

Italian Ambassador Praises Dunkirk, N. Y., For Gift to Anzio

By the Associated Press

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 28.—A Thanksgiving Day gift of \$100,000 in food, clothing, medical supplies and farm equipment to the people of Anzio, Italy, makes this community of 20,000 "a very big city of the world" in the view of Italian Ambassador Alberto Tarchiani.

Mr. Tarchiani accepted the contributions yesterday in behalf of the beachhead invasion city as Dunkirk celebrated its second anniversary across-the-sea. Thanksgiving—a co-operative effort with the neighboring village of Fredonia.

A year ago, the residents of Dunkirk turned over \$75,000 in gifts for their namesakes in the Dunkirk, France, and continued their international good-will efforts last spring with a \$150,000 campaign for Polish relief.

"What you have done today," said Mr. Tarchiani, "is a touching memorial to American city of Dunkirk. This little town of America is a very big city of the world."

Anzio expressed appreciation by renaming its main street "Via Dunkirk."

New York City, meanwhile, former Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told a Nation-wide radio audience that he had received a pledge from Mayor Walter F. Murray of Dunkirk to support Mr. Patterson's drive for 1,000,000 signatures on petitions urging support of the Marshall plan for European aid.

"This is the type of support the Marshall plan must have," said Mr. Patterson, who originally was scheduled to speak at the Dunkirk ceremonies. "It comes straight from the heart of America."

Big Four

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forts to reach agreement on a peace pact for Germany.

As the ministers buckled down to today's agenda, Foreign Affairs captured their immediate attention in a dispute over the setting up of a commission to draft plans for Germany's final boundaries.

Boundary Groups Balked.

The United States, Britain and France agreed at yesterday's meeting to the formation of a German boundary commission, but Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov balked, contending that the assignment of such a task was "premature" and that priority must be given to the formation of a unified central government.

Mr. Molotov reiterated the frequently voiced argument that the Potsdam agreement—by which Russia took over part of Poland and Poland part of Germany—was final; that plans for the peace conference must be conditioned on agreements reached at that meeting.

Secretary of State Marshall denied Mr. Molotov's contention and asserted that the United States would support Poland's claim to compensation for her wartime losses, but asserted that "we must avoid a decision which would deny hope to moderate forces within Germany."

The United States, Britain and Russia were in general agreement on the necessity of forming a central government for all Germany, but its form and the powers remained to be worked out.

Little Change in Stand.

There also was general agreement that some form of provisional German government should be given an opportunity to present its views when and if a German peace conference is convened and that the pact itself should be submitted to such a government for ratification.

But beyond this general presentation of views—most of them varying but little from those laid down in Moscow's deadlocked meeting last spring—there was little change of stand on specific points.

French Foreign Minister Bidault called for a memorandum on returning German nationals to their homeland, the early return or resettlement of displaced persons, now numbering some 600,000 in the British-American zone alone, and the encouragement of German emigration.

This is primarily a problem for Czechoslovakia, where the government has planned the return of approximately 150,000 German nationals now in the Sudetenland. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk is expected in London later this week and probably will raise the question before the Council.

Transfers

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mentations during his police career and has served often on police trial boards.

A month after his appointment to the force, however, he refused to be vaccinated and was tried for willful disobedience of orders. He was acquitted and transferred to another precinct.

Luis First on Night Post.

In 1915, he shot and seriously wounded a man who assaulted him while resisting arrest. Twice tried for unbecoming conduct, he was cleared both times.

He became a captain in March, 1944.

Regarded as a stern administrator, Capt. Lutz's duty in recent months has included a period as night supervisor of the force from midnight to 8 a.m.

He was the first man given this rotating checkup assignment when it was instituted by Maj. Barrett as part of his policy of seeking to make certain every policeman works "an honest 8-hour day."

When Capt. Lutz returned to his regular duty at No. 10, it was explained illness of his senior lieutenant there made it necessary.

that of an instructor in the school for police rookies.

In 1920, he was brought before a trial board on a charge of conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order and discipline of the force. The charge was dismissed.

He was promoted to captain in 1940.

Maj. Barrett also announced that Capt. Robert Pearce, commanding officer at No. 1 precinct, would be assigned as night supervisor during December, succeeding Capt. Strange, who returns to his post as commander at No. 2.

Lt. Hartman, who was detailed to No. 2 this month, will move to No. 1 during Capt. Pearce's absence.

Among other transfers today was the switching of Lt. Ray Aggleston from No. 11 to No. 4 and Lt. Bert Sheldon from No. 4 to No. 11. Returning from military leave, Sgt. James E. Dawn was assigned to No. 4 precinct, Sgt. Wayland W. Wittmore was moved from No. 4 to No. 5.

Corpl. James B. Jones was transferred from No. 10 to No. 12, Corpl. Joseph A. Duley from No. 12 to No. 10 and Pvt. Gilbert Heine from No. 12 to No. 10.

Recommended for Promotion.

Recommended for promotion were Precinct Detective Keth G. Gosman and Pvt. George H. Robinson, Jr., now with the special investigations squad, who would go to the detective bureau as a sergeant. Pvt. Andrew J. Gerber was recommended for transfer from No. 5 to the missing persons bureau.

The moves revealed today comprised the second set of major precinct changes ordered by Maj. Barrett since he took command of the force on July 1, 1946.

Last summer, a total of 17 changes affecting No. 7 precinct were made as an outgrowth of complaints of hoodlums in the Georgetown neighborhood.

Capt. Archie Winfree, who was commanding officer of the precinct, changed places with Capt. Beverly C. Beach of No. 6 in one of the shifts.

Economic

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tions the administration has in mind.

The committee also heard Secretary of the Treasury Snyder repeat his testimony before a House committee in support of inflation controls at home to go hand in hand with the European recovery program.

The Treasury head confined himself largely to credit controls, but again disagreed with one specific remedy suggested by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that banks set up a special reserve fund to reduce the amount of available credit money.

Secretary Harriman expressed a hope that some prices might be rolled back instead of merely holding the line if Congress grants President Truman the powers he is asking for. He mentioned meat, lumber and steel as illustrations of commodities to which his hope applied.

The Commerce Secretary also revealed his department plans to issue an order soon limiting the use of tin plate for beer cans. Specific authority already exists to regulate the use of tin.

Won't Apportion Steel.

Under further questioning by Senator Taft, however, he said that if Congress grants the power to allocate steel, he has no intention of saying how much steel would go into automobiles or refrigerators.

The Secretary explained to reporters later that the allocation pattern he had in mind, if Congress approves the program, would be to give priorities for certain uses, like freight cars, at the top of the scale, and limit certain other uses, such as tin cans, leaving the balance to be distributed to other industries in between.

The Secretary said it also would be desirable to investigate the possibilities for increasing production of steel, textile, nitrogen and soda ash.

Aluminum Shortage Possible.

Referring to aluminum, he said, "the capacity is there, but with the increasing use, there is the possibility of a shortage."

The shortage in newspaper will continue for some time, and there will be need for equitable distribution, he predicted. Mr. Harriman commended the larger publishers for what they are doing to help small publishers, but indicated complaints have not stopped entirely.

"Do you think the resumption of controls would stop the complaints?" Senator Taft asked.

Mr. Harriman admitted he did not think it would stop them entirely.

Building Materials Cited.

When the Secretary mentioned some building materials as bottlenecks, Senator Taft interrupted again:

"Isn't it true we gave full power to allocate building materials and that the President and Mr. Wyatt (former Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt) decided they were not working?"

Mr. Harriman replied that he was away from the country at that time and not too familiar with what happened. He added, "You know what the temper of the country was at that time."

and I, as chairman, ask you to submit it," Senator Taft pursued.

Wants Bill Prepared.

Mr. Harriman then said that when the bill is "prepared in detail" he will be glad to submit it to Senator Taft's committee.

Senator O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, interrupted to point out that any legislation growing out of the discussion will have to go to a standing committee for report. Senator Taft agreed, but insisted this committee has the power to draft and suggest legislation for reference to standing committees.

When Senator Sparkman, Democrat, of Alabama, answered critics of trade with Russia by asking if this country still depends on Russia for certain essential raw materials, Mr. Harriman in various ways for the last three months American imports from Russia have exceeded goods exported to the Soviet. The imports amounted to \$27,000,000, including manganese for steel production, while exports to Russia totaled \$25,000,000.

Ceiling

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comparable to actual employment figures in departments and agencies, since they are computed on a "full-time equivalent" employment basis," the bureau declared. "Thus, the ceilings represent not only estimates of total full-time employment, but also include the part-time and intermittent employment of their 'full-time equivalent' for the three-month period."

Thus, officials explained, the 106,148 net reduction in the overall personnel ceiling beginning January 1 will represent a large share of part-time workers in the Post Office Department taken on for the Christmas mail rush.

Section 607 of Public Law 106 of the Seventy-ninth Congress requires the Budget Bureau to publish in advance the three-month requirements for personnel in various Government agencies. These figures are based on the maximum full-time people required plus the full-time equivalent of part-time people.

The bureau said today's overall ceiling figure also includes certain groups of employees on whose employment numerical limits were placed by Congress in the Federal Employee Pay Act of 1946. The bureau released this table:

Law limit effective July 1, 1947	Budget Bureau ceiling July 1, 1947
176,000	176,000
War Department	
Navy Department	
(Including Office of the Secretary of Defense, National Military Establishment)	
253,800 Congress 100,000	96,638
All other agencies	447,363 381,124

Foreign Aid

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Oregon, had said he would object to any such consent agreement.

Senator Morse was not present today.

As the Senate met, it was learned that the \$108,000,000 reduction approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee in the stopgap bill would fall hardest on Italy, whose share would be cut more than 38 per cent.

A move in the Senate to impose the same cut is expected before the final vote, although an effort to make an even larger cut was defeated Wednesday by a 56-30 vote.

Wherry Fears Bread Shortage.

Senator Wherry, who deserted the leadership of Senator Vandenberg to vote for a \$197,000,000 cut, said yesterday that a bread shortage in this country might result "if the wheat carryover is allowed to drop too far." The question of how much grain constitutes a "safe" carryover is still being argued before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

This same problem of grain carryover for this Nation and the amount available for export this crop year—up to next June 30—was involved in the House committee decision to cut the \$597,000,000 figure by \$108,000,000.

The Star learned that the cut was based chiefly on data supplied by the Herter Committee, the special House group led by Representative Herter, Republican, of Massachusetts, which surveyed the situation in Europe this summer.

Effect on Three Nations.

While the committee did not spell out in the bill just how the reductions were to be apportioned among funds destined to help France, Italy and Austria, it was learned that the proposed cut would hit the three nations this way:

Italy—A cut of \$87,000,000. Of this \$74,000,000 represents a reduction in grain imports from the United States on the grounds that only 22,866,000 bushels will be available rather than the 42,363,000 scheduled by the State Department. An additional cut of \$13,000,000 in funds for fats and oils was made on the grounds that a bumper Italian olive oil crop makes the imports unnecessary.

France—A cut of \$37,000,000. This was based on two contentions, that \$17,000,000 worth of grain will not be available in this country for export to France and that an additional \$20,000,000 needed to settle exchange accounts with Belgium can be paid in French francs instead of dollars.

Austria—Raised \$16,000,000 rather than cut. This, however, is due to a State Department miscalculation and not to any change in the food and other goods to be sent to Austria.

Food Is Running Low.

Food was running low in the big central markets of Paris, the newsprint supply was dwindling swiftly and the government ordered all papers reduced to two pages daily.

Robert Lacoste, the Minister of Industry, announced last night that if the coal strike continued there would be no electricity in Paris by Tuesday. Gas pressure already was low because of stoppages at gas works.

Ports and the merchant marine

stria. The department had counted on using \$16,000,000 previously allocated by Congress to aid the international children's fund, but House committee members have said that fund should not be touched since it is designed to aid children abroad.

Cuts Sponsored by Chipfield.

The cuts were sponsored by Representative Chipfield, Republican, of Illinois, who ranks second to Chairman Eaton on the Republican side of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. Chipfield said during the hearings on the bill that he favors the principle of aid but he should not promise items we cannot supply.

The Herter Committee staff which developed much of the data on which Mr. Chipfield based his argument for a cut, is headed by William Y. Elliott, a Harvard professor who has served with the War Production Board and the former Colmer Committee in the House. Dr. Elliott also is chief staff consultant to the House foreign affairs unit.

Dr. Elliott, it was learned, made some additional studies for the Foreign Affairs unit which further upheld the points made by the Herter group.

In the case of China, the Foreign Affairs Committee added \$60,000,000 with the idea that it would aid China for three months beginning January 1 at the rate of \$20,000,000 a month. This rate was suggested by Secretary of State Marshall in testimony on the Hill, but the State Department plan is to begin the aid on April 1, not January 1.

Representative Judd, Republican, of Minnesota, who served as a medical missionary in China, has been pressing for aid in that nation and Representative Mundt, Republican, of South Dakota has expressed his belief that the fight to contain communism is worldwide, not just European. Both are Foreign Affairs Committee members.

Pope Reported Working On Christmas Encyclical

By the Associated Press

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Nov. 28.—Reports circulated today at the papal summer residence, and in Vatican City that Pope Pius XII is engaged in preparing an important encyclical on world social conditions.

The Rome newspaper L'Ora d'Italia said the encyclical would be published for Christmas, and that it was being translated into 18 different languages to be sent by diplomatic mail to apostolic nuncios throughout the world.

The document, the paper said, "is of vast proportions and has direct references to present conditions."

France

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mittee was formed, including 20 striking national union organizations under Communist leadership.

Spread of Strikes Slowed.

Oposing this committee was a movement called the "Workers' Force," representing the more militant of the old majority union elements. It was formed by the Communists to take over after the war.

This group claimed control of 14 national unions. The Communists control five additional unions outside the National Strike Committee, indicating their resources are not yet exhausted although the spread of the strikes appeared to have slowed down.

Four Call Own Strike.

The four defeated unions—Economic Ministry workers, general administration workers, state employees and postal and wire communications workers—voted to call a strike on their own. They presumably will place themselves under the National Strike Committee.

There were some indications that their strike calls might not be as effective as in other unions.

Telephone workers were called out yesterday, but spot calls to three left-bank Paris exchanges showed them operating today, after police expelled union delegations guarding switches.

In the central post office near the Louvre about 12 policemen armed with revolvers were on duty. There were no troops or armored cars in the vicinity.

The response to a general strike call on French railways was far from complete, but still effective enough to disrupt all but occasional token traffic on most lines. Rightist newspapers charged the strikers were sabotaging the lines.

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Ports and the merchant marine



AS FRANCE'S PREMIER FORMED NEW CABINET—Premier Robert Schuman of France (left) pictured as he bade good-by to Foreign Minister Bidault at the Elysee Palace in Paris Monday after five days and nights of conferences ended with Premier Schuman's formation of a new cabinet. In the background President Vincent Auriol holds his back as though it were aching from the long sessions at the conference table.

Met Directors Deplore Antics for Photographers

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Antics of first-nighters at the Metropolitan Opera who go to "extreme ends" to have themselves photographed have touched off a flood of demands that they be barred from future openings, the Metropolitan Opera Association says.

George A. Sloan, chairman of the association's board, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that although the board did not pass "upon qualifications of those who purchase tickets," the directors are "deeply concerned" about news pictures that appeared "throughout the United States and in some cities abroad, including Moscow."

Mr. Sloan did not say what photographs he had in mind. News pictures appearing following recent "Met" openings included one of a dowager with one leg crooked over a table in the opera bar and another of a milk-coated woman smoking a cigar.

The board chairman said that "99 per cent of our audience" attended performances to "hear that which is fine and beautiful in music," and did not care about being photographed.

It is estimated that United States tourists spend more than \$214,000,000 a year in Canada.

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D. C. Teachers, Students

Attend Youth Conference

Charles G. Guilford, faculty member at Eastern High School, and Miss Miriam Hardy of the Anacostia High School faculty are attending the 1947 Allied Youth National Planning Conference today in Atlantic City.

Mr. Guilford is sponsor of the Allied Youth Chapter at Eastern, while Miss Hardy represents the sponsor of the Anacostia Chapter. Matias Echaves, Miss Selma Echaves, Mahlon Hetrick and Miss Joan Kinsel, Anacostia students, are accompanying Miss Hardy on the trip.

The three-day conference will be attended by more than 150 teenage delegates and their adult leaders from the United States and Canada who will seek new ways of expanding the organization's work of alcohol education and alcohol-free recreation. Conference speakers are to include Dr. E. M. Jellinek, director of the Yale School of Alcohol Studies, and Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the World Christian Endeavor Union and editor of the Christian Herald.

There are more than three million miles of highways in the United States.

7th New Member Sworn, Completing House Roster

Representative Nicholson, Republican, of Massachusetts, took the oath today as the seventh new member of the House to be sworn in at the special session of Congress. He succeeds the late Representative Gifford, Republican, who died last August.

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Lake Tanker Taken In Tow

After Battle Against Storm

By the Associated Press

LORAIN, Ohio, Nov. 28.—The crippled oil tanker Bruce Hudson was being towed toward shelter at Toledo today by the American tanker Rocket following a rescue battle of several hours against heavy seas and a blinding snowstorm, local shipyard officials reported.

The Rocket was hugging the shoreline of Lake Erie while making the 50-mile tow accompanied by the Imperial Midland. The rescue group and the stricken vessel were expected to arrive at Toledo between 2 and 3 p.m. today.

No injuries were reported in the 15-man Hudson crew.

The Hudson was located east of Point Pelee last night by the rescue vessels—the Imperial Midland and the American tanker Rocket—several hours after she sent out distress calls saying her boilers were crippled and that her fuel was running low.

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