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FAIR, COOLER

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French Signal End of Truce For Evacuation of Wounded With Claim of Double Cross

HANOI, Indochina (UP)—France accused the Indochina Communists of a cold-blooded double-cross today and announced that French bombers would signal at midnight the end of the "mercy truce" for evacuation of wounded from Dien Bien Phu.

France charged the Reds with using the truce—which had been the one solid achievement of the Geneva conference—to rush troops and military supplies to the Red River delta for an attack on Hanoi.

The Reds ignored the French ultimatum, which in effect told them to live up to their agreement by midnight "or else," and instead blamed France for collapse of the mercy evacuation of French Union wounded.

The Delta, itself, already is under heavy Communist pressure with attacks in battalion force carrying to outposts within six miles of the capital.

NEW STRATEGIST — General Paul Ely, above, the French Chief of Staff, is flying to Indochina to personally direct a new plan of operations against the Communist rebels. The new strategy was mapped at a three-hour meeting of the National Defense Committee in Paris, and Ely was ordered to take off at once to personally see that it is put into effect. (United Press Telephoto)

Reds Encircle Stronghold

In the latest action, an outnumbered unit of French and native troops were standing off an encircling ring of Reds at Anxa, a stronghold 52 miles southeast of Hanoi.

In Geneva, Communist Viet Minh's Acting Foreign Minister Pham Van Dong told Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that so far as the Reds are concerned, the evacuation agreement is proceeding "satisfactorily."

If the French don't like it, he said, they should solve the problem on the spot, in Indochina, and not trouble the Geneva conference with details.

France prepared to handle the problem locally.

All available French fighters and bombers were ordered to loose a massive air attack on Highway 41 at midnight tonight in an effort to smash the Red columns moving toward the Hanoi area.

Simultaneously, France told her five allies at Geneva—Britain, the United States and the three Associated States of Indochina—that the evacuation of 1,300 French Union wounded from Dien Bien Phu has been called off.

In addition to using the truce to strengthen the Red forces for an assault on Hanoi, the French charged that the Communists were refusing to permit evacuation of wounded Viet Nam (loyal Indochinese) soldiers from Dien Bien Phu. Only 11 of the 1,300 wounded men in the fallen fortress were removed in the frustrating four days operations.

The Reds refused the evacuation effort to a snail's pace by ignoring French demands that the fortress' airstrip be repaired to permit French hospital planes to land. Only light aircraft, capable of moving two to six men at a time, were able to land.

France's greatest concern today was with the threat to Hanoi from the Red forces swarming down the bomb-exempt highway from Dien Bien Phu.

An outnumbered band of French and native troops stood off an encircling ring of Communist forces today at Anxa, a stronghold that may become the "Little Dien Bien Phu" of the Indochina war.

The French high command reported that tough troops defending the stronghold had repulsed eight Dien Bien Phu-type attacks in as many days.

High command spokesmen said the French have been using 500-pound delayed action bombs to aid the 100 French and native troops who have been holding fast against the enemy forces.

French pilots reported they have spotted 15 battalions of crack rebel troops massing around another stronghold, Phu Ly, 35 miles south of Hanoi.

The pilots, who braved monsoon rains and high winds to bombard the Reds' position, said the Communists apparently were preparing a massive attack in the area.

Phu Ly would give the Reds a foothold in the vital Red River Delta because it controls entry to the textile and rice centers of the southeastern sector.

Supreme Court Rules Out Public School Segregation

How, When To End It Not Decided

Justices Unanimous In Decision; Further Arguments Scheduled

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that segregation of Negro and white students in public schools is unconstitutional. But it said it will hear further arguments this fall on how and when to end the practice.

This many months — perhaps more time will elapse — before the historic ruling actually wipes out the separate schools now in existence in many states.

Chief Justice Warren read the court's opinion when declared:

"We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

"Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs (Negro parents) and other similarly situated for whom the action has been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

"This disposition makes unnecessary any discussion whether such segregation also violates the due process clause of the 14th Amendment."

Case Involves Five States

The 14th Amendment was adopted after the Civil War, primarily for the benefit of slaves freed by President Lincoln. It says no state may deny any person due process and equal protection of the law, nor abridge their privileges or immunities.

The cases decided today—with the court's finding that segregation is unconstitutional — involved five states: South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

But lawyers said a ruling against segregation would affect a total of 17 states which have laws requiring separation of the races in schools plus three other states having laws which permit — but do not require — segregation.

The court was told the 17 states and the District of Columbia had 70 per cent of the nation's Negro population, or 10,522,495 Negroes out of a 15,042,692 total. States with permissive segregation had an additional one per cent.

17 States Require Segregation

States whose laws require segregation were listed for the court as Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

States with permissive segregation were listed as New Mexico, Wyoming and Kansas.

In an apparent effort to preclude any advance leak of today's historic ruling, the court took the action — unprecedented in recent years — of withholding printed copies of the decision until it had been read in full from the bench.

Ordinarily, pages distribute the printed opinions to reporters in the courtroom just before the justice who wrote the majority view begins to read. This several minutes went by today before it could be determined how the court had decided the cases.

Finally Gets to Point

After reviewing a long line of decisions bearing on the "separate but equal" doctrine, Chief Justice Warren wrote:

"We come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other tangible factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does."

Warren said attorneys general of the states involved may appear before the court to argue on the form of the decrees to be issued. The states were told to put in applications for such appearances by Sept. 15 and to submit any briefs by next Oct. 1. The court's new term begins Monday, Oct. 4.

Atty. Gen. Brownell, who was in the courtroom as it heard the reading of Warren's opinions, said he had no comment.

Philippines' Huk Leader Surrenders

Red-directed Rebel Declares He Will 'Join the Government'

MANILA, P.I. (UP)—Luis Taruc, the Philippines' public enemy No. 1 and leader of the Communist Hukbalahaps, came out of the hills today and surrendered to the government.

The balding chieftain of the Red guerilla group that specialized in wholesale slaughter by ambush until they were reduced to disorganized gangs by President Ramon Magsaysay, then defense secretary, two years ago, claimed he gave himself up "to join the government."

Taruc passed through the front lines with Benigno Aquino, a correspondent for the Manila Times who had interviewed him twice recently.

Taruc's surrender climaxed Magsaysay's long campaign against the Huks, but the president refused to see him.

Negotiations for Taruc's surrender had been carried on for three months through his son Romeo, who was captured by the army last year, and Manuel Manahan.

Denies 'Deal'

Government sources said no "deal" had been made with Taruc, but it was believed he might have been promised a conditional pardon if he would help the army get the rest of his men to surrender.

Army authorities said nobody would receive the $50,000 reward offered for the apprehension of Taruc, dead or alive, because he surrendered voluntarily.

Taruc was taken to the Camp Murphy army headquarters, and turned over to Army Chief of Staff Major Gen. Jesus Vargas, who introduced the fallen Huk to Mrs. Vargas.

"I am here because of your children and my children," Taruc told the chief of staff's wife. "It is doubtful whether we could have peace in 100 years if I did not give up."

Mrs. Taruc and her son made several broadcast appeals to Taruc last year to surrender and beg the mercy of the government.

BLAST VICTIM - George Fishback, 63, who was extricated from the wreckage of the Pitsville Creamery at Pitsville, Wis., following an explosion, is carried to a car by rescuers. Fishback was one of several employes injured in the blast which lifted the building (background) off the foundation and collapsed part of it. (AP Wirephoto)

McCarthy Labels Order 'Iron Curtain' on Probe

WASHINGTON (UP)—President Eisenhower ordered government witnesses today not to tell Senate investigators about executive department discussions and actions in the Army-McCarthy dispute.

The Senate subcommittee then heard that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., had refused to authorize public disclosure of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's controversial 2½ page "FBI letter."

The presidential action threw the subcommittee into an uproar and left its future in doubt.

McCarthy attacked the Presidential order and said "I do not think the President is responsible . . . I don't think his judgment is that bad."

McCarthy refused to put any more questions to Army witnesses until the subcommittee held an executive session and decided whether to submit to the order.

Vote Closed Session

The order McCarthy said, drew an "Iron Curtain" over efforts to determine who was really responsible for the pressure charges against himself and his staff members—Army officials as had originally been thought, or higher-ups.

The committee thereupon voted to hold a closed session.

"I fear in my mind that maybe we have been doing an injustice to Mr. Adams, Mr. Stevens and Mr. (Assistant Defense Secretary H. Struve) Hensel," McCarthy said, "I strongly felt all along that they were the men responsible for . . . this smear on myself and my staff. Now I find that the charges (of alleged pressure to get favors for Pvt. G. David Schine) were conceived and instigated at a meeting . . ."

Charges 'Cover-Up'

McCarthy said that someone should get in touch with Mr. Eisenhower "for his own benefit" and tell him that "the American people are not going to stand for a cover-up halfway through these hearings."

The Presidential order was made public at the White House shortly before the Senate Investigations Subcommittee convened for its 18th day of hearings on the dispute.

Mr. Eisenhower released his order defending the principle of "separation of powers," with the blessing of Republican congressional leaders with whom he discussed it at the White House.

Mr. Eisenhower's order was contained in a letter to Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson. It spelled out instructions given informally last week to Army Counsel John G. Adams, who had refused to tell what was said at a high-level administration conference Jan. 21 on the Army-McCarthy dispute. Adams read the letter into hearing record at McCarthy's request.

Brownell's separate action came in a letter to Acting Subcommittee Chairman Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.).

Study Criminal Law Violation

As the subcommittee convened Mundt revealed that he had asked Brownell if the subcommittee could make public the 2½-page document, or any part of it. McCarthy had interjected it into the

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Today's Chuckle

A bicycle salesman was expecting a happy event in his family, so before leaving he instructed the nurse in charge to send a wire—"Gent's model arrived" if a boy came, and "Lady's model" if a girl.

He got the wire: "Tandem."

Senator Tells Stand on Reds In Indochina

Says U. S. Intervention Might Follow Invasion

WASHINGTON (UP) — Sen. William F. Knowland says that if Red China invades Indochina the United States may have to intervene with sea and air power even if it means war with Russia.

The Senate Republican leader said it would be a "great mistake" to send U.S. troops into the battle zone for this would be like trying "to cover an elephant with a handkerchief."

But he said this country has air and sea superiority and could not "sit idly by" if the Chinese Communists entered the fighting on a massive scale.

Knowland conceded American intervention might risk Russian retaliation and global war. But he said Red China's invasion would lead to the conquest of all Asia and "I don't believe it would be in our national interest to permit the balance of Asia to pass into Communist hands."

Urges Alliance

The California Republican, influential GOP spokesman on Far Eastern affairs, gave this assessment of the alternatives in a radio interview (CBS "Leading Question") Sunday.

Knowland, insisting there must be no "Munich" in Southeast Asia, said the United States should press forward with its proposed 10-nation alliance without waiting for India, Indonesia, Burma and other Asian "neutrals" to join.

"I think it is highly unlikely that presently at least they will join in such a pact," he said. "And if we wait for them to make up their minds, I am afraid that all of Southeast Asia will go down the drain."

Social Security Changes Studied

WASHINGTON (INS) — The House Ways and Means Committee today begins hammering out President Eisenhower's Social Security recommendations to fulfill a major election-year commitment.

The closed-door sessions are expected to last about 10 days with House action probable early next month.

Most of the President's suggestions for expanded coverage and higher benefits appeared to have support in the Ways and Means unit.

GOP members have been unable to agree on Mr. Eisenhower's proposal to collect Social Security taxes on the first $4,200 of income instead of the present $3,600. Several say they want no change.

Bursting Dam Brings Heavy Loss to Town

No Lives Lost as Flood Sweeps Peabody, Mass.

PEABODY, Mass. (AP)—This industrial city of 23,000 counted a loss of millions today as it cleared debris and fought a health menace in the wake of a flash flood caused by a dam burst.

Mayor Philip C. O'Donnell said the flood waters which raced into the heart of the city Sunday night caused what may result in the "heaviest property damage of any nonfatal disaster" in the city's 300 year history.

As digging out operations got underway, state and local health officials joined to combat the health problem.

The city's nine schools, with 3,500 children, were ordered closed for the day. All restaurants and food stores were earmarked for close inspections. Citywide water tests were scheduled. Police equipped with loud-speaking systems cruised the streets warning residents to boil all water used for drinking or cooking.

Granite Blocks Give Way

The water surged downhill into the central business area of Peabody Square after two one-ton granite blocks of a dam gave way at a pond called The Flume about a mile away.

Water up to six feet deep flooded scores of buildings, including 75 factories, all the city's main stores, City Hall, police and fire headquarters and the historic 150-year-old South Congregational Church. Mayor O'Donnell said some 1,000 leather workers face an indefinite layoff because of damage to tanneries.

Police from several communities, auxiliary police, firefighters, civil defense personnel and some 150 Coast Guardsmen joined in rescue and evacuation operations.

Some 50 families were evacuated from their homes by police and Coast Guardsmen using an amphibious "duck" and smaller craft.

Frank Costello Gets 5 Years, $30,000 Fine

NEW YORK (AP) — Racketeer Frank Costello was sentenced today to five years in prison for federal income tax evasion and fined $30,000.

He was sentenced by Federal Judge John F. X. McGohey shortly before noon after the government had described Costello as "the symbol of the successful racketeer."

Costello, who could have received up to 15 years imprisonment, also was assessed the cost of the trial.

Costello, 63, whose hoarse voice became familiar to millions during his televised testimony before the Senate's Crime Investigating Committee, has been in jail twice before: 10 months on a gun charge 39 years ago, and 14 months for contempt of the Senate committee in 1952-53.

Acting Mayor Appoints R. G. Beams, F. K. Ross to Administration Positions

Acting Mayor Robert E. Meyers today appointed Robert G. Beams as Acting City Controller, and Frank K. Ross to fill Beams' vacancy as a member of the Board of Works.

The City Controller vacancy occurred when Meyers took over the job of Acting Mayor on the death of Mayor Harry W. Baals last week.

Ross, who assumed Beams' place on the Board of Works, has been secretary of the Board since Jan. 1, 1951, when Mayor Baals began his fourth term as the city's chief executive.

Both appointments, Acting Mayor Meyers said, become effective immediately.

Born in Spencerville, Beams attended grade and high schools there and at Butler. He attended Valparaiso University and then taught grade school in DeKalb and Allen Counties for three years.

In 1914, he opened an automobile agency at Spencerville, which he operated for six years. In 1920, he went with the S. F. Bowser Co. in the cost department and later became foundry foreman.

Post Not New

After two years at Bowser, Beams entered the real estate and building business, engaging in that work until 1934 when he was appointed by Mayor Baals as chairman of the Board of Works.

He served as chairman of the board for 13 years, leaving the job at the completion of Mayor Baals' third term of office.

From Jan. 1, 1947, until he was again appointed to the Board of Works on Jan. 1, 1951, Beams was associated as a representative of the real estate firms of Foss A. LaMar & Sons and Felix Rousseau.

Ross attended the Fort Wayne public schools and Central High School. After working for the G. E. Co., and the American Saw Manufacturing Co., he was employed by the City Utilities for 13 years. He has served as credit manager of the City Light Utility and was employed at the Filtration Plant.

Ross left the City Utilities with the change of administration in 1948 to become a deputy sheriff. In 1950, he was appointed Chief Deputy to the Sheriff, which post he held until the time he was appointed secretary of the Board of Works.

Baals' Widow, Children Get Bulk of Estate

Late Mayor's Will Admitted to Probate

The bulk of the estate of the late Mayor Harry W. Baals will go to his widow and two children under terms of his will, which was admitted to probate in Superior Court 2 today.

The estate, with an estimated value of $81,000, was opened before Judge Pro-tem David Peters. The will was signed March 18, less than two months prior to his death May 9 at Parkview Memorial Hospital.

One paragraph of the instrument provides bequests of $200 each for Three granddaughters, Sharon Smith, Susie Smith and Karen Baals; a grandson, Robert Baals; a step-son, Kenneth Brunette; and a step-daughter, Gloria Brunette.

In addition, certain personal effects are given to Mayor Baals' son, Donald D. Baals; Kenneth Brunette, and Robert Baals.

Another paragraph in the will devises to the Mayor's wife, Irene M. Baals, the couple's residence at 4518 South Wayne Ave., held under joint ownership by them.

Mrs. Baals also is bequeathed household goods and an automobile.

A lot (Number 6 in W. J. Randall's Subdivision Addition) and a lake cottage at Lake Gage are devised to the widow, son and daughter, Marcell Smith, in equal shares.

All of the remainder of the estate is bequeathed to Mrs. Baals, the son, Donald, and daughter, Marcell, in equal shares.

Atty. Walter E. Helmke is nominated executor of the will, and he qualified for that office this morning. The firm of Helmke, Phillips, and Beams will act as attorneys for the estate.

CITY OFFICIALS NAMED—Robert G. Beams and Frank K. Ross were sworn in today as acting city controller and member of the Board of Public Works respectively, by Carl Miller, City Clerk. Shown above, left to right, at the ceremony are Ross, Beams, Acting Mayor Robert E. Meyers, who was city controller until his appointment of acting mayor on the death of Mayor Harry W. Baals, and Miller. (News-Sentinel Photo)

U. S. Supersonic Bomber Gets High Priority Rating

WASHINGTON (AP)—A test model of a faster-than-sound bomber may be flying within the next year.

High priority is known to have been given the project by the Air Force, which has watched with evident concern Soviet progress in both bomber and fighter-interceptor designs.

This interest sharpened with the display two weeks ago of a new heavy Russian bomber driven by jet engines of substantially greater power than any now in operational use by the U.S. Air Force.

The Air Force announced in December 1952 that it had asked Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., builder of the B-36 piston-jet-engined heavy bomber, to prepare detailed design studies for a "supersonic bomber."

Since then, it was learned today, substantial progress has been made toward production of a prototype B-58 jet bomber.

Bombers Must Be Fast

The increasing speed of new fighter models, both Russian and American, is a factor in the urgent push for development of a supersonic bomber. The United States, and quite probably Russia, already has bombers in production that fly at the speed of sound (761 miles an hour at sea level, decreasing as altitude increases up to a certain point.)

If interceptors are up to sonic, or supersonic speed, then bombers must be as fast or faster if they are to be expected to reach their targets.

In addition to the matter of bomber-vs.-fighter capabilities, there is involved the American policy of deterrent power—if the United States continues to keep ahead of Russia in bomber quality and maintains supremacy in atomic weapons, Russia will continue to be discouraged from starting war. But if Russia takes the lead with faster and better bombers, which can elude U.S. interception, the deterrent factor is diminished or eliminated.

The B-58 probably will be a medium bomber. Equipped for midair refueling, its range could be the same as that of a long distance, heavy bomber.

THE WEATHER

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1954

FORT WAYNE AND VICINITY—Partly cloudy and a little cooler tonight. Tuesday fair and cooler. North to northeast winds tonight and Tuesday. Low tonight 42, high Tuesday 68, low Tuesday night 43. Wednesday outlook: fair to partly cloudy and a little warmer.

INDIANA—Partly cloudy and a little cooler tonight. Tuesday fair in the north and partly cloudy in the south.

OHIO—Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler tonight and Tuesday.

LOWER MICHIGAN — Partly cloudy and cool tonight. Local frost in the north and central portions tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy and cool.

TEMPERATURES IN FORT WAYNE

1 p.m.	76	2 p.m.	60
3 p.m.	77	10 p.m.	64
4 p.m.	77	11 p.m.	61
5 p.m.	73	Midnight	59
6 p.m.	76	1 a.m.	58
7 p.m.	71	2 a.m.	56
8 p.m.	69	3 a.m.	56
9 p.m.	67	4 a.m.	55
3 a.m.	53	Noon	65
4 a.m.	52		
5 a.m.	53		
6 a.m.	55		
7 a.m.	56		
8 a.m.	58		
9 a.m.	60		
10 a.m.	63		
11 a.m.	65		

Extremes of temperature: Past 24 hours, highest, 78; lowest, 49; since first of this month, highest, 80, on 1st; lowest, 31, on 4th.

Relative humidity: At 6:30 p.m., 70; 6:30 a.m., 75; 12 noon, 34.

Total precipitation: Past 24 hours, 0; since first of month, 0.71; since Jan. 1, 21.57.

Tomorrow's sunrise 5:22; tomorrow's sunset 7:54.

Yesterday midnight to midnight: Highest, 78; lowest, 53; precipitation, 0.

Mean temperature: Yesterday, 69; day before yesterday, 59.

Degree days: Yesterday, 0; day before yesterday, 6; this month, 231; this season, 5,468.

One year ago today: Highest, 66; lowest, 35; precipitation, 0.32.

River: 1.7.

Pressure 29.91, steady.

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