

Senate Passes Foreign Aid Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate patched together a \$3,281,813,000 foreign aid bill last night and headed into adjournment—delaying the civil rights battle.

A motion by Sen. Carl Hayden (D.-Ariz.) to suspend the rules so that a rider would be attached to the bill extending

Senators OK \$359 Million For Highways

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate last night approved a \$359-million advance from general Treasury revenues to finance the interstate highway system and other federal aid highway programs.

However, a requirement that the advance to the highway trust fund be repaid by next June 30 was knocked out of a catch-all money bill on a point of order raised by Sen. Albert Gore (D.-Tenn.).

Gore was upheld in his contention that the repayment proviso involved legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore was out of order.

The Eisenhower administration urged the advance to tide over the highway trust fund until its income is increased by the one-cent boost in the federal gasoline tax recently voted by Congress. The House still has to act on the advance.

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D.-Fla.) agreed with the validity of Gore's point of order, but he said that under the basic Highway Act the advance will have to be repaid when the secretary of the Treasury determines sufficient money is on hand in the highway trust fund.

Steel Dispute Has 645,000 Workless

WASHINGTON (AP) — Payroll losses due to the steel strike were reported by the government yesterday to have mounted to \$550 million.

In his third semi-monthly survey of the effects of the strike which began July 15, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell placed the number of workers idled by the dispute at 645,000 and said:

"The latest report for the last half of August pointed to heavy employment losses if the strike continues into next month, especially in metal-using industries and in trade and service activities."

Mitchell, who has been acting as President Eisenhower's fact finder in the steel situation, made no mention in his report of union-management negotiations now under way in New York, nor did he make any attempt to forecast settlement prospects.

the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years was marked as the prelude to a storm of criticism of the commission from Southern Democrats.

The House had met briefly in the wane hope that this might be getaway day of a session which has lasted more than eight months. It sent to the White House a compromise bill permitting an increase in interest rates on government savings bonds.

Speaker Sam Rayburn (D.-Tex.) got House passage of a resolution to adjourn tomorrow. But Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas was not at all sure the Senate could dispose of the civil rights matter by then.

Since neither house can adjourn for the session without the consent of the other, there was no certainty that the quitting date would come tomorrow—the day before the scheduled arrival of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

For the Senate, there was the ever-present threat that Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) would engage in delaying tactics he pre-



WAYNE L. MORSE

viously said were designed to keep the lawmakers at work until Khrushchev arrives.

Morse was reported to have told leaders of both parties, however, that he would not throw up new roadblocks against a Monday adjournment—if the Dixie senators finished their token but highly vocal resistance then against continuing the existence of the Civil Rights Commission.

Southerners pitched their battle against the Civil Rights Commission on a proposal to extend the commission's life for two more years. Approval of two-thirds of those voting was required to attach the extension to the foreign aid and money bill. It is against the rules to write new law in an appropriations bill.

Laos Fighting Remains Quiet For 2nd Day

VIENTIANE, Laos (AP) — Fighting was reported at a standstill for the second consecutive day in Laos yesterday, apparently because of the impending arrival of a U.N. fact-finding team.

Sisouk Na Champasak, acting Laotian foreign minister, replied to reports that Communist North Vietnamese troops allegedly fighting in Laos began withdrawing behind their own border as soon as they learned the U.N. observers were coming. Their Pathet Lao rebel comrades became less active on learning the news, Sisouk said.

But pilots flying airdrop missions to royal troops in northern Laos said emergency drops of ammunition indicated small-scale fighting was still in progress. They also said the rebel-held territory generally remained the same as last week.

Sisouk also announced that government forces had captured more North Vietnamese equipment in a small battle in northern Phong Saly Province four days ago. He said this was further proof of North Vietnamese intervention in the war.

Sisouk said a captured Chinese made rifle and military pack had been identified as equipment used by the North Viet Nam army.

Rockefeller Hints Entry In N.H. Primary

ALBANY, N.Y. (AP) — Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller hinted yesterday he might enter the New Hampshire presidential primary early next year.

New Hampshire supporters of the New York Republican immediately announced plans for a formal statewide organization of a Rockefeller -for- President campaign in that state.

In a telegram to a group of 40 prominent New Hampshire citizens who are urging him to enter, Rockefeller said he could not at this time say yes or no.

The reason, he said, is because it would be unfair to New Yorkers for the governor to divert his attention from state problems at this time of year.

His statement indicated he would give his answer when that work was done.

The New Hampshire primary is March 8. The first such primary of the 1960 presidential campaign. New Hampshire boosters of Vice President Richard A. Nixon say they expect Nixon to announce his candidacy soon.

Rockefeller's telegram was interpreted in New Hampshire as a sign that he would become a candidate for the GOP presidential nomination.

"We're tremendously encouraged by the governor's attitude," said Eugene C. Struckoff of Concord, a lawyer who is serving as spokesman for a "draft Rockefeller" movement.

Nehru's Opposition Demands Retaliation

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—Opposition members of Parliament accused Prime Minister Nehru yesterday of appeasement and demanded he use force to dislodge Chinese Communist troops from Indian territory.

Nehru countered with a charge that the opposition was resorting to brave gestures and rejected out of hand the proposal to use force.

After five hours of angry debate in which members of non-Communist opposition parties almost unanimously assailed the manner Nehru used to handle the border disputes, some Parliament members walked out in disgust. None of the members seemed happy with the situation, although the House approved the government's policy by a voice vote. Parliament then adjourned until Nov. 17.

The angry exchanges took place as Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev was attempting to get Red China and India to settle their border dispute, which threatens to dampen his forthcoming visit to the United States.

Nehru also turned down proposals that New Delhi withdraw earlier offers to mediate minor troubles along the India-Tibetan frontier. He declared he would give up sections of the MacMahon line which divides northeast India from Tibet "if I find it wrongly there."

He termed the MacMahon line vague in some places and said it was only right that negotiation should be offered in such places. Nevertheless, he made it clear he is not willing to surrender to Red China's claims to large sections of land along India's border with Tibet.

'Lunic 2'

(Continued from page one) passing near the earth's orbit behind the earth.

"The rocket is rushing at cosmic speed to intersect the moon's orbit. It is difficult to forecast at present whether it will touch the surface of the moon, or become a satellite of the moon, or become a new planet."

In Britain, scientists at Jodrell Bank—home of the world's most powerful radio telescope — said the lunar rocket was beeping out signals right along after midnight. They said it was more than 100,000 miles from the earth.

Discussing the rocket power, Bogoyavlensky said: "There is every reason to suppose that such outstanding results have been achieved owing to the successes of Soviet science in developing new rocket fuels. Apparently the United States still has no such fuel since it has not attempted to launch a rocket this year after four failures between August and December, 1958."

The giant Soviet rocket blasted off Saturday, carrying the Soviet banner and a mass of intricate equipment. Soviet scientists said it was on course and sending back information in a steady stream.

Russian Moon Explosion Will Not Be Seen Here

NEW YORK (AP) — Most Americans will not be able to see the moon today at the time the Russians predict their latest cosmic rocket will hit it.

But an astronomer said yesterday that if the moon were visible it might be possible to see any rocket explosion with a powerful telescope.

In most parts of the country the moon is scheduled to rise later than the Soviet target time of 4:05 p.m. EST. But parts of New England will see the moon rise earlier.

Dr. Kenneth Franklin of the Hayden Planetarium said any explosion might be seen with a powerful telescope.

Soviet Premier to Meet Foreign Relations Group

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.) said yesterday that Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev has accepted an invitation to meet with members of the Senate Foreign Relations committee Wednesday afternoon.

Fulbright, chairman of the committee extended the invitation through the State Department. The Soviet leader was invited to meet with the committee and Senate leaders, in the committee room.

Word that Khrushchev could fit the informal meeting into his schedule reached committee officials.

Fulbright told a reporter the meeting, over coffee cups, would give members of the committee, and other invited senators, including leaders of both parties, a chance to question Khrushchev on Soviet-American differences.

Greek Week--

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Two banquets are held during Greek Week. The Outstanding Pledge banquet honors the outstanding pledge of each fraternity and the pledge scholarship trophy is also awarded.

The IFC-Panhel banquet is held at the Nittany Lion Inn to end the week. Greek Week awards and the Sigma Chi scholarship trophy are presented at the banquet.

To Enhance Khrushchev's Visit

Missile Shoot Seen Soviet Premier's Move

By John M. Hightower
WASHINGTON (AP)—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev presumably ordered the timing of the Soviet Union's latest moon shot.

His idea would be to dramatize Soviet scientific progress immediately before he arrives in the United States Tuesday.

It is widely believed in Washington that Khrushchev is planning to tour this country as a voluble salesman for Soviet policies and propaganda — peaceful coexistence, for example.

The successful launching of the moon rocket gives him a sensational advertisement in the sky.

If the shoot is successful in reaching the moon or its area, Soviet scientists are certain to

draw congratulations from all over the world. Even if it misses the target, Khrushchev will have demonstrated once more Soviet achievement in the one great field in which the Soviet Union has been clearly ahead of the United States, in the race for over-all military and scientific superiority.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D.-Wash.) put it this way to a reporter:

"If the moon shot achieves its announced objective, it will be Soviet timing at its best — with Khrushchev arriving here and the rocket on or around the moon. I am sure Khrushchev will make the most of such a spectacular achievement in launching his grand tour of America."

What immediately struck Washington scientists about the moon shot announced in Mos-

cow yesterday, is that this is not the most favorable time for a shoot.

Thus the Soviets took a calculated, but not unexpected risk in a launching at this time. That strengthened the impression that Khrushchev himself was behind the timing.

It was no surprise for two reasons.

In the first place, administration leaders at the White House and State Department had anticipated that Khrushchev might pull off one or more grandstand plays to draw worldwide attention to his trip. Particularly, it was felt he might make such a play in the space race.

Secondly, a top-flight Soviet scientist said Sept. 1 that the world ought to be on the lookout for a spectacular development at any moment. The scientist, Prof.

Leonid Sedov, talked about putting an unmanned satellite into orbit around the moon.

State Department officials worked into the weekend in preparation for the Eisenhower-Khrushchev talks. These will begin Tuesday afternoon about four hours after Khrushchev's arrival at nearby Andrews Air Force base on a jet flight of 11 hours from Moscow.

In his policy talks with Eisenhower, Khrushchev is expected to cover a wide range of issues from the Far East through Europe. U.S. officials hope his discussions with the President will be forthright, relatively free of bombast and propaganda.

But on the public side of his visit they ruefully confess that they anticipate a propaganda performance such as is rarely seen in this country.