

Malenkov Succeeds Stalin

Major Changes in Government Announced By Soviet Officials

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP)—Georgi M. Malenkov was named Prime Minister of the Soviet Union tonight to succeed Joseph Stalin. The 51-year-old Malenkov long has been one of Stalin's closest collaborators in the running of the Communist party, and had been considered his most likely successor.

At the same time a communique of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Council of Ministers and the Presidium announced big streamlining changes in the government as thousands upon thousands of the plain people pressed to the Hall of Columns to pay a last tribute to the dead Stalin.

The announcement said the changes were necessary to assure "uninterrupted and correct leadership" of the country and prevent "any kind of disarray and panic" following Stalin's death.

Molotov To Old Post

These changes were announced: V. M. Molotov, former Prime Minister, moved back into the post of foreign minister where he became so well known in long conferences with Western statesmen after World War II. He replaced Andrei Vishinsky, who became permanent representative to the United Nations.

Andrei Gromyko, former representative at the UN, left London by plane for New York to fill Vishinsky's place during his absence in Moscow.

L. P. Beria, long head of the Soviet Union's political police, was named interior minister and head of the Ministry of State Security which was combined with it. He presumably remains boss of the secret police and Russia's atomic energy program.

Military Minister Named

Marshal Klementi Voroshilov, a vice-premier, was named chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Parliament in the place of Nikolai Shvernik. The position is similar to that of formal chief of state or president. Marshal Nikolai Bulganin was named minister of the armed forces in place of A. M. Vasilevsky.

Funeral to Be Monday

MOSCOW, Saturday, March 7 (AP)—Funeral services for Joseph Stalin will be at noon Monday, the Russians announced today, and his body will be placed on view next to that of Lenin in the mausoleum on Red Square.



Georgi Malenkov Named Prime Minister

South Koreans Smash Attacks

SEOUL, Saturday, March 7 (AP)—Dogged South Koreans smashed five Chinese attacks against a small outpost on Sniper Ridge Friday and cut down an estimated 104 of the attackers.

Once before dawn the South Koreans fought until almost their last bullet was spent, pulled back from the Central Front position while artillery worked it over, then surged back. They drove the Chinese Communists away in savage hand-to-hand combat.

The Chinese had attacked persistently with forces up to 175 men since the Koreans seized the outpost Thursday.

Small but sharp ground action flared in several other sectors. A North Korean attack north of the Punchbowl on the Eastern Front was beaten off, with an estimated 32 Reds killed or wounded.

Tougher Russian UN Policy Seen As Result of Change

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 6 (AP)—The Kremlin new rule shifted tough, sharp-witted Andrei Y. Vishinsky from foreign minister of the Soviet Union to chief UN delegate today. Some diplomats saw the change as a sign that Russia's UN policy might become even tougher than in the past.

Vishinsky was Stalin's prosecuting purge-master in the great liquidation trials of 1936-37 and has thrust at Western delegates here as though they were defendants in a Moscow courtroom.

His new assignment came as a big surprise to Western delegates. Top-ranking Soviet delegates said they were also completely taken by surprise, and so was Vishinsky himself.

K. V. Kisselev, foreign minister of Soviet White Russia, told reporters neither he nor Vishinsky knew of the change until told of the Moscow announcement.

Vishinsky told reporters aboard ship that he had not heard of the appointment of Georgi M. Malenkov to succeed Stalin as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

Although Vishinsky, as foreign minister, has headed the Russian delegation to the General Assembly, Valerian Zorin recently has been permanent chief delegate.

Zorin was not mentioned in Moscow dispatches, but a cloud was cast over his position by the fact that Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko tonight was en route by plane from London to New York to take over Vishinsky's top spot temporarily. This job, under normal diplomatic procedure, might well have gone to Zorin.

Zorin was known here as a protégé of the new Soviet boss, Georgi Malenkov, when Zorin masterminded the Red Czechoslovak coup in 1948 at Prague.

Delegates were extremely cautious in comments on the significance of the changes but it was the consensus that since the Russians were sending a tough squad they may be preparing to toughen their policies.

This morning, hours before the furore burst on the committee, UN friends and some bitter foes of the Soviet Union cast aside old-time enmities for a minute and stood with grief-stricken Vishinsky in silent tribute to Stalin.

Politics Ran Tax Bureau Official Says

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—A star witness before a House investigating committee testified today political influence controlled promotions in the Internal Revenue Bureau for many years and that he was once advised to "get there firstest with the mostest."

Earl E. Koehler, chief enforcement officer for the bureau's alcohol tax division, told a House ways and means subcommittee that efficiency reports were disregarded in moving men into high level jobs after Joseph D. Numan became revenue commissioner in 1944.

The political patronage system prevailed until about the time the subcommittee began looking into tax scandals last year, Koehler said.

Koehler related that in 1946, when he was an \$8,059 a year enforcement official in Baltimore, he was interested in a position in Seattle, his home, at the same salary.

He said he was told by Carroll E. Mealey, former deputy revenue commissioner, that the bureau wanted him for the job but that "political pressure was being put on." He quoted Mealey as saying: "The man who gets there firstest with the mostest will get the job."

Ike, Eden Trade Ideas

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—President Eisenhower and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden traded ideas today on the cold war uncertainties arising from the passing of Premier Stalin.

'Ammo' Charges to Be Aired

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—A Senate committee called on top Pentagon officials to clear up "confusing and conflicting" reports today as Gen. James A. Van Fleet reaffirmed his testimony that serious ammunition shortages have pinched the U.S. Eighth Army in Korea.

Testifying at a closed-door session of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Van Fleet reportedly stuck to his guns in the face of virtual outright denials by high military authorities.

Sen. Cooper (R-Ky) said Van Fleet told the committee that "in no caliber of arms, other than small arms, has the Army had enough ammunition."

Closed Session Tuesday

"And he said this situation still exists," Cooper informed newsmen. With the dispute fast developing into a major row—and with some Congress members declaring they were "shocked" and demanding punishment of any culprits—these were the developments:

1. Chairman Saltonstall (R-Mass) called Secretary of Defense

Wilson, Secretary of the Army Stevens and Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army chief of staff, to testify on the issue at a closed session next Tuesday.

2. Gen. Mark Clark, supreme Allied commander in the Far East, said in Seoul, Korea, that ammunition has been rationed on the battlefield but "there was always enough whenever we needed to shoot it—in any quantity."

'Have Adequate Supply'

Clark insisted the Eighth Army, which Van Fleet commanded for 22 months, has enough ammunition on hand to stop any all-out enemy offensive in Korea.

3. Col. Claude Shaver of Topeka, Kan., a division chief of staff on the Korean front, said his outfit's combat operations "have not been hampered by any lack of ammunition." He added: "We have an adequate supply of hand grenades."

In his testimony yesterday, Van

Fleet said American troops in Korea had been handicapped by a "serious shortage" of ammunition, including hand grenades, throughout his term as field commander.

The four-star general also testified he lacked sufficient ammunition and manpower to carry out "even the limited mission" of the Eighth Army in the long-stalemated Far Pacific conflict.

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Labor, Industry Attempts Fail

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—An administration attempt to get industry and labor to compromise their differences on the Taft-Hartley Act collapsed today.

A 15-member advisory committee named by Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin at President Eisenhower's suggestion broke up in hot disagreement.

The five industry members refused to go along with rules adopted by the five labor and five public members requiring that the committee take a nose-count vote on all controversial points.

The industry members, headed by Adm. Ben Moreell, chairman of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, took the position that binding votes by the advisory committee would encroach on the legislative field. They maintained it was Congress' job to frame T-H changes.

George Meany, president of the AFL, fired back a hot statement that industry's position was "indefensible."

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