

Russian Travelers Barred In Quarter of U.S. Land

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—More than one fourth of the United States land area was declared off limits to Russians today in reprisal against similar curbs against Americans in the Soviet Union.

The retaliatory action was disclosed by the State Department after Secretary of State John Foster Dulles notified Soviet Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin that the United States had revised its travel regulations.

The new U.S. rules, effective immediately, apply to all Soviet citizens in this country except about 50 accredited to the United Nations as employees of the United Nations Secretariat. Officials estimated about 400 Russians, officials and their families, are affected.

The restricted area, according to U.S. officials, covers 27 per cent of the United States. It includes about 1000 counties in 39 states, all of the Mexican border except Webb County, Tex., and a 15-mile band around the Great Lakes on the Canadian border. For the first time, it creates barred areas and closed cities.

The tough regulations were clamped down, officials said, because Russia had shown no sign of easing up on its restrictions dating back to 1948. However, they suggested that if and when the Kremlin is ready to do likewise, the U.S. government will consider easing up its travel restrictions.

Dulles' note said the new regulations will apply until further notice. He said it will include all resident Soviet citizens except UN Secretariat employees. Also exempted are Russians temporarily admitted for specific purposes not involving residence either at Washington or New York.

Otherwise, Dulles said, a 1952 regulation stays in effect—confining all Russians to within 25 miles of the centers of Washington and New York. They must give 48 hours advance notice of any planned travel outside this area.

Even then they are barred from the border zones and the banned states, counties and cities. However, there are some instances in which specific cities are declared open within countries that are closed. There also are rules governing travel within such areas along specified routes.

U.S. officials would not go into detail as to how the prohibited areas were selected. They said there were many considerations, the two chief criteria being reciprocity and security.

Department officials said Russia's restrictions ban travel by U.S. citizens and other foreigners to about 30 per cent of the Soviet Union.

Americans in the Soviet are confined to within 25 miles of Moscow and must not go within 15 miles of the U.S.S.R. frontier with Norway, Finland, Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan.

Moscow Taboo For Russians!!

MOSCOW, Idaho, Jan. 3 (AP)—The United States declared Moscow "off limits" to the Russians today.

Moscow, U.S.A., is a city of about 10,500 in northern Idaho and the seat of Latah County, one of 18 Idaho counties included in the area closed to travel by Soviet citizens in this country.

Local Moscovites, who haven't seen a Russian anyway, aren't sure just why the Soviets will be excluded out here. The town has a lumber mill and is the home of the University of Idaho.

Manila Treaty Members Plan Positive Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The foreign ministers of the eight Manila Pact nations announced today they will meet Feb. 23 at Bangkok, Thailand, to begin delivering on the treaty's promises to defend Southeast Asia.

Announcement of the gathering was made simultaneously in the capitals of all eight countries—Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Britain and the United States.

"The purpose of the meeting," said the U.S. State Department, "will be to consider arrangements for the implementation of the Manila treaty and to exchange views on matters affecting the peace and security of the treaty area."

Perhaps the most troubled spot of the area is Indochina, where a truce this summer ended nearly eight years of fighting without keeping the Communists out. Laos, Cambodia and Southern Viet Nam—the Associated States of Indochina—are covered by the treaty although they are not signers.

The military aspects of Indochina—meaning the growing Communist forces in the north—will be considered at the Bangkok meeting. So, too, will be the question of subversive infiltration of the weak government of Southern Viet Nam.

U.S. policy in Indochina has been to reduce the size and boost the efficiency of local armed forces, so as to prepare them to cope better with subversion.

Republican Leaders Optimistic on Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Republican leaders predicted today, after previewing President Dwight D. Eisenhower's State of the Union message with him at the White House, that it will be well received by the country.

Eisenhower will deliver it personally to a joint session of the Senate and House on Thursday. It will run about 6400 words and take 45 minutes to read.

Pope Urges Peace

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 3 (AP)—Pope Pius XII has urged the world to transform the current cold peace into a true peace as soon as possible. He called upon Christians to help build a bridge of peace between East and West. But he warned anew against Communist propaganda.

The pontiff's plea was made in his 16th annual Christmas message, which illness prevented him from delivering Christmas eve. Dated Dec. 24, the 6000-word message was released today by the Vatican.

Like its 15 predecessors, the message was devoted to peace. The 78-year-old head of the Roman Catholic Church recognized that, compared with the years of war and cold war, the present cold peace indicates some progress in the laborious ripening of

peace properly so called. The world's current cold peace he called only a provisional calm. Its duration is conditioned upon fear and the varying calculations of strength and has nothing in it of relationships that converge toward a common purpose that is right and just, he explained.

Much of the pontiff's message was devoted to peaceful coexistence, which he divided into three sections: Coexistence in fear, coexistence in error and coexistence in truth. Only the third, he said, can lead to true peace.

He warned sharply against a return to the nationalistic state, saying:

"To soon have been forgotten the enormous mass of lives sacrificed and goods extorted by this type of state, and the crushing economic and spiritual burdens imposed by it."

Tito's Party May Split Due to Yugoslav Feud

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 3 (AP)—A Yugoslav domestic feud developed into a possible split—at least on the surface—in President Marshal Tito's Communist government.

Tito, on a state visit to India and Burma, was described by Foreign Secretary Koca Popovic in Calcutta as having no advance information about criminal proceedings filed last week against former Vice President Milovan Djilas and Parliament Deputy Vladimir Dedijer, Tito's biographer.

Congress Urges Action Against Communist Plan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—A congressional committee urged today that the United States launch immediately a positive, bipartisan, political offensive to counteract what it called a Communist plan for lulling the free world into inaction and starting World War III at a time of the Kremlin's choosing.

The committee concluded that Russia's peaceful coexistence talk is designed to gain time that will enable the Soviets to divide and destroy free world alliances and pave the way for Red aggression.

"The time was never more opportune for the free world to initiate a bold, positive political offensive as the only course which gives reasonable hope for avoiding all-out war," the committee said.

Although the committee goes out of existence with the convening of the new Congress this week it recommended its work be continued and extended into other areas. Its investigations were concentrated on areas within the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe except for a special study of Latin America, centering on Guatemala.

At a news conference in connection with publication of the committee report, one member, Rep. Madden (D-Ind.), said an underground has been conducting effective counterespionage and sabotage in Soviet satellites.

Both Djilas and Dedijer have been allowed to remain technically free after preliminary questioning on charges that they attempted to undermine the state. Both have been ordered by Belgrade's Circuit Court to remain silent until a verdict is reached.

In Calcutta, Popovic told a news conference the action started by Vice President Edvard Kardelj, acting chief of state, was taken with consultation with Tito. The statement came as a surprise to many persons here.

If true, it might mark the greatest rift within the Yugoslav Communist party since Djilas was shorn of his office and ousted from the party a year ago after writing a series of articles criticizing government policies and accusing wives of officials of snubbing the actress bride of the army chief of staff, Col. Gen. Peko Dapcevic.

All three principles in the case—Djilas, Dedijer and Kardelj—were close associates of Tito in World War II. They fought together to liberate Yugoslavia from the Axis Powers and later worked together to capture control of the government.

Judge Presides at Home

NEW BLOOMFIELD, Pa., Jan. 3 (AP)—Judge Harry B. Crytzer, who suffered a heart attack five weeks ago, is holding court in his bedroom until the doctor says he is well enough to go back to the county building.

Judge Crytzer, head of the Perry and Juniata County courts, said it's slightly complicated, but what he's doing is entirely legal.

Eisenhower Fires 3002 As Risks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission said today the Eisenhower administration has fired 3002 federal employes as security risks. It said 5006 others resigned while security checks were under way.

Of the total of 8008, it said, 2096 employes had varying amounts of subversive data chalked up against them in their files.

The report covered the period from May 18, 1953, when the Eisenhower security risk program went into effect, through last Sept. 30. It was released two days in advance of the opening of the new Congress, in which several Democrats plan to investigate the fairness and validity of the program.

There were four categories listed:

2096 whose files contained information indicating, in varying degrees, subversive activities, subversive associations, or membership in subversive organizations.

655 whose files contained information indicating sex perversion.

2649 whose files contained information indicating conviction of felonies or misdemeanors.

4417 whose files contained any other type of information falling within the purview of the program.

These four groups add up to more than 8008 because some employes had information in their files falling under more than one category. Conceivably, a man might be listed as a Communist, a drunkard and a gossip—or just one of the three.

Benson Criticizes Department Move

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Secretary Ezra T. Benson said today it was a mistake for the Agriculture Department to make public a letter from George N. Vitt commenting on its refusal to accept Wolf Ladejinsky as an agricultural attache for Japan.

Vitt, industrial editor of American Exporter Publications at New York City, made several references to Jews in his letter which was made public last week by Milan Smith, executive assistant to Benson.

Release of the letter has drawn criticism from a number of Jewish groups and organizations on the contention that it carried anti-Semitic overtones.

\$8.5 Million Asked For Mine Drainage

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Ivor D. Fenton, Mahanoy City, Pa. Republican, said today he will introduce a bill urging that Congress appropriate \$8,500,000 to help drain Pennsylvania anthracite mines.

Fenton said the measure would require Pennsylvania to contribute an equal amount, because the mine drainage problem is a threat not only to an important natural resource but also to lives and property.

The congressman said he has been assured of backing for the project from the Eisenhower administration.

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