

# Russell Wins Senate Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Richard B. Russell (D.-Ga.), pulled out the rule book yesterday and won a minor round as the Senate moved slowly into marathon civil rights session.

As captain of an 18-member Southern band of opponents, Russell literally waved the rules manual at his colleagues.

# Lloyd Backs Bonn's Wish For Bases

LONDON (AP)—Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd yesterday backed Bonn's desire for military facilities outside West German territory, provided such installations are on NATO soil.

He sought in the House of Commons to calm a storm which blew up in Britain last week after the disclosure that West Germany had tried to establish bases in Spain, not a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Lloyd disagreed sharply with a Laborite charge that a West German company is producing guided missiles at a steel factory in Bilbao, Spain. He said the steel factory "has nothing to do with arms production."

Lloyd repeated that he thought it unwise for the West German to go outside NATO for military facilities. But he welcomed Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's assurances that the matter would be pursued on in agreement with the North Atlantic Council.

Lloyd said he had been assured by the West German and Spanish governments that there was no truth in reports that the Germans planned to set up a missile establishment in Bilbao.

Lloyd expressed sympathy for West Germany's need for outside training facilities.

"The average width of the Federal Republic is 160 miles," he pointed out. "A modern fighter plane covers that distance in from 10 to 15 minutes. Recently a pilot who was not properly trained came down in Czechoslovakia. One could think of the dangers which could arise from that sort of thing."

# 'K' Demands Berlin Decision by May

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP)—Nikita Khrushchev warned yesterday the May summit meeting must bring agreement on West Berlin's status or he will sign a separate treaty with Communist East Germany.

And in that event, the Soviet Premier said, West Berlin—where the Western Big Three have garrisons—would come under authority of the East Germans "because West Berlin stands on territory belonging to the Communist German Democratic Republic."

But at a free-wheeling news conference near the end of his Indonesian visit, Khrushchev vowed to work for a successful conclusion at the Paris summit. "I do believe in the good in-

He was making a parliamentary demand aimed at easing the burden on the Southerners' voices, likely to become hoarse with filibustering.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, presiding at the time, held Russell was right in his contention that Senate clerks must read all civil rights amendments offered to a pending unrelated House-passed bill.

This amounted to a plain threat by the Southerners to wheel out some long amendments and let the clerks use up time reading them while the filibusterers got their second wind.

Then Sen. John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.) moved into the parliamentary fray. He demanded from Nixon a ruling on whether he could offer proposed amendments without obtaining unanimous consent. If he couldn't, McClellan stormed that he would make a motion and force the Senate to vote on his right to act.

Sen. Frank Carlson (R.-Kan.), who was presiding this time, held that McClellan didn't need unanimous consent.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R.-N.Y.), a civil rights advocate popped up to observe that any kind of lengthy amendment could be offered. He said someone might even wrap up sections of the Bible and submit them.

Previously Sen. Prescott Bush (R.-Conn.), another who spelled Nixon in the presiding officer's chair, had held that if the Senate should vote later to limit debate, only those amendments presented to it before that vote could be considered in passing a measure.

The Senate must vote on limiting debate on the second day after a petition signed by 16 members is filed. McClellan wanted to know what would happen if the clerks couldn't finish reading all of the proposed amendments before the voting deadline, one hour after the Senate convened on the second day.

This stumped Sen. Norris Cotton (R.-N.H.), who had taken over the presiding officer's chair and Nixon was summoned.

Nixon also found that was a tough one. He said he would have to hunt up some precedents and reserved a ruling until later.

tentions of President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan and President Charles de Gaulle," he declared.

Khrushchev often has threatened to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany. But this was the first time he had tied the threat to the Paris summit meeting.

The Premier made the remark in answering a question about reports that he will insist at the summit that the Western powers leave Berlin regardless of any concessions they may offer to Soviet views on disarmament.

Khrushchev replied this was

# U.S. Finds Snags In Cuban Offer

HAVANA (AP) — Blaming Prime Minister Fidel Castro's government for the present sour state of relations, the United States welcomed yesterday Cuba's offer to talk over their disagreements. But Cuba's major condition for the talks was rejected.

The U.S. position was set out in a note replying to Cuba's offer to negotiate, made a week ago. The note, addressed to Foreign Minister Raul Roa, was signed and delivered by Daniel Braddock, U.S. charge d'affaires.

There was no immediate reaction from the Cuban government. Officials said Roa was studying the note.

The condition rejected by Braddock's note — drafted on instructions from Washington — was that the United States must guarantee not to take any action during the projected negotiations that might affect the Cuban economy.

That was another way of saying Castro's government would not negotiate if the United States cuts Cuba's preferred sugar quota, in effect a subsidy of millions of dollars a year to the Cuban economy.

The U.S. note referred to Cuba's insistence that the United States take no unilateral measures during any talks. It said President Eisenhower had pointed out even before the Cuban offer to negotiate that the United States must remain free to protect its legitimate rights and interests.

Nevertheless, the U.S. note said, Washington "welcomes and shares the expressed willingness of the government of Cuba to seek a solution of outstanding problems through negotiations."

# Thor Missile Flies 1700 Mile Course

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP) — A modified Thor missile, powered by a new space engine, successfully flew a 1700-mile course yesterday.

The test ended the era of the intermediate range ballistic missile at Cape Canaveral.

Within four weeks Thor and Jupiter—America's two IRBMs—have closed out their military test programs here and are being integrated into the defense forces of the free world.

The Thor weapons system program ended Dec. 17. Three more military versions of the missile were launched to test a more powerful space engine.

really two questions because disarmament involved the question of peace for the world while Berlin was "a question of doing away with the vestiges of World War II, a question whose solution has been dragged out for 15 years."

# High Court Upholds Civil Rights Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court yesterday upheld a key part of the 1957 Civil Rights Act and ordered 1377 Louisiana Negroes restored to that state's voting rolls. Both decisions were unanimous.

In a split decision, the court sustained the right of states to discharge employes who refuse to answer questions touching on security.

The court reversed a finding by U.S. Dist. Judge T. Hoyt Davis at Macon, Ga., that sections of the 1957 act aimed at protecting voting rights of Negroes were unconstitutional.

Then, on the basis of its findings in the Georgia case, the court held that 1377 Negro voters had been illegally purged from the rolls in Louisiana's Washington Parish. The court ordered them restored.

This first Supreme Court test of the vital voting provisions of the Civil Rights Act resulted in a federal government victory which presumably will permit the Negroes to vote in Louisiana's April 19 state election.

The ruling on the right of states to discharge employes who refuse to answer questions dealing with security came in the case of two employes of Los Angeles County, Calif. They were discharged after refusing to answer questions in appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Chief Justice Earl Warren disqualified himself in this opinion because of his California background. The other justices split 4-4 on the discharge of Thomas W. Nelson, which had the effect of upholding his dismissal. In the case of Arthur Globe, the discharge was sustained by a 5-3 vote.

Justice Tom C. Clark delivered the majority opinion which held, in effect, that the California law applied in the case was sound because it was based on a question of insubordination by Globe.

# Church Leaders Refuse To Come Before House

NEW YORK (AP) — Leaders of six Protestant churches have turned down an invitation by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D.-Pa.) to appear before his house un-American activities committee to answer allegations of communist infiltrations in churches.

Replying to the invitation through a spokesman Saturday night, the leaders said they felt Walter's committee wasn't "the proper forum of congress to discuss the issue . . ."

They said they would be willing to appear before other congressional committees probing any military action jeopardizing the first amendment to the constitution.

# Soviet Union May Have Atomic Subs

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union is believed to have atomic submarines as part of its big underwater fleet.

The Kremlin is reported to be withholding news of this until enough of the long-range subs are built to create a big splash when it is disclosed.

Persons who reported this yesterday said the Soviets have cut down production of conventional submarines in order to concentrate on nuclear, missile-firing subs.

The number of atomic submarines the Soviets may have was not disclosed. But it was pointed out that the nuclear reactors powering the Soviet icebreaker "Lenin" could be adapted to underwater craft.

The Soviet's reluctance to talk about its atomic submarine developments is believed to be influenced by the knowledge they are far behind the United States in this naval field.

The U.S. Navy already has 10 atomic submarines in commission. These include one guided missile craft, a fleet ballistic missile and a radar craft. Another 27 are either being built or have been authorized.

The Soviet's progress in developing atomic submarines coincides with reports that the Chinese Reds also have manufactured some of their own conventional-powered underwater craft.

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by Sidney Kingsley

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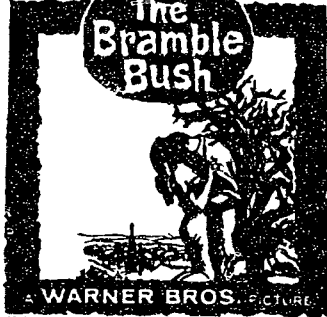
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