Weather Forecast
Clearing and windy, high about 48 today. Clear tonight; low about 28 in city and 22 in suburbs. Tomorrow sunny and cold. (Full report on Page A-2.)
Midnight, 38 6 a.m. ---42 11 a.m. ---45
2 a.m. ---40 8 a.m. ---42 Noon -----47
4 a.m. ---41 10 a.m. ---43 1 p.m. ---48
Late New York Markets, Page A-19.

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

Guide for Readers

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An Associated Press Newspaper

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Eccles-Snyder Policy Conflict Brought in Open

Easy Money Bias' Laid to Treasury By Reserve Official

By J. A. O'Leary

A sharp conflict over monetary policy between Marriner S. Eccles, a former chairman and now a member of the Federal Reserve Board, and Treasury Secretary Snyder was brought into the open today when Mr. Eccles charged that the Treasury for a long time has had an "easy money bias."

Mr. Eccles, in a letter to a joint House-Senate economic subcommittee, charged in effect that the Federal Reserve system has not been able to perform its function of regulating the volume of credit because of the Treasury's desire to hold down interest rates and get the money it needs as cheaply as possible.

Treasury policies are forcing inflation at a time when "it may be in the interest of economic stability to take the opposite action," said Mr. Eccles, who was demoted from chairman of the Reserve Board by President Truman 10 months ago.

Closed Session Planned.

Secretary Snyder, who was testifying before the subcommittee when the Eccles letter was made public, contended there has been "close co-operation between the Treasury and the Federal Reserve" in harmonizing debt management with monetary policy.

At the suggestion of Senator Flanders, Republican, of Vermont, Senator Douglas, Democrat, of Illinois, the subcommittee chairman agreed to arrange a closed session this afternoon or tomorrow in which Treasury and Federal Reserve officials may discuss the whole subject freely.

Earlier Secretary Snyder told the subcommittee "an intense effort" should be made in the next session of Congress to achieve a balanced Federal budget for the year starting next July. He said the time to balance the budget is now, when times are prosperous.

The Secretary refused, however, to say whether the goal should be reached by new taxes or less spending.

"That is in the hands of the President, and, as a member of the Cabinet, I would be guided by his decisions," Mr. Snyder said, pointing out that the President's budget message will be coming along in 30 days.

Reluctant to Discuss Question.

Senator Douglas started to question Mr. Snyder on the controversial question of whether it would be more effective in controlling inflation to maintain low interest rates on Government securities and thereby hold down the cost of carrying the public debt, or let interest rates rise as a means of curbing private bank credit.

Mr. Snyder showed reluctance to discuss the question in open hearing, reminding Senator Douglas that any opinion he might express as an individual would be construed as Treasury policy.

Senator Flanders, after reading a part of the strongly worded Eccles letter, agreed with Mr. Snyder that it would be unwise to debate the question in open session. The Vermont Senator added, however, "we have a duty to see what composition of these differences can be made, and I suggest an executive session of the committee with both groups."

Senator Flanders read into the hearing this paragraph from the Eccles letter:

"Under present circumstances

(See ECONOMIC, Page A-4.)

Reds Express Regret Over Slaying of GI

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, American commandant of Berlin, said today the Russians have expressed regret over the fatal shooting of a United States Air Force sergeant by a Soviet sentry last week.

Gen. Taylor did not immediately disclose details of the note, which was in reply to his protest against the shooting. He described the incident as "brutal" in his protest and asked assurances that there would be no recurrence. He also asked that the sentry be punished.

S/Sergt. John E. Staff of Ramsey, Ill., was fatally wounded by a Russian sentry November 26, when he apparently failed to heed a challenge.

A high American official who refused to be identified described the Russian note as "surprisingly conciliatory." He said the Russian sentry was mentioned by name, in itself an unusual practice for the Russians.

He said the note was not quite an apology in the accepted sense, but it was "very mild."

The Russian sentry, he said, told his superiors that he had challenged the car, that it had failed to halt while in the Soviet zone and that he had fired at the tires.

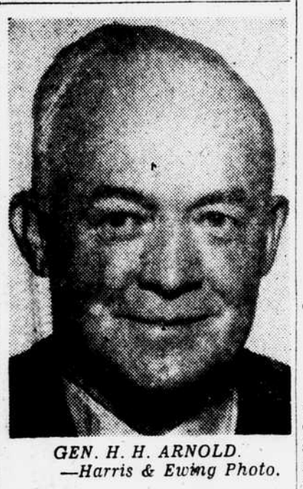
One shot struck Staff in the head. He was driving the car.

Arnold Cites How Joint Chiefs Resolved Their Disunity After Disaster Struck Pearl Harbor

(Second of a Series.)

By H. H. Arnold
Former Commanding General, United States Army Air Forces

Any student of military art could see by 1940 that if we became involved in a war it would be a world-wide conflict; further, that we would probably have to fight over two oceans, three continents, and in the air above all of them. It also was apparent there must be the utmost co-ordination of effort between the United States and our Allies to win the war, and we would again become the official "Arsenal for Democracy." Actually, as an arsenal we had been producing military supplies for England, Franec, and China prior to 1940.



GEN. H. H. ARNOLD.
—Harris & Ewing Photo.

The British were confident there must be the utmost co-ordination between our Army, Navy and Air Staffs to end the war speedily. But things were not that easily accomplished. The British were organized on a triangular system: Land, sea and air. They had their staff meetings and the chief of each of their armed forces had an equal voice in the proceedings.

How different it was in the United States!

Confusion at Argentia.

When the meeting between the Prime Minister and our President took place at Argentia in the sumer of 1941, there were almost unlimited people who were authorized to talk on air matters. Things became so confusing at that meeting at Argentia, when members of the general staff, the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, our Navy and our own chief of Air Force all gave advice and told the British Air Chief what could or could not be done, that the tolerant, unruffled, diplomatic British came out and said they could not do business in any such manner. They wished to talk to one man, and one man only, about air matters.

Our President agreed. And thus was born the Joint Chiefs of Staffs

(Continued on Page A-7, Col. 2.)

More Secret Papers Identified for Jury At Hiss Retrial

Powers' Prewar 'Flirting' With Germany Revealed in 'Suppressed' Document

By Newbold Noyes, Jr.
Star Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The long job of building the Government's documentary case against Alger Hiss is the main business of today's session of his second perjury trial.

With Walter H. Anderson, chief of the State Department's records branch, on the stand, the prosecution is matching up original diplomatic dispatches, one by one, with copies, summaries and microfilms which Whittaker Chambers says he got from Mr. Hiss in 1937 and 1938.

The 45-year-old defendant, onetime State Department official and later president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is accused of falsely denying to a Federal grand jury that he ever gave secret material to Mr. Chambers, an admitted ex-Communist agent, for transmission to Russian spies.

The first Hiss trial ended with a hung jury last July 8.

Powers' Jockeying Revealed.

Sixty-five sheets of paper, representing more than 50 separate documents, are involved in the case, and most of yesterday's session was spent sorting them out and identifying them.

One of these documents, suppressed in the first trial, described French, British and Russian maneuvers to win a prewar accord with Germany. The document formerly was suppressed on the basis of national security.

A high French official quoted in the document, dated early in January, 1938, describes Great Britain as "flirting constantly with Germany and Italy."

Thomas F. Murphy, assistant United States attorney, interrupted the document presentation briefly during the afternoon to present testimony on another point barred as irrelavant in the first trial—what happened to the old Ford car Mr. Hiss had before 1936?

Mr. Hiss says he gave this car to Mr. Chambers and cannot re-

(See HISS, Page A-5.)

Mount Etna Showers Black Dust on Sicily

By the Associated Press

CATANIA, Sicily, Dec. 2.—People of Catania got under their umbrellas today — Mount Etna was showering black volcanic dust on them.

Europe's highest volcano thundered and belched for hours, starting before dawn and ending at about 9:30 a.m.

People from the grape-growing hamlets on the mountain's sides fled to this port city to report that several huge cracks had broken open around the mouth of the volcano.

Loud rumbling signaled the start of the eruption, which sent smoke and cinders spewing into the air from the 10,758-foot-high volcano on Sicily's east coast.

It was the first activity of the famed volcano since last June 7. At the time Etna belched smoke and cinders, but there was no damage.

The last heavy eruption was in February, 1947, when flowing lava did considerable damage to crops on the cultivated slopes of the mountain.

A. & P. Head Refuses To Testify in Probe on Coffee, Gillette Says

President of Food Chain Says Action Was Based On Date Specified

By the Associated Press

Senator Gillette, Democrat, of Iowa, said today the president of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. had refused to testify next Monday at a Senate inquiry into food prices.

The Senator said it has not been decided whether to issue a subpoena requiring the food company executive, D. T. Bofinger, to appear Monday or give him an opportunity to testify voluntarily later.

Senator Gillette is chairman of an Agriculture subcommittee which has been looking into coffee prices and spread between the prices that the farmer gets for his product and the amount the consumer pays for it.

He said he was "rather shocked" at the refusal of the A. & P. president to appear next Monday "as requested." He said the subcommittee particularly had hoped to ask some "pertinent questions" about coffee prices.

In New York, the A&P had no comment, preferring only to release Mr. Bofinger's reply to Senator's request to testify.

The telegram said: "It is the wholehearted desire of my company to fully and completely cooperate with your committee. I regretfully state that by reason of the shortness of time given to assemble the date requested, I find that I will be unable to gather such data by December 5. I will be glad to appear at some later date when the data is assembled if your committee so desires."

Senator Gillette's statement, read at the outset of a subcommittee hearing on milk prices, did not state why the food executive refused to testify.

Profit Data Asked.

He disclosed that the A. & P. also had been asked to furnish data on company profits, executive salaries, advertising expenditures and prices of bread and dairy products.

In addition, he said, the group wanted "some additional information on prices paid to the farmers and prices charged the consumer on such products as A&P processed."

The Government has filed an

(See FOOD PRICES, Page A-4.)

Ward and Staff To Quit Mukden By Wednesday

Consul Reports He and Entire Staff Will Go To Tientsin by Train

BULLETIN

Consul General Angus Ward reported today that he has arranged to leave Mukden in Communist China with his entire staff by next Wednesday. The State Department said Mr. Ward also reported that he, the staff members and all dependents would travel by train to Tientsin, a seaport. Three American ships, the department said, are due there between December 6 and 17.

CHINESE NATIONALISTS in U. N. Carry on Losing Fight on Reds Page A-7.

By the Associated Press

CHENGTU, China, Dec. 2.—The uneasy Nationalist Chinese Government cast about today for another capital, expecting to be forced out of here within three weeks or less.

Chengtu's position becomes more precarious with each step the Communists advance toward it from fallen Chungking, 170 miles southeast. The Reds are coming on at a fairly fast clip. They have cut the highway between the old and the new capital in several places. But Nationalists denied a rumor that Neichiang, midway point between the two cities, had fallen.

Most people here seem to think Sichang, high in the mountains of Sikang Province, 225 miles southwest of here, will be the next Nationalist capital.

Pledges Defense to End.

If the Nationalists are driven off the mainland, the fugitive government probably will wind up in Chiang Kai-shek's stronghold at Taipeh, Formosa.

Premier Yen Hsi-shan made the usual vow that Chengtu would be defended to the end. Nationalist leaders have been saying this all the way from Mukden to Chungking, third Nationalist capital lost to the Reds this year.

(Senator Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, arrived today in Taipeh where he told newsmen Formosa is one of the vital points in the world's cold war. The American Senator said that if Britain recognizes the Chinese Communist government it will soon find itself in the same position as Gen. George C. Marshall found himself when he tried to blend the Reds and Nationalists.

(Gen. Marshall went to China in 1946 as President Truman's special envoy. He proposed a coalition of the Communists and the Nationalists. But it didn't work.)

Last reliable word from Chungking before the Reds took over Wednesday was that no looting occurred. All foreigners were reported safe. Most of them are missionaries.

It was revealed that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek almost got trapped in Chungking. Highways to Peishiyi Airport were so congested that Chiang abandoned his car, walked part of the way and borrowed a jeep to finish the journey.

The Communists were then trying desperately to bring Peishiyi Field within gun range. Chiang reached the field about midnight Tuesday, but waited for daybreak before departing for Chengtu.

A few hours after Chiang's departure the Nationalists blew up field installations and a tunnel in the hills between Chungking and Pieshiyi.

In Chengtu today there are about 90 foreign missionaries. Some 60 of them are Americans. The majority are connected with the West China Union University. All but two or three plan to stay on if Chengtu falls to the Communists.

Invading Japs Blamed for Low Supply, High Price of Pepper

The Japs were the little foxes that spoiled the vines.

And that's why pepper is expensive.

Chain stores here are selling it for about 67 cents a 4-ounce tin, or 29 cents for a 1½-ounce tin. There was a retail price rise of 2 cents in recent weeks. Before the war, the 4-ounce can price stayed well under 20 cents.

Pepper is readily available in groceries. But this is a period of peak demand in rural areas, because large quantities are used in curing by farmers who are butchering their own meat.

Should you need a carload of black pepper and have the right connections in the trade, it might be picked up from an importer on a good pepper day for about $1.25 a pound. In the free-and-easy pepper days before the war, it came for as little as 4 cents a pound in carload lots.

The bulk price has approached $1.50 in recent times, and there has been some talk in the trade that it might move into that vicinity again.

The monthly average importers' wholesale selling price for October in New York was $1.334 cents a pound, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It stood at $1.342 cents in August, but these figures are in sharp contrast with the 62.2-cent average for the year 1946 and 44.1-cent average for 1947.

It's likely to remain expensive until 1952 or later, according to the Commerce Department. The word from the world's prewar pepper bin — Indonesia — is that thoughts are drifting back to pepper.

In recent years, the people of the Netherlands East Indies have been occupied with matters they have considered more pressing than supplying a condiment for export.

Here is a layman's guide to the pepper situation, as supplied

(See PEPPER, Page A-7.)

Publicists Urged to Dispel Idea Capital Is 'City of the Big Fix'

'Influence Peddlers' Said to Have Magnified Red Tape Here Out of All Proportion

By Francis P. Douglas

Public relations men in Washington were told today that the greatest service they can do for American business is to dispel the misconception that the Capital is the "City of the Big Fix."

William Wight, vice president of Carl Byoir & Associates, Inc., said that radio commentators, the movies and some columnists "have portrayed a huge, mysterious bereaucratic labyrinth on the banks of the Potomac where nothing can be done simply or directly. This nonsense has become part of American folklore."

Mr. Wight was a member of a panel of four speakers addressing the fourth annual meeting of the American Public Relations Association at the Washington Hotel. The meeting is being sponsored also by the association's National Capital Forge.

Mr. Wight said that "influence peddlers" have magnified out of all proportion the red tape in Washington.

"The fact is that the overwhelmingly majority of congressmen and Government officials regard the influence peddler as an unmitigated pest," he said.

"The businessman who hires a Washington fixer assumes a colossal risk. He is the one who gets hurt, not the fixer. In many cases the advice given is bad. Because they are unwelcome and resented by Government bureaus

(See PUBLIC RELATIONS, A-7.)

Lewis Seeks to Free Welfare Payments At Meeting Today

Seating of Dawson as Trustee for Coal Fund Is Principal Issue

By James Y. Newton

John L. Lewis faced the soft coal operators on a new front today—the operation of the United Mine Workers' Welfare and Retirement Fund.

Mr. Lewis, having put the 480,000 soft and hard coal miners on an indefinite three-day work week beginning Monday, sought once again to untie the big welfare fund so that payments can be resumed to distressed mine workers and their dependents.

The trustees of the welfare fund, of which Mr. Lewis is one, were scheduled to meet this morning. First big issue before the trustees will be the seating of Charles I. Dawson, former Federal judge of Louisville, Ky., as the operators' trustee. Mr. Lewis prevented Mr. Dawson from taking his seat two weeks ago on the grounds his selection had not been approved by the trustees.

Dawson May Side With Bridges.

Mr. Dawson was expected to side with Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire the third or neutral trustee, in opposing Mr. Lewis' efforts to free funds collected since June 30, the date of

(See COAL, Page A-5.)

Twenty Killed in Crash Of Brazilian Airliner

By the Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Dec. 2.—A Real (Royal) Airlines DC-3 plane crashed in a rainstorm at an emergency field in Sao Paulo State yesterday, killing 20 of the 22 persons aboard, the line announced today.

A woman and her 5-year-old daughter were the only survivors of the crash, which killed the other 16 passengers and four crew members, the announcement said.

The pilot apparently was attempting to make a forced landing at Riberao Claro Field near Sao Paulo, 250 miles southwest of Rio de Janeiro, instead of trying to make his destination in the heavy overcast.

The twin-engine plane had been bound from Sao Paulo to Jacresinho, a short distance from the scene of the crash. The emergency field is in a bush clearing a few miles outside the city of Riberao Claro.

No foreigners were aboard the airliner, company officials said.

Officials of the airlines company said they had not determined the cause of the crash immediately.

Hiring Halls on Coast Being Run Illegally, NLRB Examiner Finds

Maritime System Held Excluding Non-Members Of Bridges' Union

The West Coast hiring halls for longshoremen and waterfront clerks are being operated illegally, a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board declared today in ruling on a case involving Harry Bridges' Longshoremen's Union.

The hiring hall system on which the trial examiner, Irving Rogosin, ruled was set up under a contract with West Coast waterfront employers signed last December to end 97-day strike of Bridges' union which tied up all ports on the Pacific Coast.

Bridges is now on trial in San Francisco for perjury, the charges resulting from statements he made under oath at his naturalization hearing in 1945 that he was not and never had been a member of the Communist Party.

Discrimination Seen.

Mr. Rogosin held that, while the longshore hiring hall system in itself does not conflict with the Taft-Hartley Act, the hiring systems are being operated in such a manner as to discriminate against prospective employes who are not members of Bridges' union. The case involves about 12,-

(See MARITIME, Page A-7.)

2 D. C. Builders Offer Temple Heights Tract Free as Home for FAO

Cafritz and Tompkins Pledge $350,000 in Land If Building Is Erected

By Malcolm Lamborne, Jr.

Two prominent Washington builders have offered a tract of land at Temple Heights, without cost, for construction of a headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization, it was learned today.

Morris Cafritz, Washington real estate man, disclosed that he and Charles Tompkins had made the offer this week. It was learned the offer was made in a letter to the United States delegation to the FAO conference meeting at the Shoreham Hotel.

The land, which Mr. Cafritz said was valued at "a minimum" of $350,000, is on one of the highest points in the city, near Connecticut avenue and Nineteenth street N.W.

"We would deed the land to FAO without charge, provided it started construction of a building next year," Mr. Cafritz declared.

Site Question May Reopen.

The offer, which has not yet been put before the FAO delegates, was seen in some quarters as raising the possibility of reopening the site question. The delegates voted Monday night to settle in Rome. The vote was 30 for Rome and 28 for a location in this country. But since then, delegates have been faced with the problem of raising an estimated $1,500,000 to make the move.

Commenting on the latest offer, Mr. Cafritz declared:

"We think it would be a good thing for the city. It is an ideal spot close to all the embassies."

Prepared to Erect Building.

Mr. Cafritz said he and Mr. Tompkins were prepared to erect a building at an estimated cost of $2,750,000 and added that he felt FAO would have "no difficulty" in financing the structure. He stressed that the offer was not contingent on their constructing a building.

He said the land proposed was large enough to build a structure of 200,000 square feet.

Any hope that a committee would come forth with a workable version of the International Commodity Clearing House proposal for moving surplus food to

(See FAO, Page A-3.)

Leroy Birch, Former Teacher At Tech, Is Dead of Gun Wound

Leroy Birch, 67, descendant of one of Georgetown's oldest families and confidant of countless boys who attended McKinley High School where he taught for 42 years, ended his life with a revolver today in his home at 3032 R street N.W.

Mr. Birch, who retired from the District public school system in December, 1944, had been in ill health since last July when he underwent a serious throat operation.

Detective Sergt. Robert Talbot of the Homicide Squad said Mr. Birch apparently stood in front of a full-length mirror and placed a .38-caliber revolver in his mouth before the fatal shot was fired. The weapon was selected from the former teacher's large collection of modern and antique firearms.

Mr. Birch was pronounced dead by his daughter, Dr. Catherine Birch, 3030 R street N.W., who was summoned by her mother after a shot was heard in Mr. Birch's room.

Coroner A. Magruder McDonald issued a certificate of suicide.

While he was a student at Western High School, Mr. Birch's skill with tools was so pronounced that he was offered a position as a manual training instructor at McKinley High School after he graduated.

He was appointed on the faculty of McKinley in September, 1902. When he retired, he was one of the few remaining members of the original faculty.

Mr. Birch was a member of the track team while at Western and his interest in athletics never dimmed. He attended every football game played by the McKinley football team until he became ill last year.

Because he always carried a small black bag filled with bandages and antiseptics from which he dressed the wounds of football players, Mr. Birch many years ago was given the affectionate nickname of "Doc."

In the shops at McKinley, Mr. Birch turned out delicate metal work and taught his students how to make surgical instruments,

(See BIRCH, Page A-3.)

Johnson Home, To Give Truman Defense Details

President's Order Will Release Billion in Arms for Europe

Defense Secretary Johnson returned from Paris today and made ready to report to President Truman on the North Atlantic pact defense meeting.

Mr. Johnson told newsmen after landing at National Airport at 10:23 a.m. that the time of leaving for Key West to see Mr. Truman rested entirely on "the President's convenience."

"I sent him a message while we were over Boston telling him that Gen. Bradley and I were back in this country," he said.

Mr. Johnson is chairman of the Pact Defense Committee and Gen. Bradley, the chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, heads the pact's Military Committee. Both committees concluded their meetings in Paris yesterday.

Will See Acheson Later.

Mr. Johnson said he would confer with Secretary of State Acheson probably later today. Secretaries Johnson and Acheson must certify the existence of an integrated defense plan under the North Atlantic treaty before the President can start $1,000,000,000 worth of United States military assistance going to war-impoverished European governments.

The Defense Secretary refused to discuss any details of the plans mapped in Paris.

"I can do no talking about the plan itself until I have reported to President Truman," he said. "We had a very successful and harmonious meeting and Gen. Bradley and I are very happy about it.

"There was complete co-operation of all 11 other governments and there were no discordant notes," he declared.

Regional Defense Next.

Attending the three-day secret meeting in Paris in addition to Mr. Johnson and Gen. Bradley, were generals, admirals and cabinet members of the other pact nations.

After President Truman gives the order to release the military aid funds it probably will be some months before the actual receipt of planes, tanks and other implements of war shipped abroad.

The next steps in the pact defense plan will be the organization of regional defense structures and the detailed strategic and tactical planning necessary to fill in the broad outlines of general strategy that was first drawn up at a meeting at the Pentagon in October and approved in Paris.

France to Get Lion's Share.

France is expected to get the lion's share of the arms and military equipment which Congress authorized to strengthen the Western European members of the alliance against any Russian aggression.

The strategic plan presumably is based on the possibility that in event of a Russian attack France, along with the other European continental members of

(See DEFENSE, Page A-4.)

Bulletin

U. S. to Bar FHA Funds For Restricted Properties

The Federal Government announced today that no further FHA financing assistance will be given to any "racially restricted properties." Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman made the announcement to a meeting of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing.

Year's Best Reading

The Star's annual book survey will appear Sunday as a special supplement of The Sunday Star. Designed to serve the full range of literary interests in all age groups, this survey presents an evaluation of books published in 1949 under the classification of fiction, biography, history, Americana, world affairs, science, children's books, poetry, criticism and others. Books in each field are reviewed and discussed by Star staff specialists.

In addition, the issue will present authoritative articles by well-known guest contributors including: Norman Cousins, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, who appraises the American literary scene and emphasizes books of nonfiction that have contributed to an understanding of our time; Frederick G. Melcher, editor of Publishers' Weekly, who writes of new trends and developments in the book trade, and Samuel K. Ratcliffe, English journalist and author, who reports on the literary activities in Great Britain during the past year. Watch for this special feature in

The Sunday Star