The Weather
Today's forecast: Mild, cloudy. Yesterday's temperatures: Max. 52 (11 Cent.), Min. 43 (6 Cent.).
Today: Mild, mainly cloudy. Yesterday's temperatures: Max. 55 (13 Cent.), Min. 50 (10 Cent.).
Road crossings: Moderate.
New York: Today: Cold, fair. Yesterday's temperature: Max. 38 (3 Cent.).

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

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MA 1953

Solution Sight for DC Issues

ials Still Hope Reach Accord

Fear Demands of ce May Result in th of the Project

By Barrett McGurn

nations scheduled to pool ed their armed forces in discussed European army their first two-day review ch modification requests in Paris, in one of their ods since the launching ject two years ago.

reign Ministers of the six will take up the discus- the French requests on a el in their meeting tomor- Wednesday in Rome, but probably will be able to no conclusion.

nisters meet in Rome for st encounter since Sep- The Rome meeting was to discuss other phases of post-war march toward ion of a United States of but the unforeseen setback European army project will that phase of European n unexpectedly into the d.

Envoys to Resume

nisters almost certainly d the French proposals n to the ambassadors, who ver them in Paris Friday urday on the "technical" ter in the week, the tech- committee probably will ross-questioning the French r intentions.

those who took part in s meeting still cling to that it will be possible to European army and its worked-out plans for an French-German tension in- Europe in which Germans ar their share of the mili- ense. Although they held the hope, few denied that demands may make it to begin the tedious job g for new alternatives n.

most obvious alternative to rearm Germany as a of the North Atlantic al- ith none of the guaranties German aggression which pean army includes. That project the Atlantic nations st adopted two years ago the French government, at the thought, came for- the European army plan.

Others Would Ratify

cross-questioners of the here Saturday morning clear that they understood ile France's government is n getting the supra-nation- ed European army treaty this country's nationalistic ent, but the edge in their made it plain that the government should have eight months ago, when it the European army treaty, would find it difficult if t to impossible to get Par- to give the necessary rati-

rance's five partners in the ndicated their Parliaments dy to ratify. The negotia- the other countries left no that they regret the months e been lost if, indeed, sub- negotiations indicate that years spent talking about pean army were lost time. of those present at the Saturday had sharply in that time is running low. y surely would not agree to as the European army places upon her if a wholly eaty had to be negotiated estern Germany, meanwhile, ching nervously while the s rearm Eastern Germany. uch longer Western Ger- will be willing to sit unarmed negotiators discuss endlessly e of the worries in these ob- minds.

Army Admonished 'Tighten Readiness'

SCOW, Feb. 22 (A.P.)—Soviet Minister Marshal Alexander ky today called on the So- rmy to "tighten its battle ness."

hal Vasilevsky, in his order day issued early this morn- the Soviet Army on the oc- of the 35th anniversary of viet armed forces, also de- "intensified vigilance" soldiers, sergeants, officers nerals of the Union of So- cialist Republics.

while, Navy Minister Adm. Kuznetsov, in a companion of the day, ordered the per- of the Soviet Navy to master naval techniques and ar- ns. He also insisted on ened vigilance of all naval nel.

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Eden to Propose New Steps On British Links With EDC

Will Request U.S. to Join In Offering Further Guaranties to France

By Joseph Newman

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, Feb. 22.—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who is leaving with Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler, Thursday, for economic and political talks in Washington, will advance two proposals to help resolve the current deadlock over organization of the six-nation European army.

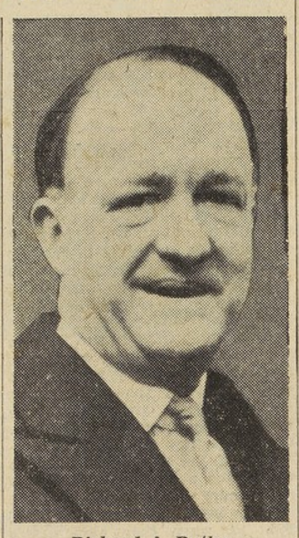
They would provide additional Anglo-American guaranties to France, which hesitates to join the continental army for fear Germany might dominate it in years to come.

One proposal is to extend the 20-year North Atlantic Treaty guaranties to 50 years, so as to cover the 50-year period of the European army. The treaty, signed in 1949, commits signatories to consider an attack against any of them to be an attack against all and to provide military assistance.

Troop Guaranty

The other proposal is that Britain and the United States guarantee to station their troops on the European continent for a limited period and to maintain them at least at present strength.

American and British forces are now stationed in Germany at the discretion of their governments and are placed under Nato command for single year periods.



Richard A. Butler

During their recent visit here French Premier René Mayer and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault asked Britain for a pledge to maintain its four divisions on the Continent as long as requested by the European Defense Community. Since Britain refuses to become a full member, they argued, it should at least become an asso-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Adenauer Says He Will Oppose Pact Protocols

Hints He'll Tell Bidault at Italy Talks That U.S. May Alter Its Policy

By Gaston Coblentz

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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BONN, Feb. 22.—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer made it clear today that he will vigorously oppose France's demand for changes in the Western European army treaty when he meets French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault in Rome this week.

In a "background" talk with German newspaper men shortly before he left for Italy to attend a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the six Schuman plan states on Tuesday, Dr. Adenauer indicated that he will emphasize to M. Bidault the dangers of a radical change in American foreign policy toward Europe if the combined-army pact is not ratified before long.

Chancellor Adenauer, who simultaneously holds the post of West German Foreign Minister, told the newspaper men that he regards the situation caused by France's proposed amendments to the army treaty as "serious." He said the French ideas mean eliminating German equality in the projected six-nation force and that they thus destroy the basic internationalist concept of the whole plan.

Expresses Alarm

Dr. Adenauer expressed alarm at what he called a growing movement in France against the American-supported joint-army project. He reaffirmed his view that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was not kidding when he said in January that the United States would have to reconsider its foreign policy if the Western European nations did not get together.

The French should not be misled by Mr. Dulles's statements during his European tour that there could be no question of American-sponsored West German rearmament if the combined-army pact fell through, Dr. Adenauer said.

The United States does not favor either Paris or Bonn, the Chancellor said. Instead, he noted, if the European army pact collapses, the United States may very well decide to revert to some form of peripheral anti-Soviet defense arrangement on the European continent.

British Lawyer Sums Up Case For Naumann

Tells German Court That Commission Had No Right to Arrest Ex-Nazi

By the Associated Press

BIELEFELD, Germany, Feb. 22.—British barrister John Scott Henderson told a British court here last night that the occupation authorities in Germany have no more right than the Queen of England to order arrests which are not sanctioned by the laws of Parliament.

He was summing up his case for release on a writ of habeas corpus of a top ex-Nazi official, Werner Naumann, who was arrested by the British five weeks ago on suspicion of being the ringleader in a plot to bring the Nazis back to power.

For three days lawyers argued about the powers of the United Kingdom High Commissioner, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick, who ordered the arrests because he thought the activities of Naumann and six other ex-Nazis were dangerous to the security of the Allied forces.

Judge Sir Norman Edgeley reserved judgment until after the hearing of appeals on an order he made that Naumann could be interviewed by his British and German lawyers. Counsel for the High Commission, which objects to the interview on security grounds, and Mr. Henderson, who dislikes the restrictions on what he can talk about, have both taken the order to the British Zone Court of Appeals.

Eden Quoted

Maurice Bathurst, High Commission legal advisor, argued that Sir Ivone had full powers to arrest and detain without preferring charges because of the special reserved powers given to the Allies by the present Occupation Statute.

At one point yesterday, the judge remarked that the High Commissioner's powers seemed so wide that there was no way of bringing him to account for his actions except by the ancient process of impeachment before Parliament, last used in the 18th century against Warren Hastings, Governor General of India.

Mr. Bathurst quoted Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's recent statement that the arrests of the seven Nazis were fully justified. Few details of what lies behind the arrests have been made public and Mr. Henderson expressed doubt of their necessity.

47 Killed Near Mexico City As Streetcars Crash Head-On

By the Associated Press

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22.—Forty-seven persons were killed last night when two suburban streetcars crashed head-on between the capital and a national park.

It was the largest transportation disaster in the city's history.

Most of the victims were weekend picnickers, either en route to or returning from the Desierto de los Leones, the national park, in the foothills about 15 miles west of here. They were all Mexicans.

The accident occurred between the small towns of La Venta and Tacubaya.

Francisco Flores Sanchez, motorman of the car returning to the city, said his trolley suddenly picked up speed as it started down a steep grade. Mr. Flores said he tried to stop the car but found the air brakes were not working. Then he tried the hand brake but failed to slow down the runaway car.

The trolley skimmed past a siding where it was supposed to wait for the second car, which was laboring up the hill which rises to an altitude of 8,500 feet—1,000 feet higher than Mexico City.

The downbound car flashed around the sharp curves of the mountain line and smashed into the front of the other. The roof of one car was sheared off and then both cars plunged over the embankment.

Mr. Flores was taken alive from the wreckage. One of his legs was broken and one foot cut off.

Chiang Aids Are Cool to Korea Role

Would Use Troops To Raid Mainland

See No Profit in Sending Units to Join UN Force Unless Yalu Is Crossed

By Homer Bigart

Special to the Herald Tribune
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TAIPEH, Formosa, Feb. 22.—Proposals that the Chinese Nationalists send a few divisions to Korea have been meeting increasing resistance from government leaders. Especially since President Eisenhower's deneutralization of Formosa, the Nationalists want all troops saved for landings on the Chinese mainland.

Before deneutralization it would have made sense to send one or two divisions to Korea to gain combat experience, these leaders admit. But now, with the wraps lifted, the Nationalist soldiers can get all the combat training they need in stepped-up commando raids on the China coast, the leaders insist.

They see no profit in sending troops to Korea if the sole United Nations objective is to drive Chinese Communists from Korea. "If we could move beyond the Yalu and liberate Manchuria, then we would gladly send divisions," they explained. "But what is the point of our men getting killed, simply to end the war in Korea?"

Feel U.S. Is Committed

While under no illusions about the present Nationalist capabilities, and while conceding little hope of achieving a permanent beachhead in the near future, the leaders say the Nationalist army is now ready to launch bigger and more frequent raids on the continent.

They feel the United States is now committed to supporting an eventual all-out attack on the mainland. They said the United States might as well be realistic and admit that the only logical reason for further building up of the Nationalists is to put them back in China, since Formosa already is strong enough to resist a Red invasion.

Premier Gen. Chen Cheng was asked if the Nationalists would renew their offer of two years ago to send 30,000 troops to Korea. He replied that an over-all program for combating Communism in the Far East is a prime necessity and that in such a program "our troops can best be employed in operations against the mainland."

At an interview, Premier Chen said that if a grand strategic plan were approved "our troops could be used anywhere." But the best place is the mainland, he insisted.

The Premier said that deneutralization obliged the Reds to reinforce the coastal region opposite Formosa by dispatching the 20th Army from Shanghai to the Wenchow area in Chekiang Province. He said reports had just been received that the Reds were evacuating the civilian population from some coastal areas.

Gen. Cheng Kai-min, Nationalist chief for mainland operations, said the Reds now have ten army corps totaling 360,000 men defending the "invasion coast" between Shanghai and Swatow. Moreover, Hainan Island has been reinforced by one army corps plus one division, he said.

Separate Unit Asked For 'Voice'

Plan Would Create A Post in Cabinet

Is Proposed by Group Named by Truman to Report on Propaganda

By James M. Minifie

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Recommendations for a complete shake-up and consolidation of information and propaganda agencies were made public yesterday. At the same time, the State Department deferred to Senate investigators of the Voice of America program and reinstated a demoted witness.

The "Voice" and other information programs appeared headed for more trouble when another subcommittee to investigate the overseas information program, including the "Voice," was set up yesterday by the Foreign Relations Committee. Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, R., Iowa, was named chairman of this subcommittee, which appears to duplicate the probe already being carried out by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations.

An advisory commission set up by President Truman brought in its report to the effect that the "Voice" and all other psychological warfare and informational programs should be cut away from present departmental control—which includes State, the Mutual Security Agency, the Technical Co-operation Agency, the Army and the Central Intelligence Agency, as well as the Psychological Strategy Board—and placed in a new Federal agency of Cabinet status.

'Not Influenced'

The report of this commission of five prominent citizens headed by Professor Mark A. May, director of the Yale University Institute of Human Relations, coincided with mounting criticism of the handling of "Voice" operations, following testimony before the McCarthy subcommittee.

Professor May said in New Haven however, that the advisory commission's report was "not influenced in any way" by Sen. McCarthy's investigation. "The commission arrived at its conclusion Jan. 16, but we just got out the report now," Professor May said.

At the Department of State, Donald B. Lourie, Under Secretary for Administration, told reporters after a conference with Sen. McCarthy that the department would reinstate John E. Matson, a department security agent, to his old job of checking the security of Foreign Service officers.

Sen. McCarthy charged that Mr. Matson had been demoted to a "pavement-pounding job" as a reprisal for testimony before his subcommittee that papers relating to homosexuals, suspected Communists and other undesirables were missing from department personnel files.

Mr. Lourie's decision followed the pledge of Under Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith yesterday that the department would co-operate completely with the subcommittee's investigation of Communism. This, in effect, repudiated a departmental memorandum to employees which Sen. McCarthy said would hamper the subcommittee's investigations.

This brought to three the total of State Department concessions to the McCarthy subcommittee in a week.

MSA Officials Reach Paris

Clarence Francis, second from left, director of evaluation teams which are surveying the aid program for Harold E. Stassen, Director of Mutual Security, arrives at Orly Airport from New York with his assistant, Edmund Gibson, left. They were met by Lt. Comdr. Charles Sanders and William H. Draper jr., right, United States Special Representative in Europe.

Russia Agrees to Appointment Of Bohlen as Envoy to Kremlin

Eisenhower Choice Aided Roosevelt at Yalta and Truman at Potsdam

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Russia has agreed to the appointment of Charles E. Bohlen, a top expert on the Soviet Union, as American Ambassador to Moscow, it was disclosed yesterday. As a result, President Eisenhower will submit Mr. Bohlen's nomination to the Senate shortly for confirmation.

Mr. Bohlen, 48 years of age and a veteran of 24 years in the Foreign Service, has been Counselor of the State Department for the past two years. At Moscow, he will succeed George F. Kennan, whom Russia declared persona non grata last September.

Meanwhile, the White House announced that President Eisenhower has accepted the resignation of H. Merle Cochran, Foreign Service career officer, as Ambassador to Indonesia, effective March 15.

Simultaneously, the International Monetary Fund announced that Mr. Cochran had accepted the post of deputy managing director of the fund as of March 16.

The appointment of Mr. Bohlen as Ambassador to Moscow was approved by the Soviet government last week within 24 hours of its submission to the Kremlin, informed sources disclosed.

Mr. Bohlen speaks Russian fluently and knows Premier Josef V. Stalin personally, having served as the late President Roosevelt's interpreter at his meetings with the Soviet leader at Tehran and Yalta during World War II, and as interpreter for former President Truman at his conference with Mr. Stalin and British Prime Ministers Churchill and Clement Attlee at Potsdam after the surrender of Germany.

Charles E. Bohlen

Mr. Bohlen is expected to be succeeded as State Department Counselor by Douglas MacArthur II, a nephew of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

Truman Story Due in 2 Yrs., Price Is Said to Be $600,000

By the United Press

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 22.—Former President Harry S. Truman said here yesterday that he will publish his memoirs "in one or two volumes," but not for two years.

He said that "Life" magazine would handle all rights to the memoirs. He said the magazine had made the best offer but did not disclose the terms.

[The Associated Press, in a New York dispatch, said that Mr. Truman sold the rights to his memoirs for $600,000.]

At his first scheduled press conference since leaving the White House, Mr. Truman said, "I am writing the memoirs myself, the same as all my other writings."

The memoirs, he said, would cover the years from 1935 until his last day in the White House, Jan. 20.

He was asked about a reported $10,000 offer to accompany his daughter, Margaret, a singer, on the piano in a television show.

"Some screwball called me up with this offer," he said. "I turned it down. I do not expect to exploit the Presidency of the United States—the greatest honor a man can have."

Mr. Truman met reporters in his private offices on the 11th floor of the Federal Reserve Bank building in downtown Kansas City. He has spent most of every working day there, including Saturdays, since he left Washington last month.

He said that he believed that by next year he will be able to speak more fully on subjects pertaining to the role his administration played in world affairs. But until then, he said, his policy of refusing to comment on political and governmental affairs would continue.

"I am not in a position to comment since I don't have the facts any more," he explained. "Some people go out a couple of days and know all about it. I am not going to do that."

He announced that he, Mrs. Truman and Margaret will take a Pacific cruise, leaving March 22.

Mr. Truman said there would be no reporters, no interviews, no photographers, and no telephones on the cruise, which will include "a few weeks in Honolulu."

"Margaret will be my camera man," he said.

Questioned about a report that he and his family would attend the Coronation, Mr. Truman said the report was not true.

Socialists Gaining In Austria Election

Challenge People's Party For Control of Assembly

VIENNA, Feb. 22 (U.P.).—The Socialists and the People's party, which have ruled Austria in a coalition government since 1945, were locked in a bitter general-election fight for supremacy tonight in winning seats in the new 165-member Parliament.

Official complete results from 20 of Austria's 25 election districts half an hour after midnight showed the Socialists crowding the People's party for the No. 1 position in the new government.

In the popular vote, the People's party was running less than 111,915 votes ahead of the Socialists, with 1,120,492 votes to their 1,032,639.

Results from 20 of Austria's 25 election districts gave (1949 general election results in parentheses):

People's party: 1,466,669 (1,522,073).

Socialists: 1,354,754 (1,211,858).

League of Independents: 172,645 (158,090).

People's Opposition (Com.): 342,892 (350,279).

On the first apportionment of the 127 seats from these 20 districts, 108 seats were certainly distributed as follows:

People's party, 56 seats (had 59).

Socialists, 48 seats (had 45).

League of Independents, 4 (had 7).

People's Opposition (Com.), 1 (had 2).

Nineteen seats were still to be awarded in a second count.

Alleged Ties of Federal Office To Underworld Start Inquiry

By the United Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—House corruption hunters disclosed yesterday they are investigating alleged tie-ups between the United States Attorney's office for Southern New York and "known underworld figures."

Chairman Kenneth B. Keating, R., N.Y., listed this as one of the "major targets" for future hearings by his House Judiciary subcommittee, which is investigating the Justice Department.

Also on Mr. Keating's list are alleged police brutality in New York City, Communist infiltration of the United Nations, history's biggest mail fraud case in Kansas, influence-peddling and tax-fixing.

Subcommittee Counsel Robert A. Collier told reporters the New York inquiry got started after Armand Chankalian, an administrative assistant to United States Attorney Myles Lane, was fired for "associating" with Thomas (Three-Finger Brown) Luchese, reputed successor to Frank Costello as kingpin of New York gamblers.

He said the subcommittee is trying to find out if Luchese was "close to anyone else in Mr. Lane's office, or whether any other employees of the office were close to other known underworld figures."

Luchese will figure in another phase of the investigation—an effort to determine how known racketeers and gamblers became naturalized United States citizens and the reasons for Justice Department "delay" in efforts to deport them.

Luchese, a native of Palermo, Sicily, now is facing proceedings started last November to deprive him of his citizenship—the first move toward deportation.

The subcommittee currently is investigating an agreement between the Justice Department and New York police which allegedly blocked the Federal Bureau of Investigation from investigating police brutality and other civil rights violations in the nation's largest city. Public hearings are expected to resume next week.

Wiley Raps Resolution On Accords

Eisenhower Draft Is 'Disappointing'

Democrats Are Pleased; Republicans Demand Stronger Slap at Yalta

By Ned Russell

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
Copyright New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Sen. Alexander Wiley, R., Wis., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said last night that President Eisenhower's draft resolution condemning Russia for violating World War II agreements was "disappointing" and ought to be "strengthened" by Congress.

Sen. Wiley issued a statement reflecting growing Republican criticism of the terms of President Eisenhower's resolution and indicating the clear possibility of a serious split on the issue between the President and his party in Congress.

At the same time, Democrats rallied to the support of the proposed joint resolution, which would denounce Russia for violating wartime agreements so as to subjugate free peoples and would proclaim the United States' "hope" that the captive peoples will one day enjoy the freedoms promised them in the 1941 Atlantic Charter.

Democrats Pleased

Democrats were openly pleased that the draft resolution did not meet the complaint of Sen. Wiley and the Republicans and strike at the agreements made by the late President Roosevelt with Premier Josef V. Stalin at Yalta and by former President Truman at Potsdam.

"It's exactly what Averell Harriman (one of Mr. Roosevelt's and Mr. Truman's top foreign policy advisers) and many of us have contended right along," Sen. John J. Sparkman, Ala., defeated Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate said. "The only trouble with Yalta and the other agreements was that Russia broke them."

Meanwhile, it was learned, President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles are unwilling to go further toward meeting Republican criticism of the proposed joint declaration by Congress and the President.

It was understood that they feel full-scale repudiation of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements undoubtedly would result in renewed Russian claims that the United States, Britain and France hold their positions in Berlin illegally.

The basis for the joint occupation of Germany, including Berlin, was established in the Potsdam agreement signed by Mr. Truman, Mr. Stalin and then British Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee. The French government, though not represented at Potsdam, later concurred in the agreement signed there.

Moreover, the Administration resolution specifically avoided outright repudiation of the agreements because of the complications such action would mean in relations with Britain.

'Disappointing'

Meanwhile, Sen. Wiley, in his statement, indicated clearly that the complaint of Republicans against the Administration resolution centers on President Eisenhower's avoidance of direct criticism of the war-time agreements as a whole.

"I would be less than frank not to say that, in some respects, the draft resolution is disappointing," Sen. Wiley said.

"One of those respects is that it merely 'rejects any interpretations or applications of any international agreements. . . which have been perverted to bring about. . . subjugation of free peoples,' whereas, actually, I believe the American people have, by and large, felt that numerous clauses of the secret agreements were wrong in and of themselves from the very beginning, even before they had been misinterpreted, misapplied, and violated by Soviet Russia.

"I should hope for a strengthening of the draft resolution in order to more clearly and accurately set forth the sentiments of the American people."

Sen. Wiley's statement not only challenged the substance of the President's resolution but implied strongly that it fails to meet the "new and positive" foreign policy promised by Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles.

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins, R., Utah, also criticized the Eisenhower resolution for failing to "go as far" as the Republican campaign platform, which promised to "repudiate all commitments contained in secret understandings such as those at Yalta which aid Communist enslavements."

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, R., Iowa, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, praised the "spirit and purpose" of the resolution, but said he thought it could be strengthened.

Source gallica.bnf.fr / Bibliothèque nationale de France

ON THE SCREEN

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

A Famous Director and Some Films

GEORGE CUKOR, one of the best and busiest of the Hollywood directors, has come to Paris for a few weeks to work on the script of his new picture with its authors, Ruth Gordon and Garson Kanin, who are wintering here. This forthcoming movie venture will be a comedy about a small-town girl's efforts to establish herself in Manhattan and Judy Holiday will be its star. It is to be called "A Name for Herself" and it will be the third film to embrace the combined work of Cukor, Miss Holiday, Ruth Gordon and Garson Kanin, the first two such projects having been "Born Yesterday" and "The Marrying Kind."

Mr. Cukor, a short, dark, energetic man in his forties, a quick and enthusiastic talker and an excellent raconteur, apparently began directing at a very early age, for the roster of his films includes most of the best ones to have come from the California studios during the past two decades. He directed the memorable "Camille" with Greta Garbo, "Dinner at Eight," "Little Women," "David Copperfield" (with W. C. Fields as Micawber), "Romeo and Juliet" (with John Barrymore as Mercutio), Katherine Hepburn's first film, "A Bill of Divorcement," "The Women," "Gaslight," "Adam's Rib" and several sequences of "Gone With The Wind." Despite such a varied repertory he has developed a personal style in the direction of scenes and his work is at once recognizable. This is a rare trait and he is today one of the few stylists of the screen in Hollywood or anywhere else.

We have all heard rumors of how television has been driving the movies to the wall in the United States and how Cinerama and other three-dimensional screen inventions are about to finish them off. Cukor is untouched by the West Coast fear.

"I've seen many changes in the entertainment world since I was a boy," he said, "and it has been the changes in public taste rather than those in mechanical technique that have interested me most. The New York theater, in which I worked before going to Hollywood as a dialogue director when the talkies came, has completely changed from what it was 25 years ago. Why? Because during the '20s Arthur Hopkins and the Theater Guild began to offer something new and finer. Slowly the public became educated to something better and today the New York theater-goer demands better plays. The notion that the public will swallow anything it is given, especially if it has swallowed it before, has cost producers vast fortunes. I don't believe a really great film has ever failed."

"Today the film public is seeking what it wants," he went on. "As a result the chain of art-film houses which plays British and foreign-language films in America is growing. The Alec Guinness pictures, for example, draw long lines to the box office wherever they play. I think there is a challenge to provide more first-rate American films and I think that challenge can be met. It must be—or else."

* * *

Of the French directors Cukor places Clouzot and René Clair above the others and he regards Gérard Philipe as the most interesting of the younger actors, "Le Diable au Corps" being a favorite motion picture of his. He doesn't believe his own work shows the influence of other Hollywood directors who were in command when he began.

"Louis Milestone taught me a great deal when I worked as dialogue director on 'All Quiet on the Western Front' and I admired Lubitsch, but I don't think he influenced me. As with everything else you have to learn for yourself."

Cukor would like to make a picture in France some day, but for the next year he is tied by Hollywood commitments. When the Judy Holiday film, "A Name for Herself," is completed, he is scheduled to direct Miss Garland in a "remake" of "A Star Is Born," for which Moss Hart is writing the script. Another important project also awaits him. He is to direct a picturization of Edith Sitwell's historical novel "Fanfare for Elizabeth," the story of Anne Boleyn's marriage to Henry VIII. This screen drama will conclude with the birth of Queen Elizabeth I.

* * *

"La Vie d'un Honnête Homme" (Life of an Honorable Man), at the Marignan and the Marivaux, is an amusingly sardonic comedy, brief, witty and rather cruel, with Michel Simon delivering an expert performance, or rather two of them, as he plays a double role.

Written and directed by Sacha Guitry, it is the grotesque tale of a successful business man whose home life is a disastrous failure. His wife detests him, and his children despise him. One day, his ne'er-do-well twin brother comes to see him after an absence of many years. In turn, he repays the call, going to the shabby hotel room his twin inhabits. During his visit, his brother dies and, now, the honorable man embarks on a scheme to expose and embarrass his relatives.

He changes clothes with the dead man and writes a will appointing his poverty-stricken brother—whom he will impersonate—executor of his affairs. Returning home, disguised as his care-free, easy-going brother, he is greeted by his family and quickly told what they thought of him. Unfortunately, his masquerade is exposed and he can no longer live at home knowing how he is hated.

* * *

"Monkey Business," at the Triomphe, is based on a Ben Hecht story and, though there are some earmarks of Hecht fantasy and Hecht satire to be found in it, it has been given pretty rough slapstick treatment.

An absent-minded scientist, it appears, has long been experimenting in an effort to discover a rejuvenating drug. One day, one of the laboratory monkeys escapes and brews the wanted formula by chance, placing the concoction in the water-cooler. The doctor partakes and in a few minutes he is a callow and noisy college boy. His wife, not to be outdone, follows his example, and you can imagine the rest. Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers, Charles Coburn and the new Hollywood beauty, Marilyn Monroe, have some laughable experiences, but one joke is not sufficient for a full-length film.

* * *

At the Elysées-Cinéma, Bob Hope has a wider variety of gags in something known as "My Favorite Spy," in which he enacts a burlesque comedian whose resemblance to a notorious international agent causes him to be drafted into the secret service. He is sent to Tangier to impersonate this villain and there is a hilarious sequence where—playing both roles—he chases himself, and another when, disguised as a camel, he visits the camel market. Hedy Lamarr is his treacherous companion and favorite spy.

* * *

Across the Champs-Elysées, at the Ermitage, Tyrone Power, in "Diplomatic Courier," is also sent on a secret mission. He visits Salzburg and Trieste, but his adventures are neither as funny nor as exciting as Mr. Hope's, and one feels he would have done well to borrow Mr. Hope's camel outfit to enliven the picture. Patricia Neal is an American girl who has turned foreign agent and Hildegarde Neff, suspected of espionage to begin with, turns out to be a well-meaning Polish refugee.

* * *

At the Studio des Champs-Elysées, one of the finest French films, Jean Renoir's motion picture of Emile Zola's novel, "La Bête Humaine," with Jean Gabin and Simone Simon, is being revived running through next Tuesday. If you have seen it outside of France, you have seen it only in part for censors elsewhere were liberal with their scissors when it made its appearance. If you have seen it in France, you will recall its dramatic power and wonderful direction and you will want to see it again.

New Plastic-Glass Sports Car To Be Made by Kaiser-Frazer

By the United Press

DETROIT, Feb. 22. — Kaiser-Frazer announced yesterday it will begin production in July of a plastic-glass sports car, the first to be mass-produced in the automobile industry.

Called the DKF161, it will weigh 1,500 pounds less than the lightest American convertible now built and is capable of zooming from 10 to 70 miles an hour in 15 seconds.

Sleek and low—only 36 inches to the cowl—the DKF161, in the budding American sports car field, will be the first car that a major manufacturer has attempted to mass produce with a plastic body.

There are some plastic-body cars now on the road, but their number is few. Chevrolet plans to build about 300 of its "Corvettes," also a plastic job. Other companies are tinkering.

K-F announced no prices, nor did it reveal how many it planned to make. But Howard A. Darrin, who designed the DKF161 for Kaiser, said the sports car trend "is just starting."

"Within three years," he said, "we'll have thousands of American-built sports cars on the highways. After that the sky's the limit."

Kaiser's plastic body is a combination of glass fiber and plastic. It is stronger than sheet steel and much lighter. It is easily repaired—much as you patch a tire tube—with resin and fiber glass. It is non-rusting.

The DKF161 will be powered by Kaiser's own six-cylinder engine, which is being "souped up" to over 100 horsepower with a high compression head and a compression ratio of 8 to 1.

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Peron, Ibanez Sign Accord to End Trade Bars

Chilean Calls Pact a Step Toward Economic Unity of 2 Countries

By the Associated Press

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 22—Chile and Argentina signed a treaty yesterday to wipe out trade and economic barriers between the two countries and to strengthen their sphere of influence in Latin America.

Announcement of the treaty was made by Foreign Minister Arturo Olavarria to a crowd estimated at 40,000 which gathered in front of the National Palace to hear President Carlos Ibanez and President Juan Peron of Argentina, here for a seven-day official visit.

Mr. Olavarria told the crowd that Chile had signed an agreement with Argentina which would "wipe out the Andes mountains" as a barrier between the two nations. He said the agreement was intended to increase trade and that it calls for gradual eliminaton of import taxes and other trade barriers as well as providing for a currency and payments union.

Open to Other Nations

The Foreign Minister said the treaty is open to other nations which want to join the unification of Latin America.

Mr. Ibanez and Mr. Peron signed the final draft of the agreement during a 40-minute conference yesterday morning in the Presidential offices.

Mr. Ibanez, speaking to the crowd, called the treaty a "first step" in realizing the economic unity of the two countries, and said it would provide a groundwork for eventual unfication of all Latin America.

A moment later, Mr. Peron told the crowd he brought a message of friendship and co-operation to the Chilean people and that "there are no secret deals, as have been predicted in some circles."

Mr. Peron said that rather than seek friends hundreds of miles away, he preferred to seek them among the countries with a common history, tradition and needs.

Reassures Other Latins

Mr. Ibanez told the crowd the agreement does not preclude friendly relations with all other nations of the hemisphere.

He said Mr. Peron had come to Chile to strengthen friendship and to "pave the way for an indestructible brotherhood."

The crowd chanted from time to time: "Ibanez—Peron."

Mr. Clavarria told the people the unification was "divinely inspired" and added the agreement signified the "birth of a greater nation." The treaty marked the first step toward realization of a dream which Mr. Peron has had since he rose to power in Argentina in 1945.

U.S. Markets Closed

The New York stock and commodity markets will be closed today, for the observance of Washington's Birthday.

Geneva Banknote Rates

GENEVA, Feb. 22 (A.P.).—The following are yesterday's banknote quotations in Swiss francs (average of buying and selling rates):

	Satur.	Friday
United States (dollar)	4.28¼	4.28¼
Canada (dollar)	4.36	4.36
Great Britain (pound)	11.37	11.37
France (100 fr.)	1.05	1.05
West. Germany (100 mk.)	90.80	90.60
Belgium (100 fr.)	8.40	8.41
Holland (100 gulden)	110.00	110.00
Sweden (100 kronor)	74.75	74.50
Italy (100 lire)	0.67¼	0.67¼
Austria (100 scr.)	16.55	16.55
Czechoslovakia (100 cr.)	1.60	1.60
Denmark (100 kr.)	56.00	56.00
Norway (100 kr.)	56.00	56.00
Egypt (Eg. pound)	9.60	9.60
Israel (Isr. pound)	1.75	1.75
Spain (100 pesetas)	9.80	9.80
Portugal (100 escudos)	14.80	14.80
Argentina (100 pesos)	18.25	18.25
Brazil (100 cruzeiros)	11.00	11.00
Turkey (Turk. pound)	0.87½	0.87½
Yugoslavia (100 dinars)	0.85	0.85

Geneva Bourse

	Closing prices Feb. 21	Feb. 14
4% Français	100 1/4	100 1/4
Danube Sav. Adriatic.	14	14
Canadian Pacific	136	136 1/2
Crédit Suisse	1.042	1,053
Union Banque Suisse	1,149	1,139
Soc. Banque Suisse	1,023	1,025
Motor Columbus	786	780
Royal Dutch	343	347
Chartered	35	35 1/4
Nestlé	1,672	1,692
S.K.F.	270	268
Brown Boveri	1,172	1,165

Mexico Judge Says Mow Should Not Be Extradited

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22 (U.P.).—Chinese Gen. P. T. Mow, accused of embezzling $5,593,899, should not be extradited to his native China, Federal Judge Antonio Fernandez Vera ruled yesterday, subject to a decision of President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines.

Gen. Mow is wanted by Chiang Kai-shek's government to account for some $25,000,000 entrusted to him to buy war planes in the United States. Gen. Mow faced Mexican charges of entering the country illegally in 1951 by slipping across the Arizona-Mexican border.

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British See Threat to Shipping As Aid Is Sent Under U.S. Flag

Trade Chamber Says OEEC Is Studying Steps To Win Agreement Ending Preference

By William J. Humphreys

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom said in its review of 1952 operations today "danger signals are clear" for the British merchant fleet unless the United States revises its foreign aid provisions giving preferences to American flag vessels.

The British shipping body announced the 18-government Organization for European Economic Co-operation now is studying the problem of protective measures. The annual report added: "It is to be hoped that the combined efforts of this body will result in a more general acceptance of the principle mutually agreed by the United States and Great Britain as far back as 1845."

This agreement, according to the chamber's statement, recognized that "the removal of commercial restrictions" were to the mutual advantage of both countries and could influence the liberalization of other trade routes and "create new guaranties for the peace of the world."

Unfortunately, the annual report went on, other governments, especially South American countries, have used the United States protective measures as a pretext for discriminatory practices of their own. The increased determination of such countries to carry their own exports and imports was called a detriment to the free flow of world traffic.

In closing their eyes to a right renounced by the main maritime powers more than a century ago, said the report, such countries had concluded an increasing number of trade treaties with clauses "reserving to the ships of one or both nations either the entire trade between them or a percentage of it."

The report added "the full effect on Great Britain, dependent for its life on overseas trade, of import cuts by other countries might not be felt for some time, but the danger signals are clear." The annual statement said there already are signs that such countries no longer are turning "naturally" to Britain for industrial requirements.

The shipping chamber's review also emphasized there had been no increase in British merchant tonnage during 1952, although the world figure gained about 3,000,000 tons. New liner and tanker tonnages were offset by the loss of 400,000 tons in dry cargo vessels.

The chamber concluded that this situation could not be corrected until the British government scaled down taxes and allowed more earnings to be placed in replacement orders with shipyards. One bright spot in the British shipping picture, said to be "gratifying," was the fact that the United Kingdom again has the world's largest tanker fleet as it had in pre-war years.

Red Police Fire Kills Man in Flight

Woman Is Hurt as Bullets Hit Trucks at Border

BERLIN, Feb. 22 (A.P.).—Russian sector police fired at two trucks racing through their border control point into West Berlin late last night, killing one man and injuring a woman, West Berlin police headquarters announced today.

Police said an East Berlin couple fleeing west had loaded their possessions on the trucks and, letting a friend drive one of them, drove across Schilling bridge on the border between the American and Soviet sectors.

Communist people's police posted at the border signaled the trucks to halt and, when they ignored the warning, fired several shots.

The driver of one truck was killed instantly by a bullet that struck his heart. The vehicle rolled on into the American sector, where it crashed into a newsstand. A second bullet hit the woman riding in the other truck. They reached Western territory, however, and the woman was taken to a hospital by the West Berlin police.

Shipping News

SCHEDULED PASSENGER DEPARTURES FROM EUROPEAN PORTS

Ship	Leaves	From	To	Line
Emp. of France	Feb. 25	Liverpool	St John	Canadian Pacific
Liberté	Feb. 26	Havre	New York	French Line
Queen Elizabeth	Feb. 27	Cherbourg	New York	Cunard
United States	Feb. 27	Havre	New York	U.S. Lines
Gripsholm	Feb. 27	Gothenburg	New York	Swedish American
Samaria	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New York	Cunard
Veendam	Mar. 1	Havre	New York	Holland-America
Independence	Mar. 2	Cannes	New York	American Export
President Monroe	Mar. 2	Marseilles	New York	Am. Pres. Lines
Queen Mary	Mar. 5	Cherbourg	New York	Cunard
Ile de France	Mar. 6	Havre	New York	French Line
Exochorda	Mar. 6	Marseilles	New York	American Export

SCHEDULED PASSENGER ARRIVALS IN EUROPEAN PORTS

Ship	Due	At	From	Line
United States	Feb. 23	Havre	New York	U.S. Lines
Franconia	Feb 23	Liverpool	Halifax	Cunard
Gripsholm	Feb. 23	Gothenburg	New York	Swedish American
Queen Elizabeth	Feb. 24	Cherbourg	New York	Cunard
Veendam	Feb. 24	Havre	New York	Holland-America
Exeter	Feb. 24	Marseilles	New York	American Export
Andrea Doria	Feb. 27	Cannes	New York	Italian Line
Independence	Feb. 27	Cannes	New York	American Export
Parthia	Mar 1	Liverpool	New York	Cunard
Queen Mary	Mar. 2	Cherbourg	New York	Cunard
Noordam	Mar. 2	Rotterdam	New York	Holland-America
President Monroe	Mar. 2	Marseilles	New York	Am. Pres. Lines
Stockholm	Mar. 3	Gothenburg	New York	Swedish American
Ile de France	Mar. 4	Havre	New York	French Line
Ryndam	Mar. 6	Havre	New York	Holland-America
Stavangerfjord	Mar. 6	Oslo	New York	Norwegian America

ACTUAL PASSENGER DEPARTURES FROM EUROPEAN PORTS

Media, Cunard, from Liverpool to New York, Feb. 21.
Westerdam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam to New York, Feb. 21.

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PARIS

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DEPARTURES

None.

ARRIVALS

UNITED STATES, Feb. 23, 12.01 p.m. (cabin and tourist) and 12:51 p.m. (1st class), at the Gare Saint-Lazare.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, Feb. 24, 7:52 p.m., at the Gare Saint-Lazare.

LONDON

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ARRIVALS

UNITED STATES, Feb. 23, 6:26 p.m. and 7:09 p.m., at Waterloo Station.

FRANCONIA, Feb. 24, 2:15 p.m., at Euston Station.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, Feb. 25, 0:05 a.m. and 11 a.m., at Waterloo Station.

DEPARTURES

LIBERTE, Feb. 26, 2:07 p.m., from Waterloo Station.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, Feb. 26, 4:07 p.m., 4:43 p.m. and 7:05 p.m., from Waterloo Station.

UNITED STATES, Feb. 27, 6:35 p.m. and 8 p.m., from Waterloo Station.

New York Shipping

ARRIVALS

Saturday: None.

Sunday: USNS ELTINGE (MSTS), from Bremerhaven.

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German Court Still Studying Europe Army

To Spend 12 More Days On Preliminary Issue of Suit Against Socialists

By Gaston Coblentz

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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BONN, Feb. 22.—Another inconclusive court hearing was held yesterday in the complicated internal German litigation over whether the American-backed European army pact and the Bonn peace contracts violate West Germany's constitution.

This protracted legal battle, which may decide whether the German agreements with the West can be ratified by the Bundestag in 1953, remained bogged down in technicalities at a session of the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe.

The only decision reached was that a panel of the court will deliberate for another 12 days on whether a suit brought by the parties of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's coalition against the obstruction of the ratification procedure in the Bundestag by the Social Democratic party is legally admissible.

Hasn't Got to Main Issue

In other words, the court is not yet at grips with the constitutional details of the combined army pact and the companion peace contracts. It is dealing solely with the question of whether Dr. Adenauer and other advocates of the army plan may carry on court proceedings against the Social Democrats for trying to prevent ratification by waging a campaign against the pacts by alleging that they are unconstitutional.

In the same suit, the coalition parties are also specifically asking the court to declare that the pacts may be ratified by a simple majority. This part of the suit is, in effect, an indirect demand for a ruling on the constitutionality of the agreements, since legislation that involves constitutional amendments requires a two-thirds majority in the Bundestag. The pro-pacts coalition is unable to obtain a two-thirds majority.

Dr. Adenauer's suit was filed early in December. The court reconvened on Friday after a delay of almost three months to hear two days of coalition and Social Democratic arguments and counter-arguments about the juridical qualities of the Adenauer move. The judges announced that they will publish March 5 their decision as to whether the suit is a proper legal procedure.

Acheson's Home Robbed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (U.P.).—Police reported burglars broke into the home of former Secretary of State Dean Acheson Thursday night and stole three overcoats, two sets of silverware and "seven or eight" bottles of liquor. The Achesons were out of town.

MUSIC *and* MUSICIANS

By JAN MAGUIRE

Weissenberg, Thibaud, Uninsky

SIGI WEISSENBERG, who gave a recital in Paris last week, has, to our mind, the makings of a really fine musician. He gave us a tasteful, perceptive performance of a well-chosen program, exhibiting a high degree of maturity for such a young pianist. His program included the Bach "Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue," five sonatas of Scarlatti, the Chopin Sonata in B minor, some Debussy selections, and the Bartok Sonata of 1926.

The interpretation of the Scarlatti showed Mr. Weissenberg's understanding of the delicacy and needlepoint fineness of baroque music. His phrasing was well placed and sensitively executed. The Chopin was more difficult. It is written in a sometimes clumsy way, in so far as it often does not establish sufficient unity among its sections. Mr. Weissenberg gave us this sense of lack of co-ordination in his execution of the sonata whereas a pianist with a better grasp of Chopin would have made up for the composer's faults.

The Debussy was played sensitively, although one felt that a more developed artist would have found a wider variety of mood and timbre, a factor so important in Debussy. The most thrilling work in the program was the Bartok Sonata. This very difficult work is so often bungled, that it was a delight to hear it played not only easily but also interpretatively. Technique seems to be no problem to Mr. Weissenberg, and his great force in playing and Hungarian romantic abandon were noteworthy for their aptness and amount of control.

Les Amis de la Musique de Chambre presented a recital by Jacques Thibaud with Aldo Ciccolini accompanying on Tuesday night in the far too small and intimate Theatre Fontaine. Much as one admires M. Thibaud's career and success as a violinist and teacher, one must admit that the stage is too much for him. He was, throughout, too shaky, uncertain, and inconsistently off-pitch. His illness prevented his playing being vigorous. The César Franck in A major was slightly more successful than the Beethoven Mozart sonatas, because Thibaud had more of a feeling and, thus, relaxed somewhat.

Aldo Ciccolini is a fine but we would have preferred have heard him play a solo. He had some difficulty keeping M. Thibaud, and in sional solo passages he showed itself to be fine and well phrased.

* * *

Alexandre Uninsky gave pleasure of hearing his interpretations on Wednesday a program devoted entirely composer. Although Mr. interpretations were one could not feel the spirit Polish romanticist that to find in Chopin's work Uninsky is not gifted fiery enthusiasm and temperament that one with Chopin, and his struck one as being much for the mood of the music.

In the rapid passages larly in the difficult Scherzo minor, Mr. Uninsky had light, silvery touch with passed off such sections lessly and smoothly. rapid passages became however, he frequently and became frenzied—in the first Ballade Revolutionary Etude. In lades and the tremendous in B minor, Opus 58, he placed the natural emphasis music, so that a melody times lost or an important voice was too far subordinate.

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