

UN Looks to U.S. Aid To Effect Gaza Pull-Out

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 4 (AP)—Worried by Israel's firm refusal to get out of Egypt without guarantees, UN delegates looked to the United States today to take the lead in a new Assembly debate, perhaps Thursday, on the deteriorating Middle East crisis.

The view was expressed by several delegates in private talks that it was up to the United States to bring pressure on Israel in order to obtain compliance with UN resolutions requesting withdrawal. The U. S. delegation was silent on these expressions but was engaged in extensive consultations with delegations from various parts of the globe.

Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold called Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban to his office for an afternoon appointment. It was delayed for 30 minutes while Eban held a hurried corridor consultation with his foreign minister, Mrs. Golda Meir. Informed sources speculated that Eban had received from Jerusalem the decision of the Israeli government to remain at Sharm el Sheikh, in the Aqaba Gulf sector, and in the Gaza Strip for the time being.

Authoritative sources said Eban emphasized the importance of things to be done under the second of two resolutions approved by the Assembly. They said this gave Hammarskjold a broad field of action.

Hammarskjold explained that Israel must know what will happen if Israel complies with the Assembly withdrawal demand, contained in the first of the twin resolutions.

The spokesman said there was a broad discussion on all aspects of the two resolutions. He said the talk was held in a constructive spirit and will be continued during the week.

The secretary general started action yesterday in accord with the latest Assembly evacuation request to Israel, approved late Saturday night with a 74-2 vote.

One delegate in the Western group said the time had come for Hammarskjold to make another trip to the Middle East in a personal effort to find a solution on the spot.

This delegate, who declined to be identified, said Hammarskjold must work out an arrangement on the Suez Canal, due to be opened to light shipping next month, as well as on the distribution of the UN Emergency Force and implementation of the 1949 armistice agreement between Israel and Egypt.

Depression Signs Seen by Hoover

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—Former President Hoover said today that the current inflation shows signs of a depression "agony" like that which beset his own administration.

In an appeal for governmental conference, Hoover repeated Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey's recent forecast that big federal budgets, if long continued, will produce "a depression that will curl your hair."

"Mine has already been curled once—and I think I can detect the signs," Hoover, 83, said in a prepared speech here and for a nationwide radio audience (NBC).

6 Western European Nations To Eliminate Tariff Barriers

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 4 (AP)—Diplomats of six Western European countries claimed enthusiastically today they have just about finished treaties creating a common market and atomic pool.

If their optimism is justified, these treaties will revolutionize the life of Europe. Tariff barriers will crumble and set up a vast U.S.-type market of some 160 million persons.

"Everything is settled; or practically so," conference chairman Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium told reporters.

He said the foreign ministers would meet again in Paris Feb. 17 and the prime ministers of the six countries would put the final touches to the agreements in the same capital the next day or the 19th. The treaties, Spaak said, probably would be signed March 10.

The six countries are France, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. The United States has supported the plan and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan has offered to join with the new organization in a special "free trade zone" to be discussed during the Paris meetings.

Spaak said final agreement was

Brownell Declaration Urges Civil Rights

Washington, Feb. 4 (AP)—Attorney General Herbert Brownell declared today there would be no federal encroachment on states' authority in the administration's civil rights program. He urged passage of the legislation to "affirm the Congress' determination to secure equal justice under law for all of our citizens."

Brownell, first witness at a hearing called by the House Judiciary Committee, said, the program is designed to protect rights guaranteed by the Constitution through civil action rather than by criminal prosecution as the law now requires.



Attorney General Brownell

There was every indication the program faces rough sledding in the House as well as in the Senate. Southern congressmen served notice they were ready to use all parliamentary devices to delay it.

Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La) said they will offer "formidable" arguments against President Eisenhower's program.

The program, one of the major pieces of legislative business sent to Congress by Eisenhower, calls for laws to protect voting rights and provides for civil damage suits where civil rights have been violated, as determined by the courts.

It also calls for creation of a bipartisan commission to investigate reported violations of civil rights, and for creation of a civil rights division in the Justice Department under an assistant attorney general.

One of the proposed new laws would permit the government to

use injunctive powers to prevent violations of civil rights. Under this law the government could seek court orders, in advance of election, to prevent illegal interference with voters. Under present laws the government can only prosecute after the voter has actually been denied his rights on election day.

Dissolution Fears Of National Guard Allayed by Ike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—National Guard leaders reported today a "most satisfactory" reaction from President Eisenhower to their worries that a new Pentagon training order might harm or destroy the Guard.

Maj. Gen. Melton A. Reckford, speaking for himself and three other generals who called on the President, said:

"The President was very gracious and gave us his assurance that he will not permit the Guard to be destroyed. That satisfied me."

The four Guard generals asked to see Eisenhower in an aftermath of criticisms expressed by Secretary of Defense Wilson last week. Wilson said that a sort of draft dodging scandal developed in Guard enlistments during the Korean War, and that the Guard was not now "a well-trained outfit that could be depended upon."

Reckford is adjutant general of Maryland. Accompanying him to the White House were Maj. Gen. Edward D. Sirois, until recently commander of the 26th Infantry Division; Maj. Gen. Earle M. Jones, California adjutant general; and Maj. Gen. Ronald C. Brook, commander of the 27th armored division, New York National Guard.

Legislature OK's Probe of Board

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Legislature tonight authorized an investigation of the state Pardons Board—the first known probe of the agency in its 83-year history.

The Senate—in a voice vote that included a scattering of nays—gave its approval to a House resolution setting up a six-member committee to probe the board.

Lt. Gov. Furman, Senate president and Pardons Board chairman, immediately welcomed the investigation and said all agency records will be made available to the probers.

The investigation was sparked by the board's action last September in recommending to Gov. George M. Leader the commutation of death sentences imposed on three youths in a 1947 Bucks County taproom slaying.

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Bill in House to Re-Form Turnpike Commission

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4 (AP)—A complete reorganization of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission with creation of an 11-member unsalaried body was in the House tonight.

Pineau Says France to Defy UN on Algeria

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 4 (AP)—Foreign Minister Christian Pineau warned today France would ignore any recommendations the UN might make on turbulent Algeria.

In a 20,000-word speech to the UN Political Committee, Pineau stressed anew that France regards Algeria as a purely internal matter. He blamed Egypt, the Soviet Union, and international communism for terrorism in the North African possession.

Pineau asserted France cannot accept any UN recommendation on Algeria and added that if one is made "we think it only fair to give solemn warning to the United Nations" that France would in no way feel bound to apply it.

France walked out last year when the General Assembly decided to take up the Algerian issue.

Pineau explained France agreed to have it put on the agenda this year to enable his government to reply to campaigns of disparagement against France, and to stress foreign interference in Algerian affairs.

Under the proposal the present five-member salaried commission would be transferred into a board consisting of the governor, lieutenant governor, state treasurer and auditor general, the speaker of the House and president pro tempore of the Senate and the majority and minority leaders of both houses. The Highways Department secretary would be an ex-officio member, as at present.

In addition the bill would provide for creation of the post of executive director at a salary of \$6,000 a year. Members of the board would be reimbursed for expenses.

Governor George M. Leader has promised to propose a similar reorganization of the commission into an unsalaried body.

Other stipulations in the Dennison-Varner bill would require that all construction contracts made by the commission be approved by the Highways Department. The department also would have supervision of turnpike construction work.

Meanwhile, the Senate was asked to approve a bill that would require all meetings of the Turnpike Commission and other authorities be public.

Another proposal made in the Senate would require that standards and specifications be set up for purchases by the commission.

Still another Senate proposal would appropriate \$10,000 for continuance of a legislative investigation into the turnpike operations.

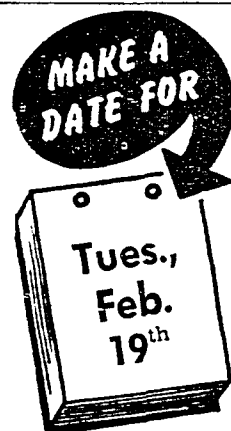
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