



## ANOTHER MISSILE-LAUNCHING SUB

The USS Growler, the Navy's latest submarine to launch and direct missiles, is commissioned at a colorful ceremony at the Naval shipyard at Portsmouth, N. H. The Growler is the second

sub designed to launch both Regulus I and Regulus II missiles. Its prospective commanding officer is Lt. Comdr. Charles Priest, jr., USN.—AP Wirephoto.

Scientists  
Call A-Tests  
'Detectable'

By the Associated Press

Scientists from both sides of the Iron Curtain have reported officially that sneak atomic tests could be detected by about 180 monitoring stations around the world.

No country-by-country breakdown on where these posts would be located was given in a 25-page technical report released yesterday. That was considered a political question, to be worked out at the East-West meeting proposed for October 31.

A rule of thumb provided by United States officials indicated about 10 would be in the United States, 14 or so in Russia, and about 8 in Red China.

President Eisenhower called a week ago for diplomatic talks based on the findings of the Geneva meeting of scientists from the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Russia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

Suggests New York

He suggested October 31 and New York as the time and place. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev late Friday accepted the date but suggested Geneva instead. Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen at Mr. Eisenhower's Newport, R. I., vacation headquarters yesterday that the President was gratified at Mr. Khrushchev's acceptance. Mr. Hagerty said Geneva was acceptable as the place.

It was not clear whether Mr. Eisenhower would order United States nuclear tests halted when the talks start. He offered to do that, provided Russia promised not to resume its tests, halted March 31 at the conclusion of a major series. Mr. Khrushchev refused to make any such promise.

Ending Tests

The United States is winding up its Pacific tests and on Friday announced plans for 10 low-powered explosions in Nevada before October 31. Britain, the world's only other atomic power, plans Pacific tests before the October 31 meeting.

The report of the East-West scientists who met for seven weeks at Geneva recommended:

1. A network of about 180 control posts—170 land-based and 10 aboard ships—manned by a total staff of about 9,000.
2. An "international control organ" to run the global system, select the staff and detection devices, study reports and generally make sure no nation cheated on any international ban on nuclear tests.
3. Reconnaissance aircraft, possibly those already in use to watch the weather, to scan the air for radioactivity and rush to suspicious areas to see if an atomic blast had been set off.

Preflight Test  
For Vanguard

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Aug. 30 (AP).—The mighty first-stage engine of a Vanguard satellite rocket roared into action tonight during a preflight test.

A static or ground-control test usually precedes a Vanguard launching by one week to 10 days.

The 72-foot rocket reportedly houses another 215-pound ball satellite, the third the Navy has attempted to send into orbit around the globe.

Earlier in the day an Air Force Snark and two Army advanced research rockets were launched within an hour's time at the busy missile test center.

The static test came 64 days after a Vanguard rocket fizzled in flight when the second stage failed to ignite high in the sky. It was learned that the interim time was spent completely overhauling the rocket.

The only Vanguard success in six tries at launching the complete three-stage rocket was chalked up March 17 when a 3½-pound "grapefruit"-sized satellite was hurled into an orbit that may last 200 years.

The static came on the heels of a Navy announcement in Washington yesterday that the Vanguard which attempted to launch the first 215-pound satellite last May 27 traveled 7,500 miles into the South Atlantic instead of going into orbit.

Two five-stage Army research rockets fired earlier appeared to function normally, but trouble developed on the Snark flight.

The free world's only test operational intercontinental range missile, splashed into the ocean just off the Cape seven hours after launching.

The Air Force announced that the missile's flight direction was turned around after the technical troubles were spotted. The Snark reportedly was aimed at an impact area 6,000 miles across the Atlantic near Ascension Island.

The research missiles, made up of conventional small, solid fuel Army rockets, were fired as part of a probe of the earth's atmosphere being conducted by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The NACA launchings are aimed at gathering basic information on radiation phenomena and other projects, including manned space travel, officials said.

Both rockets spurted trails of orange flame and disappeared high in the sky in seconds.

Soviet A-Parley Reply  
Pleases EisenhowerBy GARNETT D. HORNER  
Star Staff Writer

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—President Eisenhower "gratified" at Russia's agreement to start negotiations October 31 for a ban on nuclear weapons tests, relaxed at his favorite game of golf today.

The President's reaction to Soviet Premier Khrushchev's conditional okay on the start of test ban negotiations proposed by the United States and Great Britain was disclosed by White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty.

Deliberately playing down the conditions set out by Mr. Khrushchev that may turn out to be unacceptable to Washington and London, Mr. Hagerty said:

"The President is gratified that the Soviet government has agreed to start negotiations with us and the British on October 31. And he hopes that as a result of the negotiations a workable agreement can be reached between the three countries."

Mr. Eisenhower also gave some attention to the critical situation in the Far East, where Chinese Communist threats of new attacks on Quemoy and possibly Formosa itself increased the risk of American involvement in fighting with Red China.

Shoots "Fair" Game

But world troubles seemed far away as the President, in bubbling good spirits, started his vacation activities here on the sunny, breeze-swept Newport Country Club championship golf course.

He had what Mr. Hagerty called a "fair" game, shooting "about 90." His partner, Club Pro Norman Palmer, reported the President's best hole was the 187-yard, par-3 eighth, where his three-iron tee shot rolled to within two feet of the pin and he sank the putt for a birdie 2.

Mr. Hagerty reported the President planned to relax as much as possible through the Labor Day week end. He was not expected to show up at his vacation office in the Newport naval base administration building until Tuesday.

News of Mr. Khrushchev's agreement to the American-British proposal of August 22 to start negotiations for a nuclear weapons test ban on October 31 was relayed to the President last night at his quarters at Fort Adams, a part of the naval base across Newport Harbor.

Comment Withheld

When Mr. Hagerty reported today the President was gratified, newsmen sought comment on Mr. Khrushchev's indication that Russia may resume some testing before October 31.

The United States and Britain offered last week to suspend their own nuclear testing for a provisional year starting October 31 on two conditions—that the Soviet agree to start negotiations then for a test ban agreement, and that the Russians not resume tests which they suspended last March 31.

Mr. Hagerty firmly refused any comment on what he called "the conditions expressed by Mr. Khrushchev."

By limiting official comment to expression of gratification and hopeful outcome, the President and his press secretary appeared to be leaning over backward to keep the door to negotiations and avoid stirring up any propaganda winds from this side that might blow it shut.

Mr. Hagerty said that Geneva was all right with the United States as a site for the negotiations. Mr. Khrushchev suggested the talks be in Geneva, instead of in New York as had been proposed by the British with American approval.

Experts Talk First

Ruling out any idea of the President going to Geneva for the start of the talks, Mr. Hagerty said the negotiations would have to be conducted by technical experts and probably would take "some time."

But he left wide open the possibility of the President taking part in a summit meeting to stamp final approval on an agreement if the proposed negotiations by experts are successful.

Asked about a possible follow-up summit conference, Mr. Hagerty said was "a great deal previous"—that "you would

Not Invited,  
USSR Issues  
A-Test 'Nyet'

By the Associated Press

Russia has denounced and declined a United States invitation—which, incidentally, was never sent—to observe a laboratory atomic test.

The diplomatic mixup came about this way:

Last April President Eisenhower invited United Nations members to watch a Pacific test shot of a weapon with reduced atomic fallout. He set August 25 as the date.

But acceptances were very slow in coming in.

So the United States withdrew its invitation July 26.

It was explained that weather might delay the August 25 shot and followup laboratory analysis of fallout samples would

take several days, running the whole thing into September.

Thus, some experts planning to attend the Geneva atomic-for-peace meeting starting to cancel that or skip United States test.

As an alternative, the United States said it would invite world scientists to witness a laboratory demonstration. It said an invitation would be sent as soon as a date was set which did not conflict with other meetings.

The Soviet Embassy delivered a note Thursday to the State Department. Ignoring the lack of a formal invitation, the Russians said they were not interested.

The note, United States officials said, went on to denounce the United States for holding atomic tests of any kind. It said the invitation to U. N. members was a dodge to try to cloak United States tests with U. N. authority.

The Soviet government, the note said, considered it impossible to send observers and wants all tests stopped immediately.

Drive on Filibusters,  
House Rules to Go OnBy ROBERT K. WALSH  
Star Staff Writer

Efforts to change two of the most controversial procedures in Congress—Senate Rule 22 relating to filibusters and the House Rules Committee method of blocking bills—are taking shape again as major issues when the legislators return in January.

Next to campaigning for the elections in November and control of the 86th Congress for two years, one of the most important postadjournment occupations of legislative leaders is to plan for inevitable floor fights on a move to revise Rule 22 in the Senate and revive a 21-day limit on the House committee.

Speaker Rayburn has told House associates that he sees little chance of success for an

expected attempt to adopt—for the first time since 1949—a 21-day rule designed to prevent the Rules Committee from bottling up bills. He indicated he would oppose restoration of such a rule.

Senate Majority Leader Johnson, on the other hand, remarked to reporters shortly before the 85th Congress adjourned that he anticipates a long and bitter battle on moves to adopt a more liberal rule to cope with filibusters by limiting debate.

Doesn't Predict Outcome

Senator Johnson did not predict the outcome. But Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri, Republican Senator Case of New Jersey and others active in the anti-filibuster drive claim a good chance of victory at the start of the next Congress.

Rule 22 provides that cloture—limitation of debate—can be imposed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senators "duly chosen and sworn." That requires the presence and votes of at least 64 Senators assuming a full membership of 96. If a cloture motion surmounts that high hurdle, debate on a pending matter then would be limited to one hour for each Senator.

The Rule 22 section under heaviest attack states that debate could not be limited at all on any motion or resolution to change Senate rules. Thus, supporters of the present Rule 22 could not be curbed in filibustering against a move to change it.

This involves the controversy as to whether the Senate is a "continuing body" with the same rules continuing from one Congress to another, or whether the Senate can adopt new rules at the start of a new Congress as does the House.

Motion Tabled, 55-38

At the opening of the 85th Congress in 1957 a motion to adopt new Senate rules was tabled, 55-38. Anti-filibuster forces noted that they fell only nine votes short of a two-thirds majority. They are confident they will be much stronger next January.

They also recall that Vice President Nixon voiced an opinion two years ago that the Senate could adopt new rules by a majority vote at the beginning of a new session and could not be hampered by rules adopted at a previous session.

The situation in the House is less complex. It nevertheless has vexed many members who complain of high-handedness by the 12-member Rules Committee in refusing to clear some bills for floor consideration.

At the start of the 81st Congress in January, 1949, the House voted, 275-143, to enable committee chairman and other designated members to call up bills held by the Rules Committee for 21 days or more after other committees requested clearance.

That curb on the Rules Committee was mainly a Democratic reaction to the Republican-controlled 80th Congress.

Top Democrats  
Called to Plan  
Election Tactics

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler announced yesterday that three Governors and a Senator will play leading roles in the parties' regional meeting on tactics in Atlantic City, N. J., September 10 and 11.

Two of the Governors—Meyner of New Jersey and Harriman of New York—and the Senator, John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, are potential candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1960. The third Governor is Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts. Gov. Meyner will deliver the keynote speech of the conference.

Most of the conference will be devoted to executive meetings on fund-raising, registration, get-out-the-vote programs and old and new techniques for exploiting the issues.

Reds Seen Launching  
Space Flyer in YearBy ALTON BLAKESLEE  
Associated Press Science Writer

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.—Within perhaps a year, a Russian will fly into space and come home again, space experts predicted today.

Several Western scientists cited a minimum timetable of a year for Russia to send a man orbiting around the earth in a recoverable satellite or at least give him a brief rocket high jump of a few hundred miles into space.

Making the first human leap into space seems to be the main Soviet target, delegates said at the close of the ninth general assembly of the International Astronautical Federation.

But they don't put it past the Russians to try to grab off the further glory of making the first explorations of the moon and embarrass the United States again.

"I'm flabbergasted they haven't done it yet," said Dr. Kurt Stehling of the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

Moon a Prime Target

"We gathered the definite impression here that the Russians want to be first to the moon," said Dr. August Frederick Staats, of Bremen, president of the German Rocket Society.

"The Russians said it wasn't true that they had already tried once and failed," Dr. Staats continued.

"We urged them not to try to hit the moon but just to circle around it. This is in line with the idea no one should contaminate the moon with anything until it can first be learned whether any kind of life exists there naturally."

"The Russians agreed this was a good idea, but if (Soviet Premier) Khrushchev told them to land a rocket on the moon—because that might have bigger propaganda value—then I'm sure they would try to hit it."

Dr. Staats agreed with Dr.

Have Adequate Rockets

Secondly, the Russians clearly have the rocket power to do it, or shoot for the moon, Dr. Stehling said.

"From the weight of Sputnik III, they are capable of putting a man up for a few turns around the world, or even flight lasting a day or two," he added.

"A man could sit up in the head of Sputnik III."

"He could carry enough oxygen, some backward-firing rockets to slow him down, and parachute out in a capsule, maybe. The satellite could have a thick coating of plastic or ceramic which would burn off without harming him when he re-entered the atmosphere at high speed."

Dr. Gatland said the Russians might wait until they develop a winged satellite which could swoop back into the earth's atmosphere to become airborne and land.