Atom War Thinkable? To Peking War Peking

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Officials here are studying what they regard as one of the most serious discussions of Communist Chinese military doctrine in years.

Gen. Lo Jui-ching, chief of staff of the Chinese Army, calls for "realistic" preparations for nuclear war, warns that China would attack non-Communist countries in case of war and expresses confidence that ground armies, not superior weapons, would prove decisive.

HIS ARTICLE appears in the theoretical journal Red Flag and is entitled "Commemorate the Victory of German Fascism! Carry the Struggle Against United States Imperialism to the End!"

Gen. Lo's main points, according to analysts here:

The psychological preparation of the Chinese people for war and even nuclear war must be given "first priority." This was said here to be the first public call for Chinese recognition of the risk of atomic attack.

An "active defense in the

An "active defense is the only corrective strategy" for the Communist countries against the United States.

Gen. Lo defined "active de

Gen. Lo defined "active defense" as the kind that trades space for time and prepares for a counterattack and offensive, comparable to Soviet strategy in World War II.

Although a war will "cause sacrifices, losses and destruction, it will also educate the people." China is "against the launching of wars by the imperialists, but we should not be afraid of war."

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ITIE

EDUCATORS OFFER 'BRAIN BANK' PLAN

World Body Seeks to Help Underdeveloped Lands By ROBERT TRUMBULL

TOKYO, Sept. 6 — Every

Special to The New York Times

seven years or so, most univer-

sity professors spend a paid "sabbatical year" in pursuits of their own choosing — travel, study, research or just resting.

Several hundred education leaders, meeting at Tokyo University, agreed today that it

would be a fine thing if professors thus freed from routine is
world spend the year on the is
faculty of a university in an is
underdeveloped country.

A report proposing such a
plan under the aegis of the
International Association of
Universities, a worldwide body

of leading educators, was adopted for study at the closing session of the organization's fourth general conference. About 500 Presidents or high officials of 240 universities in 87 countries, including nearly 70 university presidents from the United States, attended the nine-day meeting.

Volunteer Action Suggested

The report referred to the project as a "brain bank." The professors would volunteer for

would be drawing salaries from their own institutions, there would be little or no cost to the

the year's duty. Since they

host university.

Dr. C. K. Zurayk, profsssor of history at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, and a member of the administrative board, was elected president of the association. The next con-

ference of the organization,

which meets every five years,

will be held in Montreal.

In a gathering that is intended to serve as a forum for exchanges of ideas, not a medium for concrete action, the de-

cision to place the "brain bank"

proposal before the organiza-

tion's administrative board was

hailed by the educators as a

positive development of unusual import.

"It is the responsibility of universities, besides teaching and undertaking research, to promote social development," said Prof. A. A. Kwapong, of the University of Ghana, who

wrote the report on the "brain

bank." "Such services should

not be confined to their im-

mediate neighborhood, but

should be extended as far afield as possible to the world community."

Field Research Suggested

The report also urged that leading universities do more to interest faculty members, particularly the gifted younger teachers, in carrying on field research in developing countries.

It was recommended that an

Institute for Studies in South-

east Asia, to be established as

a joint project of the associa-

Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, be duplicated in Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

Noting a weakness in the level of instruction in developing countries, the report declared that a "very generous" provision of scholarships b

provision of scholarships by made available everywhere, so that "no person of talent should be deprived of the benefit of education through poverty or unfavorable social environment."

Universities must keep up

with changing needs of industry, a conference working committee held. For this purpose, the group recommended provision of short-term courses to increase the qualifications

of personnel in both technical and managerial fields.

U.N. Told World Faces Food Crisis

Special to The New York Times

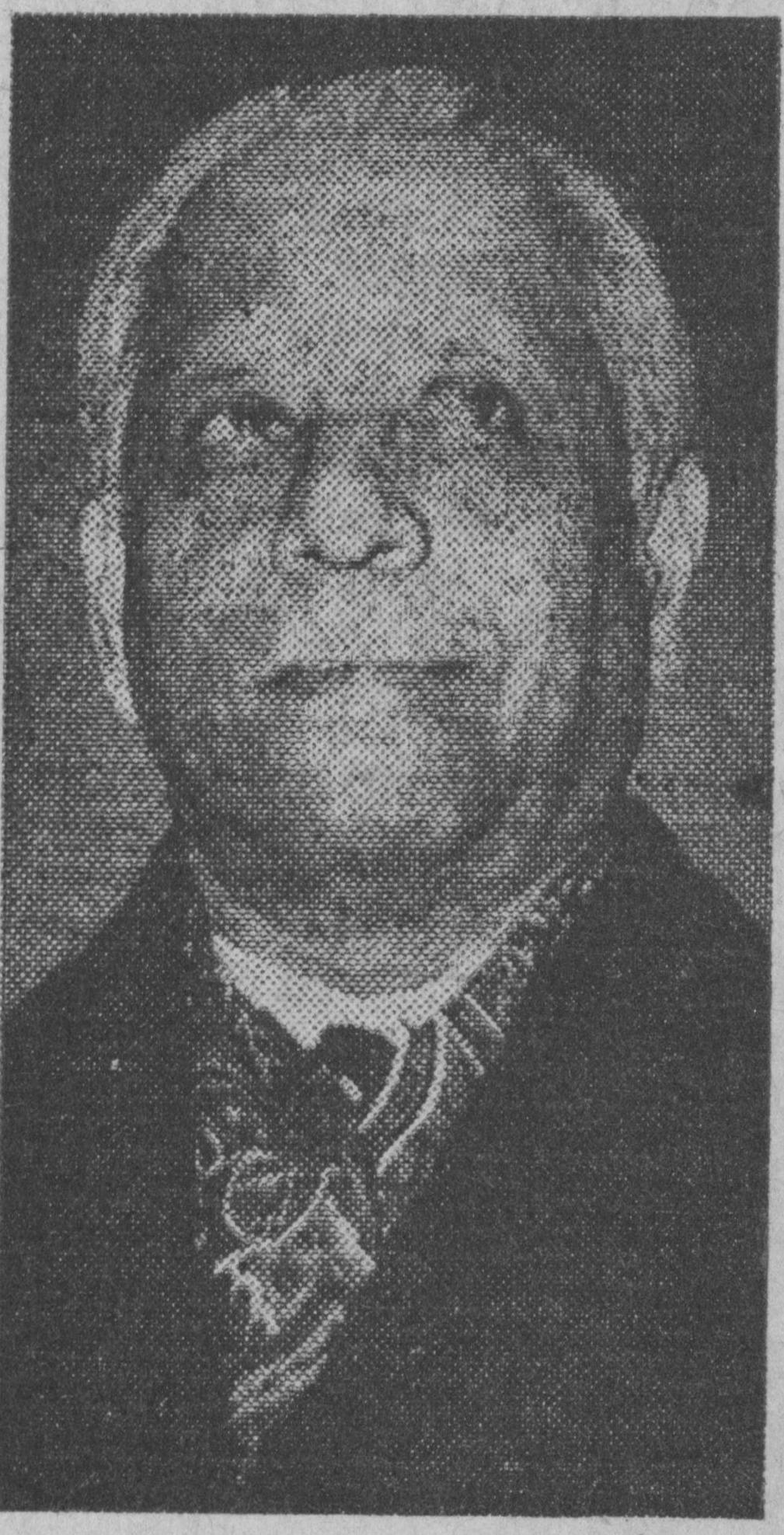
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 24—The head of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Binay R. Sen, warned the United Nations today the world's nations would face "disaster of an unprecedented magnitude" within 35 years unless they took all possible measures to raise food production and halt the population explosion.

It is estimated that total food supplies in the developing countries will have to reach an acceptable standard by the year 2000, Mr. Sen said. Animal food supplies such as meat and dairy products, he said, will have to rise five-fold.

No developing country is raising production at such a rate, Mr. Sen said.

"The next 35 years, till the end of the century, will be a most critical period in man's history," he added.

Mr. Sen, director general of the F.A.O., made his remarks at the 13th meeting of the Population Commission of



Keystone

B. R. Sen

the Economic and Social Council.

federal than the federal solution. He is the chairman of the Parliament's Political Commission.

Mr. Martino proposed as a first step that the heads of state or government and the foreign ministers of the six nations meet periodically to present national proposals for unity and to discuss the relationship between any organization for political union and the European Economic Community.

Turkish Deputy Accuses Peace Corps of Espionage

Special to The New York Times

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 24 — American Peace Corps workers in Turkey have been

accused of spying.

The accusation was mad during discussion of a bill before Parliament to change to National Security Agentoughly the equivalent of central intelligence agence the United States, into a scale ministry to be the National Intelligence Propaganda Ministry.

The Turkish pre Deputy Asim Eren of former Premier I. Peoples Republica

BETTER FOOD HELD CRUCIAL FOR POOR

Western Hemisphere Parley Seeks End to Hunger

By AUSTIN C. WEHRWEIN

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, Nov. 8-The fourday Western Hemisphere Nutrition Conference opened here today on the theme that better food, not just more food, holds the key to the staggering problem of health—even of life itself—in hungry lands.

A thousand experts from the Americans, Europe and Africa were here for the meeting, which was organized by the American Medical Association.

The meeting in the Edgewater Beach Hotel, was held against the familiar and dismal relization that Latin America's birth rate is the world's highest while its food production is decreasing per person.

One proposed solution to the problem is on exhibit. It is Incaparina, a cheap vegetable mixture whose contents include 25 per cent or more of protein.

'More Food, Lower Cost'

Under the slogan "more food at lower cost" Incaparina is being promoted in Latin America through singing commercials on radio and advertisements on TV

and in newspapers.

Some experts see Incaparina as a major breakthrough for Latin America, where—as is typical in underdeveloped countries—meat and other high protein foods of animal origin are scarce. The lack of protein is the key to many nutritional problems, particularly among children.

Incaparina is essentially enriched corn flour that can be used in such things as baking, soups and stews. It is popular also as an ingredient in a home-

made beverage.

The name Incaparina is derived from the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, which produces and manufactures the mixture. The institute, which has headquarters in Guatemala, was set up by six central American countries. The growth of more high pro-

tein foods was urged in a talk here today by Dr. W. Henry Sebrell Jr., director of Columbia University's Institute of Nutrition Science. The immediate problem, he

suggested, could be met by using "unconventional" sources of food, such as cotton seed flour, and by using more sea food. Mass Feeding Criticized

Dr. Cicely D. Williams of

London said that mass feeding programs were useful in emergencies but that food shortages were often not a major factor in widespread malnutrition. She said: "Disease, poor food habits

and poverty are more frequent offenders in malnutrition, and relief programs may actually delay the application of corrective measures." A similar view was expressed

by W. B. Murphy, president of Campbell Soup Company, who said:

"The problem of feeding peo-

ple in underdeveloped countries over the long term is not going to be solved by shipping in food. It is a prooblem that must be solved within the countries themselves." Dr. Jose M. Bengoa, a nutri-

tion authority from the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, offered a sweeping program that would begin with a direct attack on malnutrition and infection in children under age 5 and end with promotion of better food habits and Dr. Derrick B. Jelliffee, pro-

improved agriculture generally. fessor of pediatrics at Makerere Medical School in Uganda, said recent studies indicated that prolonged protein-calorie malnutrition in infancy and early

childhood might lead to permanent brain damage.

URGED BY ESHKOL

Israeli Premier Addresses Economic Conference

By JAMES FERON

Special to The New York Times

Aug. 9—Premier Levi Eshkol her surging birth rate under field of birth control.

The loop was devised by Dr. developing states "should not be seen merely as an act of grace on the part of the rich grace of the factory know the history of the factory know there was almost no breakthrough here.

The factory know the history of the factory know there was almost no breakthrough here.

economic and fiscal experts struggling family-planning pro- of here. from 44 countries at Israel's gram can hope to use. third Rehovot conference, said Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani, the was a fiasco. Essential equipinterest." He added:

"Just as a citizen with a high city. understands income that he must use part of this in- Mrs. Kripalani noted that Utincome is lower," so should is growing rapidly. ing states.

tute of Science in Rehovot and of the soaring birth rate. the Bank of Israel, whose governor, David Horowitz, second- "vitally concered ed Mr. Eshkol's plea.

Plea to Rich Countries

Mr. Horowitz renewed an appeal for wealthy countries to allocate between 1 and 2 per cent of their gross national products each year to provide capital for the developing countries.

capital in the Western countries and distribute wealth evenly, to the British Government. would be attracted to coun-land reform, selectivity of intries with underdeveloped re- vestment, proper allocations to Don't empty ash trays into the toilet.

Insecurity is only one factor the acquisition of technical = in the absence of such a capital knowledge, facilities for family flow, Mr. Horowitz said. The planning and adequate monelow productivity of the labor tary restraints. force is another factor, he Thirty-four Cabinet ministers. noted, adding that capital is many from African states reluctant to break virgin ground where Israeli experts are proin underdeveloped ares while viding technical assistance. the lure of profitable investment were among the 59 official delein developed areas remain gates who will attend the 10 great.

The Polish-born bank gover- Among the experts at the

Measures to prevent capital dia; Prof. Simon Kuznets of

MORE WORLD All) India Begins Production of Birth-Control Device

Special to The New York Times

KANPUR, India, Aug. 9 India began production of the much-heralded "Lippes loop" today.

Six hundred guests attended dedication India's first factory making intraut-

grace on the part of the rich plant—is expected to turn out have opened in June at Etawah, Mr. Eshkol, speaking before This is far more than India's a small town 85 miles north

lished here in Uttar's biggest nicians could not be found.

India's Most Populous State

ment for the education, health habitants, is the most populous tries. and welfare of people whose state in the country and

of their income to help develop- idents in the 1961 census, is The Israeli leader spoke in 200,000. Many of the new resithe auditorium of Hebrew Uni-dents are migrants drawn from operating 24 hours a day. versity, one of the sponsors of the countryside by the city's the conference. The other spon-burgeoning industry. However,

> Kanpur and Uttar both success of this program," said.

appropriately all-female cere-maybe she's right." mony, Dr. Shushila Nayyar, the gray-haired spinster who is India's Minister of Health, said

First Factory Is Dedicated shaped twist of plastic that is at Kanpur - Will Produce 14,000 Loops a Day

erine contraceptive devices. the entire country had a stake woman decides to have a child. The factory will turn out in the factory because the loop Then it can be pulled out easi-14,000 white loops a day. India represented a "notable techno-ly with a thread that is at-JERUSALEM (Israeli Sector), hopes to use them soon to bring logical breakthrough" in the tached to it.

Earlier Project a Fiasco

development assistance should Chief Minister of Uttar state, ment failed to meet specificabecome "part of a moral order said it was appropriate that tions, the electric power was and of a sense of reciprocal the factory should be estab- not sufficient and qualified tech-

In mid-June the project was moved to Kanpur and put in the capable hands of Chandra Nacome through his govern-tar, with about 75 million in-the Uttar Department of Indus-

Within six weeks the vacant wealthy nations assume the re- She recalled that Kanpur, was transformed into a factory. sponsibility of contributing part which had only 970,000 res- Fourteen skilled technicians now believed to have over 1,- shifts that will keep the factory

Not everyone here is convinced of the loop's value. One official sors are the Weizmann Insti-many others are the products of the Department of Industries took an American aside before are the ceremony and asked; "Do the you really use these things in the United States? My wife says she won't use one. She says it Joining Mrs. Kripalani in an will give her a disease. I think

How Device Is Used

The Lippes loop is an S-

sources "had not come true." education, economic planning. Every flush uses 5 to 8 gallons.

days of meetings.

nor, whose nation is both a parley are Pierre Mendèsgiver and a recipient of aid, France, a former French Presaid effective utilization of cap-mier; Prof. J. Kenneth Galital in the recipient territories braith, the American economist needed the following: and former Ambassador to In-

flight, a taxation system to pro- Harvard, and Nicholas Kaldor, He said "the theoretical as-sumption" that a surplus of mote the formation of capital an economist who is an adviser to the British Government.

CECARD HIES

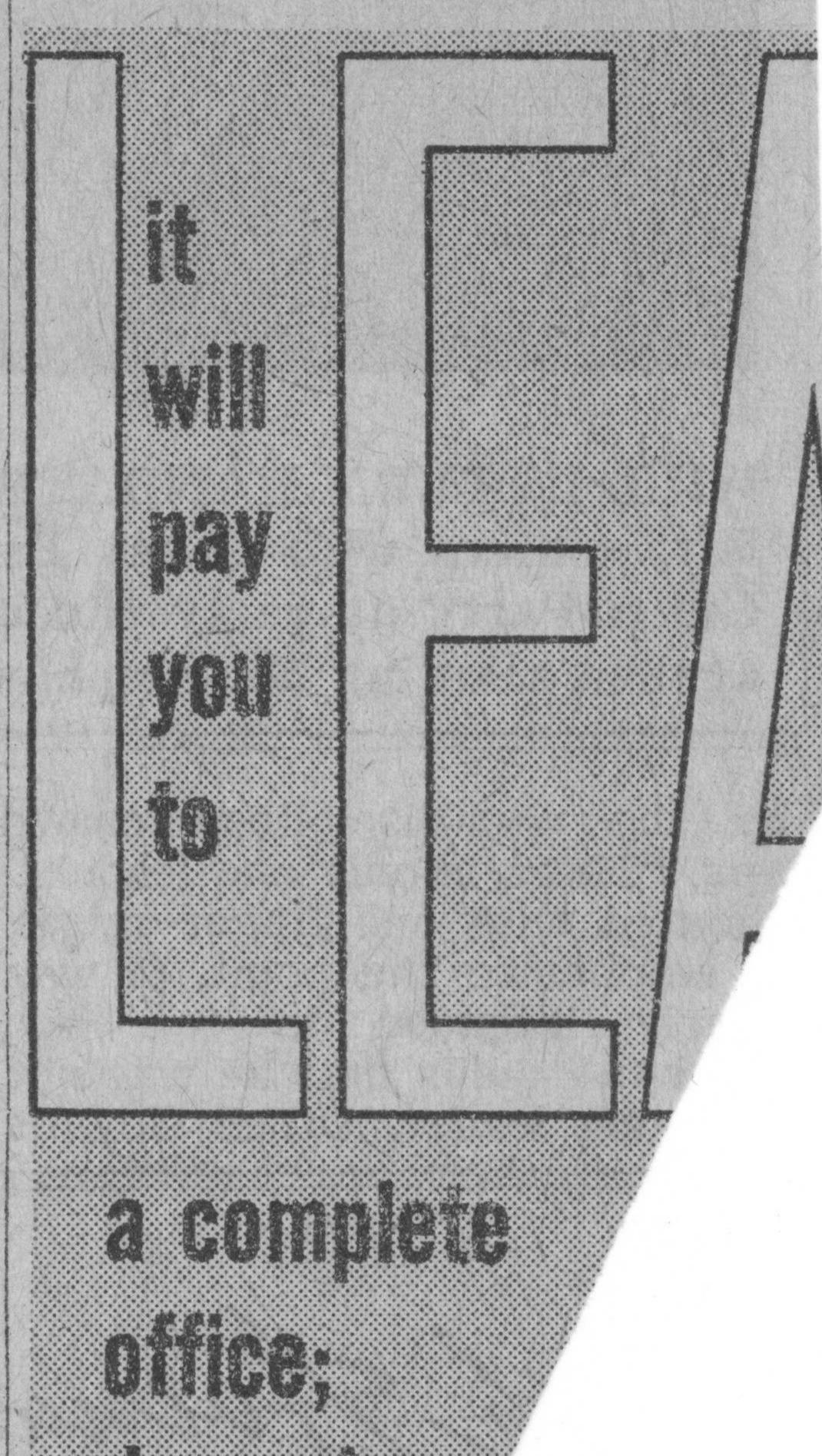
For Weddings or Other Occasio Carton of 200 (10 boxes) 9

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Free 44-po

inserted into a woman's uterus. By a means that doctors have yet to fully analyze, the loop prevents the formation of the fetus. The loop can stay in permanently, or at least until the



Petroit Free Press

Feature Page

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1965

15-A

BY SYDNEY HARRIS

Marxism a Relic In Automation Age



THE WORLD IS RULED by energy, in one form or another. This is the meaning of much of what we call "history" — the wars, conquests, explorations, revolutions. Men were looking for newer and greater sources of energy that could be transmuted into wealth.

In the early days, slaves were energy, along with water and wind, coal and wood. There was never enough energy in the world, never enough production of goods, never enough wealth to do away with the gross inequalities among men and nations.

TODAY WE STAND on the threshhold of a new liberation of energy — an impending revolution that makes Marxian doctrine as obsolete as the dinosaur. Most of the reasons — the physical reasons—for conquest, war and revolution are simply out of date, or will be soon. It is our tragedy that we do not know it yet.

The first element in this liberation is the rise of automation. Rather than fearing the specter of automation, we should welcome it, plan for it, adjust our social, political and economic theories to it. It can be damaging only if we arrive at it

THE WORLD IS RULED by energy, in unprepared and unwilling to pay the price form or another. This is the meaning for it.

One of the most respected men in the field, Herbert A. Simon of the Carnegie Institute, has this week published a book, "The Shape of Automation," in which he makes the categorical statement:

"Acquiring the technical capacity to automate production as fully as we wish . . . means that our capacity per capita to produce will continue to increase far beyond the point where any lurking justification will remain for poverty or deprivation. We will have the means to rule out scarcity as mankind's first problem and to attend to other problems that are more serious."

But the great disaster of our century may be that we are hurtled into a catastrophic world conflict on the basis of ideologies that are outmoded, rivalries that are meaningless, and power struggles that have no rational goals — before we have time to demonstrate that the future need not be like the past. We desperately need a new set of attitudes, a much broader perspective, to match the revolutionary aspects of our new technology.

Interest-Free Development

In announcing that it will make development loans without interest or management charges, Britain's Labor Government has taken an important step to ease the pressure on developing countries burdened by heavy amounts of foreign debt.

This measure goes beyond the liberal policy of the International Development Association, which now grants loans with only a service charge. Yet it is not a wholly altruistic proposal. Making funds available, free of any additional costs, is likely to be more rewarding and constructive for both creditor and debtor than orthodox, interest-bearing loans.

The developing countries have become so loaded down with foreign debts that a good part of the proceeds of new loans must be devoted to paying the interest charges on the old ones. As a result, much of the aid now being given out goes for financing rather than development. In addition, the risk of defaults has increased. The British proposal is designed to meet both these serious problems because interest-free loans will permit a greater concentration of funds on development, and because the waiving of interest will serve to protect the principal.

Britain's new policy is worthy of emulation by other industrial powers who are in a better position to make new loans and can more easily afford to forgo earning interest on them. If the United States and the countries of Europe agree to provide interest-free development loans and relax the terms on loans outstanding, the developing countries could absorb a great deal more money which would speed their growth and help to close the widening gap between rich and poor. There would be less need for gifts and handouts and a better chance that new debts—as well as those now on the books—will be paid back.

The Inne, 7/16/65]

Two-way Movement of World's Skill

By Guy Hunter

The brain-drain is as old as history, as old as the first man who went out into the world to seek his fortune. Greeks of the islands made for ancient Athens, Gauls and Spaniards made for Rome, the bright child from a croft in Sutherland made for Edinburgh, with his sack of oatmeal and barrel of herrings, and then on to England. It is matched by what might be called—no less inelegantly—the brawn-drain, which flows for much the same reasons, but with

different effects.

The stream might seem to run from the lower to the higher general standards of living; but this not quite accurate. It is from lesser to greater opportunity for the individual that the flow of intelligent and energetic men runs—from England to the colonies, for example, at a time when English standards were higher but opportunities overseas seemed greater. Even today some 400 doctors a year are leaving Britain in search of greater opportunity abroad.

Indeed, by historical standards we have to look back only a short time to a period when countries, rich in resources but short of education, initiative or techniques, were developed from Europe—the United States itself, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, some of the richest countries in the world. Greater opportunity, then, means a movement from high social pressure, high competition, or difficult rewards, towards more empty spaces or relatively easier rewards.

PUZZLING FLOW

It is easy to square this proposition with the flow of manual labour from overcrowded or poor agricultural countries to the richer centres in the modern world. But it is perhaps more puzzling to find qualified men coming from countries where their skills should be desperately needed, to face the competition in rich countries at the

professional level.

Yet this is happening. America and Britain are both net importers of "high level manpower" from the developing countries. There are hundreds of Filipino doctors in American hospitals, though the rural areas of the Philippines are starved of medical care. There are said to be from 3,000 to 4,000 highly educated South Vietnamese working in the doctors and nurses who serve us in England. It requires a fairly careful look at the

real conditions at both ends of this flow

to make it more intelligible.

The developing countries move fast from one phase of manpower supply to another. Zambia, as President Kaunda remarked recently, entered independence with less than 100 university graduates: less than 1,000 who had passed School Certificate. Malawi had about 33 university graduates when the flag was run up there. Obviously, at this stage opportunity for the lucky few who qualify is high indeed; school-teachers become ministers, clerks may become permanent secretaries.

SLOW PROMOTION

But this situation has long passed in, say, Ghana or Southern Nigeria or Thailand; it passed much sooner in the Philippines and a generation or more ago in India. Even in East Africa the difference in 10 years is astonishing; in 1955 a full primary education was a passport to employment; today the same jobs need a good School Certificate; in five years' time the opportunities for university graduates, at least in arts, may well be few. The background to this situation is

fairly simple, at least in ex-colonial countries. The desire to replace Europeans in Government posts reveals a proportionately huge shortage of educated cadres; a great expansion of education is started and in 10 years or so the Government jobs are full. At this stage the manpower situation is much the same as it was in colonial times. More only by expanding the economy.

jobs, outside government, can be created In countries where three-quarters of the whole population are in traditional agriculture, this is a slow task. The capital city is expanded, some businesses are nationalized, and some of the next wave of graduates find urban jobs. But there still remains the great mass of

rural population, where education is spreading but opportunity is not.

It is at this stage that the young

graduate may begin to compare the prospects at home and abroad. At home perhaps a job in a remote province, among tribal people, where roads are washed away in the rains, with poor equipment, little educated company, small prospects of quick promotion. No wonder there is one doctor to 1,000 in Rangoon, one to 20,000 or even 50,000 in some provinces of Burma; one to 800 in Manila, one to 15,000 in some rural areas of the Philippines.

Strangely enough, the prospects in a rich country overseas may well look better. For, as we turn to the other end of the flow, we find that the richest countries generate an almost insatiable demand for skills and brains. They enter a spiral growth of education, health services and consumer provision which is faster than even the fast-growing universities can meet.

SHORTAGE OF SKILLED

In England we are told (however absurdly) of a prospective shortage of. 300,000 skilled men over the next few years. The Ministry of Health say that 40 per cent of doctors below registrar rank in hospitals are immigrants; we are perennially short of nurses and teachers. We provide free education and health services for whole families,

of course including immigrants.

Against this, set the fact that 40 per cent of engineers trained in Burma in 1961 had not found engineering employment 18 months later; that graduates of Khartum University were in nearriotous siege of their Government to provide them with jobs; that a household survey in the Philippines a few years ago disclosed 35,000 college graduates without jobs; that in Thailand over 1,000 candidates; including university graduates, may appear for three clerical posts in government.

It is impossible to estimate the total size of the movement of skilled people from developing to developed countries. It is happening all over the world, and many countries are both givers and receivers. What are we to make of applications from doctors in South Korea to enter Thailand, while Thai doctors are no doubt entering the United States? The very efforts of developed nations to help may actually increase the import of skills. At least some France, though their country is in crisis. students on aid scholarships, after two Neither India nor Pakistan can spare or three years abroad, get a taste for sophisticated life, stay on to take further degrees, and end up as immigrants, in spite of the efforts of their governments to enforce their return.

The British figures since the Immigration Act, analysed by the Ministry of Labour, do at least give some sense of scale. In the year June, 1963, to June, 1964, some 32,000 employment vouchers were issued to Commonwealth immigrants, and over 90 per cent of these were issued to the poorer countries of the Commonwealth—two-thirds India and Pakistan. Some 59 per cent of these vouchers were issued to persons who had specific jobs to come to or skills required in this country (categories "A" and "B"); 61 per cent of these "A" or "B" vouchers were issued to skilled people—teachers 1,767, nurses 901, doctors 1,184, other graduate professions 5,121, technicians 1,671, shorthand-typists 884. SAD PARADOX

When we consider the efforts of rich countries to aid the poorer ones, in particular by sending out skilled personnel, it seems a sad parodox that we are simultaneously sucking away from them men and women who are so sorely needed there. Needed? Yes, but not effectively demanded.

Development is not simply a matter, of producing skills: it is a matter of producing opportunity to use these skills. It is in the economic programmes of the developing countries —often far too centralized in pursuit of urban industrialization; it is in the range of salaries—often far too high for the few and setting expectations which cannot be satisfied; it is in the failure to aim development at the whole people, rather than the tiny "modern sector", and to design the educational structure for that purpose—it is in such factors that the answer may lie.

Only when the poorer countries learn a style of development which uses the skills of a far larger section of their people will the outflow of educated men

be stemmed.

[The Imes, 7/16/65]

MR. WILSON JUSTIFIES HANOI MISSION

THREE ADVANTAGES IN SPITE OF MR. DAVIES'S FAILURE

From Our Political Correspondent

Mr. Harold Davies's mission to Hanoi when he made his report on the failure of his main purpose to the Commons yesterday. First, isolated North Vietnamese leaders had heard the arguments of the Commonwealth and much of the world for a peace conference "fully and faithfully expounded for the first time.

Secondly, Mr. Davies had brought back confirmation that his North Vietnamese hosts are so confident of their prospects of victory in South Vietname that they do not consider it yet worth while "to forsake the battlefield for the

conference table".

Thirdly, nothing in Mr. Davies's failure to make direct contact in Hanoi with the North Vietnamese Prime Minister or other Ministers diverts Mr. Wilson from other measures that are going ahead "to try and get a dialogue with those responsible".

HANOI OPTIMISM

But against these advantages Mr. Wilson had to set the frank failure of his attempt, through Mr. Davies, to penetrate not simply the bamboo curtain of suspicion but the iron curtain of non-recognition of the North Vietnamese Government and the consequent lack of diplomatic channels. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' mission is no nearer to starting its task.

In the atmosphere of military optimism in Hanoi "it is scarcely surprising", said Mr. Wilson, "that Mr. Davies was unable to bring back any

word of encouragement".
However Mr Wilson ha

However, Mr. Wilson had commented on the step of 10 Downing Street on Wednesday, as he ushered out Mr. Davies after making his personal report, that he had been extremely

impressed. By what?

Mr. Wilson now explained to the House: "My hon. friend was unable to see any North Vietnamese Ministers or to obtain any undertaking that the Commonwealth mission would be received in Hanoi. Nevertheless, during his fiveday stay he was able to impress on the officials of the Fatherland Front and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with whom he had protracted conversations, the views of her Majesty's Government and of the Commonwealth mission."

FLUENT ARGUMENTS

Copious notes were taken throughout the meetings (they lasted in all 16 hours) and Mr. Wilson, who has had from Mr. Davies both oral and written reports, had no doubt that the arguments his envoy "urged will all his accustomed fluency and persistence" will be passed on to the leaders of North Vietnam. Later, Mr. Wilson said Mr. Davies had "brain-washed" his interlocutors. (The Opposition had feared the reverse.)

Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Davies's arguments might not have exerted an immediate and visible effect, but he believed the passage of time would reinforce them and there would be general recognition that the Vietnam problem would not be solved by military

means alone.

Hearing Mr. Wilson's narrative of an abortive unorthodox diplomatic manoeuvre, the Opposition came more boldly into the open with their criticism of the mission than they had so far done in Commons exchanges. The foreign affairs debate fixed for Monday and Tuesday was already throwing a long shadow over Mr. Wilson, and also over

Mr. Davies, who sat beside his leader l

with his ruddy face glowering angrily now and again under his mop of patriarchal white hair.

The "other measures" to persuade North Vietnam to accept the Commonwealth peace mission which Mr. Wilson's statement mentioned are not being revealed for the present. Mr. Wilson obviously believes that premature disclosures of Mr. Davies's journey prejudiced his chances of making more progress in Hanoi and he hopes that his next diplomatic moves can be kept secret at least until they are well under way.

TREMENDOUS JOB

Mr. Davies managed to get to Bangkok in secret, but by the time he reached Vientiane news of the mission was out. He found, it is explained, that the Hanoi leaders were angry that mention of the Commonwealth mission had caused a clash between their private agreement to receive an envoy and their propaganda. This produced the initial deadlock, from which he could not later break out. (Opposition leaders, for their part, tend to see the clash as between Mr. Wilson's propaganda and Hanoi's.)

As senior Ministers learnt at a Cabinet meeting yesterday, Mr. Wilson was convinced that a tremendous job had been done by Mr. Davies in the 16 hours of talks and argument. It is obviously felt that Mr. Davies succeeded in getting across the British and Commonwealth view with persistence and cogency, and there appears to be complete satisfaction that the Hanoi civil servants were passing on to the Government all they heard.

Their main theme for Mr. Davies's benefit, however, remained that of confidence in victory in South Vietnam. On this account, their present interest in any negotiations is faint, if not non-existent. All that can be really claimed seems to be that during the Hanoi "teach-in" the North Vietnamese were obliged, perhaps for the first time since the fighting in South Vietnam began, to justify their own policies and meet Mr. Davies's case point by point. Mr. Davies apparently thought he had done a little to open up minds that have been closed for a long time, and Mr. Wilson agrees with him.

CHARGE DISMISSED

One of the strengthening Opposition objections to the Davies mission is that it risked undercutting Britain's relations with Washington. Mr. Wilson and his colleagues dismiss this charge as wholly baseless. It now appears that at Chequers last weekend Mr. Wilson and Mr. Adlai Stevenson discussed Mr. Davies's activities, and Mr. Stevenson gave his support. (On Monday he made it plain in a speech.)

It is held that the American Administration has been neither disapproving nor embarrassed. The Americans and Commonwealth Governments were yesterday given a copy of the statement Mr. Wilson made to the Commons.

Mr. Wilson made to the Commons.

The probability is that Mr. Davies will intervene in next week's foreign affairs debate for 15 or 20 minutes to give an account of his mission. The debate will turn on the motion for the adjournment and there will be no division. Front bench speakers on Monday will be Mr. Wilson, Mr. Maudling, Lady Tweedsmuir, and Mr. Padley, Minister of State, Foreign Office. On Tuesday they will be Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr. Stewart, Foreign Secretary, Mr. Peter Thomas, and Mr. George Thomson, Minister of

State, Foreign Office.

HELICOPTERS PATROL ROUTE TO MT. BLANC TUNNEL

SYSTEMATIC CHECK FOR MINES BEFORE DE GAULLE VISIT

From Our Correspondent—CHAMONIX, JULY 15

Helicopters are on low-level patrol today along the route that President de Gaulle will take tomorrow on his way to the ceremonial inauguration of the 7½-mile Mt. Blanc road tunnel. The road up the valley is busy with the grey personnel-carrier vans of the C.R.S. (Compagnies Républicaines de Securité) and Gendarmerie on powerful motorcycles, forcing heavy lorries and meandering holiday motorists into the verge.

From Geneva airport, the General will himself take a helicopter, weather permitting. Otherwise he will proceed by limousine to Chamonix, where he will receive President Saragat of Italy. The two heads of state will drive from there through the tunnel for the ribbon-cutting ceremony at Entrèves, on the Italian side

of the mountain massif.

The occasion will provide an opportunity, too, for an exchange of views on how far the tunnel's intended contribution to Europe's economic integration may be lessened, at least temporarily, by the Common Market crisis.

STILL WAITING

Before its potential usefulness can be threatened, however, it must first be opened, not only ceremoniously, but to ordinary traffic as well. Inexplicably, considering that they have had six years in which to prepare for this, the authorities have not yet officially sanctioned its opening.

"Everything is ready, our staff are at their posts, all services are functioning, the office buildings are fully furnished, the television supervision system is operating, but we are still waiting for the administrative permission for the tunnel to be used as a frontier crossing-point", M. Edmond Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French concession company, said today at a news conference.

He hoped, however, that permission would be forthcoming within three days, so that the sub-alpine motorway could be available to cars and buses from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily. Heavy lorries would be allowed to use it later, once the running-in and testing period for the ventilation had been completed, probably three months hence, when it would also be open round the clock.

"DEFINITELY CLOSED"

At present, he said, the tunnel was very definitely closed—even, it was pointed out by Geneva reporters, to Swiss guests invited to the Entrèves ceremony, who are having to take the long way round the mountains. There were "security obligations" about which they could do nothing, M. Giscard d'Estaing explained. Everybody was being watched. On coming through to Chamonix this morning, Senator Paul Farinet, president of the Italian concession company, had been accompanied in his car by a gendarme and preceded by a police car.

"The tunnel has been closed since midnight, and the police are systematically checking through it for mines", he added. "It is natural for such an occasion". His polite patience was momentarily strained

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

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by loud representations from reporters who had hoped for a pre-view. "We are not opening a skating rink, this is the Mont Blanc tunnel. You cannot expect to walk round here as though it were the Place de la Concorde."

VENTILATION PROBLEM

Ventilation has created difficulties because of the thousands of feet of rock overhead—almost 7,800ft, at one point. The tunnel, designed to take up to 10 vehicles a minute, has no vertical shafts running up to the surface for fresh air. Temperature differences were found to be so extreme that some sections of the concrete ventilation shafts, running under the carriageway, could not be cast in place but had to be constructed pre-stressed in sections and then trundled into place on rails.

This, and the problem of drainage, has put the cost up to more than £25m., compared with the original estimate of under £12m. and M. d'Estaing, who is the father of the French Finance Minister, pointed out today that the first loans obtained for the project carried 42 per cent interest—7 per cent a year over the past six years.

HIGH TOLLS

It is not surprising that the toll charges are high: about £2 each way for a family car and £15 for a 20-ton lorry. An 85 per cent reduction will be accorded to commercial vehicles making a return journey the same day and 50 per cent if they return within three days.

The French and Italian companies, and the Swiss who advanced some of the capital, expect great things of their enterprise. They are not, however, asserting, as others have done, that it will reduce the winter distance between Geneva and Turin from 500 to about 170 miles: this was already so with the opening of the Great St. Bernard road tunnel 16 months ago.

THEORY OF SUICIDE BY 100 WHALES

Melbourne, July 15.—About 100 huge whales washed up on a lonely Australian beach may have committed mass suicide, a wild life officer said in Melbourne today. The whales ranged from 10ft. to 20ft. in length and weighed up to four tons apiece. They were found high and dry on Flinders Island, in Bass Strait, Victoria, last weekend.

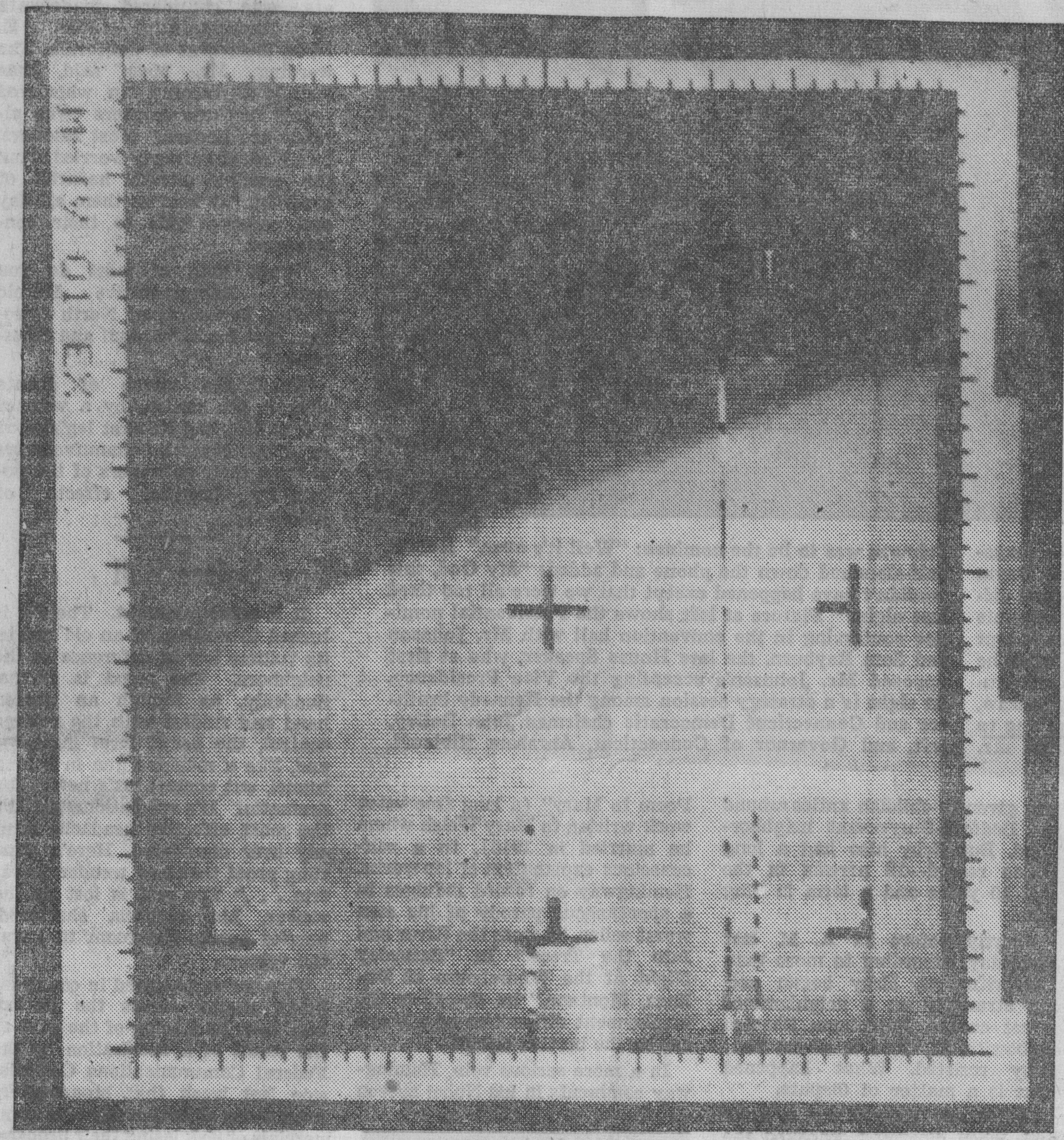
The mass suicide theory, propounded by a member of the Fisheries and Wildlife Department in Melbourne, was immediately rejected by another expert, Mr. W. F. Ellis, a museum director, who said it was possible that the leader of the whales had led the school into shallow water unwittingly. "Several theories to explain the strange phenomenon have been produced, but man knows little about it", he said.

Dr. E. R. Guiler, chairman of the Tasmanian Animals and Birds Protection Board, agreed that the beaching of whales is a mystery. "We think whales sometimes get lost", he said, "But when a lot of them go up on an ocean beach, well, we just don't know."

Fisheries Department officials said there was no problem in getting rid of the whale carcasses. The whales are not near any large human settlement and in time will probably be washed out to sea.—Reuter.

TEAMWORKIN

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN REVIEW





FIRST CLOSE VIEW OF MARS: This photograph, made by Mariner 4 last week and radioed across 134 million miles to earth, was taken

about 10,500 miles from the planet. Pictures and other data sent back to earth have already greatly increased our knowledge of Mars. At right,

Mariner scientists discuss the operation at a news conference. Spherical object is model of Mars; at far right is model of Mariner 4.

Mars on Camera Success for Mariner

Mars, the mysterious red planet whose characteristics have seemed Nov. 28, two days before the Sobetter observed — than any other solar panels unfolded, the 575- mission to earth. planet except Venus, whose fea- pound spacecraft resembled a tures are obscured by a thick veil four-bladed overhead fan, 22½ feet of clouds. And unlike the moon, from one blade tip to the one oppowhich is 150 times nearer to us site it. than Mars is. Mars reveals its entire surface as it rotates. Years of through space in a giant arc

look at the planet.

Mariner 4 began its mission last

Mariner 4, in a spectacularly suc- miles of Mars, flying past at marily to determine whether or ple forms of life on Mars. But in decisions, not easy decisions, not easy decisions. . . ." tion of chief U.S. delegate to the cessful 325-million mile flight to 11,471 miles an hour. At 10:19 it not there is life on Mars. Never- order to do this, we must be able to the face of Mars, gave America— slipped behind the red planet and, theless, data processed so far land on the planet." and the world—its first close-up 52 minutes later, reappeared on tends to picture a planet with an Even while Mariner 4 was shootthe other side, continuing its environment inhospitable to intel- ing toward Mars, NASA engineers slow orbit about the sun.

Mariner's mission was then all fore Galileo assembled his first Agena rocket, Mariner lifted off ever, remained. Because sending following: crude telescope, they have won- from Cape Kennedy and shortly TV pictures instantaneously over dered what on earth Mars was thereafter unfolded its four panels more than 100 million miles relike. Its visibility alone has aroused to absorb the solar energy needed quires prohibitive power levels, much of the fascination. Mars to provide electrical power for its Mariner's pictures were stored passes closer to us - and thus is electronic instruments. With its aboard on tape, for later trans-

Slowly the first picture started coming in about 8:40 A.M. EDT molten metal churning in its core. Thursday. It consisted of 200 lines If the interior of Mars has never of 200 dots each, similar to half- been molten, it presumably has On June 14 Mariner 4, hurtling tone photographs published in not been differentiated into conti-

strangely earthlike, has for cen- viet Union launched its ill-fated but complete. The task of sending will not be known for several Voyager, which will land instru- about them.") He lost—some said happy with his U.N. job. turies fascinated men. Even be- Zond 2. Perched atop an Atlas- its pictures of Mars to earth, how- weeks, initial findings showed the

> (1) Observations by four separate instrument systems indicate that Mars has virtually no magnetic field and hence, presumably, no liquid core. It is thought that most of the earth's magnetism is generated by the dynamo action of

ments on the planet's surface. Its because he was too urbane for the "I've sometimes been a little main goal will be to determine, by masses, but mainly, observers conducting remote-controlled bio- agreed, because his war-hero oppoindeed harbor life. The first Voy- a shoo-in. ager flight is scheduled for 1971, and by the 1980's the space agency ed Mr. Stevenson. "I have said may be ready to land its first manned craft on Mars. Before then, in 1969, another Mariner probe of Mars is planned when the planet and earth are in the best positions for such experimentation.

said... No man can do more and you are entitled to no less." that was part of his style. He felt.

"I am content," said the defeat-

what I meant and meant what I

He did so in his campaign, with United Nations instead.

a candor on sensitive topics that There he spoke for the United probably cost him votes, and he States—gracefully, often eloquentthrew in wit as well. ("If the ly, sometimes dramatically. Yet, ligent life as it is known on earth. were at work developing a bigger, Republicans stop telling lies about almost from the outset, there were While full results of the project more elaborate spacecraft called us, we will stop telling the truth reports that he was not completely

> restless," he conceded in an interview earlier this year, "in this role logical tests, whether Mars does nent, Dwight D. Eisenhower, was of executing and articulating the policies of others." Rumor was that the restlessness involved reservations over some of the policies —the Bay of Pigs invasion, when he was misled by his own Government into denying any U.S. re-Then came the humorous twist sponsibility in the attack, and some aspects of President Johnhe told a television audience, like son's actions in Vietnam and the

tire surface as it rotates. Years of studying that surface have taught us a great deal.

distance from the sun (the earth second brightest star in the heav- the 22 pictures Mariner 4 was is third), Mars is twice as large ens and Mariner's guidepost to capable of taking would require as the moon, and its diameter of Mars. That done, the spacecraft about eight and a half hours to 4,200 miles is half that of the earth. Because it is farther from the sun than we are, Mars takes almost twice as long to cruise around it—687 days to our 365. In its elliptical orbit, it comes close o earth every two years

Mars spins on its axis to make day 37 minutes longer than ours. e planet's temperature ranges n 100 degrees below zero at ise to about 70 degrees at

> makes Mars seem so ke are its seasonal changes. er its two poles are covered te caps. As summer nears, caps diminish, as if melt-

> > tery of the red planet eightened by the apwhat astronomer Gio-110 Schiaparelli in 1877 a"-or "canals," as the ranslated in English. ines he had observed face, resembling artion canals. The existcanals presupposed on Mars. And the the planet's polar by the gradual rker hue across its iggested that vegepresent in areas e melting caps. evidence presently

> > > HT

solve the red been to get

dy group of 36

Feb. 17, and tatement by 12 has gone

raced to its rendezvous.

As it went, it radioed signals to anxious officials and technicians of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, manning tracking and control stations around the earth. It reported scientific and engineering data and reassured the scientists that all mic cryptography," as NASA's

On Wednesday, as scheduled, Mariner 4 came within range of the planet. Then was the time of greatest fear that something would go wrong at the last critical minute. Officials at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. of Mars known as Cebrenia, Ar- of sea-level barometric pressure on -home of the \$126 million Mariner project—carefully plotted their moves. They decided to set the TV camera platform, on the bot- As the pictures came in, excitetom of the craft, rocking back and ment mounted at the Jet Propulforth, then compute the exact in- sion Laboratory. The scientists stant when the rocking should be were jubilant over the photographs such a thin atmosphere could have stopped to aim the camera at the —and over the overwhelming suc- a significant effect on future atintended area of Mars.

The command went out from the space station at Johannesburg, South Africa, precisely at 18 seconds past 1:10 P.M. EDT, so that when it reached Mariner 4 12 minutes later (the time required for radio waves, traveling at the speed of light, to span 134 million miles), the camera would be sibility of life on the planet? The aimed just right.

Nervously, the crews in Pasadena watched for the craft's an- mation, but they and other instruswering signal. When it came, it ments aboard the spacecraft are told them the lens was aimed expected to add greatly to knowllife independ- within seven-tenths of a degree edge of Mars and whet the appe- mense balloons. of the intended direction. At that point, Mariner 4 was ordered to transmit data from its scientific instruments while awaiting the planet at close range — did not fury. Dr. Pickering noted that if time of its picture-taking run.

That job was finished shortly after 6 P.M. Then came the tense wait for the picture run, the most dramatic and most important phase of the flight. For though ever, were clearer, leading scienthe scientific data gained from the spacecraft's instruments were of obe, Zond 2, vast interest and value, the big. The third picture, for example, tion reaches the surface of Mars and due to thing was the photographs that 6, already would give man his first close three miles wide and indications This does not necessarily mean als from it look at any planet besides his own of what some scientists believed there is no life on Mars, although -and which might resolve much of the speculation about Mars.

At 8:30 P.M. spacecraft track-J.S. suffered ers verified that the first faint ll when its glimmer of sunlight reflected by ontrol ma- Mars had struck Mariner's electric sleep on it a while." But he added, bling aim- eye, turning on its TV camera and "We hope to get information of tape recorder.

At 9:30 P.M., its picture run successor, over, Mariner 4 came within 6,118

through space in a giant arc, suc- newspapers. Each dot was sent cessfully performed its final criti- as a number, ranging from 0 to 63 cal navigational maneuver. It ad- in a spectrum going from purest The fourth planet in order of justed its fix on Canopus, the white to blackest black. Each of reach the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where the radioed dots would be reconstructed into photographs. It would be 10 days before all the pictures were in, if 22 pictures had been taken. When placed together in a photographic mosaic, the pictures would provide a "cos-Dr. Bruce Murray put it, for scientists to study and evaluate.

The first picture, shot at a distance of about 10,500 miles, showed an area about 200 miles wide on the rounded edge of the planet. cadia and Amazonis. Following that transmission, the spacecraft began sending its other pictures.

cess of Mariner 4's mission. One tempts at exploration of the planet. of the great scientific feats of history—the transmission of photographs over 134 million miles of space — had been achieved.

THE MEANING

What has the Mariner 4 probe told us about Mars and the pospictures transmitted to earth so far have not yielded much infortites of scientists for more.

The first picture to reach earth —the first ever taken of another show much detail. The view was the air is so thin, it must blow at extremely oblique and covered a a very high velocity to kick up the region under the noonday sun, making for little contrast. The earth, to cover much of Mars from second and third pictures, howtists in Pasadena to look for more absence of a magnetic umbrella and better detail in later pictures. also mean that much more radiashowed crater-like objects about from space than strikes the earth. were clouds of dust.

Dr. Murray told a news conference yesterday "we are not trying to interpret yet what they are or what they mean. We'll have to scientific and human interest out of the pictures."

Mariner 4 was not designed pri-

not been differentiated into continents and ocean basins by earthquakes and volcanic action. In other words, Mars probably differs fundamentally from the earth in terrain features.

for such experimentation.

The latest Soviet achievement

3-C rocket, at that time considered

THE WORLD

not" be President. But when the

Democratic party's nomination in

1952 was thrust on him from the

convention floor, Adlai Ewing Ste-

venson accepted it with a pledge

to "talk sense to the American

are no gains without pains, that

we are now on the eve of great

Adlai Stevenson

the most powerful in the world.

next month.

(2) An electron detector showed that Mars has no significant radiation belt. This means that space vehicles sent to explore the planet will be able to orbit for long periods without radiation dangers to their passengers or instruments from such belts.

(3) The atmosphere of Mars is extremely thin, more so than ex- vehicle called Proton 1. Tass said behavior of radio signals passing 26,000 pounds. The payload, excludthrough the atmosphere as Mariner ing the final stage of the booster flew behind Mars showed that the rocket, exceeded the weight of the air pressure on the planet's sur- dummy satellite put into orbit by face is between 10 and 25 milli- the U.S. June 18 with the Titan The area was between the regions bars. This is from 1 to 2.5 per cent earth. The air of Mars is thin largely because the planet has only a tenth of the mass of the earth and its gravity is correspondingly

> The discovery that Mars has It means that ordinary parachutes, wings and other aerodynamic devices for retarding descent will be useless. An alternative might be braking rockets, but these contaminate the atmosphere and scald the surface and thus would tend to defeat a major purpose of any landing which is to obtain data about the surface. The answer, therefore, may have to be some radical scheme with hitherto untried engineering techniques—such as enormous, sail-like nose cones or im-

> The low air pressure and signs of dust storms indicate that Mars may be swept by winds of unusual dust that appears, as seen from

The thinness of the air and the the thin air would tend to produce a higher rate of mutations, or changes in heredity.

The first pictures showed no. clear evidence of any canals—which would indicate intelligent life on the planet—but scientists did not rule out their existence. Dr. Pickering told newsmen yesterday, "I still believe we'll find at least sim-

and here of mis praise that asheres of the mount he told a television audience, like son's actions in Vietnam and the In the meantime, both the U.S. the little boy in one of Abraham and Russia will be launching more Lincoln's stories "who had stubbed manned flights in the race to land his toe in the dark. He said he a man on the moon. The next efwas too old to cry, but it hurt too fort in the American program—

another two-man Gemini flight Nominated by the Democrats aimed at testing the radar system again in 1956, and defeated by necessary for practicing the ren-President Eisenhower by an even dezvous technique—is scheduled for wider margin, he told a group of Stevenson volunteers to "be of good cheer. Remember . . . that came last week. The Russians fired a wise man said, 'A merry heart a powerful new booster rocket that doeth good like a medicine but a put into orbit the heaviest payload broken spirit dryeth the bones.'

ever launched, an unmanned space Adlai Stevenson, former Goverpected. Instrument analysis of the the satellite weighed more than nor of Illinois, grandson and namesake of a Vice President of the United States (who held the office in Grover Cleveland's second administration), and descendant of a family with roots in the Revolutionary War, returned to the practice of law a national figure grown great in defeat. His admirers felt he had brought a new sense of purpose and dedication to the U.S. political scene, and stood in the world at large for the idealistic and visionary qualities in the American character that the world He had said he would "rather liked best.

But when some in the party wanted to make him the Democratic standard-bearer again in 1960, he vacillated until it was too late, and the post of Secretary of State which he wanted in the Kenpeople . . . tell them [that] there nedy Cabinet (more than he wanted the Presidency, some said) was denied him. He accepted the posi-

much to laugh."

Dominican Republic. He talked privately to friends about resigning. Some gained the impression that he was serving more out of patriotism than conviction, fearing that his resignation would be interpreted as a disavowal of Johnson policies that could hurt the President in his

search for the hard answers in

Asia and Latin America. In London last week on a visit, Mr. Stevenson denied that he disagreed with Mr. Johnson on Vietnam. "There has been a great deal of pressure on me in the United States from many sources to take a position inconsistent with that of my Government," he said in a taped interview with the B.B.C. "Actually I don't agree with those protestants." Those were his last public words. Walking not far from the U.S. Embassy Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Marietta P. Tree, an old friend and a member of his U.N. delegation, he suddenly fell, the back of his head striking the pavement hard. He was dead, presumably from a heart attack. He was 65.

"The flame which illuminated the dreams and expectations of an entire world is now extinguished," President Johnson said on television with tears in his eyes, and there were other tributes the world over. Among them were two from a former adversary and a present one. General Eisenhower called his death "a tragic note for all Americans." And at the U.N. a Cuban delegate said, "Politically, he was the enemy, but he was an honorable enemy, a human being and a great gentleman."

A Government delegation headed by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Mr. Stevenson's three sons flew to London to bring the body back. Mourners filed in thousands past the catafalque in Washington's National Cathedral. Yesterday Mr. Stevenson's body lay in state in the Capitol in Springfield, Ill., where as Governor he enjoyed what he later called the best years of his life. From there the coffin is to be removed today for burial in a family plot in Bloomington, Ill., the Stevensons' prairie home.



United Press International

LAST PICTURE: This photograph of Adlai Stevenson was taken just 45 minutes before he collapsed and died last week in London.

Build-up in Vietnam

The scene along South Vietnam's coast last week was one of hubbub and bustle as the United States prepared for a larger role in the war against the Communists. American troops swarmed ashore from transports in a steady stream. Landing craft disgorged weapons, machines and supplies.

The pace of the American buildup created massive supply chores.

Beirut • Bogotá • Caracas • Cork • Curação • Djakarta • Dublin • Frankfurt • Geneva • Hong Kong • Jerusalem • Karachi • Limerick • Maracaibo • Melbourne • Mexico City • Monrovia • Montevideo • New Delhi • Ponce • San Salvador • Santo Domingo • Singapore • Tokyo • Vienna • Zagreb

e never far from an Intercontinental Hotel

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Among other things, buildings had to be found for the arriving equipment. Jungle boots had to be issued to some of the G.I.'s before they went out on patrol. Trucks had to be stored because they cannot be used immediately on roads broken up by the Vietcong. The supply task has mushroomed so much in the past year that the Support Command's logistics section alone has jumped from 320 men to 7,000.

The build-up is expected to continue at even a quicker pace in the coming months. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Henry Cabot Lodge, Ambassador-designate to Saigon, arrived in South Vietnam last week.

The reason for the intensified American build-up is the steppedup warfare of the Communists and their continued intransigence toward negotiations. The North Vietnamese—who the Johnson Administration contends are directing and supplying the Vietcong campaign against the Saigon Government-last week rebuffed the latest peace emissary sent to Hanoi by Britain.

A leading North Vietnamese Communist put it this way: "If one year is not enough we will fight for 10. If this generation cannot finish the fight, the next will carry

Russia reaffirmed its support of Hanoi yesterday and warned the U. S. "every new aggressive act" would bring countermeasures.

The Vietcong continue to make gains despite the increase of U.S. strength to about 75,000 men, an escalation of the American role from "advising" to protecting the security of bases to open combat, and steady expansion of U.S. bombing raids on North Vietnam which last week took American bombers within 40 miles of the Communist Chinese frontier.

Military experts in Saigon believe that the major monsoon assault of the Communists is yet to come. Of primary concern are reports that one North Vietnamese Army division already is in South Vietnam and another is assembling to bolster the Vietcong's 65,000 full-time fighting "hard core" and 100,000 nonprofessional guerrillas.

Another concern is a growing feeling that the Saigon Government forces, after years of battle, no longer have the will and physical capacity to defeat the strongly reinforced Vietcong. For this reason, there are increasing signs that the U.S. is preparing to take over the main burden of combat.

Both President Johnson and Secretary McNamara indicated strongly last week that the situation might require a call-up of reserves and increases in the defense budget and draft calls.

President Johnson told newsmen, "It is quite possible that new and these observers are saying, the So-





HOW JOHNSON BECAME VICE PRESIDENT: Two in his forthcoming book, excerpts of which Life magaversions have been published recently about the fateful decision by John F. Kennedy to choose Lyndon Johnson as his running mate at the Democratic Convention in Los Angeles in 1960. One is contained in a memorandum by the late Philip Graham, publisher of The Washington Post, who participated in the decision, and which appears

zine began serializing last week: "A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House." The principal difference between the versions is that Schlesinger suggests that Mr. Kennedy did not expect Mr. Johnson to accept the Vice Presidential offer and was flabergasted when he did. Both versions depict Robert Kennedy in an ambiguas an appendix to Theodore H. White's new book, "The ous last-minute effort to get Mr. Johnson to withdraw, Kennedy's Special Assistant, historian Arthur Schlesinger, his brother on the telephone and finding out that Mr.

Johnson was to be the nominee: "Well it's over." Robert half-slammed down the phone and added: "My God, this wouldn't have happened except that we were all too tired last night." Picture at left shows the Presidential nominee conferring in the convention hall with Mr. Johnson and Sam Rayburn, the late House Speaker, who at first opposed Mr. Johnson's accepting the Vice Presidency. At right is a strategy session among the Kennedy broth-Making of the President-1964." The other is by Mr. and Schlesinger quotes Robert as saying, after talking to ers and Connecticut Democratic chairman John Bailey, left, and Governor of Connecticut, Abraham Ribicoff.

is working hard for some further He pushed the wrong button, and Judge Marshall will supervise all gro given to childish antics around Poem to Mary" (a long free verse step forward in Soviet-American thousands of gallons of thick, Government cases before the Su- his Bedford-Stuyvesant neighbor- work written to Mary Welsh whom cooperation which cannot yet even black diesel fuel poured from the preme Court, arguing many of hood. But Erby also had a long be discussed in public. Observers ship into the sea. Sun bathers on them himself. The Government is police record—12 arrests in the said that for the moment the sub- the beaches looked up with shock a party to about half of the ap-

> of Judge Marshall's nomination, 100 witnesses, Erby began act-Johnson hopes to make him the street corner. Patrolman Sheldon first Negro Supreme Court Justice. Liebowitz, 23, tried to arrest him;

For nearly two years there were people who wondered if they were married to the face across the breakfast table.

It was not that they had forgotten the wedding. And how could they mistake the sound of a baby crying? But there was this strange uneasiness. Was it real?

For those who had once been divorced Mexican style the uneasiness was real enough. Since August, 1963, two lower New York State courts had ruled that the "quickie" Mexican divorces, where one party crosses the border and the other appears through a Mexican lawyer, were invalid in New

Subsequently, the Appellate Division, New York's second line of courts, had reversed these decisions. But the Court of Appeals, the state's highest tribunal, had not yet ruled. And if that court knocked out "Mexicans," the lives

Shortly before 11 A. M. last Erby resisted. What happened

Some eyewitnesses had a different version. There was no knife, they say, and the policeman shot himself in the struggle. When two white men came to his aid and began beating Erby, he emptied his pistol into the Negro.

Brooklyn District Attorney Aaron E. Koota promised "a grand jury starting tomorrow. But civil rights leaders felt this was not enough. N.A.A.C.P. president lice killing underscores the need for an objective civilian review

ON THE RECORD: Ernest Hemingway thought authors should be seen, not heard.

bate in the House. The main argument was over the language of the proposed warning. The bill, as passed two weeks ago by the Senate, was considered inadequate by Representative John E. Moss, Democrat of California. The wording, Mr. Moss said, was merely a warning "in whispered tones" to those smokers "who already are hooked." Most smokers, he added, are already worried about the possible health hazards of smoking. "It worries them all day and perhaps adds to their consumption.'

"What kind of label do you want," Representative Harold Cooley, Democrat of North Carolina, shot back, "a skull and cross-

When the smoke of debate cleared, the nation, by a vote of 285 to 103, had its first legislation requiring cigarette manufacturers to warn their customers of the potentially harmful effects of smoking.

For Softer Sell

It is after midnight. The TV is turned to a rerun of an old movie, its volume low in deference to the neighbors. The mood is serene. Suddenly, as though an unseen hand had fiddled with the volume control, the sound level increases and, like a machine gun in a long tunnel, out comes: "It's new! It's dramatic! It's revolutionary! It's the most effective headache remedy ever discovered. Here's startling proof that new wonder Sowatrin . . ." The rest is lost as the a spontaneous parody of his own viewer, his euphoria shattered, hurries across the room to lower the volume.

> This scene, repeated in countless living rooms across the nation, may soon be a thing of the past as the result of a declaration by the Federal Communications Commission last week that broadcasters must avoid objectionably loud commercials or risk losing their licenses.

> The agency acted to make the soft sell on radio and television the rule rather than the exception after a two-year study of hundreds of complaints from listeners and viewers, although it conceded that commercials delivered in a "loud, rapid and strident manner" in volved a subjective judgment.

> The policy is aimed principally at recorded commercials which are excessively loud or contain sound gimmicks such as echo chambers and which local stations sometimes play without previously listening to them. The F.C.C. asked that such commercials be screened beforehand and toned down if the decibel count is too high.

In effect the policy statement calls upon broadcasters to police themselves, but at the same time it puts them on notice that "strict adherence" to the policy is expected. The consensus in the broadcasting industry was that

On Mexican Divorces

he married in 1946), to a selfconscious explanation of his works, last 10 years and a term in Sing Hemingway on record indulges in

next is a matter of dispute.

Police say Erby drew a knife and, when disarmed, knocked the policeman down, grabbed his gun and shot him in the arm. A white truckdriver came to the aid of the policeman; Patrolman Liebowitz recovered his pistol, shot Erby twice and killed him.

thorough investigation" by a Roy Wilkins said, "This latest po-

Other Negroes, however, wanted more direct action. They held rally Thursday night and yester-

and horror to see the azure-blue proximately 120 cases argued be- Sing. waters of the Mediterranean turn- fore the Supreme Court every year. ing black, and the oil slick slowly Even before Senate confirmation Thursday, according to more than there was speculation that Mr. ing strangely on a neighborhood

worst seller, "Across the River and

Into the Trees." In "Saturday

Night at the Whorehouse at Bil-

lings, Montana," he describes the

employment difficulties of a boun-

In a more serious vein. Heming

way comments in his Nobel speech

cer on the brothel circuit.

John Bryson

on the loneliness of the writer's

ject matter of Mr. Harriman's talk was less important than the fact that they are taking place at all. It was the highest level conversa-

tion between the two Governments since last February when the United States started bombing North and swore out a complaint against clear that they were not particularly interested in talking with the

Since then relations between the two countries became considerably less cordial, contacts between offi- the oil; helicopters and small boats cials grew less frequent and the dumped silicon-treated sand on the Soviet anti-American propaganda oil slick to absorb it and carry it

On his arrival Mr. Harriman de- the oil before it could enter Cannes nied he was bringing any special harbor. All through the night, message from Washington or that trucks carted the oily sand from he had any official mission. He the beaches and replaced it with hoped to see some of his old friends new, fresh sand. like Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Mikoyan but nothing had been arranged. Navy as a "performer of miracles." When it was arranged nobody He said. "You can complain about seemed to know anything about the American Navy's errors, but it until afterwards. There were no photographs taken of the Harriman-Kosygin conference.

What happens next? Americans officials are saying the the mere fact of the meeting seemed to open a little crack in the ice that froze over the Moscow-Washington approaches last February. Maybe, serious decisions will be necessary viet leaders are toying with the

flowing toward shore.

The Mayor of Cannes, Bernard Cornut-Gentile, rushed to court Vietnam and the Russians made the U.S. Navy. Rear Admiral Robert Townsend, commander of Carrier Division 6, announced, "This problem has first priority." He sent work parties ashore to dig ditches at the water's edge to trap machinery was put into gear again. to the bottom; special nets trapped

> Mayor Cornut-Gentile hailed the you have to admire their speed in cleaning up their own mess."

The Dodgers

The name of the new game in the London business world is "How to Dodge the Chancellor by Really Trying." The object of the game, insiders agree, is to get around the ban on tax allowances for busi-

serious decisions will be necessary viet leaders are toying with the in the near future." He said any notion that Vietnam need not poiincrease in the Vietnam effort will son everything else between East require other steps to insure that and West. the U.S. has adequate forces "for any and all emergencies."

Mr. McNamara told a separate news conference: "If forces are posal to resume—after a 10-month increased in strength, it will be recess—the 17-nation disarmament necessary to consider calling up conference at Geneva. President reserves, and extending tours (of Johnson, who announced the agreemen now in military service) and increasing the draft calls."

sion of trained men to Vietnam ence) is now expected. would leave gaps in the overall U.S. security system across the

Administration's policy clearly aims at blocking any Communist military victory on the theory that Hanoi might then turn to a peaceful settlement. But the construction of bases, docks and hospitals in South Vietnam, and the talk of calling up reserves in this country, indicates that Washington Cup of Tea?

Mission to Moscow

A party of American tourists was having dinner in a Moscow restaurant the other night when from across the room a heavy-set Russian in an open sport shirt approached. He put out his hand to one of the Americans and said "Gaspodin (Mr.) Garriman, I just want to shake your hand."

As a topflight troubleshooter or a casual tourist—he is the former and claims to be the latter-W. Averell Harriman is clearly a formidable man in the Soviet Union now as for the past quarter of a century.

Mr. "Garriman" (to Russians the English sound "H" inevitably becomes "G") is back in Moscow for the first time since 1963 when he negotiated the partial nuclear test ban treaty, the highpoint of warmth in recent Soviet-American relations.

But his face is familiar to Russians from an earlier period of good will, from the days of World War II when Mr. Harriman was U.S. ing-off period (the first time gas Marshall on announcing his ap-Ambassador to Russia.

He arrived last Monday and said shop stewards to seek a modus he was nothing but a private visi- vivendi. tor, Russian officials, apparently confused at what a private visitor 'Miracle' at Cannes of such stature might have in mind, held back from any warmth in their This is the height of the tourist rights and an architect of much reception until Premier Kosygin season along the French Riviera. of the legal foundation underlying himself made it clear that Gos- Resort owners at Cannes had sud- major victories in the civil rights podin Garriman on vacation is But last week resort owners at field.

Maintaining the cover story of a cans.

73-year-old Ambassador at Large told to empty the water tanks. As the 33d Solicitor General,

An indication that this may be so came last week in the Soviet agreement to a United States proment at his news conference, called it an "encouraging development." The prospect of a new call-up He said that the United States was based on two factors: first, the has suggested that the conference Administration is expected to boost resume by July 27. Agreement U.S. strength in Vietnam to well from the other countries (except over 100,000 men, possibly as high France, which has steadfastly boyas 179,000; second, such a diver- cotted the three-year-old confer-

> But any hopes that the Harriman-Kosygin talks may have opened the door to a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war were dampened at week's end by the Administration. "The discussion was of course of interest but did not reflect any new developments or change in well-known points of view," a State Department spokesman said.

Is British industry being held main branch, the Voice of America, back by the tea break? The ques- fell last week to Leonard Harold tion was posed for Britain last Marks, a 49-year-old Washington week by a labor dispute that lawyer, communications expert and slowed construction of four atomic friend of President Johnson. The submarines at the Vickers com- fifth man to head the U.S.I.A. in pany's shipyard at Barrow-in- the dozen years since it was cre-Furness in northwest England.

. It wasn't the workers' practice of downing tools for their midmorning tea that Vickers objected to—that is a British institution dear to laborer and peer alike. What bothered the management resented the United States at in- be at hand as a result of a new obscenities and obtained a waiver was that the workers lined upsometimes 100 at a time—to draw hot water for their tea mugs from the boilers in the workshops, thus taking up more than the 10 minutes alloted for the tea break in the contract.

Contending that the men should bring their tea to work in hot water bottles, the company two weeks ago turned off the gas for Solicitor Marshall the boilers. The men, arguing that they had always got their hot water from the boilers, launched a campaign of wildcat walkouts that has cost thousands of man-hours.

Last Monday Vickers turned the gas back on for a two-week coolis known to have been used for pointment as United States Solici-What is he doing here now? that purpose), and met with the tor General—the first Negro to be

worth taking seriously. Cannes had sudden visions of empty He gained national prominence From 10 A.M. until 1:15 P.M. hotels and beaches, and merchants first as the chief legal officer of last Thursday the tourist and the saw empty cash registers. The the National Association for the Prime Minister sat in conference. blame was clearly on the Ameri- Advancement of Colored People

private visit, the only subject the Anchored off shore at Cannes rector-counsel of the N.A.A.C.P.'s United States Embassy would say were the U.S. aircraft carrier Legal Defense and Educational was discussed was Mr. Harriman's Shangri-La and other ships of the Fund until his resignation in 1961 personal itinerary on his Soviet Sixth Fleet, taking a rest after to accept an appointment by Presisweeps through the Mediterranean. dent Kennedy to the United States There was speculation that the On the Shangri-La, a sailor was Court of Appeals.

ban on tax allowances for business entertaining that Chancellor of the Exchequer James Callaghan, charging gross abuses in this field, imposed last May.

would be affected.

marriages were nullities.

divorces in the future.

only for adultery.

a lawsuit contesting the divorce—

such a ruling would mean that

marriages dissolved in Mexico were

This week the Court of Appeals

settled the nerves of these count-

less thousands. The court agreed

unanimously on upholding past

Mexican divorces. And it split 4

The effect of the ruling is to

legitimize quick, easy and relative-

severe law which permits divorce

One year ago today, riots erupt-

ed on the streets of Harlem and

Bedford-Stuyvesant, New York's

two big Negro ghettos. The spark

that set them off was the killing

two days earlier of a 15-year-old

man who said the boy "came at"

Death in Brooklyn

In the three months since, a New York Times correspondent in London reported last week, "there were groans from the business community...luncheon trade sagged. . . The feeling of many businessmen [was] that the Callaghan ban was unfair—the sort of thing an honest man will evade without pangs of conscience."

The dodging game began. Its to 2 in favor of allowing such techniques are said to include the following: Buy an advertisement. costing, say, £500 (\$1,400) in a restaurant menu and get £500 worth of free meals for your executives and clients; do publicity work for the restaurant and get paid in lunches; entertain executives of your foreign subsidiary and charge it off as an allowable expense on "foreign buyers."

MARKS TO U.S.I.A.: The difficult, sensitive and at times frustrating task of explaining America to the world through the United States Information Agency and its ternational conferences on broad- police killing. casting and communications, and is on the board of directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation (Comsat).

"I know him to be a lawyer and judge of very high ability, a patriot of deep convictions and a gentleman of undisputed integrity."

Thus President Johnson last week described Judge Thurgood named to the prestigious post since it was created in 1870.

Judge Marshall, 57, has been described as a symbol of the American Negro's struggle for equal

from 1938 to 1950 and then as di-

knocked out "Mexicans," the lives more direct action. They held a of an estimated 250,000 people rally Thursday night and yesterday marched, under the sponsorship of CORE, on police headquar-While not automatically disasters in Manhattan, demanding the trous—someone would have to bring indictment of Patrolman Liebowitz and creation of a civilian review board. And Mr. Wilkins warned. "The potential for explosive mass still binding and all subsequent action is present."

Hemingway Speaking

"A writer must write what he has to say, not speak it."

So wrote the late Ernest Hemingway in his Nobel Prize acceptance speech in 1954, which he was too ill to deliver in person. Relucy inexpensive divorces for un- tant to speak in public, and fearful happy New York couples who are of microphones, he once comunwilling or unable to dissolve plained, "It is hard enough to write their marriages under the state's a damn story without talking about it." With the exception of two broadcasts he made in his lifetime, there was no public record of his voice and few persons outside his circle of friends knew how he

> Last week Caedmon, a firm which has recorded two dozen other authors in readings of their works, announced a new catalog entry: "Ernest Hemingway Read-

Negro boy by an off-duty police-The hour-long record was culled him with a knife. The policeman from some five hours of wire and was later cleared of any wrong tape recordings owned by Hemingdoing, but the incident reinforced way's friend, A. E. Hotchner. The ated, Mr. Marks replaces Carl T. demands for an independent civil- record presents the rough, tough Rowan, who resigned a week ago ian review board to hear charges writer as having a thin, reedy yesterday. The new information against police, and kept tension voice who on the record carefully chief has served as assistant to the high between Negroes and po- enunciates his occasional obscenigeneral counsel of the Federal lice. This weekend, there was ties. (The company that pressed Communications Commission, rep- fear that another explosion might the record was troubled about the of responsibility from Caedmon.)

on the loneliness of the writer's pected. The consensus in the life and on fame. "Things may not broadcasting industry was that be immediately discernible in what the policy, while hard to implea man writes, and in this some- ment, was one it could live with. times he is fortunate. But eventually these are quite clear and by these and the degree of alchemy that he possesses, he will endure or be forgotten."

PRISONER'S LOT: Prison life for model prisoners in New York State may not be all iron bars and stone walls if the Legislature adopts a recommendation of the state's Association of Trial Lawyers. The attorneys last week said that married prisoners with good records should be allowed to take home leaves. This, they said, would avert the "complete destruction of the prisoner's family life" and would also reduce sexual tensions and homosexuality in prisons. Under well-defined rules, home leaves are accepted practice in Mississippi, Puerto Rico, England, Germany and Sweden.

The Federal Government has

This laissez faire approach will undergo its first change if, as expected, a bill now before President Johnson is signed into law. It would require that after next Jan. 1 all cigarette packages must bear the legend: "Caution: cigarette smoking may be hazardous to your

Final action on the bill—which moth bronze The victim was Nelson Erby, a Ranging from the disillusion- previously had passed the Senate called, "Reclin

never required a warning of possible harmful effects on products —other than drugs—for human consumption, leaving it up to the consumer what to eat, drink or

28-year-old mentally retarded Ne- ment expressed in the "Second —came last week after sharp de-

SWITCHEROO: The sign on the Independent subway train that pulled into Queens Plaza shortly after 7 A.M. last Monday read "GG Local to Smith and Ninth Streets, Brooklyn." But that wasn' where the train headed. The tov erman, who is supposed to see th trains are on the right track, to a visitor—a Transit Authority c inspector—"I'm going to the m room. When the next train coalong, push this switch." A minutes later the motorman of train applied the brakes, pick an emergency phone and to dispatcher back at Queens "I don't think I'm on my Brooklyn." "You can't tur There are trains behind going until we figure out," he was told. B they did, the train Street and Lexington

Manhattan. There, ira

were hustled onto a

back to Queens where

again for Brooklyn.

motorman and a fe

way employes wour

Transit official, "in

they tried to explai

investigating panel

TEARS FOR MO

got lost.

get it." Park Com bold Morris said Art Commission last week and a pieces of art fe The art in que Alexander Ca of 12-foot-"Guichet." T placed near new Library forming Ar will stand, Center's n to accept rived at by of the for in love wit Mr. Morri century F1 But Moor property? Mr. Morri younger, I' and cry."

OBJECT has ruled sidered a tor if h religious a "supre David O Army asked to scientio turned



NO SWIMMING: When the U.S. aircraft carrier Shangri-La accidently poured diesel fuel into

the Mediterranean off Cannes, the waters turned black and so did the tempers of sun worshippers.

Business-Finance

Herald Wertebune

Paris, Saturday-Sunday, July 24-25, 1965 -- Page 7

West Agrees to Step Up Aid to Needy Countries

bloc.

a two-day meeting of the Develop- repaid. (OECD).

Willard L. Thorp, the American Mr. Thorp's report showed that

Mr. Thorp urged that a "major lion in 1963. effort be made to lift the govern-

DAC members reaffirmed their of national income to be provided Swiss francs: by industrial nations as assistance to underdeveloped countries. This target was recommended by the United Nations conference on trade and development in Geneva last year.

The committee expressed concern over "the continuing serious increases in the burden of debt charges" on the underdeveloped countries.

It recommended that DAC member nations which do not already provide at least 70 percent of their foreign aid in the form of outright

PARIS, July 23. — The United grants should try to provide 80 States and other leading Western percent or more at favorable industrial nations today agreed to terms. These, it recommended, give more aid on better terms to should consist either of outright underdeveloped countries. gifts or loans running for 25 years The agreement was contained in or more at interest rates of 3 pera communiqué expressing "grave cent or less. It also recommended concern" over the slow economic an average "grace period" of seven progress of the underdeveloped years at the beginning of each loan during which none of the The communiqué was issued after original capital amount need be

of the Organization for Economic that member countries should try Cooperation and Development to achieve these targets within three years.

chairman of DAC, said that for- the United States in 1964 remaineign aid by DAC nations totaled ed still by far the largest provider \$8.7 billion in 1964, compared with of economic aid, with a total of \$8 billion the previous year. | \$3.5 billion, compared with \$3.8 bil-

following are today's buying and notes . . redeemable in gold exsupport for a target of 1 percent selling banknote quotations in change at any time."

~ *************************************	维加热	
United States (dollar)	4.30	4.33
Canada (dollar)	3.96	4.01
Great Britain (pound)	11.97	12.17
France (100 frs)	87	89
Italy (100 lires)	0.68	0.70
Germany (100 D. M.)	106.75	108.75
Austria (100 sch.)	16.65	16.95
Belgium (100 frs.)	8.55	8.75
Holland (100 guilden)	119	121
Sweden (100 kronor)	82.75	84.75
Denmark (100 kr.)	61.25	63.25
Norway (100 kr.)	59.50	61.50
Finland (100 markka)	133	136
Spain (100 pesetas)	7.10	7.35
Portugal (100 esc.)	14.90	15.20
Yugoslavia (100 dinars)	0.35	0.50
Greece (100 drachmae)	14.20	14.70
Turkey (Turk pound)	0.32	0.42
Egypt (Eg. pound)	4.70	5.20
Israel (Isr. pound)	1.25	1.55
Argentina (100 pesos)	1.40	1.90
Brazil (100 cruzeiros)	0.15	0.30
	-	

Business News in Brief

World Monetary Unit Urged

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).— import controls if no other way yesterday that the United States deficit in international payments. push for the adoption of an inter- R. Gresham Cooke told the House national monetary unit to replace of Commons that other remedies dollars, other national currency might be to make British importand the gold standard in world ers pay cash for foreign goods and trade.

The time has come, Sen. Clark squeeze. told the Senate, for "improving "Our position is most dangerthe international monetary system ous," he said. "There is no hope so that it is no longer based on of curing our balance-of-payments the currency of one or two na-trouble within a month or two. tions."

U.S. balance-of-payments deficit ports." and the gold outflow of recent years, Sen. Clark said: "No one country should be asked to provide international liquidity for others."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28 (AP).

The world's supply of gold is not ment Assistance Committee (DAC) The committee recommended growing fast enough to provide GE will build a 300,000-kW nuclear credits needed to finance expanding world trade, he said, adding: "Unless some way can be found to increase the money supply, international trade financed on the gold exchange will shrink."

mental support of foreign assist- Geneva Banknote Rates ceive deposits from central banks The committee's communiqué said GENEVA, July 23 (AP).—The of its members and "issue its own

The Treasury's monetary gold bal- initialed here today. ment securities for foreign account Algiers next Thursday. declined by \$72 million to \$7.3 billion, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported.

Warning on Pound

LONDON, July 23 (AP).—A Conservative party member declared today that Britain may be forced to devalue the pound or impose

Sen. Joseph S. Clark, D., Pa., urged can be found to lessen its chronic

the imposition of a severe credit

The simple fact is that it needs In an obvious reference to the still further cutting of our im-

GE Plant in Spain

-General Electric's San Jose, Calif., office has announced that power plant for a Spanish utilities combine on the north coast of Spain.

General Electric said the proposal for the plant in Santa Maria de Garona had been approved by He proposed the conversion of the Spanish combine NUCLENOR, the present International Monetary owned jointly by two major Span-Fund into "a sort of central bank ish utilities, Iberduero and Electra for central banks" and said the de Viesgo. The plant is scheduled to be in operation in 1967.

Paris-Algiers Oil Pact

PARIS, July 23.—A new Franco-Algerian oil agreement, which gives Algeria a greater share in the NEW YORK, July 23 (UPI). Sahara oil and gas wealth, was

ance remained unchanged this The 150-page agreement is exweek and holdings of U.S. govern- pected to be formally signed in

FOR SALE at sacrifice price for prompt disposal. U.S. Govt. surplus UNIVAC 1101, with one million dollar original cost (located in Livorno). For full particulars, write: HTI, P.O. Box 43, Detroit, Michigan, 48221, U.S.A.

House OK's \$45 Billion For Defense

WASHINGTON—(UPI) — The house Wednesday approved a \$45.1 billion defense appropriation including funds to maintain the Army Reserve at current strength. The vote was 407 to 0.

The total is \$60.6 million less than President Johnson requested, and some Republicans called it inadequate.

CHAIRMAN L. MENDEL
Rivers of the Armed Services
Committee charged that a Defense Department plan to
merge the Reserves into the
National Guard had damaged
Reservists' morale.

The South Carolina Democrat said his committee will continue to block the merger unless its backers prove it is essential to national defense.

Republicans assailed as de-

ceitfully low the money bill for the Army, Navy and Air Force. They said it did not include funds to fight an escalated war in South Vietnam, and predicted another \$1 billion would be sought for this purpose before January.

In dealing with the Reserve merger the Appropriations

Committee had said specifically it was not passing judgment on the proposal. It noted however, that Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara had agreed to delay the merger until the Armed Services Committee had brought out legislation considered by some to be a necessary prerequisite.

In appropriating funds to keep the guard and reserves in

business at previously planned strengths, the committee said in its report it was acting merely to preserve the status quo while the issue was resolved.

But merger opponents hailed

the committee's action as good news for the reserves.

Praising the Reservists, Rivers said the merger plan "is

eroding their dedication and is destructive of their morale." He said lack of Reserve read-

iness and other conditions about which the Pentagon complains can be blamed on the fact the

Reservists have been denied the equipment and training they

needed.

Text of Thant's Address at the San Francisco Ceremonies

Special to The New York Times

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,
June 26—Following is the text
of the address by U Thant, the
Secretary General at the commemorative meeting of the
United Nations in San Francisco, as made available here:

"Twenty years is a long time in the life of an individual, but a short one in the development of a great political institution.

"With our human tendency to impatience, we find it hard to accept the time lag between the formulation of an idea and its practical realization, and we are sometimes inclined to question the validity of an idea before it has had time to prove itself, or even to reject it impatiently before it has had the chance to take root and grow. Our experiences of international relations in the past 20 years may sometimes tempt us to react in this way about the Charter of the United Na-

"It is a mercifud fact of life that time diminishes and dims the memories of misery and horror. Time has also blunted that sense of danger and of urgency which produced the Charter. Thus, we hear a good deal of talk now about the adaptation of the Charter to the modern world—talk which sometimes evades the central issue of making the Charter a working reality.

Th ereis no doubt that the world has changed in many ways, some of them unexpected, since 1945, and that corresponding adjustments in the United Nations are desirable. On a previous occasion I have myself referred to the anachronistic character of certain provisions of the Charter. But defeatist thinking about the possibility or the necessity of world order merely turns a blind eye to the perils of the future because of the difficulties of the present. Should we succumb to such facile arguments, we would stand convicted by future generations of gross irresponsibility.

I believe, therefore, that the most important thing we can do at this 20th anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations is to think back of the tragedies and agonies which made the Charter possible and, in resolving that humanity shall never be so afflicted again, rededicate ourselves to its aims and ideals. Having done this, we must look to the future with statesmanship, as well as realism.

The danger is not, it seems

to me, that the Charter will prove inadequate or unsuited to our purposes and policies. It is rather that our purposes and policies are inadequate, and in some cases inimical, to the fulfillment of the purposes and principles to which the United Nations enthusiastically subscribed 20 years ago. It is this inadequacy, which we think we can afford in relatively peaceful times, which we must guard against.

It was never realistic to suppose that sovereign governments would, in a short period of time, be able to accept and act on all the practical implications of the ideals and aims to which they subscribed in signing the Charter. On the other hand, if we want some better system for peace and security than an unsteady balance of nationalistic power and aspiration, we have got to work long and hard to remove the many obstacles in the way, and in that process develop a new system of relationships between states which really corresponds to present needs and conditions.

During that arduous task, we must look to the Charter as an inspiration and a goal, without any illusions as to the ease with which its objectives can be attained. If we need to assure ourselves that the goal is worth attaining, we need only turn our thoughts for a moment to the probable alternative.

I do not wish today to look back at the past 20 years either to applaud what has been done or to regret what has not. I do not propose to refer in detail to our current situation except to say that it demands an urgent and serious effort by all nations to make a reality of the aims of the Charter before we revert in disunity to the helpless conditions which preceded World War II.

'Problems and Possibilities'

It is all too clear that the unsolved problems within the United Nations over Article 19 and peace-keeping, combined with various ominous conflicts in the world at large, present us with a deeply disturbing situation. In spite of this, I would like rather to

In 1946, Sir Winston Churchill said of the League of Nations:

"The League of Nations did not fail because of its principles and conceptions. It failed because these principles were deserted by those States which had brought it into being. It failed because the Governments of those States feared to face the facts and act while time re-



Camera Press-Pix
U Thant

mained. This disaster must not be repeated."

We are luckier than our fathers were in the 20th year of the League or Nations, because we still have time to face the facts. It is, however, essential that a sense of false security should not lull us once again into the belief that somehow war can be avoided in a world where the unbridled rivalry of nations is the dominant factor of international life. That is the condition in which the drift to war almost imperceptibly gathers momentum until it becomes irresistible and inescapable. That is what we have, by a conscious and concerted effort, to avoid.

Disturbing developments in various parts of the world today have, of course, direct repercussions all over the world, and for that matter on the United Nations, which is in many ways a mirror of the world. There is a danger that we may become so preoccupied with the immediate crises in Southeast Asia, in the Caribbean, in the Middle East and elsewhere that we are apt to ignore the larger has been built and nurtured so laboriously and patiently in the last 10 years or so. The United Nations has contributed significantly towards that détente by serving as a catalyst: a forum and an crisis that looms behind them. That wider crisis must be understood and assessed.

The most serious casualty of the present conflict will be the precarious détente be-

tween East and West that agency for the peaceful settlement of disputes and the relaxation of East-West tensions.

I had hoped that this détente, to be meaningful, would extend to other areas of the globe, since peace is indivisible. But we have withnessed, and are still witnessing, certain tendencies for the cold war to intensify, and also to extend to areas which have so far been relatively immune. This trend must be arrested and reversed if humanity is to be saved from the scourge of war, the primary motivation behind the founding of the United Nations.

The international community on this small planet should comprise all men and women, irespective of race and creed. As Pierre Teilhard de Chardin had observed, life should move towards a higher plane of consciousness than this one on which we now live. He was undismayed by the ideological clashes men pass through before they achieve a world community. He saw a great evolution leading towards "a common soul in this vast body" mankind.

I believe that we are increasingly conscious of the need to harmonize thoughts and actions towards that end. We have an increasing fear and hatred of war throughout the world, based partly upon the new destructive power of weapons, and partly upon a moral revulsion against violence. The voices of peoples all over the world are raised, as never before, against war and actions likely to lead to war. We have the balance of terror between the nuclear powers, but the proliferation of nuclear weapons may end the nuclear monopoly of the major powers while greatly increasing the risks involved.

We have a general agreement, in principle at least, that the domination of one nation or group of nations by another is intolerable, and that mutual aid and cooperation are the best basis for the relationship between nations. We have the possibility of raising standards of living and opportunity through international cooperation — an immense incentive to peace.

We can, if we work together, provide, withing a generation or so, a much higher standard of living and reasonable opportunities for all men. We have the possibility of great advances in sciences, technology and in as yet unexplored realms of the hu-

man mind, as well as in outer space—advances all of which wil be more rapid and less risky if the skill and talent of all nations can be combined in an organized effort. Finally, we have an agreed framework, the United Nations system, within which, if we wish, we can pursue our aims and bring about an orderly development in international life. This all adds up to a considerable balance-sheet of positive assets.

Our problems and liabilities are also considerable, and we sometimes tend to be more impressed by them than by our assets. The greatest obstacle to the realization of the Charter is the inescapable fact that power politics still operates, both overtly, and covertly, in international relations. The concept of power politics, whether as the instrument of nationalism or of ideological extermism, is the natural enemy of international order as envisaged in the Charter. It is also an expensive, and potentially disasterous, anachro-

Patriotism, national pride or ideological conviction can and must take new and more creative forms than the old concepts of political domination or material power. This is a challenge of statesmanship and political genius in all regions of the world. The basic ideas and machinery are all there—they await the national policies and actions which will put life and

strength into them. Such policies will not, in the beginning, be easy for governments, especially powerful ones, to adopt. The larger interests of world peace, the will or opinion of the majority of nations or the accommodation of national prestige to international order will initially often prove hard to accept. But some governments have already found such acceptance possible without suffering disaster, and their example should encourage

Even if the problem of power politics were solved, we have to face other basic facts. It is now commonplace to refer to the gulf between developed and underdeveloped nations, to the population explosion, to the conservation of natural resources, to the world food problem or to the social consequences of material development. All of us know the statistics of world poverty and the frustration of the developing countries. We are also aware in our own countries that material progress brings with it a host of complications and tensions.

And yet, obsessed as we are with our other apprehensions, we still tend to think in small and old-fashioned terms about these fundamental challenges.

Our plans to meet them are fragmentary and our resources, both human and material pitifully inadequate and, meanwhile, the clock ticks inexorably on. These are problems which never present the kind of dramatic ultimatum that questions of peace and war present. They slowly build up their crushing weight of misery until it becomes an overwhelming human tragedy. We know all of this, and we can together do something about it. We need new approaches and new ideas for our new world. To produce them require both genius and cooperation. The machinery for cooperation awaits us in the Charter.

We also have a basic problem in our varied heritage of prejudice, resentment and nationalistic feelings. These are relics from a slower, more isolated, less populated age. They have no place in a liberal and dynamic world of change and progress. Nonethe less, they are frequently exploited or artificially preserved to sustain other struggles. At our best, we know how outmoded and irrelevant these national and racial prejudices are, but we still need a strong and conscious effort to overcome them.

The key to these problems, and many more besides, is to be found in the Charter, and with it we can open the door to an order and a world society worthy of this remarkable century. Only the soveign member governments and their peoples, working together in the world and in the United Nations, can open that door, and it is imperative that they should do so urgently.

Is it really only the scourge of war or the lash of terror that can move us toward the goal of peace and justice in the world? Can we not make the effort to advance, out of our own sense of responsibility and knowledge, rather than be driven like refugees before a storm which may be unleashed by our own inability to take hold of the future? I believe not only that we can, but that we must, make the effort.

Twenty years ago, to this very day, the founding fathers signed the Charter of the United Nations. Today I appeal to all member governments to consider again these simple facts, and to renew their efforts toward the realization of the great objectives prescribed for them in this city, 20 years ago.

Progress on Arms Control

The seven-week session of the 114-nation Disarmament Commission draws to a close on an unexpectedly positive note. Despite abstention by Moscow and the Communist bloc, the nonaligned nations obtained an 83 to 1 majority for early resumption of the seventeen-nation Geneva conference, where there could be serious work toward arms control and East-West détente. Yet it was precisely to avoid such a Geneva meeting—and, on the contrary, to make a public demonstration of hostility to the United States over Vietnam—that Moscow had engineered the convening of the 114-nation commission.

The Soviet Union not only failed to discourage world interest in a return to Geneva, but it found little enthusiasm among the new nations for its efforts to turn a disarmament forum into a propaganda vehicle on Vietnam. Complaints were voiced even by African delegates normally sympathetic to the Soviet view, and Russian speeches in the latter stages were toned down.

The debate at the United Nations was perhaps most valuable in showing the urgency of action to prevent proliferation of national nuclear forces. Countries that now face a decision on whether to become nuclear powers, such as India, Japan, Sweden and Egypt, disclosed increasing resistance to a blanket pledge not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons unless the present nuclear powers reduce their atomic arsenals or give guarantees against nuclear attack.

The debate indicated that the nonaligned nations agree with the United States that priority should be given to measures to halt the spread of nuclear weapons and to extend the atmosphere test ban to underground nuclear explosions. Their opposition to tests of all kinds puts them on record against China's nuclear program. Yet it was also clear that an overwhelming majority wants Peking brought into future disarmament talks. Last week's 89-to-0 vote for a world disarmament conference including Communist China showed the United States largely isolated on this issue.

The debate provided the new nations with a valuable education in the complex issues of disarmament. They demonstrated throughout that they take the matter seriously and want action. Unfortunately, none of this means that Russia now will reverse position and agree to an early resumption at Geneva. The Kremlin, for the moment, seems more interested in disproving Chinese charges that it lacks militancy.

In the end, however, Moscow will have to take into account the view of these new nations. Competition in militancy with Peking may pay some dividends within the Communist bloc. But the meetings of the Disarmament Commission have shown that influence in the nonaligned world—and, perhaps, even at the Afro-Asian conference in Algiers this month—demands a commitment to peace.

Text of President's Remarks at Smithsonian Fete

the President's remarks at the Smithsonian Institution bicentennial celebration:

Distinguished scholars from 80 nations:

Amid this pomp and pageantry we have gathered to celebrate a man about time ever dreamed. whom we know very little The first idea was that But today, the official, the but to whom we owe very learning respects no geo- scholar and the scientist canmuch. James Smithson was graphic boundaries. The In- not settle for limited objeca scientist who achieved no stitution bearing his name tives. We must pursue knowlgreat distinction. He was became the very first agency edge no matter what the an Englishman who never in the United States to pro- consequences. We must value visited the United States. mote scientific and scholar- the tried less than the true. He never even expressed a ly exchange with all the nadesire to do so.

sion of knowledge among

Smithson's Vision Hailed

fore deciding to receive seeks to be free. Smithson's bequest.

Yet James Smithson's life and legacy brought meaning to three ideas more powerful than anyone at that

tions of the world.

But this man became our The second idea was that nation's first great benefac- partnership between governtor. He gave his entire for- ment and private enterprise reaches of the universe— He called for the increase this globe suffer from illit- learn about—and care about tune to establish this Instican serve the greater good these are your God-given and diffusion of knowledge eracy among half or more —each other. tution which would serve of both. The Smithsonian chores. Even when you risk "among men" — not just of their people. Unless the We mean to show that "for the increase and diffu- Institution started a new bringing fresh disorder to Americans, not just Anglo- world can find a way to ex- this nation's dream of a kind of venture in this counter the politics of men and national Saxons, not just the citizens tend the light, the force of Great Society does not stop try, chartered by act of Contions, these explorations of the western world—but that darkness may engulf us at the water's edge. It is not gress, maintained by both must go on. public funds and private con- The men who founded our The world we face on his For our part, this Govern- All are welcome to share He had a vision which tributions. It inspired a relifted him ahead of his time lationship which has grown -or at least of some politi- and flowered in a thousand power of ideas.

urgent that it ever was. For way. During recent years we Program Outlined

from foreigners." Congress of learning must be the stopped.

debated eight long years be- first work of a nation that

These ideas have not always gained easy acceptance among those employed in my line of work. The government official must cope with the daily disorder he finds in the world around him.

launch the rocket, to ex- But the legacy we inherit dwell in darkness where school program started plore the innermost mys- from James Smithson cannot they cannot read or write. under Peace Corps auspices teries and the outermost be limited to these shores. Almost half the nations of so that our children may

In my own life, I have had cause again and again foreign policy will advance range plan of world-wide to bless the chance events no faster than the curricuwhich started me as a teach- lum of our classrooms. er. In our country and in our time we have recognized, with new passion, that learning is basic to our hopes for America. It is the taproot It would profit us little every front and at every which gives sustaining life to limit the world's ex- level of learning. We can to all our purposes. What- change to those who can support Secretary Ripley's ever we seek to do—to wage afford it. We must extend dream of creating a center the war on poverty—set new the treasure to those lands here at the Smithsonian goals for health and happi- where learning is still a lux- where great scholars from ness—curb crime—and bring ury for the few. beauty to our cities and Today, more than 700 mil- collaborate. At a more jun-

all men everywhere.

prospects for peace. Administration to recom- tion effort of the develop- strangers to each other or

• That the knowledge of our citizens is the one treasure which grows only when it is shared.

countryside — all these and lion adults—four out of ten ior level, we can promote To split the atom, to more depend on education. of the world's population— the growth of the school-to-

country were passionate be- bicentennial anniversary ment and this Nation is pre- in it. All are invited to conlievers in the revolutionary makes that mandate more pared to join in finding the tribute to it. cians of his time. One il- different ways. They knew that once a we know today that certain have made many hopeful belustrious United States Sen- Finally, the institution nation commits itself to the truths are self-evident in ginnings. But we can and Together we must embark ator argued that it was "be- financed by Smithson increase and diffusion of every nation on this earth: we must do more. That is on a new and noble advenneath the dignity of the breathed life in the idea knowledge, the real revolu- That ideas, not arma- why I have directed a spe- ture: country to accept such gifts that the growth and spread tion begins. It can never be ments, will shape our lasting cial task force within my First, to assist the educa- "Men cannot remain

• That the conduct of our mend a broad and longeducational endeavor. I intend to call on leaders in both public and private enterprise to join with us in mapping this effort.

We must move ahead on every nation will come and

just an American dream.

ing nations and the developing regions.

Second, to help our schools and universities increase their knowledge of the world and the people who inhabit it.

Third, to advance the exchange of students and work outside their native

Fourth, to increase the free flow of books and ideas and art, of works of science and imagination.

And, fifth, to assemble meetings of men and women from every discipline and every culture to ponder the common problems of man-

In all these endeavors, I pledge that the United States will play its full role.

By January, I intend to present such a program to Congress.

Despite the noise of daily events, history is made by men and the ideas of men. We—and only we—can generate growing light in our universe, or we can allow the darkness to gather.

DeToqueville challenegd us more than a century ago:

be ignorant of what is taking place in any corner of the globe." We must banish the strangeness and the

In all we do toward one another we must try—and try again—to live the words of the prophet: "I shall light teachers who travel and a candle of understanding in thine heart which shall not be put out."

SUN-TIMES

EDITORIAL PAGE

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Remembering Emma Lazarus

President Johnson has turned every important bill-signing into a theatrical production but none can have a more dramatic setting than the site he has chosen to sign the immigration bill today. At the foot of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor Mr. Johnson will put into operation a new policy for the admission of foreigners to the United States, a policy more in keeping with the words of Emma Lazarus inscribed on a tablet in the pedestal of the statue.

Miss Lazarus named the giant figure "Mother of Exiles" and said "From her beacon-hand glows world-wide welcome."

The inscription ends with these words:

"Give me your tired, your poor,

"Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,

"The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.

"Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me,

"I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

These words were written for the dedication of the monument in 1886. But already attitudes toward unlimited immigration were changing. Four years before Congress had halted Chinese immigration. In 1907 unlimited immigration of Japanese laborers was stopped.

In the 1920s national origins quotas were established. In effect, these discriminated against certain nationalities. With the enactment of the new law today, such discrimination will be ended.

The new law will still restrict the number of persons who can come to the United States but it will do so with a greater regard for individuals as such. There will be no quota, for example, for parents of citizens. Priority will be given other relatives of citizens and persons of needed skills. It will be easier for persons of certain nationalities, among them Italians, Greeks and Asians, to come here.

Twentieth Century industrial America can't go back to Emma Lazarus' policy of open arms; not all the homeless, tempest-tossed are welcome. But under the new bill America will come closer to its own fundamental credo that men should be judged by their character and what they can do and not by their color or nationality.

[Detroit Hews, 5/25/65]

Scientists Urge U.S. to Aid Birth Control

WASHINGTON, May 25. it termed the two basic ele- his preface to the document: "However, population growth tility." -(AP)—A committee of ments of the population problem for scientists urged the federal The steady and persistent of the united States:

"The high birth rate among does pose a crucial problem for the impoverished does not constitute a major threat to over- "In the very long run," the steady and information through United States — including posed; and creation of an administra- A prevailing high fertility | CRUCIAL PROBLEM | The committee said that most sibilities for population control. tor to push public and among low-income groups. "Too many Americans regard

National Academy of Sciences and creativity." "Unquestionably the crisis is within the United States, in- of the committee, declared in developed countries . . stead of being confined largely to developing countries.

page report that if present fer- NEW CASTLE, Del., May 25. He was promoted to lieuten-

tions and civic leaders to what general.

government today to take increases in population upon all national prosperity, but it is report said, "continued growth vices and information through a stronger role in promot-which the postwar surge in one of the U.S. population would private and public agencies. ing birth control in the birth-rate has been superim- that prosperity out of reach of first become intolerable and More effective preparation

It said U.S.population growth "It is clear that rapid populplosion" with the mild concern stands as a major obstacle to lation growth will create diffi-usually reserved for vague the realization of many goals of culties in reaching America's crises in foreign lands; all too society and helps put prosperity noble goals of optimum educa- often we consider the size and beyond the reach of millions of tion for all, universal abun- growth of population as a prob-Americans. dance, enriched leisure, equal lem peculiar to Latin America A special committee of the opportunity, quality, beauty, or Africa or Asia.

private programs. The report declared: the so-called 'population ex-

warned that, contrary to a com- Dr. William D. McElroy, a more immediate and more opmon view, the "population ex- Johns Hopkins University bi- pressive to the two-thirds of the plosion" is a crucial problem ology professor and chairman human race living in the less-

millions of our citizens. . . then physically impossible."

Americans of higher income Regarding the federal governand better education exercise ment's role, the report said: "a basic human right" of limit- "The com mittee recoming the size of their families. mends, therefore, that the But it declared all evidence in- federal government find mechadicates "that many of the poor nism for facilitating as and uneducated are in effect promptly as possible our pro-

URGES RESEARCH

through poverty or ignorance to level with specific responsihave children they do not want sibilities for population control. and can not care for."

Among specific recommenda-



Half Mile West of Livernois Treated You Right for 49 Years tions, the group called for:

- Increased research on such things as "new and better methods for controlling fer-
- of physicians to assume respon-

deprived of the right. . grams in population research, education, and public service, "No family should be fated a person at a high national



to developing countries. The group declared in a 25- Gen. Holcomb of Marines Dies

tility and mortality trends per- -(AP)-Gen. Thomas Holcomb, ant general in 1942 by Congress sist, America's population will 85, first marine to attain four- to become the highest ranking surpass the present world pop-star rank and former comman-officer in the Marine Corps at I ulation in 150 years—"and in dant of the corps, died at his that time.

one person per square foot through the United States.

The 11-member group urged as commandant for seven years,

Holcomb, retired from the commandant, the Marine Corps grew from 16,000 to 300,000 men.

Holcomb also served from 1932 immediate attention by govern-beginning with his appointment until 1935 in the office of chief mental and private organiza- in 1936 at the rank of major of naval operations in Washing-

about 650 years, there would be home yesterday. During Holcomb's tenure as

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Poor Nations' Plight Less-Developed Lands

Suffer Sharp Downturn In Economic Fortunes

Levels of Foreign Exchange, Gold Drop as Import Costs Rise, Export Prices Fall

Synthetics Cut Into Markets

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

By Alfred L. Malabre, Jr.

NEW YORK-The economic fortunes of the world's poor nations, which only a short time ago seemed a little brighter, are taking a major turn for the worse. Though the roots of this turnabout are largely economic, many diplomats and econo-

mists view the implications as overwhelmingly -and dangerously-political. Unless the present decline can be reversed, these analysts fear, the United States and other wealthy industrial powers of the West face the distinct possibility, in the words of British economist Barbara Ward, "of a sort of international class war of the messiest kind." The present trend has "within it the seeds of disastrous conflict," warns Miss Ward,

among others. The recent turn of economic fortunes can be glimpsed in statistics compiled by the International Monetary Fund. A widely used

gauge of a country's economic well-being is the amount of gold and foreign exchange, such as dollars and pounds, it has in reserve to pay its debts to other countries. Until about the middle of last year, these reserves of the countries the IMF classifies as "less developed"-in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and Asia-had been mounting with vigor. The total hit a record \$10.1 billion in mid-1964, some 18% higher than only a year and a half before and nine times the 2% gain of industrial countries' reserves in the same span. The Gap Widens The picture has changed drastically since about mid-1964, however. The industrial nations have added nearly \$2 billion to their re-

serves, which now approximate \$52 billion. At the same time, the reserves of the less-developed group not only have stopped rising, but have declined some \$200 million. To analysts such as Britain's Miss Ward, the significance of such statistics is clear: The economic gap is rapidly widening "between a white, complacent, highly bourgeois,

very wealthy, very small North Atlantic elite and everybody else, and this is not a very comfortable heritage to leave to one's children." "Everybody else" includes approximately two-thirds of the population of the earth,

spread through about 100 nations; it is perhaps a sign of their increasing economic frustration that these countries generally insist they be called less-developed or developing, rather than under-developed. "Everybody else," it should be added, is increasing in numbers at the rate of more than 2.5% annually, considerably above the average popu-

lation growth of less than 2% a year in the 25 or so relatively rich nations of the world.

Gains Hard to Make The comparatively rapid population rise in the poor countries, of course, makes gains in living standards extra hard to achieve; UN studies show that roughly half the foreign

assistance these lands get is consumed in simply maintaining living standands

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Gains Hard to Make

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simply maintaining living standards.

Per capita income—as good a measure of living conditions as any—is woefully low in most of these nations. In many, it is less than \$100 a year, and is hardly rising; in some countries it has actually fallen in the past year. In the strife-torn Dominican Republic, per capita income, at about \$240, has barely budged since 1960. In the U.S., by comparison, it exceeds \$2,300 yearly and is climbing swiftly. There have been poor nations living along-

side relatively rich nations since the beginning of history, of course; cyclical swings in the fortunes of the less-developed, commodity-producing nations are nothing new, either, but have reflected the periods of prosperity and recession in the industrial lands that consume raw materials. Still, the present worsening of conditions in the less developed countries comes at a time when some international economists had grown more hopeful for the longerterm outlook. They were hoping, perhaps overoptimistically, that the poor countries were starting to close the economic gap left by centuries of backwardness. Between 1960 and 1964, exports of the less-Please Turn to Page 17, Column 1

IMF Uses 'Common Sense'

In Defining Who Is Poor By a Wall Street Journal Staff Reporter Which countries are considered indus-

trial and which backward? There is no rigid method of classification. A generally used breakdown, however, has recently been maintained by

the International Monetary Fund because, in the words of an IMF official, "the economic demarcation in the world is getting increasingly apparent." The breakdown, the official says, "is based on simple common sense."

In the IMF's view, the industrial countries are the United States, the United Kingdom, most West European nations, Canada and Japan. A special category called "other developed areas" includes such other European lands as Finland, Greece and Ireland, plus Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The IMF's "less developed" category embraces all

of Latin America and nearly all of the Middle East, non-Communist Asia and Africa.

The IMF categories do not include members of the Sino-Soviet bloc. In general discussions, however, economists normally place Red China, North Vietnam and North Korea in the less-developed group and regard Russia and its Euro-

pean allies as developed. These countries, of course, are not members of the IMF.

[Detroit Dec Press, 5/14/65]

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ss 20-Nation Atomic Club. Seen by 68

ONDON —(AP)— An American official said Thursday the world's great powers have until early 1968 to stop the spread of nuclear weapons. "After that," the informant

said, "as many as 20 countries will be able to manufacture cheap but deadly atomic bombs." Among those 20 countries, the

Johnson Administration believes, are India, Pakistan, Japan, Indonesia, Israel, the United Arab Republic and Sweden.

ton is satisfied that the Russians and French are in general agreement with the Americans and British in their wish for an early nondissemination pact. The position of Red China,

er, still is unknown although Peking's propagandists have assailed both the Russians and Americans for supposedly wanting to preserve their nuclear supremacy. The United States and Brit-

determined bid to achieve an d up accord along these lines. The setting for this attempt probably will be the next 17 nation disarmament conference in Geneva this summer. France, which has been boy-

> AT THE WINDUP of a conference of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Council of Ministers, a British authority said French President Charles de Gaulle "is dead

Russians one day will come to an accommodation that would seem to freeze out their friends."

scared that the Americans and

Some authorities in Washinton and London are convinced de Gaulle will lead Franceo ut of NATO by 1969, when the 20-year alliance is an- due for renewal or replace-

ment. U.S. sources said Thursday Washington is seeking a soluer's tion of the urgent issue of Gerlie man reunification that will ease

ern Allies. loor NATO members have spent

more than a trillion dollars (\$1,000 billion) to defend Western Europe against the Soviet Union.

THE AMERICAN hope is that

a "comprehensive solution" of

German reunification will in-

clude an agreement that will

reduce armament levels in cen-

THE SOURCE said Washingthe world's fifth atomic powain are launching an urgent and cotting these talks, wants a conference of the big five atomic powers.

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SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1965

TOYNBEE'S 'FOOLISH AMERICANS'

Is Freedom Folly?

Professor Arnold Toynbee, an historian of Olympian stature, tells in an adjoining column how foolish Americans are to believe communism might conquer or convert the world, and, because of that, to consider it the manifest duty of the United States to thwart communism's aim.

We are being stupid to work ourselves into a lather, Toynbee argues, because "it seems highly improbable it has won more converts, and unlike that communism, any more than Hitler and Tojo, it has infinite pa-Christianity or Islam or Buddhism, tience in seeking its goal. will ever capture the whole human

Evidently Toynbee does not believe in taking out insurance against the takeover threat that Marxists have laudly and persistently leveled against the premiums for armaments or for and Asia was to assume the leadership threatened over the centuries to take over the world, no one has ever pulled it off.

never happened, it never will. More, because world conquest has not been

The incredible naivete of this reasoning will not be lost on those nations which stood up to bluster, threat, aggression and genocide in World War II, and survived. The Soviet Union, the birthplace of the Marxist experiment, was one; it should know.

Hitler smothered Europe and then eyed the rest of the world. Japan overran Asia and the Pacific, then smacked its lips over the prospects in the Indian Ocean. Both failed, not for world conquest, but because some

Just a Corpse

Sonny Banks dies three days after being knocked out in a Philadelphia boxing ring and Pennsylvania's athletic commissioner blandly says there will be no investigation.

"What's there to investigate?" he asks. "Both boxers were in excellent

nations — Toynbee's misguided Americans among them—dug in their heels and fought back.

Hitler and Tojo's regime were passing phenomena. Their time was short. The perils they posed to free men lasted nothing like half a century. Yet communism's threat has lasted almost that long, its aims have been even more clearly proclaimed,

Americans do not think it is their manifest destiny to thwart communism, though some Americans go off the deep end about what they'd like to do to Communists everywhere and anywhere. What America has done non-believers in the gospel of Marx- was compelled to do—in the postwar ism-Leninism. There's no need to pay power vacuum in prostrate Europe defensive alliances, such as NATO, of an alliance of those who wanted to CENTO, SEATO, Toynbee reasons, remain free. The United States didn't because though history records that seek that job. It was thrust upon us. nations, empires and ideologies have Our nuclear know-how alone demanded we could not duck the responsibility.

True enough, the Atlantic alliance In other words, because it has is in some disarray today — De Gaulle's awkward nationalism is an instance—but that is because the alliachieved, no one in the future will ance has succeeded so well under ever dare all to try to accomplish it. American leadership, not because it has failed. It has stopped communism in its tracks at the Elbe — and, incidentally, provided Toynbee with the opportunity in an unslaved London to lecture those who insured, whatever the cost, it would advance no farther.

At 76, Toynbee's memory of recent history is slipping. President Johnson, he says, assumes the United States is St. George battling the dragon, whereas the United States may really be the Goliath the Vietnamese, the because history lacked a precedent Chinese and the Russians see in her. To liken Red China, the world's most populous nation, to a gallant little David facing the Washington Goliath is ludicrous in itself.

> But what Toynbee forgets in lecturing us is that it was in this very city just two years ago that he predicted an alliance of the United States and the Soviet Union would be needed to combat Red China's increasing power.

NOW THAT THE KREMLIN APPROVES OF ADVERTISING . . .



THE READE

Public L

Give Credit Where Tax Report Chair

To the Editor: Doubtless fo has, on a number of occasions, Governor's Commission on Se Relief as the "Pelham Report." some concern to me because, to serve as its chairman, the recommendations contained in the report were unanimously endorsed in every respect by all members of this commission, and it was made possible only as a result of the combined efforts and deliberations of an outstanding group of Michigan's citizenry.

It is the purpose of this letter to publicly acknowledge the significant contribution made by each member of the commission and to express my sincere appreciation for the great sacrifice of time made by each of them in order that its recommendations might be made available during the current session of the State Legislature.

The following outstanding citizens served with me on this commission: Dr. Harvey Brazer, professor of economics, University of Michigan; Raymond Carroll, chairman, Grand Traverse County board of supervisors; Albert E. Champney, director, Wayne County Bureau of

ARNOLD TOYNBEE:

U.S. Anti-Communist Policy Is Bunk'

The author of this article. Dr. Arnold Toynbee, has long been a figure of controversy. He is a distinguished British historian, scholar and foreign affairs expert.

By DR. ARNOLD TOYNBEE Special to The Detroit News

LONDON, May 15.—For the past 20 years the government and people of the United States have been acting on the belief that communism is on the march for the conquest of the world and that it is the manifest destiny of the United States to save the world from suffering this fate.

According to this American view, America has not only been saving the world; she has been saving it with the

was Henry Ford who said that it was, the recent American picture of current history unquestionably is "bunk." It is true that the conversion of all mankind is one of the official objectives of the Communist faith. Communism has taken over this objective from its parent, Christianity. It is also true that communism, like both Christianity and Islam, has not propagated itself solely by preaching, but has sometimes resorted to force.

Record of Failure

Yet, during the 20 centuries of the Christian era up to date, Christianity has not come near to achieving its ob-

jective of converting the

whole of mankind; and, in the

second century of the Com-

1917, when communism became, for the first time, the official creed of the government of a state, Trotsky has been unique in putting the ecumenical interests of communism above the national interests of his country.

Trotsky was a 100 percent devoted Communist. He would joyfully have expanded Russia on the propagation of the Communist revolution; but this was, of course, just the reason why Trotsky was defeated by Stalin, whose policy was the opposite one of using communism as an instrument to further Russia's national interests.

Nationalism

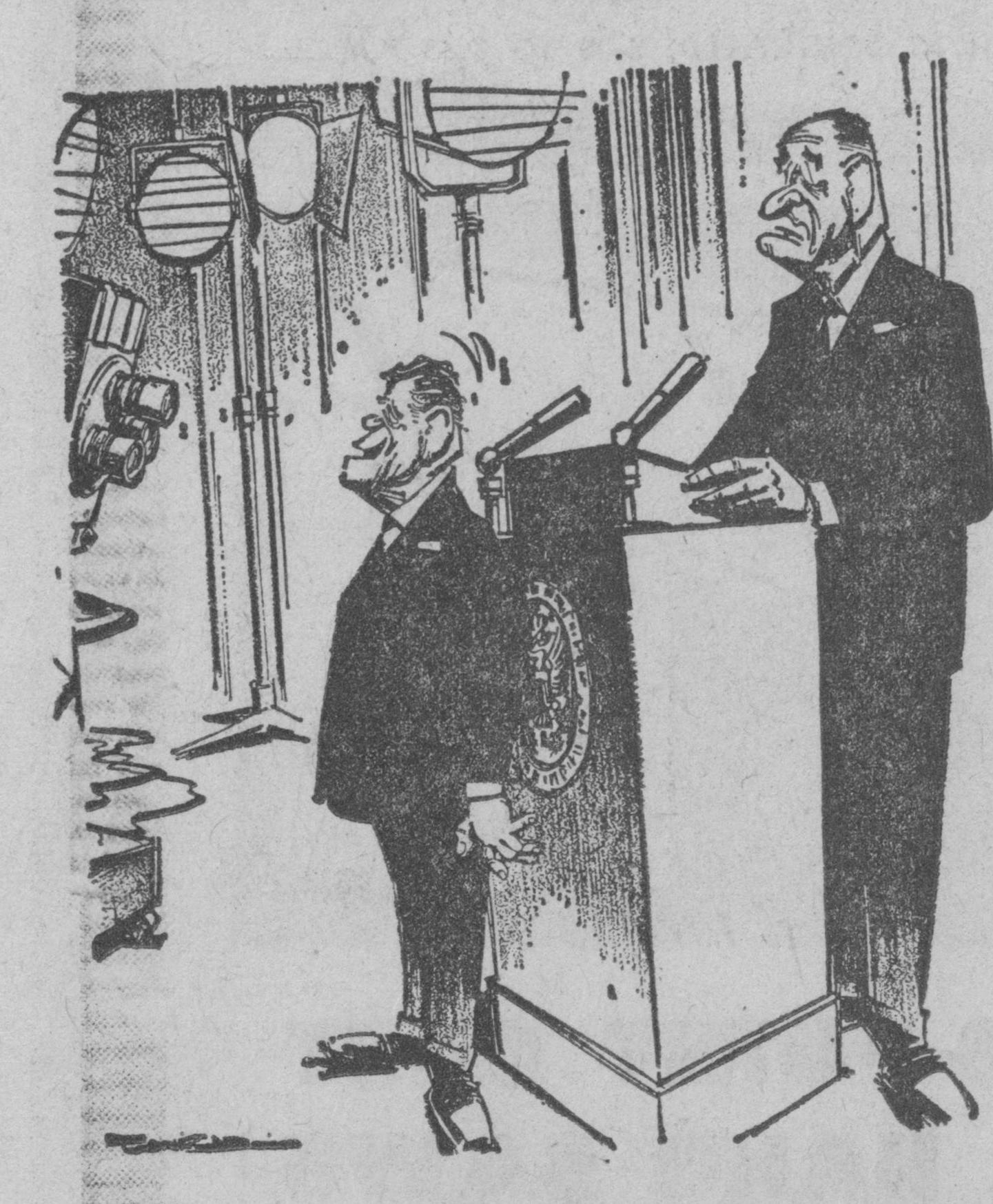
Stalin, though not a Russian

namese guerilla fighter today, I should remember 1940 and should continue audaciously to resist the mighty United States.

The American picture of aggressive ecumenical communism is a mirage, but the reality which America is up against today is something much more formidable. She is up against the determination of the non-Western majority of mankind to complete its self-liberation from Western domination—a domination from which it has been suffering during the last 200 years.

The European Western colonial powers (with the exception of Portugal) have read the signs of the times and have abdicated. Britain's rein the proper manner. The referee was alert. Nothing occurred before the knockout to suggest any lack of supervision and care."

Nothing occurred, of course, except that a man was killed in public, for entertainment, and all the physical conditioning, the properly conducted bout, the alert referee, can't bring him back to life. Of course, there's nothing to investigate except the state of mind of an athletic commissioner who finds death justifiable entertainment.



-Conrad in the Los Angeles Times

"We interrupt this special White House statement to bring you a regularly scheduled program . . ."

little David on the head, indeed! All that's needed is Matt Dillon in Toynbee's script and we'd have a surefire television serial.

As for his final condemnation, that we're treating Asians like "natives." perhaps our diplomacy hasn't always been tactful. But to suggest the only practical basis for co-existence is a relationship of absolute equality between the non-Western majority of the world and the Western minority is sheer nonsense.

It's a pity, but the reality is that rich nations are getting richer and the poor nations poorer. Nations are not created equal—except under the UN's voting rules—and history has always been that way.

What we are doing, and Toynbee doesn't give us credit for, is trying to close the gap between the rich and the poor, trying to meet the revolution of rising expectations. That, too, may not be our manifest destiny, as he terms it, but it's one answer to communism he doesn't take into account.

The kick under the table at a dinner party is worth more than having to make an apology afterward.

In Lebanon, the government telephone company is investigating a complaint it overbilled a subscriber by 1,300 extra calls. The customer was found to be a teen-ager on a limited service line. HARVEY PATTON

enthusiastic support.

Americans have thought of the Communists as being as unrepresentative as they are formidable. The "free world" (i.e., that part of the world that is not under Communist rule) is thankful for American protection; the subjects of the Communist governments are longing to be liberated by American action.

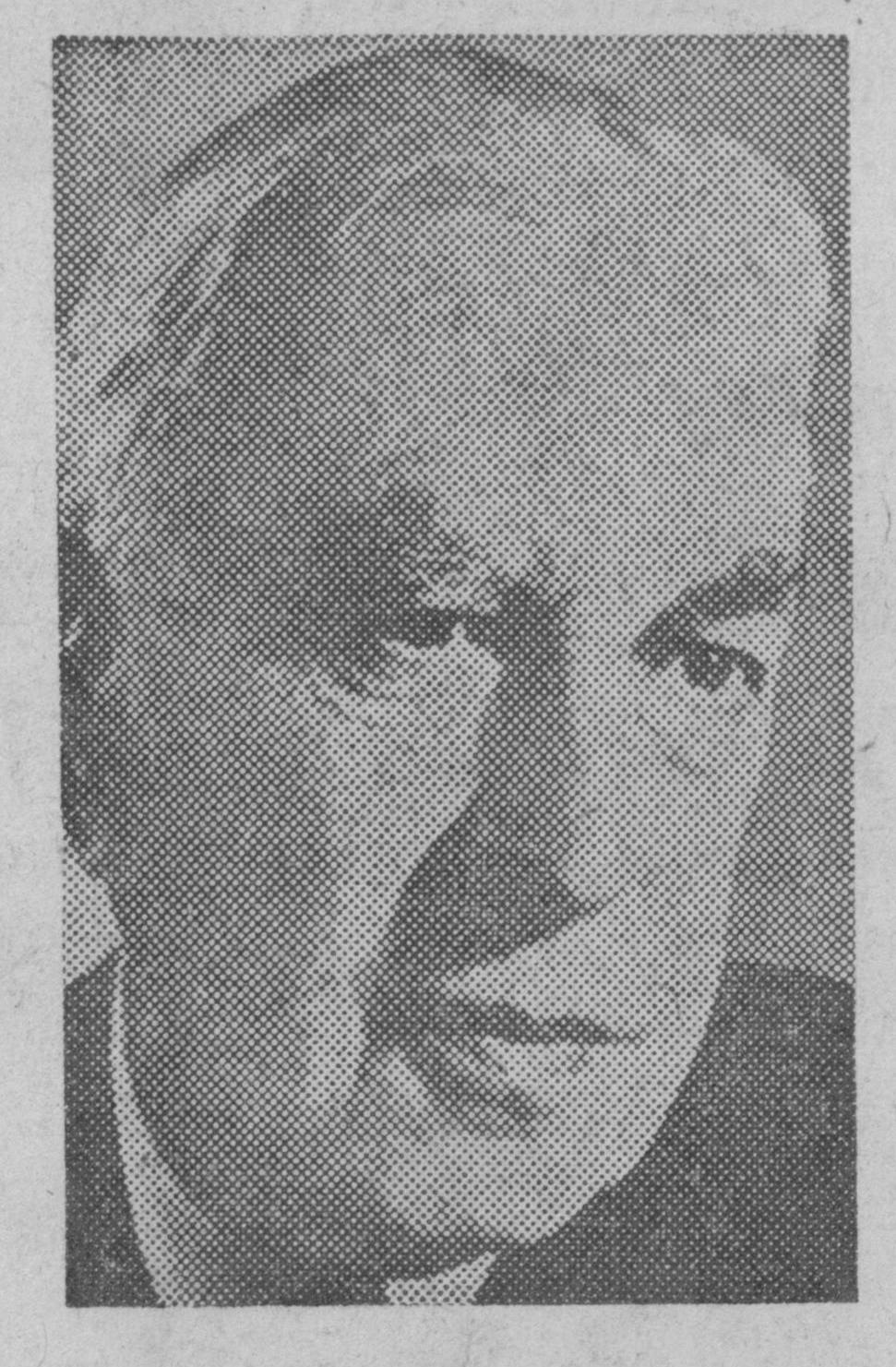
Distorted View

Americans have believed that America has practically the whole human race on her side in her anti-Communist stand; and this is why Americans have been puzzled and angered at demonstrations of anti-American feeling in Asian, African and Latin American countries. These facts are incompatible with the American picture of the situation.

This picture is not founded on facts. The current American picture resembles the medieval Christian picture of the Church's struggle with heretics, and the Roman picture of the Roman Empire's struggle with the Christian Church. In each of these cases the adversary who has to be defeated has been identified with the powers of evil and has been credited with superhuman wickedness and potency. He has not been studied objectively, to find out what he is really like.

Whether or not "history is bunk" and whether or not it communism do not look any more promising.

No doubt communism will win some more peoples by persuasion or by force or by



DR. TOYNBEE He draws parallel between communism and Christianity.

a combination of the two; no doubt, too, it will lose its hold on some of the peoples that are now within its fold. It seems highly improbable that communism, any more than Christianity or Islam or Buddhism, will ever capture the whole human race.

Moreover, communism has never been the paramount ideology of any government that has subscribed to the Communist faith. Among all the Communist statesmen who have come into power since

interests first; and in this Stalin has been typical of all statesmen except Trotskyin all Communist countries not only the Soviet Union, but also China, North Vietnam. Yugoslavia, and, of course, the Soviet Union's East European satellites.

The predominant ideology of the governments—and the peoples—of the Communist countries is, in fact, the same as the American government's and people's predominant ideology. All over the world today, the predominant ideology is neither communism nor free enterprise. It is nationalism.

Today, the nationalism of the non-Western peoples is pitted against the nationalism of the Western peoples. The revolt of the "native" majority of mankind against the domination of the Western minority—this, and not the defense of freedom against communism by the leading Western country, the United States, is the real major issue in the world today.

The American people have not yet recognized this reality. The mirage of communism

is still veiling the truth from their eyes. The present American misreading of the facts is perilous for America and for the world.

Is the United States St. George fighting the dragon? Or is she Goliath fighting David? The question is important, because St. George is a winner but Goliath is not. While there is an unmistakable ring of sincerity and of genuine desire for peace in President Johnson's recent public declarations, his assumption is that the United States is St. George, whereas she may in truth be the sians see in her.

with Churchill's voice—the sounds like the Kaiser's and like Hitler's.

"There is no human power capable of forcing us from Vietnam," says the President. The ancient Greek would have shuddered to hear his leader thus provoking the envy of the gods; and the spectacle of overwhelming American military power will not impress an Englishman who has lived through two world wars and, in particular, through the years of 1940 and 1941.

Twice within one lifetime liaths in the past.

decisive act.

Odium Heritage

America, without realizing what she has been doing, has made herself the heir of British, French, Dutch, and Japanese colonialism, and consequently has drawn upon herself all the odium that the European and Japanese colonialists formerly excited. This is a formidable heritage; and even America's military might will not be mighty enough to shoulder it for long.

Burma, and Ceylon was the

The United States leaped into France's forcibly vacated place in Vietnam at the moment when France's debacle in Vietnam had demonstrated that colonialism had ceased to be practicable. In assuming this anachronistic role, America was landing herself in an untenable position.

Today, President Johnson is willing to negotiate without making it a condition that America's opponents in Vietnam shall first stop fighting. He has, however, made it a condition that South Vietnam shall remain separate from North Vietnam, whatever the wishes of the Vietnamese people may be.

The United States also insists that South Korea shall remain separate from North Korea, and Taiwan from continental China; and, in all three cases, the United States is enforcing her fiat by military action.

The imposition of the fiats of Western governments by force is the humiliation that has been inflicted on the non-Western peoples during the last 200 years. When they had got rid of the European and Japanese imperialists, they thought, for a moment, that they had genuinely recovered their freedom. But now the Americans have jumped in and are dictating, in their turn, to the Asians what the Asians may or may

Asians Infuriated

In other words, the Americans are treating the Asians as "natives," and this is infuriating them.

The only practical basis for coexistence between the non-Western majority and the Western minority of mankind is a relation of absolute equality. All Western powers, including the puissant United States, as well as feeble yet impenitent Portugal, will have to accept equality in the long run. The sooner they accept it the smaller the price that they will have to pay.

If only America could see through her mirage of communism; if she were to recognize the true facts, perhaps the truth might move her to make an "agonizing reappraisal" of her present unrealistic policy.

BISHOP EMRICH

By THE RT. REV. RICHARD S. EMRICH Episcopal Bishop of Michigan

At the University of Michigan commencement exercises last June President Johnson said that all citizens must concern themselves with the vanishing beauty of America. When we speak of some part of Michigan as "unspoiled," we are expressing the sober truth that our civilization clutters, pollutes, and spoils.

It is sobering to learn that from 35 to 40 species of animals have become extinct since the beginning of our nation (half since 1900), and that six kinds of fish, 16 mammals, and 35 species of birds are at the present in danger of extinction. Patriotism is at stake, for Edmund Burke's words are true—"To make us love our country, our country ought to be lovely." How do we protect what has been given to us?

"There are two kinds of beauty -one natural, the other man-made and cultured. Anyone who has seen the beauty of a good farm or a fine city street knows that in the end nothing will preserve the beauty of America except the love and work of the people. With our increased leisure used to "clean up, fix up, paint up," we could make our city one of the most beautiful in the world.

But our weakness as a people is that we have less corporate pride

than personal concern. How is it that a people, who are obsessed with deodorants and the fear of bad breath, can be so publicly dirty? Friends in Gaylord tell me that every year teams of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Church Young People take out of the beautiful Au Sable River tons of cans and bottles thrown there by selfish and ungrateful people who doubt-

less sing, "I love thy rocks and rills, thy woods and templed hills" at patriotic gather-

As a people we do not appreciate the beauty that has been given to us, and because we are ungrateful it will

be taken away from us. It is

Bishop Emrich not unfair to say that, as a people, we tend to be publicly dirty, careless, slovenly, and selfish, and that —compared with many other lands —we do not rate well in what we have done with God's gifts. Since the abiding aspect of a nation is the land (the people are born and die), we must learn that selfish littering is a denial of patriotism.

One of the worst offenders against public beauty, both in the cities and in the country, is the extravagance of outdoor advertising. Mayor Cavanagh put it well when he said, "We're going to develop beautiful and tasteful bus shelters. We're not going to clutter up the neighborhoods with advertising."

Actually there is something almost insane about the process, and, loving beauty, we ought to look critically at the whole system. We have on upper Woodward, for example, signs that rotate, blink, glare, dart like arrows, jump up and down, and, towering above the street, cast their glare into nearby homes. We have garish streamers that cover gas stations. And, so help me, we have here and there, revolving 40-foot statues that brandish hamburgers.

It is insane, because it ends by being self-defeating. The extravagance of the signs cancels each other out, and since the whole street becomes garish and honky-tonky, the neighborhood is cheapened and the property value of nearby houses decreased.

Where are we going? If we have statues 40 feet high brandishing hamburgers, why not one 60 feet high waving a pizza? And if we permit one towering sign to clutter and make garish a neighborhood, why not permit 50, and really wreck all hopes of a beautiful Detroit?

For these reasons I am happy to call attention to the wise plans of the city of Gaylord. Having looked critically at the honky-tonk of many shopping streets, the businessmen have decided to plan their main street (like Stowe, Vt.) in a Swiss Alpine motif. As one of the ski centers of Michigan they want their town different, interesting, and beautiful. They are plan-

Their plan (already taking shape) reveals not only civic pride; it also is very good business. People will say, "Let's stop in Gaylord: it's interesting." On the expressway they will pass the garish clutter (which does not belong in the north woods) of some towns to eat in Gaylord. They will take pictures of the main street. They will admire. They will buy.

And the same pride and wisdom is leading the law enforcement agencies to take very seriously the visit the main street and see the progress of their plan.

ning together.

law against littering. They know that it is selfish, inexcusable, and an offense against the common good to clutter, dirty, and spoil the roads, trails, and streams of as lovely an area as God ever gave to men. Gaylord will become more and more a good place to live and to visit. Its wisdom, planning, and responsibility will be rewarded. The next time you are near Gaylord

Goliath that the Vietnamese and the Chinese and the Rus-Hitlerian Voice? The President manifestly believes that he is speaking

Churchill of 1940—but to the ears of peoples who have suffered from Western domination in the past—his voice

Germany's military power has appeared to be irresistible. and each time, Germany was crushed. Goliath has succumbed to David, and this has been the usual fate of Go-

If I were a South Viet-

Pope's Encyclical Calls for Talks Lo End Viet War

VATICAN CITY — Pope Paul said in an encyclical Friday the international situation is "darker and more uncertain



Pope Paul

Planes Rip l'argets From UPI and AP

SAIGON - More than 100 U.S. Navy planes attacked two North Vietnamese arms depots Friday and spokesmen said both were smashed. While the planes pounded at

military supplies in the North, government troops in South Vietnam uncovered a Viet Cong cache that may contain 1,000] weapons. The cache was discovered in

the swamps of Kien Hoa province south of Saigon. A ton of high explosives was included.

ians." Greene had just returned from a six-day inspection trip in Vietnam.

south of Hanoi, and the Phu ficers said the raiders destroyed 19 buildings, damaged 13, knocked out four railroad leum storage tank. The carrier Hancock

box cars and blew up a petro-Skyraiders and Skyhawks into two strikes against the Phu Qui depot. Both were reported

marked by blasts suggesting hits on stored munitions. Destruction of the Thien Linh Dong depot was the assignment of planes from the carrier Midway. That attack was one of the closest ever made to Hanoi T

closest was April 3 on a bridge 65 miles south of the Commu-

nist capital. Spokesmen said all planes re-

turned.

than ever."

He called for talks "at all levels" to halt "ever growing" acts of war.

Such crises as the Vietnam war could "produce the spark for a terrible fresh conflict," he said.

The pope called on the entire Christian world to unite in prayers for peace in "the present especially grave hour."

THE PONTIFF'S grave warning was contained in the second encyclical of his reign, a 1,500word epistle entitled "Mense Maio"-In the Month of May.

Without mentioning Vietnam by name, the Pope appeared to direct his words at both sides in the struggle there. His encyclical condemned guerilla warfare and terrorism as well as the "practice of holding hostages and of taking reprisals against unarmed civilians."

The 67-year-old pontiff's first encyclical was the lengthy "ecclesiam Suam" (His Church), a Pear Hanol programatic document outlining his plans for the church ing his plans for the church which the Vatican issued Aug. 10, 1964.

> Pope Paul said he felt it his duty to make known his anxieties over world conditions. He said conditions are "darker and more uncertain then ever, now that grave new threats are endangering the supreme benefit of world peace. "We beg all who hold respon-

sibility in public life not to remain deaf to the unanimous desire of mankind which wants peace. We ask that they do all in their power to preserve the AND IN WASHINGTON the peace which is threatened." U.S. Marine commandant, Gen. Pope Paul said he was issu-

Wallace M. Greene Jr., told a ing the encyclical "with a heavy news conference the war can heart" and deplored the lack of be won "if we work with the respect for "the sacred and in-Vietnamese military and civil- violable character of human life."

The Navy's bombing targets were the Thien Linh Dong High Asked Qui ammunition depot, 45 miles By Komney farther south. Briefing of By Komney BY TOM SHAWVER Free Press Staff Writer

LONDON-Britain's top-echelon businessmen heard Gov.

Romney call on their nation Friday to work with the United States for abolition of all trade barriers between the nations of the earth. Politely muted cries of "hear,

hear" greeted Romney's proposals to the Institute of Directors, at a luncheon in his hono in London's swank Dorchesti

Hotel. "What a tremendous thing would be," said Romney, "[our two nations would work wit the other nations to establish programs to wipe out tariff bar. riers, to establish free troda hat "[Detroit Free Oren, 5/4/65]



DREW PEARSON

Road Darkens Again 20 Years After War

BY DREW PEARSON

(On the 20th anniversary of the ending of World War II in Europe, Drew Pearson reviews world efforts to build for peace and the present drift toward another world war.)

WASHINGTON — Twenty years ago Tuesday, the great German army began to surrender.

Its mechanized might had ridden roughshod over Poland, Belgium, Holland, France like a giant bulldozer pushing through shanty town. It had spread out over the plains of Russia, rippled south as far as Stalingrad, engulfed the Balkans, and crossed the Mediterranean to fan out over the deserts of North Africa.

But on May 4, 1945, German soldiers, knowing the end was a matter of hours, began to lay down their rifles. At the River Elbe, Russian and American troops had met, shaken hands, drunk a toast for peace. A war which Europe had endured almost six years was over.

Francisco, along with many other newsmen, watching the leaders of the Allied world build an edifice for peace. On the whole they built well. One foundation stone of their building was discussion—the vital importance of bringing two quarreling nations before an assembly of peace and requiring them to thresh out their differences in public before their critical fellow United Nations representatives.

* * *

NEVER IN the 20 years since the German army began surrendering has there been such a danger of war, such dire need to head off world war, as there is today.

In the Middle East, Pakistan and India are engaged in minor skirmishes which could become major war — with both sides using American weapons.

In the Dominican Republic, two revolutionary groups have been firing at each other with so many American arms that the U.S. government which furnished those arms has had to send U.S. Marines. For years under Dictator Trujillo we poured arms into the Dominican Republic.

On the island of Cyprus, two of our allies, Greece and Turkey, have been at each other's throats, again with both sides using American arms. American jet fighters, given to the Turks, have flown over Cyprus, strafing Greek Cypriots below.

In Vietnam, we have armed all of the South

and, indirectly, part of the North.

YET THE ARMS race and the alliance between big defense contractors and the big military, which President Eisenhower warned against, goes on. President Johnson recently appointed Admiral William Raborn, vice president of the giant Aerojet defense complex to be the Administration's eyes and ears as head of Central Intelligence.

Last week, the State Department gave a secret OK to two other arms shipments—one to Jordan on the border of Israel, the other to Saudi Arabia for \$200 million worth of supersonic fighters and antiaircraft missiles. The transactions have been very secret and not supposed to be known but despite Dean Rusk's objection to criticism, I think the public has a right to know about them. These are arms which later might help to precipitate war.

Arms are not the only reason why war threatens in various parts of the world today. There are other reason—vital, difficult reasons, as will be reported in future columns on the 20th anniversary of the ending of World War

II in Europe.

FOR BETTER OR WORSE... INTO VICTOR'S HANDS



Friday, May 7, 1965 - THE DETROIT NEWS-9-B

By BOYD LEWIS

Editor, Newspaper Enterprise Association

NEW YORK, May 7.-What was it like, that day when Germany surrendered and all the guns shut down from Denmark to Switzerland, and weary soldiers thought "The job's done!" not knowing it was just beginning?

What was it like that early May morning 20 years ago when a shaken Nazi general scrawled "Jodl" on the articles that buried one Germany - while giving birth to another?

Lt. Col. Thor Smith came for me at the Scribe Hotel, press headquarters in Paris. Thor was on the staff of Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, SHAEF public relations officer. A sortie was to fly to Reims, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forward headquarters. Whom did I wish to assign for the United Press?

All week long the Germans had been trying to surrender to the Western Allies and hoping we would march eastward with them upon the Russians. In the context of May, 1945, this was unthinkable.

A sortie to Reims now must mean the end of the war. So around the Scribe reasoned others that Sunday. Ed Kennedy, my AP opposite number, listed himself. Joe Kingsbury Smith of INS picked Jimmy foe and said: 'Take 'em away!' Kilgallen.

American press coverage would be a race among the three press association men, Kilgallen, Kennedy,

Lewis. Another 13 represented British, French and Russian news agencies and the broadcasting networks.

The first words in my surrender notebook, started on the plane, read: "May 6, 1945. "We're off to witness the end of the war."

As the C-47 rose, Allen crouched in the middle of the plane and briefed us.

The previous day Nazi emissaries had met at SHAEF to discuss surrender. Terms were sent to the temporary capital at Flensburg. In

He saw it happen reply the Germans sent another delegation through

Allen said gravely:

British lines to Reims.

BOYD LEWIS

"This story is entirely off the record until the respective heads of government have announced it to the world.

"I pledge each one of you, on his honor as a correspondent and as an assimilated officer of the United States Army, not to communicate the results of this conference—or even the fact of its existence—until released by SHAEF."

25-WORD BULLETIN

It was 2:45 a.m. when a shaken Nazi, Gen. Jodl, scrawled his name. Then Ike looked over the



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Our eyes repeatedly sought Gen. Ivan Susloparov. What measures had been used to induce the Russians to this table one could only guess.

Certainly we had persuaded them that we intended to get a German surrender on their front as well as ours. Only later did we learn that the Big Three—Churchill, Truman and Stalin—had agreed to hold up the surrender news until it was evident that



This is the scene correspondents saw at approximately 2:45 a.m. when an old Germany died and a new one was born.

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He sat, his bald dome bathed in the floodlights, pondering the historic moment. (Five years later he told me: "I was looking into Jodl's face and thinking, 'he looks like any ordinary man, yet how could an ordinary man sell himself out to Hitler and help murder 15 million people?"")

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The correspondents returned to the little map room we had occupied most of the night.

Allen informed us that the decision had been reached to hold up our story until 3 p.m. Tuesday European time—about 39 hours away.

I and others protested vehemently. Allen said: "I have told this to Gen. Eisenhower and he has said that his hands are tied, that the decision on release was reached on a level very much higher than SHAEF."

WANTED TO BE FIRST

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I must be first at the communications desk in Paris. Therefore I must be last on the truck at Reims so I could be first on the plane for Paris, so I could sit beside the door and grab the first jeep to the airport.

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We were silent, each man searching for his own thoughts as the plane headed toward Paris.

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25-WORD BULLETIN

Each agency was to file a 25-word bulletin, then the bulk of its story. These would move in sequence of filing through Army communications in the Scribe.

Our plane scudded through sunshine and clouds. Trucks took us to the huge, brick Ecole Professionelle of Reims, where Ike had his headquarters.

It was late afternoon and the Germans had come in 10 minutes earlier. They were Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl, German chief of staff, and his aide. Jodl went to the previous delegate, Adm. Georg von Friedeburg, commander in chief of the German fleet.

The admiral opened the door and exclaimed, "Aha!" The men exchanged neither handshake nor salute. They called for coffee and a map. Hours of uncertainty followed.

Around 2 a.m. we were conducted to the big war room. Signal Corps cameramen had cameras aimed at a conference table, 21 feet long and six feet wide.

Newsmen were herded behind a white line to keep us out of lens range. Near the door stood a handsome WAC officer with a "non-reg" long blond hairdo. She was Kay Summersby, an English girl who chauffered Ike's car and later wrote a widely read memoir.

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Jodl signed at 2:45 a.m. of the 7th of May. He scrawled his last name with a tan fountain pen handed him by Ike's aide, Capt. Harry Butcher. In 16 minutes | everyone had signed and Jodl asked to speak.

Beetle, a man with an ulcer, glared at Jodl with tired eyes, then nodded.

"General," said Jodl, "with this signature the German armed forces are, for better or worse, delivered into the victor's hands.

"In this war, which has lasted more than five years, both have achieved more and suffered more than perhaps any other people in the world.

PLEADS FOR GENEROSITY

"In this hour I can only express the hope that the victor will treat them with generosity."

As the Germans left, there was a faint mutter of astonishment. But no one of the 60-odd persons in that room would have dreamed how generous the victor would eventually be!

movie lights, writing.

Strong lined up the Germans. Ike asked: "Do they know what they signed?" Jodl nodded, "Ja."



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WANTED TO BE FIRST

Our plane could not take off from the unlighted Reims airport until dawn, so soon the room filled with the clatter of portables.

As I wrote, my competitive filing plan took shape. tion of his story.

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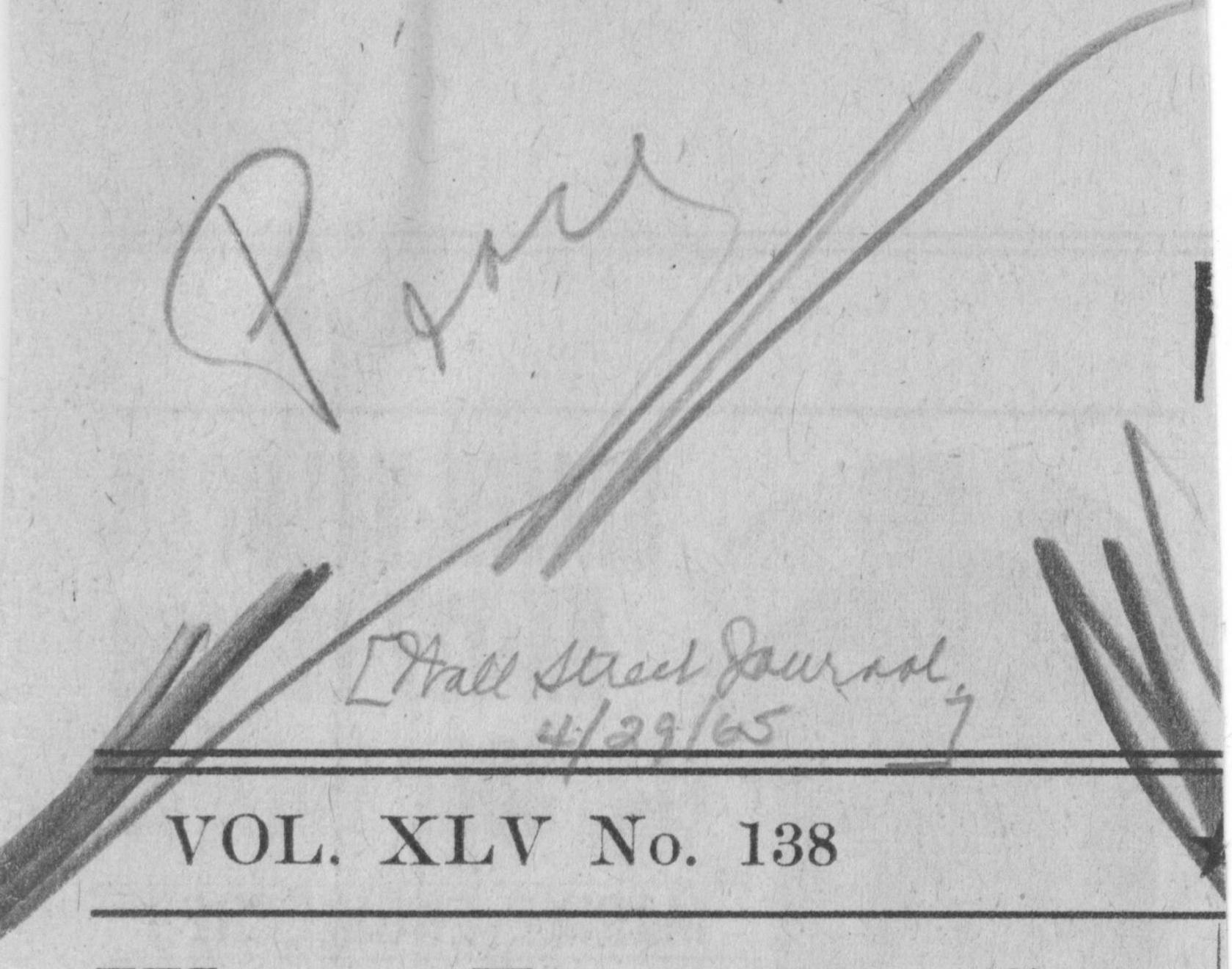
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Before the night was over he had set up his own ground rules and breached the embargo with a por-





Water From the Sea

Costs of Desalination Fall Fast, Brightening Outlook for Wide Use

Economies of Giant Nuclear Desalters Excite Planners; Companies See Big Market

Stimulus of Federal Outlays

By JAMES E. BYLIN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL If the confident predictions of scientists.

and engineers are correct, man stands on the threshold of obtaining abundant fresh water from the seas.

Such an epochal event would have pro-

found effects. Perhaps more than any other single factor, an unlimited supply of fresh water at reasonable cost would help guarantee that the world will be able to accommodate its exploding population without suffering a steady decline in its standard of living. Water in unimaginable volume-329 million cubic miles of it-covers three-quarters of the globe. But it is useless to slake man's thirst

Human kidneys can secrete no more than a 2% salt solution; greater concentrations lead to dehydration as the body attempts to wash out the excess salt. But now a trickle of potable water flows from seaside desalting plants in a few areas

"Unto the place from whence the rivers

come, thither they return again. Thus

does Ecclesiastes describe the immutable

or nourish his crops because it is 3½% salt.

nature of water-the amount available today is unchanged from primeval times. But if pollution and waste are not checked and new supplies found for a growing population, widespread scarcity of fresh water is in sight in the U.S. Solutions may include tapping the oceans, redistributing our rivers, intensifying pollution control and countless other costly measures. This is the last of a series of articles about how the nation hopes to preserve a precious resource. of the U.S. and around the world. Soon the trickle will become a stream and, before long, a flood as bigger-facilities, many tied to atomic power, reduce costs.

Progress in the laboratory and in pilot plant production has been accelerated by Federal research and development spending that is 30 times the \$400,000 annual outlay of only a decade ago. Large and small companies are spending heavily, also, to gain a foothold in a potentially huge market.

"There's a profitable multi-million-dollar market in desalination in the years to come," says an official of General Electric Co. "Spurred by President Johnson, large-scale application of nuclear power to desalting is certain to become a reality in the next decade. However, we do not expect a massive

world-wide use of atomic-powered desalting before the last quarter of this century when more conventional sources of fresh water have been exhausted."

The most dramatic project being studied would help supply the growing needs of the 10 million people in the Southern California

megalopolis. By 1970 the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California hopes to have as much as 150 million gallons of converted

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plant production has been accelerated by Fed-

a decade ago. Large and small companies are spending heavily, also, to gain a foothold in a potentially huge market. "There's a profitable multi-million-dollar market in desalination in the years to come," says an official of General Electric Co. "Spurred by President Johnson, large-scale application of nuclear power to desalting is certain to become a reality in the next dec-

ade. However, we do not expect a massive world-wide use of atomic-powered desalting before the last quarter of this century when more conventional sources of fresh water have

been exhausted."

The most dramatic project being studied would help supply the growing needs of the 10 million people in the Southern California megalopolis. By 1970 the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California hopes to have as much as 150 million gallons of converted sea water pouring out of taps each day enough to supply a city of 750,000 and triple present world desalting capacity. Moreover, his desalter may be only one of several in peration or under construction in the area by hen. Purifying Brackish Water

penefit from the advances in desalting sea

water. Some three million Americans in more than 1,000 communities use water that contains up to 1% salt. In such areas desalting plants can be attractive. Port Mansfield, Texas, a Gulf Coast resort with a summer population of 1,500, has debended on brackish water drawn from wells.

Residents who didn't want to drink the bitter

Cities with brackish water supplies will

vater were forced to buy costly bottled water. in July, however, Port Mansfield will become he second town in the U.S. to have all its water supplied by its own desalination plant; Buckeye, Ariz., was the first. A \$200,000 facilty now being built in Port Mansfield will lean the minerals out of 250,000 gallons of rackish water daily, more than enough to upply everyone in town. Scientists long have known how to take the alt out of the sea, but the problem was how to o it economically. As recently as 1952, the

igineers' best efforts resulted in a cost of pout \$4 per 1,000 gallons of desalted water.

day that cost has been pared to roughly \$1. it it is still nearly 10 times more than the erage U.S. household bill for fresh water scluding storage and distribution charges, ich must be added regardless of the source the supply). President Johnson, who last year called for "aggressive and imaginative program" to urage desalting projects, boldly predicts within the next 10 years "desalted water

be the cheapest and, in some cases, the

way to obtain new water supplies in

areas."

Federal Spending Johnson's persuasive powers enhance elihood that Congress will commit Uncle increased spending on desalting. Althe Interior Department's Office of Water (OSW) is trying to sell Congress rash program" that would cost \$29 a fiscal 1966 for research and develop-

ects. This would more than double s \$12.5 million budget this year. The shooting for \$200 million for desalts between 1967 and 1972. 3W screens more than 400 proposals d has contracted with such firms as eneral Corp., Dow Chemical Co., Jorp., Westinghouse Electric Corp., p., Ralph M. Parsons Co., Foster

Corp., Badger Co., Baldwin-Lima-Corp., Du Pont Co., Monsanto

Co. and General Electric.

tts are confident these efforts will ease Turn to Page 20, Column 1

Water From the Sea: Desalting Cost Falls, Brightening Outlook for Use

Continued From First Page

caution against expecting any dramatic break- nuclear power for sea water conversion. throughs. "It will be by a number of gradual point where it may be competitive... fornia water district.

Any answer is speculative, but D. J. Povejsil, water from today's desalters. manager of the electric utility headquarters for Westinghouse Electric, offers a projection. Over the past 15 years, he says, desalting capacity has doubled every two or three years until today it totals some 50 million gallons a day, or enough to supply a city about the size of Akron, Ohio. If growth merely continues at this rate, 20 billion gallons per day of capacity will be operating world-wide by 1984.

Twenty billion gallons would be only a fraction of total world use—the U.S. alone will require nearly 600 billion gallons daily by 1984but it would be extremely significant because California's north-south water project is schedit would provide fresh water to areas most in uled to be in full operation, the water district need of it.

pointed some 44 areas in developing countries, ranging from Ecuador to the Sudan and India, that will need additional fresh water by 1970. The U.S. has agreed to help Israel build a huge desalting and electric generating plant and has been talking to Mexican officials about a cooperative desalination effort. In addition, the U.S. signed an agreement with the Soviet Union last November to cooperate in developing methods of desalting. Russia already is building a nuclear plant to desalt water and generate power.

In the U.S., aside from Southern California, areas which may be among the first to use large desalters include the Gulf Coast, the Florida Keys, Long Island in New York and Interior Secretary.

Prototype for Future Plants

the desalter more efficient.

further reduce conversion costs, though they a desalination branch to study the use of But Ralph Graham, San Diego utilities di-

but significant steps and not by any single partment and the Metropolitan Water District a new plant. gigantic stride that the cost of desalting ocean of Southern California in financing a \$379,000 waters eventually will be brought down to a economic-engineering study for the California salters. The Office of Saline Water has rewith conversion plant. The study is slated for com- ceived two separate proposals from the Key turns out 650,000 gallons of fresh water daily. the cost of transporting 'natural' water long pletion later this year. Mr. Skinner of the West, Fla., area. M. E. Rosam, manager of The cost: 63 cents per 1,000 gallons, including distances," says Robert Skinner, general man- water district says the plant "wouldn't be too the Key West Electric System, says his utility ager and chief engineer of the Southern Cali- attractive" unless the converted has drawn plans to couple a \$4 million desea water could be held to 31 cents per 1,000 salter producing 2.5 million to 3 million gallons facility. How much converted sea and brackish gallons, including amortization of the plant. a day to an existing electrical power plant water will people be drinking in the future? This would be less than one-third the cost of that would continue to generate power for con-

> Experts expect just such a slashing of "We have no fresh water on the island," costs will take place. James F. Young, gen- says Mr. Rosam, adding that the city of 40,000 buy units is a "slow thing." Communities shy eral manager of the Atomic Products division receives all its water-some five million to away from the higher water and tax rates of General Electric, says that "costs of water six million gallons a day-from an overloaded that would result if a desalination plant were under 30 cents per 1,000 gallons look realiz- 128-mile aqueduct from the Florida mainland. built. However, he says, many people actually per 1,000 gallons."

Cost Is Attractive

The 20-cents-a-thousand-gallons figure looks especially attractive because, by 1990, when expects to be paying some 22 cents per 1,000 A United Nations survey last year pin- gallons for its Northern California water, up from 11 cents per 1,000 gallons for current Colorado river supplies.

> The expectation is that desalting would provide only a part of the region's water needs. Even a 150-million-gallon-a-day plant, the biggest contemplated by the water-district, would equal only 7% of the additional water supply the district expects to receive via the state north-south project.

> Frank E. Di Luzio, director of the Office of Saline Water, comments: "The conversion of saline water is not a panacea, but rather just one squad of an army-sized effort that must be supported to assure our future water sup-

begin generate electricity that would be sold to con- California Edison, responsible for supplying salted water today. sumers to reduce the costs of desalting. The the island with water as well as gas and For communities which want to desalt One thing desalting. The the island with water as well as gas and

tled, shipped to Guantanamo and reassembled being converted through distillation.

San Diego Desalter Uncertain

Now, a question arises whether San Diego will get a new plant to replace the one sent to Cuba. The Office of Saline Water says a replacement will be built somewhere in Calisalting. Early last year the AEC established fornia, though not necessarily in San Diego. rector, says, "Our feeling is that we have The AEC has joined with the Interior De- a contract with the Interior Department" for

Other cities also are anxious to get de-

able" immediately on large scale projects. The Florida Keys Aqueduct Commission, spend larger amounts to buy bottled water or "For the longer range, there is hope . . . of which supplies water to Key West, also has to have water shipped in as Coalinga did. realizing desalination costs of about 20 cents proposed a 2.5 million-gallon-a-day desalting They also must replace more frequently applant that wouldn't be tied to any power gen- pliances corroded by brackish water. erating facility. The Government says it may Electrodialysis Prospects help Key West if the utilities present a united front and if a desalter in the area would "advance the art of desalination."

State governments also are showing interest in desalination. New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller is casting about for state and Federal units being used by oil companies in the Middle funds to finance a nuclear power plant on Long East, American and foreign resorts, soft-Island, which would desalt water as well as provide electricity. Foster Wheeler Corp. recently proposed to New York officials that a large electrodialysis plants, producing as much desalter be built on Long Island using garbage as 500 million gallons a day, in heavily popuand other refuse as fuel to run the distiller. It could turn out water for as little as 35 says, would take table salts and other mincents per 1,000 gallons, the company claims. California is also considering building its own nuclear power plant to lift water in its state project over the Tehachipi Mountains, which desalting processes other than distillation and divide Southern and Central California. If the state goes ahead with the plant, and builds it experts say, is "reverse osmosis," a technique on a coastal site, it may attach a desalter.

Distillation Is Favored

For these coastal desalters, variations of Puerto Rico, says Kenneth Holum, Assistant drinking converted sea water this summer. only one process – distillation – are being The Southern California Edison Co., which has studied seriously by Federal and local authori- a-day plant in Newport Beach, Calif., is exbeen operating a 100,000-gallon-a-day desalter ties. In distillation, heat evaporates the salt perimenting with the process, as is Richfield to furnish fresh water to one of its steam water which is condensed back into fresh Oil Co. in cooperation with Havens Industries Most authorities look upon the plant being generating plants, has moved the unit to the water. Distillation is particularly suited to of San Diego. studied by the California water district as the town of Avalon on Santa Catalina Island, some large plants because the more water that is prototype for large seaside desalters of the 26 miles west of Los Angeles. A dearth of distilled, the more efficient the plant and Interior Department emphasized that "new apfuture. A nuclear power plant would generate rainfall there has cut reservoir supplies of therefore, the lower the converted water cost. proaches must be found. The program recog low-pressure steam to run the desalter; it Avalon where the normal population of 1,600 More than 100 distillation plants, primarily nizes that there is no one simple process in would also produce high-pressure steam to soars to 10,000 during the summer. Southern overseas, are responsible for some 80% of de- sight which can satisfy all the varied future

huge capacity of the plant, which would cost electricity, says the plant will furnish about brackish water supplies, another process ap- soon, experts glumly agree, is "to make the up to \$200 million or even more, would make half Catalina's water supply. pears more efficient. Three U.S. towns, in- desert bloom." Mr. Povejsil of Westinghouse Residents in San Diego were the first South- cluding Port Mansfield, Texas, have or soon notes that, even if desalted water could be The importance of the dual-purpose plant is ern Californians to sip desalted water on any will have plants using units made by Ionics, provided at 15 cents a 1,000 gallons, the cost illustrated by the fact that the Atomic Energy scale. In 1962, the Interior Department put Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Ionics has developed of irrigating land would exceed the value of Commission expects to spend about \$220 mil- one of its five demonstration plants—a 1-mil- a desalting process using electrodialysis in crops raised. "Economic use of converted sea lion between now and 1975, or about \$22 mil- lion-gallon-a-day unit—in San Diego. Last year, which salt and mineral particles are forced water for irrigation is not even a remote poslion a year, on nuclear work related to de- however, after Fidel Castro cut off the water lout of brackish water electrically through sibility in the foreseeable future," he says.

supply at the big U.S. Naval base at Guan- plastic membranes. Electrodialysis accounts tanamo Bay, Cuba, the facility was disman- for almost all of the 20% of desalted water not

> In 1959, Coalinga, a California town of 6,000 near Fresno, became the first municipality to operate a demineralization plant. For years the city had been importing fresh water by rail tank car for \$7 per 1,000 gallons. The Coalinga plant, geared to produce only 28,000 gallons per day, or 5 gallons per person, at \$1 per 1,000 gallons, is supplying water only for drinking and cooking; brackish water is used for other purposes.

Following Coalinga in 1962 was Buckeye, Ariz., the first town to have all its water supplied by its own demineralization plant. The unit in Buckeye, 34 miles west of Phoenix, some 26 cents amortization and interest on a \$305,000 voter-approved bond issue to build the

Ionics, of course, would like to sell a plant to every town relying on brackish water. William E. Katz, an Ionics vice president, acknowledges, however, that convincing towns to

Ionics has installed more than 120 electrodialysis plants throughout the world since the early 1950s with a total capacity of more than three million gallons a day. Most are small drink bottling firms abroad and military bases. Ionics hopes to open a market for lated urban areas. These facilities, Mr. Katz erals out of reclaimed sewage water which, in turn, would be returned to ground sources.

Federal funds are being used to advance electrodialysis. One of the most promising, employing a membrane which, under pressure, rejects salts but permits water molecules to pass through.

Aerojet General Corp., with a 1,000-gallon-

In a report to the President last year, the demands for low-cost water."

RLD OF FAMINE

)eath Control Adds o Food Dilemma

12/9/65

(Second of a Series)

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

AP Special Correspondent

Mankind has achieved a and the world's food problem becomes more critical every day.

The crisis is today, experts say. To avert catastrophe a relatively few years hence will require huge increases in food production.

Man has learned to control death through medicines and technology. Disasters no longer take tolls as heavy as in the past. Man e en has achieved a balance of terror that is holding major war in check.

FOOD PACE LAGS

failed to keep pace with the re- a brake. sultant population in crease. No figures are available for

the current rate of increase food production has lagged. there will be 4.5 billion on earth Evidently, Peking is conpoor, predominantly nonwhite Marxist step.

countries.

Rich America is in no immediate danger from its population explosion. But the world in general faces serious dangers. For a third of the world, conditions have improved steadily and it gets richer. For two-thirds, conditions have deteriorated and it gets poorer.

Since 1959, world agricultural production has managed to keep up with the annual 2 percent world population growth, but no

more than keep up.

Dr. Binjay Ranjan Sen, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, recently told the Royal Commonwealth Society in London that overpopulation is the root of the problem. Yet a country would not be considered overpopulated if it used its resources properly. "With few exceptions there is

not a country in the world which could not double and feed

Village President, Foe End Up in Tie | The U.S. Department of Agri-

- Russell Sarles, seeking re-cit regions will gain only slightly election as president of this in the years immediately ahead village of 400 in northern and will be obliged to make up Lapeer County, ended up in a the differences in imports. By 46-vote tie with Norman Chapel 1970, the chances are that in yesterday's balloting. America will have to provide at

would consult with county offi- pluses. rials on how to resolve the TOMORROW: Brother

eadlock.

its population—if it had time," says Dr. Raymond Ewell, a food expert at the University of New York in Buffalo.

But time is the big problem. measure of death control, India, for example, is likely to increase in population to 700 million in 15 years. She cannot possibly produce enough to feed 200 million extra mouths. Even the rich United States would have vast trouble nourishing 200 million added people.

YIELDS BOOSTED

Japan intensively cultivates the little land it has and gets enormous yields through efficient methods. India's land is in-

efficiently used.

Yet Japan is concerned about zooming population. It has increased 22 million since the end of World War II. She has no room for the prospective 15 million more which will be there by 1980 unless the country's But world food production has birth control campaign applies

Man now faces a cruel para- what has been happening in dox. He has increased his num- Communist China. It has had bers at a frightening rate and some improvement in producdoes not feed them adequately. tion but not enough, probably, Today, the world's population to keep step with population is estimated at 3.3 billion. At growth. Elsewhere in the East,

in 20 years, and by the end cerned. It has called in Japaof this century, 6 billion, of nese family planning experts to whom 4.5 billion will be in the examine the problem, an un-

INFLATION THREAT

In the USSR and Eastern Europe, adverse weather and Communist bureaucracy have interfered with production. In Latin America, food production per person declines steadily as the population explodes at the world's highest rates. As population goes up, so does demand for food, adding a new threat -inflation.

Economic development is a key to food problems, but death control interferes. Egypt, for example, when it completes the Aswan high dam project, hopes to have millions more acres to cultivate. But the rise in population could cancel out new production.

Production has in creased greatly in North America and developed areas. But even if the United States were to undertake feeding the whole hungry world-which theoretically it might be able to do-there would be enormous economic and social problems in the way.

CLIFFORD, Mich., March 9. culture predicts that food defi-Village Clerk Lloyd Buck, least half the deficit, mostly who was reelected, said he from her own enormous sur-

or Comrade?