

# Sec'y of State Stresses Firm Formosan Policy

BANGKOK, Thursday, Feb. 24 (AP)—U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles reportedly stressed a firm policy on Formosa yesterday before the Southeast Asia defense conference as a deterrent to Communist aggression.

# Eisenhower Challenged On Ladejinsky

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—A newsman challenged President Dwight D. Eisenhower today to say what he will do about Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson's "unsubstantiated" charges against Wolf Ladejinsky.

Clark R. Mollenhoff of the Des Moines Register and Tribune first brought the matter up at the President's news conference. He asked what steps the President would take if an official "would call an individual a member of a subversive organization" when there was no evidence to support the charge.

The President said he wouldn't answer hypothetical questions but he said if Mollenhoff had any information about "wrongdoing" he should submit it and it would get "the finest kind of consideration."

Three hours later Mollenhoff went to the White House with a letter he had written to the President. He asked Press Secretary James C. Hagerty if he could see the President. Hagerty said he would make sure the President got the letter. Eisenhower was out playing golf.

The letter dealt with the case of Ladejinsky, former agricultural attache at Tokyo. Cleared by the State Department, Ladejinsky was ousted by the Agriculture Department as a security risk. But later he was cleared again by the Foreign Operations Administration and given a key job in Viet Nam.

Mollenhoff recalled that foreign aid chief Harold Stassen said an FBI investigation showed Ladejinsky was never a member of a subversive organization.

Dulles also told the closed meeting the United States has a mobile force in Asia adequate to cope with trouble anywhere in the Orient.

Near the windup of the first closed session on ways to deal with communism in Southeast Asia, Dulles was understood to have stressed that a soft policy on Formosa would only invite further Red aggression.

Britain's Sir Anthony Eden, informed sources said, omitted mention of Formosa in his opening speech. He did support Dulles on the need of an immediate meeting of military advisers for the Southeast Asia defense treaty, often called SEATO.

In Washington, President Dwight D. Eisenhower told his news conference that Dulles planned to confer with Eden at Bangkok on the Formosa situation.

Peiping radio, in a broadcast heard in Tokyo, said Dulles was "expected to try to persuade other SEATO members to link Southeast Asian security with American strategy in the Formosa Straits." It was quoting foreign press reports.

The broadcast repeated that "the Chinese people regard foreign intervention, in any form, in the liberation of Taiwan-Formosa as a hostile act."

Carlos P. Garcia, Philippines vice president and foreign affairs secretary, reportedly told the opening session his country backed a Formosa policy of "fight if we must."

He urged members to carry out immediately both military and economic phases of the treaty they signed at Manila.

Dulles, in his opening speech, is reported to have said if trouble arises in Southeast Asia, the United States already has the mobile force there to act.

His remarks were taken to mean the United States is not seeking a permanent type military force in Asia, as in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A British source, summing up Wednesday's opening session, said the talks by delegation heads were only exploratory.

# Churchill Urges Softer Policy Towards U.S.

LONDON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill—in an apparent softening of his own government's policy—warned tonight against pressing the United States too far in insisting on surrender of China's offshore islands to the Reds.

He said there was no question of Britain being involved militarily in defense of the offshore islands and that "we should be careful of what advice we should offer to our friends and allies."

In a move apparently directed at a soothing British-American differences on the issue, Churchill spoke sharply to Laborites clamoring for surrender of the islands to Red China.

Churchill gave a written statement to the House after he verbally described as "scornful" Red China's refusal to attend a Security Council meeting on Formosa. He turned down a Laborite suggestion to intervene personally with Red China's Premier Chou En-lai.

At the same time Labor's National Executive Committee kept the controversy in the foreground by urging that Red China be given membership in the United Nations as a way of settling the explosive Far Eastern situation.

Churchill's remarks tended to back off somewhat from an earlier stand taken by his government. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has said publicly Britain regards the offshore islands as belonging to Red China and has privately urged U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to engineer an evacuation of the islands by Chinese Nationalist troops to help bring about a quick unwritten cease-fire.

The British had been advocating getting the Nationalists off the coastal islands of Matsu and Quemoy as a way of easing the threat of war.

# Democrats' Tax Plan Is Blasted by Ike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—President Dwight D. Eisenhower blasted the Democrats' \$20-a-person tax cut plan today. He called it the height of "fiscal irresponsibility."

He also accused the plan's backers of lacking the courage to submit a separate tax-cutting bill. Thus he challenged them to abandon their present tactic of putting it forward as an amendment to another tax measure backed by the administration.

In a series of vigorous and sometimes heated statements at a news conference, the President declared a further tax cut at this time—while the government is spending more than it takes in—would cut the value of the dollar and hurt the nation's economy.

"We simply cannot have this kind of thing in responsible government," he declared.

But Eisenhower said a tax cut should be possible next year if the budget deficit is reduced.

The tax controversy popped up as soon as the President strode into his meeting with some 225 correspondents.

Eisenhower said that "by hard work" his administration has reduced the budget deficit from nearly 10 billion dollars to around 2½ billions.

"Now," he said, referring to the tax cut proposal, "we are going back to deficit spending, the most insidious thing that can happen to a free economy, and particularly in its bad effect on low income groups."

In the last two years the cost of living has varied less than one-half of one per cent. From 1939 to 1953 the dollar went from 100 cents to 52 cents. It is that

kind of thing that must be stopped if we to preserve the principles on which this country was established."

Declaring a stable dollar is more important to lower income groups than to others, Eisenhower said: "Rich people can buy equities . . . and as the dollar goes, cheapens, the amount of dollars they have invested goes up and up. But the fixed income group, the man who is buying an insurance policy, I repeat, or looking forward to living on his pension, is the one that is hurt."

# Red Islands Bombed

TAIPEI, Formosa, Thursday, Feb. 24 (AP)—Nationalist planes bombed Red islands yesterday north and south of the menaced Nationalist garrison on Nanchi-shan Island.

Signs multiplied that the outpost 140 miles northwest of Formosa may have to be abandoned.

# Unemployment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—The Senate Labor Committee today unanimously approved a resolution calling for an investigation of the causes of unemployment in the coal, railroad and other industries.

# Adenauer Threatens Expulsion Of FDP from Government

BONN, Germany, Feb. 23 (AP)—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer today threatened expulsion of the Free Democrats (FDP) from his four-party government unless they support the Paris agreement to Europeanize the Saar. A political crisis threatened as the Free Democrats, the number two party, replied defiantly.

Adenauer's ultimatum was delivered on the eve of a parliamentary debate on the Paris accords to arm 500,000 West Germans in Western defense. The Saar deal, unpopular among many West Germans, is among those accords. The French insisted upon it as part of a package deal.

Adenauer's backers had hoped—until today—that some of the 47 FDP deputies would support the treaty to place the German-speak-

ing border state under a neutral commissioner until the final peace treaty with Germany is written.

Free Democratic waverers now may rally behind their party leaders in voting against the pact. Adenauer's Christian Democrats alone, however, have 244 seats in the 487-seat House. The government bloc also numbers 27 of the Refugee party and 15 of the German party.

The Bundestag tomorrow starts a three-day debate on the vital second and third-final-readings of the treaties under the threat of Communist demonstrations.

Squads of state and city police will take up posts at strategic points near the building at dawn tomorrow. All streets leading to Parliament will be closed and guards inside the building heavily strengthened.

# Ike-Rayburn Clash?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (AP)—Are the channels of communication clogged between President Eisenhower and his old friend, House Speaker Rayburn (D-Tex.)? And is the Speaker somewhat miffed?

The President voiced chilly disbelief of any such idea at his news conference today. But Rayburn's reaction left the question still open.



# A LUCKY ANGEL

He has St. Peter's permission to return to earth once a month. He immediately heads for the one thing heaven doesn't provide—a Smith haircut.

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