

Un-American Committee Serves Truman Subpoena

HST Meets Court Order With Silence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Former President Harry S. Truman was subpoenaed by the House Un-American Activities Committee today for questioning Friday about the late Harry Dexter White, former Treasury official accused of Soviet espionage.

A committee official served the subpoena in New York, where Truman has several speaking engagements. The ex-President was silent on whether he would obey the summons.

The committee also issued a subpoena for former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who differs with Truman on whether the former chief executive saw FBI reports on White. The Byrnes' subpoena is for Thursday.

And out of the papers former Communist agent Whittaker Chambers once hid in a pumpkin, the committee produced copies of documents certified by an expert to be in White's handwriting. Chambers testified in 1948 that White fed him secret information for use of a Soviet spy ring. The documents given out by the committee today were notes on intimate government affairs.

White Denied

White denied under oath that he was guilty of espionage and died suddenly a few days later.

Byrnes has backed up Atty. Gen. Brownell's charge that Truman promoted White from assistant Treasury secretary to U.S. representative in the International Monetary Fund in 1946 in the face of FBI reports that White spied for Russia. In effect, if not in so many words, Byrnes accused Truman of lying about the White case, since Truman had disclaimed any knowledge of the reports.

Brownell said today the White case is just the start of an expose of alleged Democratic coddling of Reds. He said on a television program that the Eisenhower administration intends to purge the federal payroll of every employe who is "disloyal to the United States."

HST Has No Immunity

Truman has no immunity from a subpoena now that he is out of office. Anyone who ignores a subpoena runs the risk of a trial for contempt of Congress, fine and imprisonment.

House officials and authorities of the Library of Congress said that so far as they can determine a former president never has been subpoenaed before a congressional committee, although some have testified voluntarily. Former President Hoover, for example, has been a witness before congressional committees on numerous occasions.

There was some doubt the Byrnes' subpoena could be enforced, in view of Byrnes' official position as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. He also is governor now of South Carolina.

Mamie's Inaugural Gown To Go to Smithsonian

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower is sending her inaugural ball gown to the Smithsonian Institution after wearing it tonight at the White House diplomatic reception.

The reception marked the second time she has worn the beautiful gown of peau de soie—a soft shimmering taffeta-like material—in Renoir pink, a soft color with a mauve tone.

The gown will be displayed among the clothes worn by other of the nation's first ladies.



Harry S. Truman Will He Appear?

Military Court Is Challenged By Mossadegh

TEHRAN, Iran, Nov. 10 (AP)—Mohammed Mossadegh challenged a military tribunal today to "kill me," reviled and punched the colonel named by the court to defend him and tried to walk out.

Restrained, the ex-premier fidgeted on the prisoner's bench while the colonel, Jalil Bozorgmehr, launched his defense with a sharp attack on the court's competence.

Bozorgmehr contended that the Nationalist former dictator—accused of defying Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, trying to overthrow the monarchy and illegally dissolving Parliament's lower house, the Majlis—should be tried by Iran's Supreme Court, a civilian agency.

"Even before that," he said, "the Majlis should rule whether Mossadegh is still Iran's prime minister. Political charges must be tried before a civilian jury."

The question before the five-man tribunal, headed by Gen. Nasrollah Moghbeli, is whether the tribunal has the authority to try Mossadegh, who was thrown out of the premiership by the royalist revolt of Aug. 19. But Mossadegh has refused to be confined to that question.

Mossadegh's efforts to discover Bozorgmehr led to the fireworks today, the third day of the trial. He stumbled past three court officers and was nearly 20 feet up the aisle to the exit before they stopped him.

Union Refuses Red Questions

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10 (AP)—Top Pittsburgh and international representatives of the United Electrical Workers Union (Ind.) refused to tell a Senate internal security subcommittee today if they ever belonged to the Community party.

Sen. John M. Butler (R.-Md.) and his task force probing communism in certain labor unions repeatedly asked the questions: "Do you know any Communist? Are you or were you a member of the Communist party?"

He got the stamped answer: "I refuse to answer under the provisions of the Fifth and First Amendments."

Only a former shop steward told the committee he never belonged to the Communist party.

Butler and his aides fired their questions at a parade of witnesses after three FBI former undercover agents—Matt Cvetic and Joseph and Mary Mazzei—testified the UE is "Communist infested." In 1949, the CIO expelled the UE for what it termed Communist domination.

Big Three Leaders Set Date for Bermuda Talks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Leaders of the Big Three powers have a date in Bermuda Dec. 4 to study global issues, including the West's relations with Russia.

The strategy meeting, following close on Soviet rejection of a bid to a Four Power foreign ministers' conference in Switzerland, will bring together President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain and Premier Laniel of France.

They will be accompanied by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Anthony Eden, Britain's foreign secretary, and Georges Bidault, the foreign minister of France.

The White House disclosed the Big Three chiefs plan to take only small staffs with them, apparently to preserve the intimate nature of the island conference.

An agenda still has to be worked out. The White House has said only that "various matters of common concern" will be discussed at the meeting, which is expected to run through Dec. 8.

But informed officials here reported the parley will be devoted mainly to deciding what course the West should follow in the face of Russia's stiffening attitude toward the free world.

After the Kremlin's rebuff of

the proposed Big Four foreign ministers' conference in Switzerland—a meeting which was to have begun yesterday—Eisenhower declared the Communist leadership "manifests no intention to get together, but an intention to create as many difficulties as possible."

Western Germany's future undoubtedly will be discussed at Bermuda, but American officials said no firm decisions involving German welfare will be taken without full consultation with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's government.

Members of the leading political parties in West Germany called today for German representation at the Big Three conference.

In Washington, however, it was considered unlikely that Germany or any other nation would be invited to participate or even send observers.

One official said German participation would certainly bring demand from Italy and other Western Allies for representation, and that if every one came the conference would be unwieldy.

In London, Churchill refused to commit himself on a suggestion that he use the conference to pave the way for a meeting with Soviet Premier Malenkov.

Verdun Was Scene Of Biggest Battle In World War I

VERDUN, France, Nov. 10 (AP)—Nearly 2000 years ago, Verdun was a busy Roman city. Thirty-seven years ago it was the scene of the biggest battle of World War I. Today, Armistice Day, 1953, in an area ten miles square, it looks like the ruin of an atomic era.

In this little area in 1916 more men were killed in a single sustained battle than ever before were killed in such a battle in history—nearly 400,000 men.

It represents, as nearly as anything can represent, what might happen to such an area under the first hydrogen bomb.

The Verdun fortress area was never thickly inhabited in the ordinary sense of the word. But in 1916, the German general staff decided that, by a hard and sustained attack, it could cause such losses to the French army that surrender of France would be inevitable. At that time the Germans could see no other way of bringing a favorable end to the war. For, just as in World War II, they knew they couldn't blot out Britain.

Cooper Urges Ike TV Series

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AP)—Sen. John S. Cooper (R.-Ky.) today urged President Eisenhower to launch a series of radio and television reports to give the people "the straight facts" about the Republican administration's policies.

Cooper, who may be opposed for reelection next year by former Vice President Alben W. Barkley, said he told Eisenhower at a White House conference that "there is general failure on the part of the people to understand what is being done in Washington."

"The people have confidence in the President's purposes and in what he says," Cooper said in an interview. "But in going about Kentucky I have found that the people are confused about what is going on. I urged the President to make a few short, simple reports on radio and television, giving the straight facts about conditions as they are."

Cooper said he suggested that Eisenhower talk particularly on farm, fiscal and defense issues. He said that while there was no presidential commitment, Cooper felt his suggestions were well received.

Town--

(Continued from page one)

caused the illegality of the elections three weeks ago. Cherwinski claims to have gone ahead on the elections through the "green light" of his adviser, whom he identified as Harold W. Perkins, assistant dean of men.

Fielding approved the elections at first. He later explained that this was due to his "lack of familiarity with the constitution."

Harvest Ball Queen Entries Due Nov. 23

Organizations sponsoring entries for Harvest Ball Queen must submit 8 by 10 photographs of candidates before noon Nov. 23 at the Student Union desk in Old Main.

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No Break Seen Yet In Trieste

ROME, Nov. 10 (AP)—The United States tackled the Trieste deadlock diplomatically, politically and militarily today. But there was no break in sight.

On the diplomatic front, U.S. Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce and Premier Giuseppe Pella talked for 70 minutes.

On the political side, House Speaker Joseph W. Martin (R.-Mass.) met with Pella for a first-hand briefing on Italy's views which he might carry back to Congress.

Militarily, Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, flew into Trieste and held hush-hush conferences with British and American military leaders there. Then he flew down to Rome to see Mrs. Luce and confer with Pella briefly.

Britain and the United States still say they plan to carry out their Oct. 8 pledge to turn over Zone A of the strategic Free Territory to Italy—but avoid any date for withdrawal of the 7000-man Allied garrison.

Yugoslavia, which occupies Zone B, still says she will use force to prevent any Italian troops from entering Zone A.

Unofficial Belgrade reports told of a Yugoslav compromise plan—a plebiscite in the port city of Trieste to decide whether it will be Italian, Yugoslav or international, with an international conference to split the remaining area between Yugoslavia and Italy. But confirmation was lacking here.

"I know of no new Yugoslav proposal and if Pella has heard of it he did not mention it," Mrs. Luce said.

Warner Theatres
Cathman
Clark Gable
Ava Gardner
in
"MOGAMBO"

Sate
Barbara Stanwyck
Fred MacMurray
"THE MOONLIGHTER"

Nittany
Cary Grant
Ann Sheridan
"I WAS A MALE WAR BRIDE"

TURKEY SHOOT
FRIDAY
Pine Grove Mills 8 P.M.