The possibility of another war, communism in the United States and unemployment are the three most important problems facing the country today, judging by a national opinion survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

The high cost of living, working out world peace and foreign policy problems rank next in priority in public thinking, the survey finds.

Interviewing in the survey was completed before President Eisenhower's Monday night TV-radio address in which he appealed to Americans "not to develop the jitters or any kind of panic" and "not to fall prey to hysterical thinking."

Acknowledging that the fear of Communist infiltration in this country does exist, the President said Attorney General Brownell would give a complete account of the job the FBI has been doing about this in a speech tonight.

Voters were asked:

"What do you think is the most important problem facing this country today?"

The results today are as follows:

Threat of war, war in Asia, dealing with Russia	**18%**
Communism in the United States	**17**
Unemployment	**16**
High cost of living, taxes, economic problems	**13**
Working out world peace	**9**
Foreign policy problems	**6**
H-bomb, national defense	**6**
Depression, recession	**6**
Cost of government	**3**
Labor-management problems	**2**
Crime, juvenile delinquency	**2**
McCarthyism	**2**
Miscellaneous	**9**
No opinion	**5**
	114%

Some voters named more than one problem—hence the table adds to more than 100 percent.

Under "miscellaneous" are political problems, farm problems, need for more religious faith, civil rights and other problems.

Last year, the Korean war held top place over all other questions as the Nation's No. 1 problem.

Today's survey finds that there are differences of opinion between Democrats and Republicans as to the importance of problems facing the country.

Republicans give more importance than the Democrats to the possibility of war and to the danger of communism and what it might do to the United States.

Among Democratic voters, there is greater concern over unemployment than among Republicans.

The following tables show the leading problems named by the Republicans and Democrats questioned in the survey:

REPUBLICANS

1. Possibility of war	**21%**
2. Communism in U. S.	**20**
3. High cost of living	**13**
4. Unemployment	**11**
5. Working out a peace	**10**

DEMOCRATS

1. Unemployment	**20%**
2. Possibility of war	**16**
3. High cost of living	**14**
4. Communism in U. S.	**14**
5. Working out a peace	**8**

* * *

For those interested in historical parallels, there is a gloomy similarity between the outcome of today's survey and the outcome of the same survey conducted five years ago and also 15 years ago.

In October, 1949, the institute reported that "keeping out of war is the No. 1 problem facing the Nation today, in the opinion of voters questioned in an institute survey. Unemployment was named next in importance and the high cost of living third."

The United States entered the Korean war eight months later.

Fifteen years ago, in May, 1939, an institute release began: "For the first time in more than three years, the average American considers that the problem of keeping America out of war is the most immediate and critical problem before this country — no less important than the problem of unemployment."

World War II started four months later.

Build Co-operative Peace, Ike Urges Free Nations

Aggression Is Still Terrible, Says President

NEW YORK, April 23.—(AP)—President Eisenhower has likened Communist aims to those of Adolf Hitler and counseled the free world to build a co-operative peace to avert Red domination.

"Aggression is still a terrible reality," he said last night at a dinner of the American Newspaper Publishers Association's Bureau of Advertising.

"Either the nations will build a co-operative peace or, one by one, they will be forced to accept an imposed peace, now sought by the Communist powers, as it was by Hitler."

The President, sun-tanned from his Georgia vacation and dressed in formal evening clothes, declared:

"If this is not to be an age of atomic hysteria and horror, we must make it the age of international understanding and co-operative peace.

"Even the most rabid Marxist, the most ruthless worshiper of force, will, in moments of sanity, admit that."

HEAVY POLICE GUARD

An unprecedented police guard was posted for the President, largely because attacks on American public officials by Puerto Rican Nationalist fanatics were plotted in New York.

One thousand policemen lined the President's route between LaGuardia airport and the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he spoke.

Approximately 250 policemen, including 88 detectives, were stationed in and around the Grand Ballroom during his address.

The President disavowed any intention of telling the publishers "how to run your business" but suggested the press could do more to promote domestic unity and international understanding.

More than 2,000 publishers, advertising men and guests applauded when he said "the press should give emphasis to the things that unite the American people equal to that it gives to the things that divide them."

"If proposed laws and policies are described as mere battlegrounds on which individuals or parties seeking political power suffer defeat or achieve victory, then indeed is the American system distorted for us and for the world," he said.

HITS AT CONFLICTS

Without referring to the hearings on the dispute between Senator McCarthy (R-Wis.) and the Army, Mr. Eisenhower said:

"If the day comes when personal conflicts are more significant than honest debate on great policy, then the flame of freedom will flicker low indeed."

The President said there were many misconceptions, fanned by Communist propaganda, between Americans and citizens of other countries.

He said some "foreign friends" regard American civilization as "a collection of shiny gadgets" and Americans so immature in world politics as to be ready to provoke war recklessly and needlessly.

"It is even worse to learn that we are often judged as power-hungry as the men in the Kremlin," he said.

But he declared:

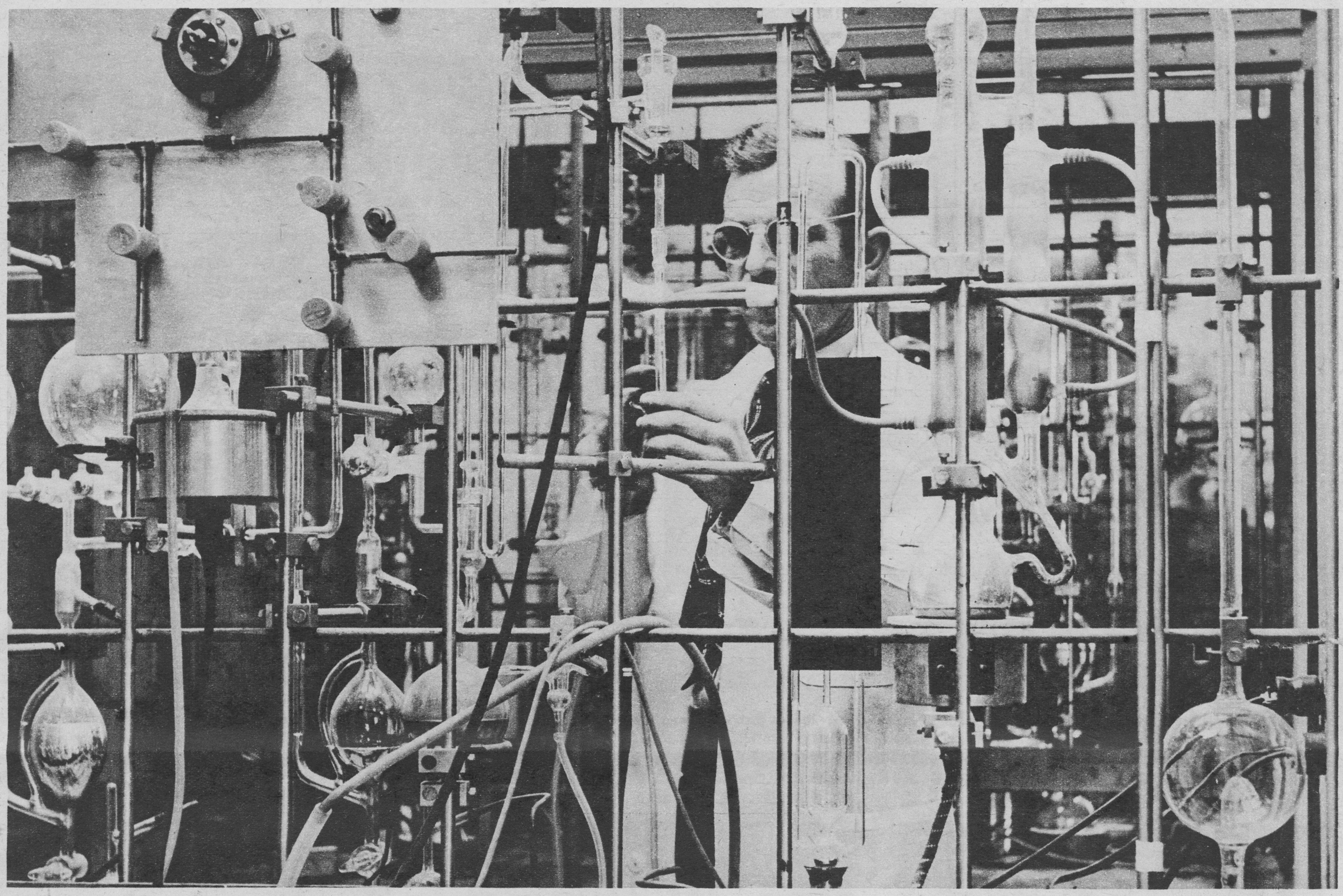
"We know that we seek only peace, by co-operation among equals. Success in this great purpose requires that others likewise know this."

Mr. Eisenhower said that some Americans, on the other hand, believe that all foreigners "are lazy or decadent—that few pay taxes, that they hate us for the sole reason that we are prosperous."

"Of course, there are individuals everywhere who fit these descriptions," the President said, "but it is dangerous to us and to peace when we carelessly speak in generalities of this kind, characterizing an entire nation."

Speaking of citizens of the free nations, Mr. Eisenhower said:

"These peoples, with scanty information and understanding of one another, are allies of convenience under Communist threat; but tomorrow they could be full partners permanently joined in mutual understanding."



At Oak Ridge—"Because of his aptitude for experimentation and mathematical reasoning the scientist seems to stand apart from the rest of humanity."

X-Ray of the Scientific Mind

Its components are objectivity, curiosity, skepticism. But the scientist does not necessarily apply these qualities with brilliance outside his own field.

By **WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT**

IN a remarkable passage of his review of his life, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, referring to the time when he was a Professor of Theoretical Physics in California, wrote: "I was not interested in and did not read about economics and politics. I was almost wholly divorced from the contemporary scene in this country." He knew nothing of the stock-market crash of 1929 until long after it occurred, never read a newspaper, never voted until the Presidential election of 1936. So engrossed was he in his scientific work that he had "no understanding of the relations of man to society."

Here was a man who had spun a cocoon around his mind. But not for long. When he began to apply his knowledge to the development of an atomic bomb for the Government he broke through into the light of the outer world. The important part that he played in framing the Acheson-Lilienthal report, out of which grew the Baruch proposal for the control of atomic energy, testifies to a perfect awareness of what the uncontrolled military utilization of atomic energy meant to civilization.

From a babe in the woods in the early years of his California professorship he was transformed into a humanitarian scientist who had the welfare of mankind so much at heart that his social and moral scruples were factors in determining the course that he followed in attempting to settle the problems presented by the hydrogen bomb. The Oppenheimer who wrote some brilliant articles for the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Foreign Affairs and other periodicals was certainly no political innocent likely to fall an easy prey to the blandishments of Cabinet Ministers, Congressmen—or Communists.

Yet Oppenheimer's self-isolation and his analysis of himself raise old questions. Are scientists different from the rest of humanity in their mode of thinking? In short, is there a "scientific mind"?

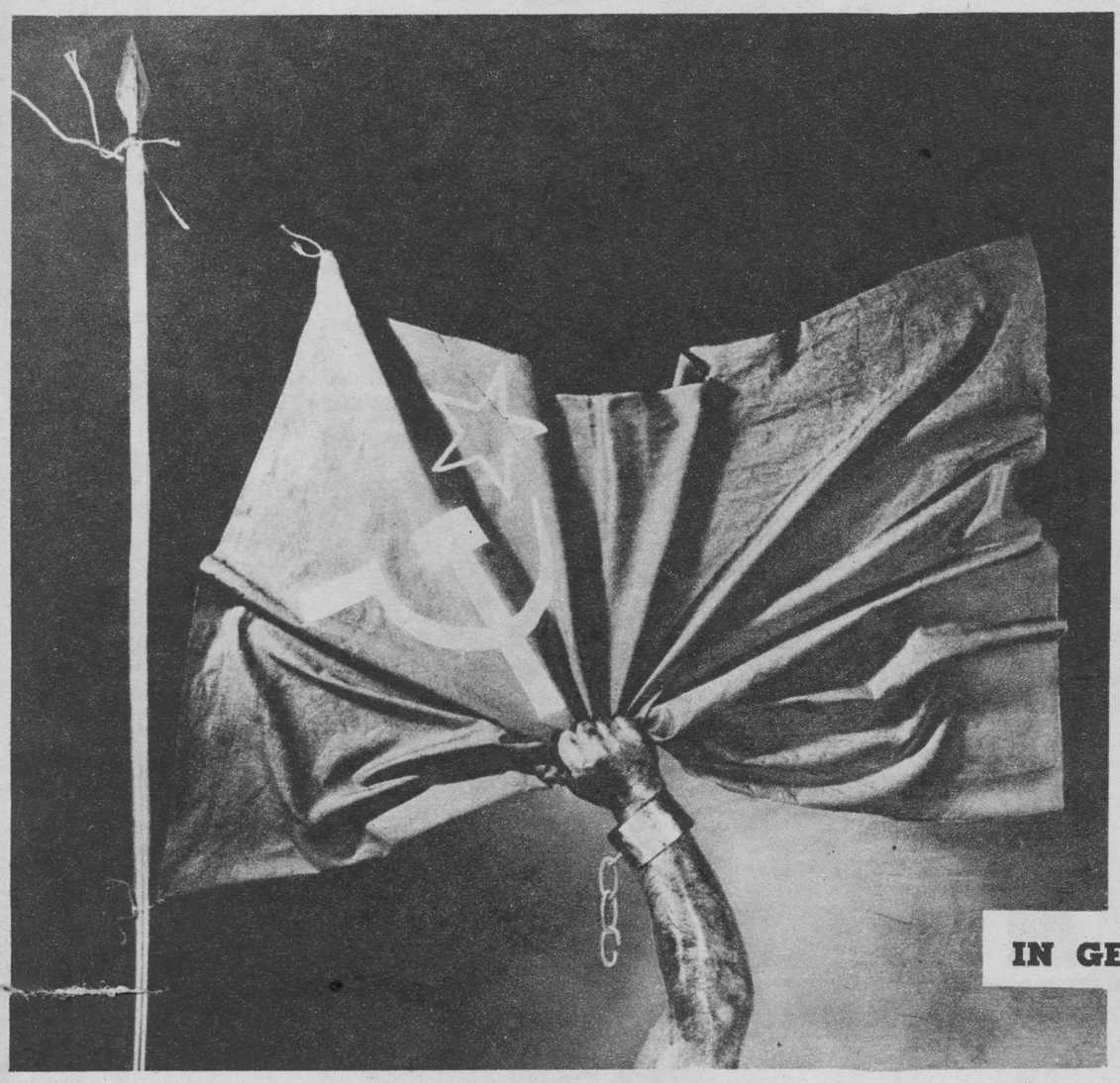
IF there is a "scientific mind," is self-isolation one of its necessities? Henry Cavendish, an aristocratic recluse after whom the Cavendish Laboratory of Cambridge University is named and one of the greatest chemists and physicists of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, talked only of science and even had his food passed to him by a servant who was not allowed to enter his room. Pavlov knew nothing of the events that led to the Russian Revolution nor of the revolution itself until an assistant excused himself for being late at the laboratory because the Bolsheviks had torn up streets and stopped street cars.

Josiah Willard Gibbs, the greatest scientist this country ever produced, lived and died in New Haven, an obscure professor who shut himself from the outer world in his later years. He was not moved by the issues of the Civil War, nor did he care whether his monumental work, "On the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances," was translated into German or not. He never married, worked alone, and lived and died within a few hundred yards of the house in which he was born.

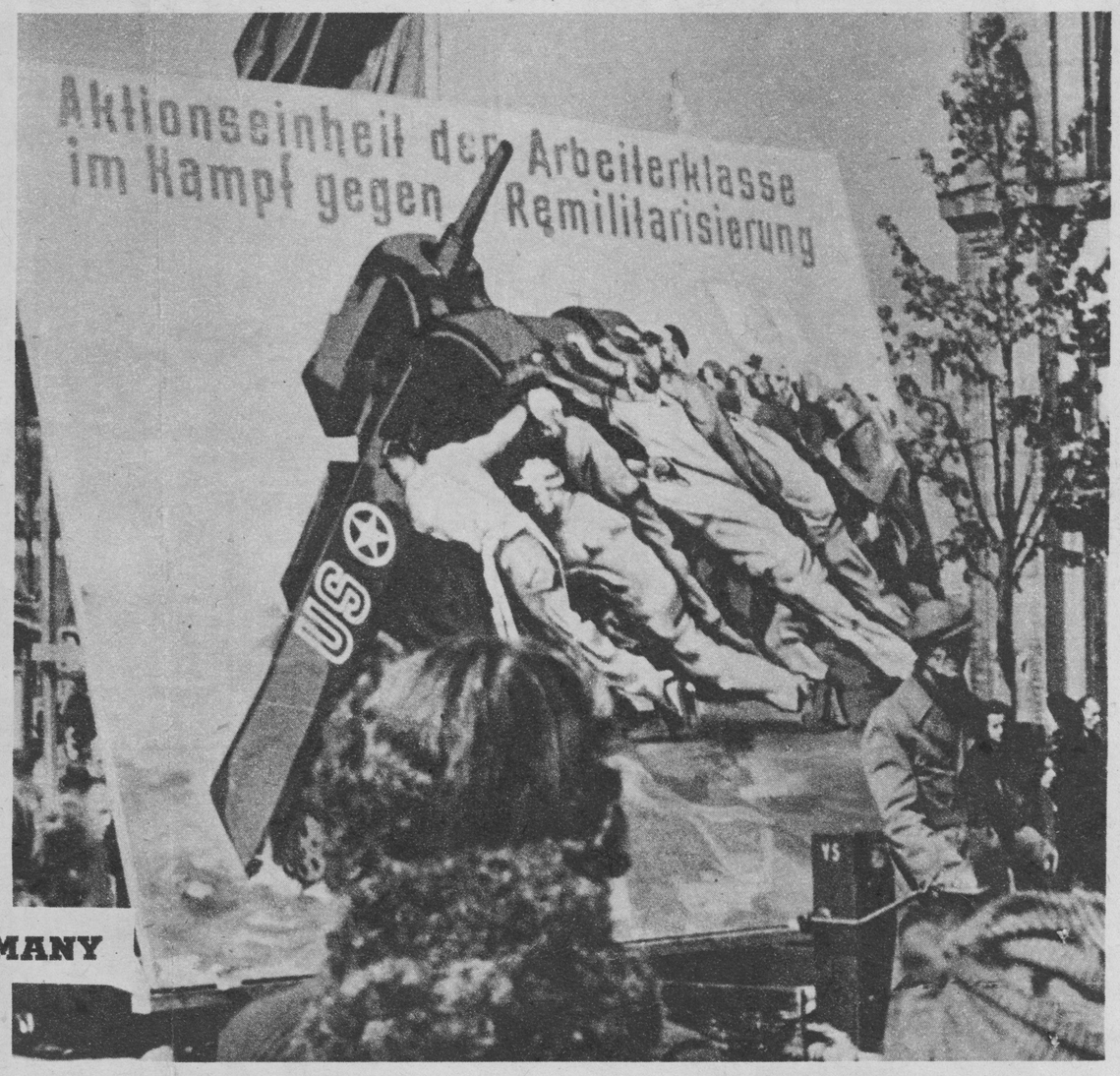
On every university campus tales are told of professorial absent-mindedness and absorption in matters seemingly unrelated to this world. But for every scientist who walks along in abstract thought, oblivious of automobiles, there are a dozen who are indistinguishable in *(Continued on Page 54)*

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT, Times science editor, writes the column "Science in Review."

Psychological Warfare Steps Up



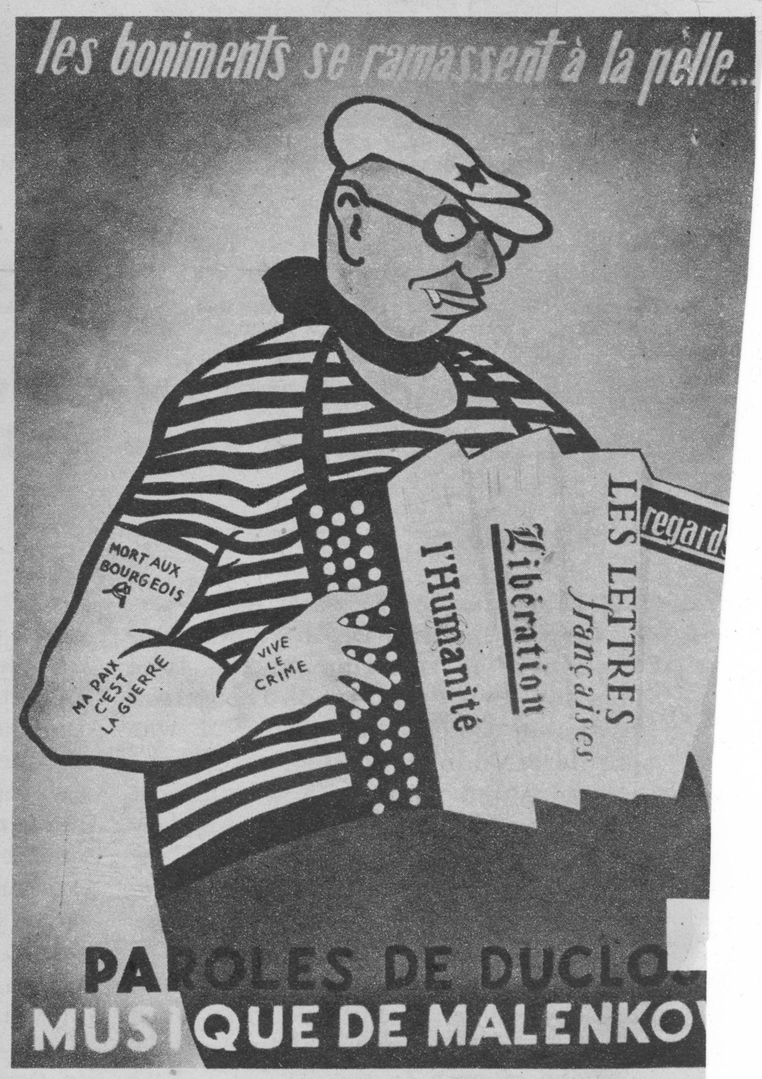
IN GERMANY



ANTI-COMMUNIST—The United States Information Service poster above, that of a man newly freed from his chains and pulling down the Soviet hammer and sickle, is an effort to keep alive the flame of revolt in Eastern Germany. It commemorates June 17, 1953, when two Berliners scaled the Brandenburg Gate, hauled down the Soviet flag and replaced it with a German banner.

COMMUNIST—This Communist poster symbolically depicts militant workers throwing a United States tank over a cliff into the sea. Its slogan reads: "Action unity of the working class in the struggle against remilitarization." It is an obvious incitement to citizens of Western Germany to sabotage the military efforts of the Allies, particularly sponsored by the United States.

IN ITALY



ANTI-COMMUNIST—The message of this booklet, "Current Events," which was distributed by an Italian labor organization, is twofold: On the one hand, it emphasizes the part United States aid played in Italy's post-war recovery. On the other, it depicts some of the darker sides of communism.

COMMUNIST—This poster, complete with smiling girl farm worker and harvest, is an advertisement for the magazine "Soviet Reality," in which Russia is depicted as an earthly paradise and an example of a social and economic system Italians would do well to adopt.

ANTI-COMMUNIST—A principal propaganda theme France is that the French Communist party is no more than mouthpiece of Moscow. Here French Red leader Jacques Du plays an accordion with a bellows made of Communist publ tions. The caption: "Words by Duclos, Music by Malenk

Washington

Science, Education and the Arts of Peace

By JAMES RESTON

WASHINGTON, April 24—Whatever happens to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, he has given the educators and officials of America plenty to think about.

Though he was intelligent enough to take a degree at Harvard in three years, and head the most successful laboratory in his field, he reported to the Atomic Energy Commission's Security Board last week:

"I was not interested in and did not read about economics and politics. * * * I was interested in my science; but I had no understanding of the relations of man to his society."

While this was going into the record of Dr. Oppenheimer's security hearing in Washington this week, the fifty-first annual convention of the National Catholic Educational Association was hearing a related theme—namely, that the trend toward specialized education was continuing in America and that the superior students of this country were turning away more and more from the liberal arts and humanities toward science and technical subjects.

The same trend is proceeding in Washington. The Congress votes willingly for an Air Force Academy, but the suggestions for a Diplomatic Academy to train men in the arts of avoiding war never even come to debate.

The military budget for this fiscal year is $34,371,541,000, but the allocation for education in the armed forces has been cut. Similarly, the Foreign Service Institute, which provides language training and special area studies for men in the Foreign Service, has been reduced by one-third in the last year, and the recruiting of new men to take the place of the physical and psychological casualties of Washington's relentless political war has virtually ceased.

"Billions for Defense, but—"

In short, the emphasis is still on the building of physical power and the development of scientific techniques—both of which are essential—but without corresponding emphasis on the mobilization and training of men and women who can bring these techniques under control.

The basic assumption of United States foreign policy now is that the power in the hands of the two great antagonists of the world—the United States and the U.S.S.R.—is so terrible that neither side will dare to resort to a world war. Peace, in short, rests primarily on a foundation of mutual terror, and Secretary of State Dulles sincerely believes that if the free world has the will and the power to fight a major war, if necessary, it will never have to do it.

There is a great deal of historical justification for this assumption, but Prof. Quincy Wright of Chicago was in Washington this week and, as the leading student of man's fatal tendency to go to war, he is a reminder that nations do not necessarily stop fighting as their power and knowledge increase.

The Indo-Chinese war has been going on since 1946. The agony of war and rebellion in China, beginning in 1917, is still in progress, and, while the fighting in Korea ended last year with 1,467,119 casualties, the hopes for a dependable peace in the forthcoming Geneva conference are not good.

Since 1896 there has scarcely been a year without war, armed revolt or some barbaric pogrom. As Professor Wright notes in "A Study of War" (University of Chicago Press), the European Powers alone fought seventy-four wars in the first thirty years of this century. These lasted an average of four years, a record not approached by man since the twelfth century.

He estimates that from the end of the eleventh to the twentieth century the war casualties of the world totaled about 18,000,000, while the casualty list in each of the two world wars of this century (still far from complete) was considerably greater. In other words, "the most enlightened generation" has a record far worse than that of the previous 800 years.

The Unanswered Question

Meanwhile, the Oppenheimers have produced a weapon 600-700 times as powerful as the atom bomb that ended the Second World War but killed 60,000 persons at Hiroshima.

They have made possible with their vast technical knowledge the policy of mutual terror, and they have been summoned into the highest councils of the Government to advise not only on scientific but also on political questions, but they have not yet found the answer to the disturbingly unscientific question of how to prevent war.

It is, in short, the philosophers who are still asking the right questions. "The enemies that threaten us," said Dr. Raymond B. Fosdick after the last war, "are of our own creation; they are the techniques which we ourselves have perfected and which we have allowed to be perverted to unworthy ends.

"How do we bring these techniques under social control? How do we keep them from making a mockery of all we have hoped or dreamed of good?"

The genius of science has given us time to answer these questions, but it hasn't answered them, and they will be facing Mr. Dulles when he returns from Geneva.

The Gallup Poll

Track Pack
4-28-54

Majority Wants an H-Bomb Pact With Strict Inspection

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

This is the last in a series on public reaction to the H-bomb.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 27. A substantial majority of the public believes this country should keep on trying to work out an agreement with Russia for control of atomic weapons—but they are not willing to accept any plan unless it meets our demands for strict inspection.

That's the viewpoint of nearly seven out of 10 Americans questioned in the latest Institute survey.

Only one person in 10 thinks we should go farther than ever in trying to reach an agreement—even if it means giving in on some of our demands.

On the other hand, one person in eight thinks we should give up trying to reach an agreement altogether.

Many observers believe that the world's new awareness of the nuclear danger is certain to bring pressure upon the United States and Russia for new efforts to place atomic weapons under control.

A deadlock between the two countries over how to inspect each other's supply of atomic material has held the question of control at dead center for eight years.

Now that a new channel of negotiation has been opened up by conversations between the two countries on President Eisenhower's proposal for a world pool of nuclear materials for peaceful uses, the Institute sought to determine the public's attitude toward the United States giving in on some of its demands.

Using sampling techniques that have proved highly accurate in 256 elections over the last 19 years, the Institute had its nationwide corps of interviewers ask a typical cross-section:

"The United States and Russia have both suggested plans for outlawing the atom and hydrogen bombs as weapons of war. However, they haven't been able to agree on how to inspect each other's supply of atomic materials.

"Which one of these ideas comes closest to your own opinion?"

1. The United States should go farther than ever in trying to reach an agreement—even if if it means giving in

Opinion on the issue is relatively uniform throughout most major segments of the population.

It is interesting to note, however, that there is a slightly higher vote in favor of sticking to our demands for strict inspection among persons who have attended college than among those who attended high school or grade school.

The vote by education levels:

	College	High Sch.	Grade Sch.
Give in on some demands ...	9%	10%	10%
Stick to our demands .	78	69	62
Give up trying to reach agreement.	9	14	16
No opinion.	4	7	12
	100%	100%	100%

One other interesting aspect of today's survey is that there is virtually no difference of opinion on the question between Republicans and Democrats.

on some of our demands for strict inspection	10%
2. We should keep on trying to reach an agreement—but not accept any plan that doesn't meet our demands for strict inspection	69
3. We should give up trying to reach an agreement altogether	13
No opinion	8
	100%

MORSE SEES G. O. P. AS A 'WAR PARTY'

Senator Tells Clothing Union Only Democratic Congress Can Halt the Trend

NYT 5-13-54

By STANLEY LEVEY

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 12—Senator Wayne Morse accused the Republican party today of "fast becoming a war party" under the leadership of President Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Admiral Arthur E. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The Oregon independent, who bolted the Republicans in 1952 to support Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democrat, said this drive toward war could be checked by only by the election of a Democratic Congress in November.

"Then," he told 1,500 delegates to the fortieth anniversary convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, C. I. O., "Eisenhower will have to sit down with the committees of the Congress and conduct a bipartisan foreign policy, and you will never get it in any other way because this Administration has shown by act after act that it has no intention of conducting a bipartisan foreign policy."

The Senaotr accused Secretary Dules of losing support in Asia by his "fumbling, bungling policy," of losing India, of losing "international policy prestige," and of losing face.

Sees 'Growing Danger'

"The fact is," he continued, "the hour has come to analyze the Dulles policy, because if we do not, there is a growing danger that American mothers and fathers are going to see shiploads of American coffins arrive at American ports draped with American flags back from Indo-China.

"And I am satisfied that once the American people come to understand this situation, they will, by overwhelming majority, make clear to the Eisenhower Adminstration they want no coffins from Indo-China."

Since the Eisenhower Administration assumed office in 1953, Senator Morse has had a record of disagreement with his old party and its leaders. But he said yesterday this was the first time he had ever charged it with being a war party.

Senator Morse asserted that once national policy was determined, he would support the President, "no matter who he may be." But he stressed that until that policy was made clear, he felt free to fight it.

Reuther Cites Task

In addition to calling the Eisenhower Administration pro-war, Senator Morse also termed it anti-labor. This assertion was greeted with prolonged applause and cheering.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, told the convention that development of the hydrogen-bomb had created a moral vacuum in the world.

"It is our task and it is the task of America," he said, "because we are the strongess of the free nations of the world, to find a way to provide the kind of positive leadership that will fill this moral vacuum with positive peacetime human values.

"If we fail, then this moral vacuum will be filled with negative values by the apostles of fear and hatred and hysteria, and they will create the kind of world climate that will make war inevitable."

Other speakers today included Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union of America, C. I. O.; Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, and Hyman Blumberg, executive vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Former President Harry S. Truman will address the delegates tomorrow. The convention will continue through Friday.

...in Israel

$3,368,608,000 AID IS VOTED BY HOUSE

NYT 7-1-54

Bill Is Passed, 260-125, With Major Victory for President Assured by 141 Democrats

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30—The House of Representatives approved today a continuation of the Mutual Security Program and authorized $3,368,608,000 to do the job in the fiscal year opening tomorrow. The vote was 260 to 125.

It was a significant victory for the Eisenhower Administration in that the amount authorized was only $109,000,000 less than the President originally had requested. The relatively small cut, made earlier by the House, affected two categories of direct military assistance to Western Europe and the Pacific area.

The traditionally internationalist Democrats gave President Eisenhower greater support than did the Republicans. The division on the final vote was:

For the bill, 141 Democrats, 118 Republicans and one Independent, Representative Frazier Reams of Ohio. Against the bill, 78 Republicans and 47 Democrats.

As the House acted swiftly to send the issue to the Senate, the second and final session of the Eighty-third Congress was moving with gathering momentu toward an election year adjournment by or near to July 31.

Major Fund Bills Voted

During the day, all the routine governmental appropriations bills, running to a total of $42,672,000,000, were jammed through to final passage, a feat that had not been achieved by any Congress since the Eightieth Republican Congress in the years 1946-48.

The money appropriations for foreign aid and several lesser activities, including military construction projects, are yet to be introduced in separate bills.

It remains for the foreign aid program to be authorized by the Senate, then both chambers must start afresh to pass appropriatoins as distinguished from authorization bills.

The bill passed by the House contained several restrictions, none of which had been strongly resisted by the Administration.

One was a declaration that, when also accepted by the Senate, would amount to an expression of a Congressional view that the United States should adamantly oppose British suggestions for an Asian non-aggression pact to which the Communists would be eligible.

This was done by the House in

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

$3,368,608,000 AID IS VOTED BY HOUSE

Continued From Page 1

reaffirming, in a formal 390—0 roll-call, a rider adopted yesterday by voice vote that read:

"It is the sense of Congress that none of the funds appropriated shall be used on behalf of Governments which are committed by treaty to maintain Communist rule over any defined territory in Asia."

President Eisenhower indicated at his press conference this morning that he would not object to this language. It would hit at the proposal of Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, for an Asian non-aggression arrangement in which Communist China would be a member.

The House bill also contained a specification that all military aid for European enterprises be shut off in the future—in practice about at the beginning of 1955—from nations refusing to ratify the European Defense Community treaty. France and Italy are the targets here.

The restriction, however, would not affect the great bulk of all military assistance intended for France — roughly $1,000,000,000 to finance her overseas struggle against the Communist-led rebels in Indochina.

Its application otherwise would be rather slight, moreover, since France is down for only $19,800,000 in military aid for the European aspects of its defense, and Italy is down for none.

The measure further stipulates that at least 10 per cent of all military aid and of all economic aid save for a single category, that of development assistance, must be extended hereafter as loans rather than grants. In this single category, which involves $224,000,000 overall, 50 per cent could be on a loan basis.

Another stipulation says that $500,000,000 of the total aid money must be used to buy surplus agricultural commodities produced in the United States.

Allotment of Money Listed

Military assistance, direct or indirect, dominated the bill. Its authorizations are as follows:

¶For military aid, $1,403,300,000, of which Europe would get $617,500,000; the Near East, $181,200,000; the Far East, $583,600,000 and Latin America, $13,000,000.

¶For special military aid in the Indochina war, $800,000,000 of new money, plus carryover money actually making a total of $1,000,000,000 that the President could divert to the proposed Southeast Asia defensive alliance if this became desirable.

¶For "defense support" economic aid, $464,580,000.

¶For Korean rehabiltation, $241,300,000.

¶For ports, airfields and pipelines in Europe, $321,000,000.

¶For development assistance, $224,000,000.

¶For technical cooperation assistance, $131,528,000.

The total, therefore, nominally would run to $3,585,408,000, but because in some cases tentative authorizations would extend over a three-year period and would be subject to alteration, the sum actually firmly authorized for the new fiscal year was as a practical matter $3,368,608,000.

MURRAY PROPOSES A WORLD AUDIENCE SEE H-BOMB BLAST

NYT 11-18-55

A. E. C. Member Says Public Test at Eniwetok Would Help Promote Peace

REVEALS MAJOR SECRET

Other Commissioners Rebuke Him as He Discloses Here How Weapon Is Fired

Text of Mr. Murray's address is printed on Page 12.

By WILLIAM L. LAURENCE

Thomas E. Murray, a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, proposed last night that the United States call a meeting at the "Atomic Summit"—Eniwetok—and there "detonate a large thermonuclear [hydrogen] weapon before an audience representative of all the peoples of the world."

Such an event, he said, might outrank all previous dramatic events in history, "because the earthly destinies of mankind are bound up with the whole meaning of the event."

The purpose of the meeting, he explained, would be to get the leaders of the nations of the world, Communit and free, to realize the dangers inherent in the advent of nuclear power. The more serious danger, he pointed out, is not that the United States has developed nuclear weapons capable of destroying all human life, but that people here and abroad do not fully realize the significance and potential effects of that power.

Rebuked by Colleagues

In Washington, the four other members of the commission rebuked Mr. Murray last night, disclosing that the commission had rejected some months ago Mr. Murray's proposal to invite foreign observers, including Russians, to witness a nuclear test.

The other members of the commission also, by implication, criticized Mr. Murray's comments concerning secrecy on nuclear matters. They said that the declassified non-military information relating to atomic energy while intensifying security in vital defense areas.

Mr. Murray is the only member of the commission who was appointed by former President Harry S. Truman.

Commissioner Murray was the principal speaker at the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Fordham University Law School at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. His topic was "Some Things the World Should Know About H-Bombs." The occasion was the highlight of the Golden Jubilee of the law school, which was dedicated to the theme, "Freedom, Responsibility and the Law."

In the course of his address, Mr. Murray made it clear that the so-called hydrogen fusion bomb is actually a very large fission bomb. This marked the first time that any one with intimate knowledge of the secrets of the hydrogen bomb has revealed one of its major secrets, the principal source from which the island-destroying, apocalyptic weapon draws its explosive power.

This source, Mr. Murray made

Continued on Page 13, Column 1

alk
y.
n-
s
-
f
s

MURRAY REBUKED ON H-BOMB PLAN

4 A.E.C. Members Condemn Proposal for Test Blast to Exhibit U. S. Power

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Four members of the Atomic Energy Commission rebuked their fellow member, Thomas E. Murray, tonight for his proposal for "a declaration of American power" through a hydrogen bomb explosion before world leaders.

The four commissioners disclosed that the commission formally had rejected some months ago Mr. Murray's proposal that foreign observers, including Russians, be invited to witness a test of nuclear weapons.

Their statement also implied criticism of Mr. Murray's remarks about secrecy on nuclear matters and his discussion of the effects of radioactive fallout from atomic explosion on humans.

The statement was issued by the Commission after almost day-long discussions by the four members. It was unusual, because the members never had taken such formal recognition of similar remarks by Mr. Murray.

It disclosed that the breach between Mr. Murray and other members continued, particularly with Lewis L. Strauss, commission chairman. Mr. Murray and Mr. Strauss have differed publicly repeatedly before Congressional groups.

Text of the Statement

The statement was issued by Mr. Strauss, Dr. Frank Willard Libby, Dr. John von Neuman and Harold S. Vance.

The text follows:

The remarks by Mr. Murray about security and classification of information are consonant with the views of the commission. This was demonstrated by the recent Conference in Geneva on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy initiated by the commission. We have progressively declassified non-military information relating to atomic energy while intensifying security in vital defense areas.

The recommendation which Mr. Murray makes as the major theme of his address is one which he has long advocated. A number of months ago the commission by formal action rejected Commissioner Murray's motion to invite foreign observers, among them Communist observers, to witness tests of nuclear weapons in the Pacific. The commission has never changed its position on this matter. Mr. Murray's proposal therefore is contrary to the best judgment of the Atomic Energy Commission.

It should be noted that Russian and other foreign observers were invited to the tests at Bikini in 1946 where they witnessed atomic explosions of previously unimaginable destructive force. This demonstration, however, did not persuade the Soviet Government of the need to join with us and other nations in an effective system for the international control of atomic energy in all its forms. On the contrary, it appears to have spurred them in their nuclear weapons program, a fact which is underlined by the recent series of test explosions in Soviet territory.

Commission tests in the Pacific have never been designed as a "show of force," but are solely for the development of weapons necessary for the defense of the free world.

Text of Thomas E. Murray's Talk on H-Bomb at Fordham Law School Dinner

The text of the address by Thomas E. Murray, member of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, at the Golden Jubilee dinner of the Fordham Law School at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night follows:

A major purpose of these remarks is to make a proposal that has long been one of my principal objectives as an Atomic Energy Commissioner. The proposal itself may strike some of you as rather dramatic, but the premise of the proposal is coldly factual.

This factual premise is the present possession by man of a new kind of power. Since the turn of the century, scientists have progressively penetrated the secrets of nuclear energy. More recently, technology has succeeded in releasing this energy on a tremendous scale. To a much more limited degree, it has also succeeded in harnessing it. Man's knowledge of this new power and his ability to use it are no more than rudimentary at the moment. But technical progress is going on with a rapidity that is breathtaking.

Anything one might say about this new technological development would inevitably be an understatement. All the revolutionary changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution pale almost into insignificance before the visions of the future opened by the Nuclear Revolution. The trouble is that these visions are not all lightsome. The future is bright with promise. It is also dark with danger.

I choose tonight to speak of the dangers intrinsic to man's possession of nuclear power. I would prefer the more pleasant topic now called "Atoms for Peace." But I remind myself, and you, that the essential condition for the peaceful use of the atom is peace. And peace has not yet been achieved. Over our age, there still hangs the fateful unresolved dilemna: will it be war or peace? The process of trying to make peace goes on—precariously, perilously. But all along the lengthy and tortuous path to peace, nations will constantly meet the temptation to war. It would be idle to pretend that this temptation has already been resisted, once for all.

Atomic Arsenal Defended

The United States has done one important thing to deter our enemies from yielding to this temptation. We have built up an arsenal of atomic weapons, ti which we have added hydrogen-thermonuclear weapons. There was no prudent alternative to this course of action. The policy was necessary for our own security and that of the free world.

However, our quest for security had led us to a strange and. Presently, we are no longer secure about the one thing that always in the past was secure. Amid wars, pestilences and famines, mankind has always been assured of one thing—that there would be a mankind living here on earth until

channels, the shock to world opinion rivaled, in its own way, the blast of the H-bomb itself.

True, information about the radioactive fallout problem was subsequently released to the public early this year and further information has since followed. But there is still more that must be explained to the public.

The fact is that the first thermonuclear explosion in 1952 shattered all previous concepts of that central element of warfare which is called "power." Let me enlarge a bit upon this fact, because it forms the proximate premise of the proposal I intend to make.

In World War II, the power of a bomb was its explosive force, the force of a blast, accompanied by heat and followed by fire. The atomic bomb, of the kind unfortunately dropped on Hiroshima, was indeed a bigger bomb, thousands of times bigger than the biggest high explosive bomb. It was a "blockbuster"; this was a "city

Then came the thermonuclear explosion of Nov. 1, 1952. This device taught us not only that we had a new weapon, but that we had a different kind of weapon. We had unleashed a different kind of power.

Contamination Called Serious

The thermonuclear bomb crosses the threshold into a separate category of power by reason of the sheer force and reach of its blast. Its explosion is so tremendous that it must be reckoned as a different kind of explosion. But this is not the more important difference. The thermonuclear bomb not only blasts and burns more acreage, more buildings, more people; it also releases dangerous radioactive fission products into the atmosphere. True, the "A" bomb also releases these fission products, but on a small scale. However, the atmospheric contamination that results from large thermonuclear explosions is serious. In fact, it is so serious that it could be catastrophic. A sufficiently large number of such explosions would render the earth uninhabitable to man. This is plain fact.

This is why I say that large thermonuclear weapons represent an entirely new kind of power. Their potential destructiveness is so different from the destructiveness of "A" bombs that these new weapons do not belong in the same category—not by any stretch of the imagination.

Let me be more specific. One of the products released by any nuclear explosion is a substance that is called radioactive strontium. Unlike ordinary strontium, this strontium gives off beta radiation, which is one of the three kinds of radiation emitted by radium and its decay products. Prior to the atomic age, there was no radioactive strontium in the atmosphere or the soil.

Of the radioactive strontium released in an explosion of a large thermonuclear weapon,

wide public understanding of what is really meant when we speak of "Atoms for War."

Proposal Is Set Forth

This public understanding cannot be created unless we revise our past policies of secrecy. Our possession of a new weapons. But the men at this meeting would see the problem itself dramatized in all its urgency. At the very least, therefore, this meeting would create the climate of urgency so necessary.

In addition, at the meeting there would also be the press,

Chemical War Report

A Discussion of Committee Proposals That May Be Psychologically Costly

By HANSON W. BALDWIN

The release last week of a constructive report on the Chemical Corps of the Army may cost us heavily in the battle for men's minds.

The report was that of an ad hoc civilian advisory committee, headed by Otto N. Miller, vice president for operations of the Standard Oil Company of California. The committee was appointed by Maj. Gen. William M. Creasy, Chief Chemical Officer of the Army, to advise him about the organizational structure and mission assignments of the Chemical Corps.

The Chemical Corps is responsible for the development of chemical, biological and radiological agents for use in war and hence deals with new devices of tremendous potential.

The committee recognized this potential and quite correctly declared:

"The Corps' research efforts should be imaginative and oriented to development of weapons of maximum potential, irrespective of particular concepts of warfare.

"It must develop agents and weapons for chemical, biological and radiological warfare to the fullest extent the human mind can encompass."

Justification Offered

The report, with sound logic, justified these recommendations by pointing out that "these developments are essential for the deterrent effect our possession of these agents and weapons can have on possible future wars, for their aid in * * * defense measures [against gas, germ warfare or radiation poisoning], or for their actual use as concepts and policies may change."

These are persuasive arguments, and the accompanying recommendations for organizational changes to enable the Chemical Corps to perform its duties more effectively are sound.

But neither the committee nor the Pentagon, which released the report, even referred to the moral stigma and the implications of horror and inhumanity which, whether logical or not, are associated with these weapons in the minds of the world's peoples. The same stigma, the same sense of horror should, of course, apply to the use of nuclear weapons against civilian populations.

But the United States emphasis on massive retaliation and on nuclear strategy, underscored now by recommendations about germ, gas and radiological warfare (which are certain to be distorted out of context) have cost us heavily and will cost us more heavily in the future in the psychological struggle.

Korea Propaganda Cited

Only a few short years ago the Communists accused us falsely—of using germ warfare in Korea. Their propaganda campaign, bolstered by false "confessions" extorted from American prisoners of war was so persistent and massive that quite a few of the world's peoples were convinced. But they were convinced because of prior United States emphasis upon totality in war—"force to the limit, force without stint. * * *"

Our unrestricted submarine warfare of World War II, the indiscriminate use of fire bombs against enemy cities, our massive bombings of civilian populations, the first use by us of nuclear weapons were all on the record. We professed restraint: too often we practiced unlimited violence.

The point is that chemical, biological and radioactive agents such as nuclear weapons are inevitably and on the whole correctly associated in the world's mind with agents of mass effect.

Restraint Needed

The United States cannot afford to be on the side of the devil. Unless we practice restraint in war, unless we try to limit war we shall have sold our birthright of idealism, so essential a part of the American political and military heritage, for a mess of pottage.

And more important, any war in which unlimited slaughter is implied is unlimited madness; it can achieve no useful purpose. Every military weapon has some psychological and political implication and limitation.

This is what was missing in the Chemical Corps report. We need constantly to emphasize and reiterate that we retain as in the days of our forefathers what Jefferson termed a "decent respect to the opinions of mankind."

mate resource of strength. It would not be a belligerent act. It would not be a threat of any American intention to start a war; there is no such intention. But it would be a statement, made to the senses and imagination, of the power we have to fight a war, if someone else were to start one.

Military Strategy Defended

During the past years, all our efforts to bring peace to the world have been supported by a military strategy of deterrence. Many people still do not realize the effectiveness with which this strategy has saved the balance of power for the West. The arguments for the doctrine of deterrence, and for its continuing decisiveness, have not yet been made sufficiently convincing. The spectacle at Eniwetok would make the case once and for all. An eyewitness view of the deterrent itself in action would bring ultimate conviction that, against this kind of force, an aggressive power would only hurl itself to destruction. In publicly dramatizing the price of war, we would likewise be dramatizing the international duty of peace.

Moreover, America presently needs to explain its arms superiority in ultimate weapons of war. The Soviet Union has put abroad the idea that they have overtaken us in atomic and thermonuclear weapons. It is unfortunate that many Americans have swallowed this piece of Soviet propaganda. It would be still more unfortunate if the Soviets believed their own propaganda. And it might be particularly disastrous if Communist China believed Soviet propaganda. The meeting at the Atomic Summit would go far to disabuse our enemies of any false estimates they may have of our superiority. In this respect there is an important piece of self-explanation for America to do. Eniwetok would do it.

Furthermore, we have been trying to persuade the Communist world that its aggressive persistence in the use of force may lead to disaster. But we do not know just what picture the Communists, especially the Chinese Communists, have in mind when we warn them that disaster lies along the road of aggression. Are the Communist leaders, Russian and Chinese, familiar with the disastrous effects of a United States thermonuclear explosion? We cannot assume that they are. What they would see at Eniwetok would leave no doubt in their minds with regard to the meaning of disaster, as disaster is possible in this Nuclear Age.

Declaration of U. S. Power

The spectacle at Eniwetok would, therefore, be a show of force, a declaration of American power, a demonstration of the strategy of deterrence. And it would be something more profound than this. It would be an even more important piece of American self-explanation. It would illuminate our

Continuing Progress

This is the seventy-sixth annual appeal of the United Hospital Fund on behalf of its members, eighty-two voluntary, nonprofit hospitals. The public is being asked to contribute $3,500,000, which the fund will distribute on the basis of the amount of free and below-cost ward and clinic care provided for the medically indigent. The fund was established in 1879 by a group of civic-minded community leaders who recognized the quality of the service rendered by the voluntary hospital to the community.

The voluntary hospital of today is as different from its original as the airplane is from the horse-drawn carriage. The modern institution is a healing center, a research center, a training center, a preventive medicine center. It has evolved as it has largely because of the splendid support it has received from the public.

Won't you make a generous contribution to the United Hospital Fund, 8 East 41st Street, New York 17, to guarantee continuing service and progress?

shall not use this power irrationally, recklessly or irresponsibly. The fact is that our understanding of the destructive potential of nuclear weapons puts us under self-imposed restraints of a moral order. We accept these restraints because we accept the existence of an order of justice, established by God, to which all human action, including the action of war-making, is subject.

On the surface, Eniwetok would be a brilliant demonstration of America's technological strength. More profoundly, it would be a demonstration of our spiritual strength, our sense of justice. It would show our hatred of injustice, which has led us to develop the power that may be necessary to resist injustice. It would declare our intention of vindicating by force the order of justice, if a lawless aggressor should attack it. Finally, it would manifest our inner disposition to be governed by the dictates of justice in measuring our use of force for the defeat of unjust aggression.

An Unresolved Dilemma

You have heard my proposal for a meeting at the atomic Summit, and my reasons for making it. You and I know that we must not expect too much from such meetings. But you and I also know that their importance is considerable. I have no illusion that an international open meeting at Eniwetok would, by itself, resolve the still unresolved dilemma: will it be war or will it be peace? I do not promise that it would prevent war, still less that it would give us peace. But I do know that prevention of war and establishment of peace depends on one all-important thing—a return to fundamentals.

Prominent among these fundamentals is the fact of power. I have, therefore, proposed that we display to the world at Eniwetok the fact that a new kind of power has entered history and has inaugurated a new era of history. An experience of this fundamental fact of power would, by itself, be most salutary in the cause of peace. And I should hope that, additionally, this experience would impel all the peoples of the world to return to things even more fundamental than the realities of human power.

All forms of human power over physical nature are, in their own way, participations in the almighty power of God, whereby the universe is ruled. Christian man is no Prometheus, stealing fire from the heavens against the will of the gods. The God we worship, the God of Abraham, and the Father of Our Lord Jesus Christ, has not set His will against man's possession of fire or of nuclear energy. It is His positive will that man should have dominion over nature and control of its forces. This is fundamental. It is likewise fundamental that God wills man to use all his power for God's own purposes, which are always creative, never destructive.

Freedom, justice, peace—these are God's purposes. His own omnipotence is set in their service. In their service, too, man must place his present share in God's omnipotence; that is, his possession of the secret of nuclear energy. These are the fundamentals to which a meeting at the atomic summit—at Eniwetok—might impel the peoples of the world to return.

St. Joseph ASPIRIN

Do As Millions Do Get the Best For Less

Demand St. Joseph Aspirin for the fastest aspirin relief possible. Quickly comforts colds' aches, headache. 200 tablets 79c; 100, 49c; 12 tablets 10c. Why pay more?

A Plough Product

St. Joseph ASPIRIN

that always in the past was secure. Amid wars, pestilences and famines, mankind has always been assured of one thing—that there would be a mankind living here on earth until the day on which man's temporal history would be terminated by an act of Almighty God. We no longer have this elementary security. Man now has the power to put an end to his own history. In its effort to protect the freedom of the world, America has invented nuclear weapons capable of destroying all human life. The avoidance of one danger has thrust us into a more radical danger.

The new danger does not lie in the sheer fact of man's greatest technological achievement—the release of nuclear energy. Rather it lies in the fact that we do not understand or realize the danger inherent in this achievement. And when I say "we" I mean "we, the people." It is true that a handful of men—in science, in the military, in government—do understand that we have in our hands a power of limitless destruction. But the fact that only a handful of men possess this understanding is itself a dangerous thing. I have long been persuaded, and have often said, that an essential insurance against the dangers inherent in nuclear weapons is an America-wide public and a world-wide public that fully realizes the cosmic dimensions of this danger.

Only a bare beginning has been made toward the creation of such an informed public. True, there has been considerable talk about the implications of nuclear warfare. But the slow process of educating the people in the new habits of thought proper to the age of the Nuclear Revolution has not been adequately furthered by public policies. From the beginning our atomic weapons program had to be shrouded in secrecy in the interests of national security. But we have been too slow in realizing that the interests of national security also demand broad public information. Our problem has been to strike a balance between the requirements of secrecy and the no less stringent need of wise publicity. We have not yet solved this problem. Let me give but one example.

Notes Fishing Vessel Incident

I refer to the tragic incident of the Fortunate Dragon. This was the Japanese fishing vessel that was caught in the radioactive fallout from one of our thermonuclear tests at our Pacific Proving Ground in March, 1954.

Before these 1954 tests took place, a policy of almost utter silence had been established. The decision was made to issue only two statements—first, an announcement that tests were to be held, and then a short guarded statement at their conclusion. However, the inscrutable Providence of God, our Father, decided otherwise. Radioactive dust settled on the Fortunate Dragon, some ninety miles downwind. You remember the results. The news about the potential hazard of radioactive fallout from thermonuclear weapons burst out of secrecy. Twenty-seven Japanese fishermen announced to the world the first fateful news about the lurking catastrophe that may possibly lie in wait for all of us. In this instance, the official policy of secrecy proved inept. When the secret came out, through the wrong atomic age, there was no radioactive strontium in the atmosphere or the soil.

Of the radioactive strontium released in an explosion of a large thermonuclear weapon, some falls to earth rather quickly over thousands of square miles and some is shot up into the stratosphere. From thence, it settles down, diffusing throughout the whole envelope of atmosphere that surrounds the earth. Rainfall speeds its descent, but it comes down slowly; only a fraction of it is deposited on the earth during the course of a year. Hence, the contamination continues to be deposited on the earth for years after the blast of the explosion has died away.

From the earth's soil, radioactive strontium passes into food and then into the human body, where it is absorbed into the bone structure. Here its beta rays, if intense enough, can cause bone tumors. We know that there is a limit to the amount of this strontium that the human body can absorb without harmful effects. Beyond that limit, danger lies, and even death. The problem has been to fix the limit.

Still an Unsolved Problem

It is still an unsolved problem. In the course of a year the estimates have changed almost wildly. A year ago the public was informed that the radiostrontium presently in the soil would have to increase 1,000,000 times over before increased frequency of bone tumors from this cause could be recognized. Recent statements have revised that figure drastically and significantly downward from 1,000,000 to 10,000. Whatever figure is agreed upon, it will be lowered some—perhaps only a little—as the radiostrontium already in the atmosphere slowly settles to earth.

In any event, there is a limit to the tolerable amount of radiostrontium that can be deposited in the soil. Consequently, there is a limit to the number of large thermonuclear explosions that the human race can withstand without harmful bodily effects. This is a crucial point to remember when there is talk of an all-out nuclear war.

There is another aspect to the insidious destructiveness of thermonuclear weapons. The radioactive products they release have an affect on human genetics. The sheer fact of this effect is certain. The new power we have in hand can affect the lives of generations still unborn. But beyond the fact itself, there are many uncertainties. I have long felt, and continue to believe, that all possible assistance and encouragement should be given to all those geneticists upon whose competence we must depend for badly needed information about the genetic effects resulting from nuclear explosions.

Even this brief description of the new kind of power now at our disposal gives rise to many questions.

In view of the new dimension of destructiveness that large thermonuclear bombs create, in view of the fact that their effects persist for years after their use against an enemy, what are the limits to their use in a large-scale war? On whom should we depend for such decisions? Are not we, the people, involved right up to the hilt of our common safety? Indeed we are.

How then shall we create a

Proposal Is Set Forth

This public understanding cannot be created unless we revise our past policies of secrecy. Our possession of a new category of power confronts us with an unprecedented situation. We ought not, therefore, to be bound by precedent, especially when adherence to precedent has been proved useless or damaging, as in the case of the Fortunate Dragon. Here I come to my proposal.

There is much need today for creating a better understanding of America. This process is going on in certain areas—political, diplomatic, cultural—at all sorts of meetings, at the summit, on the slopes, at the bottom. What I propose, therefore, is another meeting for the purpose of making known a still hidden aspect of America. I propose a "Meeting at the Summit"—this time at the "Atomic Summit"—in order to explain to the world American power, which is the power of the free world.

I propose that we convene this meeting at our Pacific Proving Ground at the island of Eniwetok, and there detonate a large thermonuclear weapon before an audience representative of all the peoples of the world. History has seen many dramatic events. This one might outrank them all, because the earthly destinies of mankind are bound up with the whole meaning of the event.

What peoples should be present? Certainly the Soviet Union, Communist China and the European satellite countries; certainly our own allies of the free world; certainly all the countries composing the United Nations. Indeed the invitation should be altogether general; this drama should be staged literally before all the nations of the world.

The group present would be small, even though its numbers, in my opinion, ought to run into the thousands. But this small group would be immensely influential.

It would include men who participate in the making of public policy in all nations. These are the men who, in the first instance, must come to a full personal understanding of the meaning of nuclear energy. They would, I should hope, later meet to talk together about war and peace, and about one essential condition of both; that is, the control of nuclear energy. All of them would talk more realistically and more fruitfully after their experience of witnessing a large thermonuclear explosion. They would come away from this experience utterly convinced, as I was, that humanity has entered a new age, in which certain old ideas about peace and war have become obsolete, useless and even dangerous. This experience could not fail to influence men in high positions in their work of national policy-making and international negotiations. So true is this that I cannot help wishing that the Meeting at the Atomic Summit on Eniwetok had preceded the Meeting at the Summit in Geneva. If it had, there might presently be more substance to the "spirit of Geneva." The spirit of survival is a good hard core to sustain a spirit of conciliation.

Climate of Urgency Seen

A Meeting at the Atomic Summit would not, of course, solve the problem of effective international control of atomic

fore, this meeting would create the climate of urgency so necessary.

In addition, at the meeting there would also be the press, who would be prepared to give the peoples of the world a fresh vision of the new kind of power that frail man now wields. If this meeting were properly staged, with all the seriousness that attaches to life and death, the impact on world public opinion would be immeasurably great. It would be the impact of the Fortunate Dragon raised to the nth power.

The purpose would not be to strike terror into the hearts of men, but to implant understanding in their minds. The purpose would be to arouse all the forces of the human imagination, reason and will. They are mightier than the physical forces of the atom. They are the spiritual forces upon whose vigor we set our hopes for a just and durable peace. These rational forces, resident in the human spirit, would be strongly stirred if, at Eniwetok, we fulfilled our duty of explaining to the world the Nuclear Age into which we Americans have fortunately led the way.

The United States has recently stated its belief in the principle of inspection of armaments. We can right now give further proof of our belief in this principle, at least in a limited way. We can invite the whole world to view the end-result of the spectacular advances in our atomic weapons program. And this could be done without disclosing nuclear weapons technology.

Inevitably, the demonstration at Eniwetok would be a declaration of American power, a dramatic display of our ultimate military capability. But it would be something more than this. It would be a statement of our resolve to use force only in the service of justice. This statement would be credible in the light of our unparalleled progress in the development of the strategy of deterrence. And it would be something more profound than this. It would be an even more important piece of American self-explanation. It would illuminate our grasp of the principles of justice. It would manifest our belief that force always stands in the service of justice and that the use of force must be measured according to the dictates of justice.

Renunciation of force as a means of achieving national or ideological goals is an inherent dictate of the ethical order which America, and all civilized peoples, consider to be binding. America has made this renunciation of aggressive force. With us it is a first principle in the moral order and a cardinal policy in the order of politics. No nation need fear any aggressive use of force by the United States. We have made this clear.

Our national sense of justice has also obliged us to make it equally clear that an aggressor nation does have to fear retaliatory action on our part. We cannot permit the order of international justice to be violated with impunity. This, too, we have made clear.

But a further piece of self-explanation is still needed. We have yet to make it clear that our retaliation against unjust aggression will be moderated by the principles of justice. In this respect, the dramatic spectacle at Eniwetok would do a service. It would prove to the world that we understand the force at our command, in all its dreadful destructiveness. It would, therefore, prove that, when we speak of retaliation we have a rational grasp of what the word concretely means in terms of death and disruption. In further consequence, the demonstration of our retaliatory power would itself be an assurance that we have no illusion that an international open meeting at Eniwetok would, by itself, resolve

ASPIRIN

AT DAVEGA'S LOWEST PRICES!

NEWEST • GREATEST • FINEST

WILCOX-GAY

HIGH FIDELITY • TAPE

Recordio

There's the Right Recordio for YOU . . . at the Right Davega Budget Price!

PRESTOMATIC

Pat. Pending

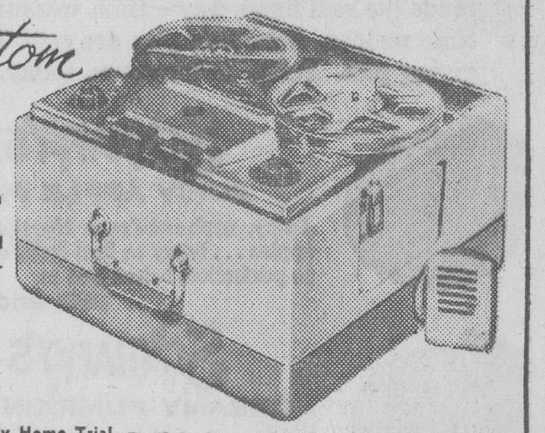
THE Imperial PUSH BUTTON KEYBOARD

FOUR SPEAKERS FOR super-sensitive High Fidelity, Stereophonic 3D Sound! Unsurpassed for professional and home recording . . . push-pull 8-watt amplifier, records up to 2 hours on one reel. Visual Tape Index, every advanced feature! Luxurious in everything but price!

AS LOW AS $1.25 WEEKLY
2 YEARS TO PAY

THE Custom with "PRESTOMATIC" PUSH BUTTON KEYBOARD

Dual speaker system, mounted in acoustically designed chamber, surrounds you with audio reproduction of unsurpassed qualities. 3-dimensional listening pleasures!



FREE 5 Day Home Trial offered by Home Sales Dept. CALL WA 4-4848

DAVEGA

• Stores Open Evenings

MANHATTAN
Downtown 63 Cortlandt St.
Downtown 200 Broadway
Nr. 13th St. 831 Broadway
Hotel Commodore 111 E. 42nd St.
• Times Sq. 152 W. 42nd St.
Empire State 18 W. 34th St.
• Madison Sq. Garden 825 8th Ave.
• 86th St. 2369 Broadway
• Harlem 125 W. 125th St.

BRONX
• Fordham 31 E. Ford'm Rd.
• 152nd St. 2929 Third Ave.

BROOKLYN
• Boro Hall 360 Fulton St.
• Flatbush 924 Flatbush Ave.
• Kings Highway 1304 Kings Hwy.
• Bay Ridge 5108 5th Ave.

QUEENS
• Jamaica 163-24 Jamaica Av.
• Astoria 31-55 Steinway St.
• Flushing 39-11 Main St.
• Rego Park-Forest Hills 96-70 Queens Blvd.

LONG ISLAND
• Hempstead 45 Main St.
• Newark 110 Market St.

NEW JERSEY
• Jersey City (near Journal Sq.) 2839 Hudson Blvd.
Paterson 185 Main St.
New Brunswick 373 George St.
• Hackensack 325 Main St.
• Springfield Rte. 22—Betw. S. Springfield & Hillside Aves.
West New York 5308 Bergenline Ave.
PICKFAIR—Davega Sales Agency

WESTCHESTER
• White Plains 175 Main St.
• Yonkers 27 Main St.

One of the three best scotches in the world...

INCORPORATED 2ND. MAY 1670
HUDSON'S BAY
BRAND
Best Procurable
BLENDED SCOTCH WHISKY
86.8 PROOF

A great Canadian Whisky

IMPORTED BY THE OLDEST TRADING COMPANY IN THE WORLD
HUDSON'S BAY
BRAND
Blended Canadian Whisky
86.8 PROOF

IMPORTED BY HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.

SURFACE RELIGION DISTURBS LEADER

Conservative Jews Are Told 'Fashionable' Appeal of Joining Is a Challenge

By GEORGE DUGAN
Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Nov. 17—The "fashionable" appeal of religious affiliation constitutes a major challenge to church and synagogue in the United States today. This fear was voiced today by Charles Rosengarten of Waterbury, Conn., president of the United Synagogue of America.

The organization represents 585 congregations of Conservative Judaism in this country and Canada. It ended its five-day biennial convention this evening.

Mr. Rosengarten, who was re-elected to his second two-year term today observed that "everybody seems to be joining up." In this connection he noted that an estimated total of 60 per cent of the population of the United States was affiliated with religious groups. He contrasted this with a 20 per cent affiliation 100 years ago.

Warning against surface manifestations of religiosity, Mr. Rosengarten asserted that "I do not measure growth in numbers but in depth and profundity."

An Indication of Need

"Naturally," he added, "I am pleased with additional numbers, but that must be regarded only as an indication of the need for religious answers to the problems of life—not the fulfillment of that need."

Newcomers to churches and synagogues, he said, "will not long remain with us if the emphasis in religion remains on the social aspects of culture."

But, he pointed out, they will remain "and more will come, if we help them find their place in the world in terms of their religious tradition."

"Religion is more than prayer," Mr. Rosengarten declared. "Religion is more than Lent commitments. It is the dedication of every part of one's being and every aspect of human existence. Expansion by all means—but my measuring rod is the intensification of Jewish life."

Fund Support Urged

Joel W. Schenker, a member of the board of directors of the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, urged the delegates to support a $60,000,000 ten-year fund-raising campaign to finance activities of the Conservative movement in American Judaism.

A resolution adopted at the closing session of the convention commended the Eisenhower Administration for its "continuing and unrelenting efforts toward the establishment of world peace."

At the same time, the 700 delegates urged the Administration to guarantee the territorial integrity of the State of Israel and other states of the Middle East "which desire the preservation of peace." It asked that the "wherewithal" to provide for the firm, legitimate self-defense of Israel be provided.

The convention also reaffirmed its opposition to the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

The only new officer to be elected was the treasurer, George Maislen of New York.

Free Labor Week Set By Harriman Dec. 5-12

Governor Harriman proclaimed yesterday the week of Dec. 5-12 as Free Labor Week.

On Dec. 5 the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations will convene here to merge. Mr. Harriman said the united labor movement would provide a powerful voice, outside government, "to speak for American ideals and objectives in the cold war."

The Governor made his proclamation at his New York home, 16 East Eighty-first Street. In reply, Louis Hollander, president of the State C. I. O., and Thomas Murray, head of the State Federation of Labor, joined in calling Mr. Harriman "a great man as well as a great Governor."

RED CHINA TO FREE 3 MORE AMERICANS

Special to The New York Times.

HONG KONG, Nov. 17—Communist China announced tonight it was freeing three of the seventeen Americans still listed by the United States Consulate here as being prisoners of the Peiping regime.

Those to be released include Mrs. Homer V. Bradshaw, Presbyterian missionary who was removed from jail last year because of poor health and two imprisoned Roman Catholic priests. The Catholic missionaries are the Revs. Justin Garvey and Marcellus White, both of the Passionist Order.

Their release was announced by the Hsinpua (New China) news agency, which referred to all three as American criminals. No details on the charges against them were given in the agency's brief telegraphic dispatch from Peiping.

The Communist news agency said Mrs. Bradshaw had been out on bail from medical attention. It added that the two imprisoned priests were being released under a deportation order issued by Red China's judicial authorities.

The three are expected to reach Hong Kong soon, but the Peiping dispatch gave no indication as to when they would cross the border into this British colony.

COMMUTER FARES REVISED IN JERSEY

I. C. C. Increases Rail Rates Within the State and Cuts Some Interstate Charges

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Northern New Jersey railroad commuter fares today were ordered increased for trips within the state and decreased for interstate trips on three railroads that do not offer Hudson River crossings.

The Interstate Commerce Commission directed revision of rates, including a $2.50 monthly rise in monthly unrestricted tickets for commuting to points within the state.

A spokesman for the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission sid about 18,000 commuters in the state would be affected.

The Federal agency said the ordre was in accord with recommendations of I. C. C. Examiner Burton Fuller, which were made last spring. The commission said the revisions had been assented to by the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission and the Citizens' Transit Committee in the area involved.

The changes must be made effective before next Feb. 8.

In its order, the I. C. C. said the changes were being made to seek to reduce the spread between interstate and intrastate commutation rates. The within-state rates now generally are $4 a month lower since an interstate rate increase approved in 1954.

Commutation between points in northern New Jersey, New York City and the Philadelphia area involved.

Highlights of Directive

Here are the highlights of the I. C. C. directive:

¶The present interstate rates for distance over fourteen miles will be continued. The exceptions are the Lackawanna, Erie and New Jersey and New York Railroads, which do not offer their patrons Hudson River crossings. The three railroads were ordered to reduce their monthly interstate fares by $1.50.

¶The within-state rates for distances over fourteen miles are to be increased for monthly unrestricted tickets, and $2.25 for the monthly restricted (five-day a week, Saturday and Sunday and holiday excepted) ticket.

¶Smaller proportional increases on hauls under fifteen miles are to be made effective on both interstate and intrastate tickets. The exception in this ruling is the Pennsylvania, which was directed to make some reductions on short haul interstate fares to bring out uniformity of rates on the seven lines involved.

The fare adjustments are the fourth to be made in the New Jersey commuting area since World War II.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Traffic officers of the various railroads had testified that the increases would not result in any substantial diversion of passengers.

The increases apply over the routes of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Erie Railroad, Jersey Central Railroad, Reading Railroad, New Jersey and New York Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad.

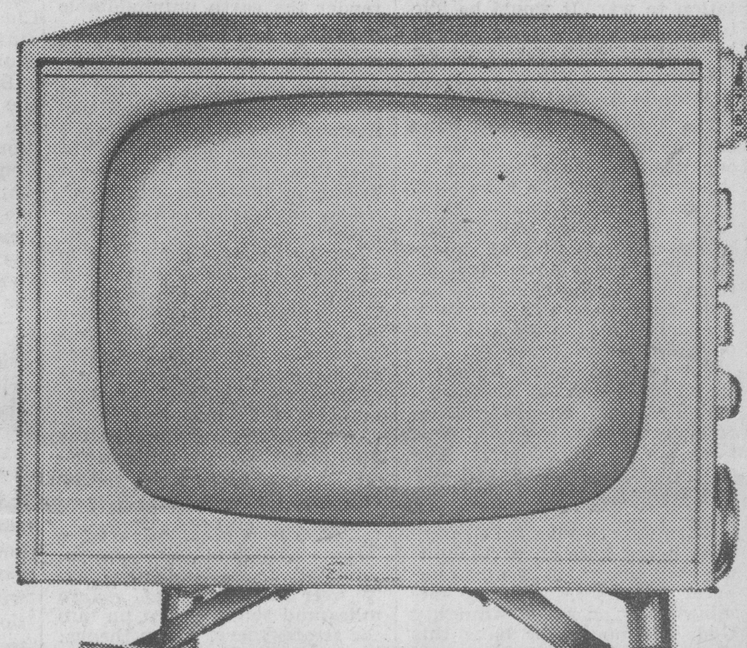
The commission said it recognized that the situation would be still unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the railroads because their deficits would continue to be substantial.

The new scales would be unsatisfactory to the commuters and the States of New Jersey and New York, the commission said, because of their need for rapid transit by rail and the diversion in recent years from rail service to congested highways.

Czech Mission in Rangoon

RANGOON, Burma, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—A nine-member Czech trade delegation, led by Richard Dvorak, Minister for Foreign Trade, arrived here by air today for talks with Burmese Cabinet ministers. During its seven-day visit, the delegation will sign an agreement to buy 100,000 tons of Burmese rice.

FOR
Thanksgiving

Gimbels N. Y. open Frida
Westchester till 9

your personal undercover