

Truman Explains White's Retention

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16 (AP)—Harry S. Truman said tonight he knew of disloyalty charges against the late Harry Dexter White, but decided to retain him in the government service in order not to endanger an FBI investigation.

Speaking before a nationwide radio and TV audience to "answer all the questions" in the White case controversy, the former President also leveled a charge of "shameful demagoguery" against the present administration.

Taking up the White matter in detail, the former President said a lengthy FBI report on alleged subversive activities in this country, was sent to the White House in December, 1945.

"The report contained many names of persons in and out of government service concerning whom there were then unverified accusations," Truman said. "Among the many names mentioned, I now find, was that of Harry Dexter White."

He said as best he could determine "I first learned of the accusations against White early in February, 1946, when an FBI report specifically discussing the activities of Harry Dexter White was brought to my attention."

He added the report "showed that serious accusations had been made against White, but it pointed out that it would be practically impossible to prove those charges with the evidence then at hand."

Truman said he sent a copy of the report to the late Fred Vinson, then Secretary of the Treasury, and later discussed it with Secretary Vinson as well as with Secretary of State James Byrnes. He added he learned White's long planned appointment as a U. S. member of the Board of Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund, had been confirmed by the Senate before he saw Byrnes and Vinson.

"When the results of these consultations were reported to me," Truman said, "the conclusion was reached that the appointment be allowed to take its normal course. The final responsibility for this decision, of course, was mine."

Engineer Names Self As Witness

ASBURY PARK, N.J., Nov. 16 (AP)—Carl Greenblum, 37-year-old electrical engineer, identified himself today as the "mystery witness" before the McCarthy Senate subcommittee investigating alleged espionage at nearby Ft. Monmouth.

Greenblum held an interview with the Asbury Park Press after deciding to make public his part in the hearings because, he said, he and his family were being persecuted by neighbors. He lives in Wanamassa.

It was the first time that Greenblum, a native of New York, had been publicly identified as the witness who broke down before the Senate investigators at a hearing in New York Oct. 16.

At the time, Sen. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) told reporters the witness had broken down under questioning. Then McCarthy said, he sent word that he had been "lying" and "wanted to tell everything" to the subcommittee.

Greenblum denied that he had lied and declared he had always been a loyal American. He said he broke down because his mother had died two days before the hearing and he was unprepared for the rapid barrage of questions.

He said he never had been suspended from his job at Ft. Monmouth's Evans radar laboratory, but had for a time been removed from secret work. He now has been fully restored to his former job, he said.

Greenblum said none of the questions asked him by the McCarthy committee or the FBI involved him personally, but concerned information he had about others and about certain incidents.

He said he had been a classmate at City College of New York with Julius Rosenberg, the executed atom spy, and suspected then that Rosenberg was a Communist.

Football Movies Set for Tonight

Movies of the Penn State-Rutgers football game will be shown at 7:30 tonight in Schwab Auditorium.

A member of the football coaching staff will comment on films taken by Ray M. Conger, associate professor of physical education. Androcles, junior men's hat society, and the School of Physical Education and Athletics, will sponsor the movies.

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FBI Nabs 14 Alleged Klansmen

WILMINGTON, N.C., Nov. 16 (AP)—The FBI struck before dawn today among the remnants of a one-time stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan and arrested 14 alleged former members on charges of kidnaping and flogging a brother and sister.

The arrests came on the second anniversary of the beating of Ernest Barfield Rogers, 31, and his sister, Mrs. Christine Rogers, 35. They told police they were forcefully taken from their farm homes in Dillon County, S.C., at night, transported to Robeson County, N.C., and whipped. Before and after each beating, the victims related, a klansman prayed.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in announcing the arrests, said they were "a continuation of intensive FBI investigation of floggings in the tobacco lands of northeast South Carolina and southeast North Carolina."

The pair told the FBI that armed Klansmen wearing white robes and hoods broke open doors of their homes, blindfolded them and drove them into North Carolina, and beat them. Both suffered serious bodily injuries.

The FBI did not disclose what reason the Klansmen gave the victims of the beatings.

Fair T-H Act Promised

President Eisenhower promised the CIO convention today that his proposals for amending the Taft-Hartley Act will be fair to labor, management and the public alike.

In a letter to the 70 delegates, the President said he would submit suggested changes stemming from the administration's month-long study of the law to Congress in January.

He added: "In formulating these suggestions, our guide will be the fundamental principle that the law must be absolutely fair to the laboring men and women of the nation, to management, and to the public at large."

The message was read at the afternoon session of the convention's first day, only a couple of hours after CIO President Walter P. Reuther lambasted the Eisenhower administration's tax program as "the big steal." Delegates listened attentively to the President's message but afterward had neither applause nor cheers.

The CIO as well as virtually all other organized labor, has battled the Taft-Hartley law constantly, since it went into effect in 1947.

It calls the law repressive, discriminatory against labor and partial to management.

Eisenhower noted that he had "previously stated my conviction that this law, while fundamentally sound, should be changed in some respects."

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New Demands Chill Trieste Settlement

ROME, Nov. 16 (AP)—New Yugoslav demands today chilled optimism for an early Trieste settlement, on the eve of a critical foreign policy debate in the Italian parliament.

The Italian Cabinet worked late tonight framing answers which Premier Giuseppe Pella will give to six questioners in the Chamber of Deputies. The chamber, lower house of Parliament, might decide whether Italy will sit down at a five-power conference on the thorny Trieste problem.

Paper Chills Hope

When Yugoslav President Tito in a major policy speech in Belgrade Sunday failed to mention his previous proposal that the city of Trieste be made autonomous—but did say Yugoslavia would waive its claims to the city in exchange for the rest of the Allied occupation zone of the Free Territory—hope for a compromise settlement sprang up here.

This hope appeared chilled today when Borba, official newspaper of Tito's Communist party, declared emphatically that Belgrade would regard as an "act of aggression" any Italian move to take over the key Adriatic port city before final settlement of the whole Trieste problem.

Trieste Autonomy Asked

Borba convened its editorial board to clarify Yugoslavia's position. Presumably top Yugoslav foreign policy makers were consulted before Borba came out with these demands:

1. No turning over of Trieste port to Italy and no Italian occupation unless approved by the proposed international conference.
2. Autonomy for the port city itself, under Italian sovereignty.
3. Annexation by Yugoslavia of the rest of the British-American occupation Zone A of Trieste Free Territory. Yugoslavia itself occupies Zone B.
4. A subdivision of the city itself to provide that predominantly Slav suburbs of Trieste be part of Yugoslavia.

Relations Club to Hear Atwater Discuss Korea

Dr. Elton Atwater, associate professor of political science, will discuss possibilities of a Korean peace settlement at a meeting of the International Relations Club at 7:30 p.m. tomorrow in Simmons lounge.

Following the talk an organizational meeting will be held.

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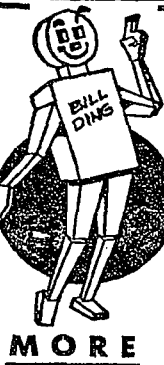


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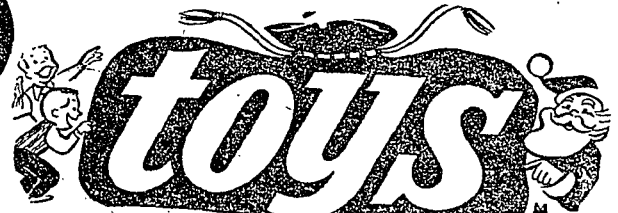
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