

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—FREE

Albert Gore

M. C.

Good Morning Friends: March 27, 1919

Both houses of Congress
have had a week of controversy
and decisions ^{reached} by narrow margins.
The Senate passed the
rent control bill, but did
so only after some hot
fights and close votes on
amendments. ~~The bill~~
~~is not~~ Because the
Senate bill differed in
several respects from the
House bill, it had to
go to conference ~~between~~ between
both houses
to iron out differences.
We will take up the
conference report in the house

probably next Tuesday or
Wednesday.

~~These things seem
assured 1. & believe in 2. The~~
bill will pass, but two
things seem assured - 1. Some
rent increases will be allowed
under the bill and (2) ^{individual} ~~15~~ dates
and cities ~~o~~ will be permitted
to abolish rent control within
their own borders.

~~Dear~~

Local option on rent

control, however, may not result in wide spread removal of rent controls. Indeed, a survey of Mayors of large cities indicates that most of them want rent control continued.

~~Perhaps you will be interested in~~

The rent control fight has brought about some right better feelings between democrat members of congress from the North, East and Far West on the one

hand and Southern
Democrats on the other.

For instance, after ~~the~~
most southerners had
voted with the Republicans
to weaken or abolish ~~out~~
central, about 75
Democrats from the large
cities got together and
voted to lay in wait
for something in which
the southerners were
particularly interested. Then
we will vote with the
Republicans", they said, "just
to let our southern friends
know that co-operation is
not a one way street."

Well, their chance will
come in the House next
Tuesday when we will
vote on an appropriation for
flood control in the Lower
Mississippi Valley where ^{River} ~~cliques~~
are ~~giving~~ ^{breaking} ~~gathering~~. The southerners,
of course, are vitally interested
in this — ^{But} The Big city
Democrats say — Well we
were vitally interested in
Rent control, ~~too~~ — so we
are going to feed you out
of the same spoon — just
to let you know how
it tastes.

Democratic leaders are
striving ^{now} to heal the breach.
I thought you might be
interested in this intra Party
marvel — Our Republican friends,

of course, are enjoying it immensely.

One of them said the other day that he now understood why Pres^t Truman amended his statement last fall to say that the 80th congress was the ~~worst~~ ^{2nd best} congress in history - ^{He was} just leaving room for the 81st congress as the worst.

This good natured Republican chide came after the House had made such a mess of the Veterans Russian bill that there seemed no sensible conclusion other than that the bill should be sent back to the Veterans committee

for further study.
~~As the bill came out of~~
the bill was not
carefully considered by the
Veterans committee. In fact,
members charged that they
did not see the bill
until ~~Mr. Rankin~~ just
10 minutes before the
com. ch. Mr. John Rankin
demanded ~~for~~ that it be
voted out. It certainly seems
to me that legislation so
important as bills affecting
our millions of veterans
deserves more careful con-
sideration ~~than~~ ^{needs} to
be ~~thought about~~
possibly be given in 10 minutes.
~~No sooner had the bill~~

I was made chairman
of the committee
I was selected to
preside over floor consideration
of the bill - and no
sooner had the bill
hit the floor than the
fight broke out. Criticism
of the bill came almost
entirely from veterans themselves.
Rep. Smathers,^{a young} for instance,
charged that the bill would -

Another ~~had~~ objected that it would give just as much to a fellow who ~~had been~~ was in uniform 4 months as were at home as the fellow who ^{had been} fought for 4 years.

~~Below~~ the further the debate went the hotter it got. I have several times ~~had~~ ^{very} consideration of ~~many~~ ^{several} tough ~~battles~~ ^{for battles} but I have ~~never~~ ^{never} seen one as ~~tough as this~~ ^{tough as this are} for three days ^{that} ~~had~~ to constantly bang the gavel to keep order. ~~place~~ ^{place} of amendments started and the further we went the worse the bill became. Finally, an

an amendment was
adopted that would cut

~~that~~
the pensions of thousands
of veterans who are ~~now~~^{already}
drawing $\$42$ ^{per month} because they need
it down to $12, 15$
at the same time raising
others to $\$3.60$ per month.
After that

and that is just
~~The House voted to send~~
~~the bill back to the com.~~
exactly what was done by
for ~~so much~~ careful
consideration by a ~~both the~~

On
the closest possible vote
208 to 207.
I really believe ^{a much larger} ~~as~~ of
the members thought that
this was the sensible thing
to do — but ~~so~~, well
after all — it was a
pretty hot ~~politically.~~ ~~question.~~

~~So~~ The Veterans com is
scheduled to start further,
and I hope more careful,

consideration of the matter
within the next few days.
I hope ~~the~~ they will
report a ~~good~~ fair, sound and
sensible bill.

Well ~~the~~
Washington has
a distinguished visitor,
the greatest Englishman
of our time - the rt Hon
W. Ch.

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and literature for conducting local civil rights audits. Apart from any federal legislation, these tasks continue the year round on the local level. Mr. Waymack's chairmanship adds strength to the effort to reach these admirable goals.

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heartening if
on final action
should adopt
State bill with

A WELCOME VISITOR

Winston Churchill has a special claim on American affection and admiration. He combines a fine mind with robust, earthy quality which our people enjoy. He does not bear life as a burden, but as a privilege to enjoy mightily. His character is massive but not ponderous. As an inspiring major prophet he made his mark in history. As a leader in darkest days he kept our courage up and maintained a grim cheerfulness so that, to this day, many of us feel a deep sense of personal gratitude. To a degree permitted to few men he has been endowed with the capacity to feel and, more important, to express and to kindle in others the dogged courage to keep going, sometimes, when there was little else to fight with.

So we have come to enjoy Mr. Churchill's occasional visits as a stimulating tonic. He is a guest warmly welcomed.

THE STATE

We believe wisely in rejecting Regents' efforts to develop the State University. I think the law should be altered. The law was composed and did a painstaking groundwork for the Governor had followed the appointment of an independent board of trustees. The charge of "politics" was refuted by the representation of the board to fight for too busy to be refuted. We

THE MIDDLE EAST SECURITY IN

The first proclamation of a policy to help free peoples to their independence was made ago when President Truman a program of aid for the precedent for The Truman

own by
as in the balance, so
much in touch-and-go shape that
neither side dared to predict vic-
tory.

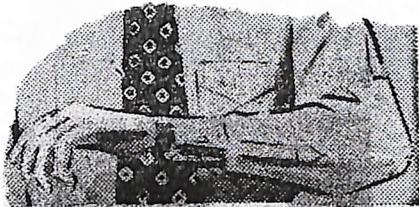
Combat Veteran in Leading Role

The die was cast by a combat
veteran of the second World War,
Representative Olin E. Teague,
Democrat, of Texas. Mr. Teague,
a member of the veterans' commit-
tee who entered the war as a sec-
ond lieutenant, was in combat for
six months, was wounded three
times and had eleven decorations
when he was discharged at Walter
Reed Hospital in 1946 with a col-
onel's rating to enter Congress.

"After what has happened on the
House floor during the last few
days," Mr. Teague said, "I believe
this bill needs to be sent back to
committee."

To accomplish this, even before
floor consideration of the bill had
been completed, Mr. Teague moved
that its enacting clause be stricken
out, to make its passage impos-
sible. Such a tactic had failed on
Tuesday, after the voting was put
upon the record.

A teller vote, one in which mem-
Continued on Page 3, Column 5



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and a military alliance against aggression from Russia or any other source.

The pact avoids any "automatic" war commitment, but obligates each member of the alliance to use "armed force" if it considers that necessary to meet an attack on any one of them.

Secretary of State Acheson will discuss the pact in a radio address at 10:30 o'clock tonight. He will speak on the Columbia and Mutual networks.

Major Provisions Listed.

Major provisions of the treaty would pledge the nations signing and ratifying it to:

1. Consider an armed attack against one or more of them "an attack against them all."
2. In event of such attack, to take "forthwith" such individual and joint action as each member "deems necessary, including the use of armed force, to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area."
3. Separate and joint action now to "maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack" by means of "continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid."
4. Establish immediately a defense committee" to recommend practical measures for carrying out these pledges.

Congress' Right Recognized.

The fact that in the United States only Congress can declare war is recognized in two provisions of the treaty. One is the provision that each member of the alliance shall decide for itself what action is necessary to help restore security in event of an armed attack. Another is a stipulation that the treaty "shall be ratified and its provisions carried out" by the nations signing it "in accordance with their respective constitutional processes."

Eight nations—the United States, Canada, Great Britain, (See ATLANTIC PACT, Pg.

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of "statesmanship" in the House today on the pension bill.

A majority of my World War II veteran friends have the same opinions as I, i. e., the proposed pension bill is a boondoggler's dream and a national holdup.

We do not particularly relish the idea of paying higher taxes for 35 years in order to be eligible for a few dollars at age 65. Secondly, a man's life expectancy today is age 62.

The time devoted to the general debate of the bill and the discussion of the various proposed amendments, those we agreed to as well as those we rejected, confirm what I said originally about this bill. That is that it should be referred back to the committee. The committee should conduct full and proper hearings upon the entire subject, giving all persons a full and fair opportunity to be heard, and a proper pension bill developed in committee and then brought before the House for action, where I am sure it will receive the overwhelming support of the Members of this House.

even its proponents have recommended that it be amended from the floor.

Consequently, in the last several days we have seen amendments, motions, and parliamentary maneuvers of every sort as the Members of the House have endeavored to write a just and sound pension bill. But orderly and wise legislative procedure requires that important legislation be written by a committee where there is opportunity for hearings so that some evaluation can be made of the implications and consequences of each proposed provision.

We have arrived at a point in this debate where confusion and chaos have displaced reason and order. We should return this bill to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs so that its members can prepare a fair and just pension plan for the veterans. The obligation which this Congress owes the veterans dictates that the benefits extended them be equitable and on a sound basis. Our veterans deserve more than hastily drawn, unstudied, and defective legislation.

Pensions for Veterans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1949

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Speaker, I want to be on record as a legislator and veteran that in my opinion our vote here today is not a vote for or against a sound pension plan for deserving veterans. Instead, we have before us a bill which never received the proper consideration of the Veterans' Affairs Committee and which here on the floor has been so confusedly amended that the Members are now in doubt as to the exact provisions remaining. The circumstances call for reason and sense so that our country and its veterans will benefit.

I will vote for a pension bill which is reasonable and equitable. I will not support a measure failing to meet those qualifications, for to do so would be an injustice to the veterans themselves and a betrayal of the trust imposed in me.

H. R. 2681 was presented to the Veterans' Affairs Committee one morning by its chairman, Mr. RANKIN, and until that time the members of the Veterans' Affairs Committee had never seen the bill. Approximately 15 minutes of consideration was then given H. R. 2681—15 minutes consideration of a bill involving an estimated over-all cost in excess of \$100,000,000,000. The bill was then reported out, not by a majority of the committee, but by a majority of the members present that day—as seven had voted out in protest.

The bill presented to us would give the benefits to bad-conduct discharges and would give those who had faithfully served their country and been honorably discharged a pension. A man with a bad-conduct discharge would receive \$15 a month while the widow of a man killed in service would receive \$30 a month. The bill was written with so many inherent defects that

Freedom on Trial

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN PHILLIPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 24, 1949

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have read a great deal about the trial and imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty. It has been the subject of discussion and protest on this floor. I have not, however, happened to see anywhere an account of a public demonstration such as took place recently in one of the cities of my congressional district. The meeting was a serious and solemn protest against the treatment of the cardinal, and the denial of freedom of religion. It was attended by more than 700 people of all faiths. It was inspired by two articles by Ethel Gillett Whitehorn which appeared in the Desert Sun of Palm Springs. The articles are entitled "Freedom on Trial." I have asked unanimous consent that they be reprinted here, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mrs. Whitehorn is the daughter of James N. Gillett, a former Representative in the Congress and a former Governor of California.

Article 1 appeared February 25, 1949, as follows:

American women are natural crusaders. They possess the intuitive power to recognize attacks on principle, honesty, and justice. They never hesitate to campaign vigorously against a public evil, nor do they fail to act promptly for the good. Oftentimes, women are criticized for applying more emotion than intelligence to public and political affairs. Even their own sex participates in these criticisms. The truth is that women crusade directly from the heart, and where the heart is involved, there lies freedom from pretense or deceit.

An illustration of the attitude of American women to carry on a successful crusade is the historical campaign to win the right to

vote. This battle started in 1859. It lasted till 1920 when the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution granted Nation-wide suffrage to women. Never once during those 51 years did the suffragettes fail to keep their objective prominent in the minds of both legislators and the public. The leaders were frequently imprisoned; many of them had recourse to a hunger strike. Today, after almost thirty years of participation in governmental affairs, America's women have proved how right they were to take up the cudgels in 1859 and fight for principle.

Now, in this mid-twentieth century, the women of this Nation must open their hearts to a second great crusade which beckons them. This is the battle of freedom of religion versus atheism, the denial of God. Places of atheism have been rare until recently: It flourishes in Soviet Russia and her satellite, enslaved states. Fifty-one years cannot be devoted to the winning of this crusade * * *. Tyranny—ruthless, wanton tyranny—that strikes at the basic fundamentals of all mankind, strikes with the speed of a rattlesnake. The mentality of mankind can outwit the serpent, when and if it is properly used.

The pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD are filled with protests from shocked organizations and citizens in all parts of the country, regarding the ruthless trial and the imprisonment of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty. And now—to his tragic experience—more will be added. For the attack has been extended against good men of Protestant faith, Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists and Lutherans.

What will the President do? What will the Congress do. They will act when an aroused citizenry demands that this war against religion must be brought to an immediate end. Never have the women of America been given a richer opportunity to prove what they can do in time of stress. Therefore The Desert Sun of Palm Springs, California, its publisher, Mr. Oliver Jaynes, and this columnist appeal to all national women's organizations to form and pass resolutions and mail them on the earliest possible date to the President of the United States; to their various congressional representatives, and to the governors of States.

Let us not forget this week we Americans are celebrating George Washington's birthday. It was he who said in an address before the general committee representing the United Baptist Church in Virginia: "I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny, and every species of religious persecution—for you, doubtless, remember that I have often expressed my sentiment that every man, conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshiping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience."

Article 2 appeared March 1, 1949, as follows:

Thousands of words, sharply condemning the slave philosophy of Soviet Russia and her satellite countries, continue to fill the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Words spoken by horrified Congressmen; editorials reprinted from newspapers in every section of our land; magazine articles written by leading authors; sermons by ministers of all creeds; resolutions passed by State legislatures and national organizations urging the administration and Congress to carry the Hungarian attack against religion directly to the General Assembly of the United Nations—this, as well as many letters from shocked citizens to their Congressmen, reveals that America is on the march against the tyranny of communism.

Last week, Senator MILLARD TYDINGS of Maryland made a brief statement to his col-

leagues in which he summed up the entire situation. He said: "The trial and sentencing of Cardinal Mindszenty makes one of the darkest spots on the pages of history: It is a throwback to barbarism; to human slavery of both the mind and the body.

"Freedom of religion was put on trial, and one of the world's leading church figures was humiliated because of the exercise of this God-given right.

"Freedom of religion was put on trial, and the prelate was condemned because he would not renounce his God.

"Freedom of conscience was put on trial, and this pillar of the church was humbled because he would not barter away his sense of right and wrong.

"Cardinal Mindszenty made the decision to be a free man of God rather than a cog in an evil machine; to be a proud patriot rather than a slinking traitor; to be a martyr rather than let the dark night, with its human bondage, fall upon his people unchallenged.

"Before the jury of the civilized world, he stands forth as innocent. In the eyes of the world this courtroom in Hungary will be known, not as a temple of justice, but the temple of shame." So spoke Senator TYDINGS.

This question is asked frequently—"How can Hungary be censured by the United Nations when that country is not a member?" This is the answer given by diplomats and members of Congress. There is an Hungarian peace treaty agreed to by the Big Four—the United States, Great Britain, France, and Russia, under which all people are entitled to democratic justice. The freedom loving people of Hungary didn't break that treaty. Russia has broken it—Russia, one of the signatories, who pledged to all nations their right to foster and enjoy every human freedom. Russia has broken her trust by taking over Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Bulgaria—body and soul—and placing at the head of these governments Soviet-controlled Communists.

Hungary must carry the brunt of all censure and reproach. But in the final analysis it will be Russia who will pay the bill.

At the meeting a resolution was prepared and signed by representatives of the churches of Palm Springs and the various organizations of the city. It follows:

Whereas Russia-controlled Hungary and Bulgaria have shocked and corrupted the conscience and the moral sense of all freedom-loving people throughout the world because of their imprisonment, trial, and sentencing of ministers of all religious faiths, whose only offense is their God-given right to prevent religion from being crucified on the altar of freedom; and

Whereas it has been revealed that a definite pattern has been set by Russia and her Communist-controlled satellite nations to not only eliminate but persecute all religions; and since the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations pledges "to affirm faith in human rights;" and since Russia is one of the signatories to this charter: Be it

Resolved, That our Government zealously explore all channels through which remedial action may be taken in behalf of the innocent victims of this travesty on justice, and again assure the freedom-loving people of all the world that their human rights as described in the United Nations Charter are a reality and not a mockery; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency, Harry Truman, President of the United States; Dean Acheson, Secretary of State; John Phillips, Congressman of the Twenty-first Congressional District, California; Honorable Senators, Sheridan, and William F. Knowland, California.

Signed this 13th day of March, 1949, at Palm Springs, Calif.: Rev. Michael J. O'Connor, Our Lady of Solitude.

Rev.

Church

pastor, St.

Rev. T. H.

Church, Palm Springs

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Angeles County, AMVETS.

It is a good sign when people take this way to discuss world situations. It would help prevent those things from happening here which we think can't happen here.

British Health Plan

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PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Local Option on Rent Control

An Intimate Message from Washington

Registered in U. S. Patent Office

By Josephine Ripley

WASHINGTON

After nine years of rent control, it is generally recognized that the time is approaching when this control should be turned back to the states.

Administration leaders agree. The point at issue is—when? Many members of Congress feel that the time has already arrived. This sentiment was reflected in the decisiveness with which the House voted local option into its rent control extension bill.

In the Senate, too, an increasing number of Democrats have expressed themselves in favor of "home rule" now. This feeling is particularly strong among legislators from states where the population is largely rural and there is comparatively little pressure for housing.

Landlords have felt for some time that they have been unfairly discriminated against in that they are the last and only group remaining under "price" control. They are here in droves from all over the country to protest this.

Congress is placed in a difficult position. On the one hand, it has been implored to remove these restrictions in justice to landlords, and, on the other, has been begged to continue rent control in justice to tenants.

Congress is told by administration housing authorities that the housing shortage is still acute—so acute that removal of rent controls would send rents soaring and tenants out on the street.

It is told by landlords and real estate spokesmen that there is no longer a housing shortage, and that removal of controls will not result in wholesale rent increases and evictions.

The denial that decontrol will result in substantial rent increases is not borne out by the experience in many of the large cities. In new housing units, not now under rent control, rentals are often so high that prospective tenants shy away and stay doubled up with in-laws in housing where rents are still held down by controls.

Rent controls remained in force after World War I on a local basis for as long as

nine years in some cases. New York State enacted a rent control law in April, 1920. This law was continued, in New York City and Buffalo, until 1929.

There was no federal rent control during or after World War I because there was no general shortage of housing in most areas. It was not until after the armistice that the lack of sufficient housing became apparent.

Then the pinch began to be felt as servicemen returned to civilian life and the tide of population swept toward the cities. With home building at a standstill during the war period, the shortage became acute in many sections and local communities were forced to take action.

Rent commissions were established in Washington, D.C., and Denver, Colorado, and given authority to determine and maintain fair rates for rental properties.

A rent control law for the District of Columbia was enacted by Congress in 1919, and extended in 1924, but the courts held the housing emergency to be at an end in that year and the law became inoperative.

Illinois established a rent control law similar to the New York legislation, and lesser tenant protection was provided by Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Oregon, and a few individual cities.

Home building boomed in the 1920's, and then declined during the depression years. This put the country in a much less favorable position with regard to housing at the beginning of World War II than it had been during World War I.

When rents began to jump in the first year of the defense boom, the OPA set up local rental committees similar to those of World War I to handle the program on a voluntary basis.

But rents continued to increase, with the result that the OPA was authorized by Congress on January 30, 1942, to establish and enforce rent ceilings in defense areas on a nationwide basis. That was the beginning of federal rent control. If local option is now to be left entirely to the discretion of local authorities under the new law, the end of federal controls may not be far off.

point in the United States.

The police said the stuff was found on a Mexican crossing the border from the United States last November. His companion died later, they said, from the effects of uranium rays. They did not say what happened to the man who carried the capsule.

The attorney general, however, in a prepared statement said:

"It is true that a small quantity of uranium is in possession of the Mexican authorities, but we have not been able to discover its origin. This is not U-235, but the natural metal. ***

"It is untrue that we have any prisoners.

"This metal was taken exclusively by Mexican authorities under my orders and without the intervention of any foreign police. This is all I have to say."

Atomic experts in the United States said more than 500 pounds of natural uranium is required to produce enough U-235 for an atom bomb. How much more is a secret, but it probably would require a lot more.

Mexican Press Has Field Day.

In the United States the biggest building in the world had to be built at Oak Ridge, Tenn., to produce U-235, and its daily output is measurable only in ounces.

The type of uranium metal described by Gonzalez de la Vega is of value principally as a curiosity, when possessed in small quantity. Sparks can be struck from it, but they are not atomic and are not dangerous. If held against the bare skin, its radioactive rays would cause a minor burn, but the stuff can be insulated by wrapping it in paper.

Nobody has said exactly how much uranium was seized by the Mexicans. The Mexico City press had a field day with the story estimating the quantity varied from half an ounce to nearly two pounds, and its value all the way from \$44 to \$2,000,000.

Youth, 17, Gets Life Term In Slaying of Boy, 12

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 18.—Seventeen-year-old Seymour Levin was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for the January 8 sex slaying of a 12-year-old neighbor, Ellis Simons.

Three judges fixed the degree of guilt at first-degree murder. The youth had pleaded guilty to a general charge of murder.

Testimony was heard two weeks ago in an effort to determine the degree of guilt.

Young Simons' body, mutilated and hacked with a breadknife and scissors, was found behind a garage at the Levin home in a residential suburb.

Sentence on Levin was imposed by Judges James Gay Gordon, Jr.; Eugene V. Alessandroni and Gerald F. Flood.

Property Owners' Group Hits Real Estate Tax Rise

The District Chapter of the Property Owners' Association of America was on record today against any increase in real estate taxes here.

The group voted its stand at a meeting last night, Harold H. David, president, said. Also recommended to the Commissioners was a merger of inspection agencies in order to reduce costs.

A Capella Concert Sunday

The Milledgeville (Ga.) A Capella Choir will give a concert at 8 p.m. Sunday in the main auditorium of the Mount Vernon place Methodist Church, 900 Massachusetts avenue N.W.

Atlantic Pact

(Continued From First Page.)

France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Norway—have agreed to sign the treaty here during the first week of April, probably on April 4. They have invited Italy, Denmark, Iceland and Portugal to join them, and those countries are expected to do so.

Before it becomes effective, however, the treaty would have to be ratified by the United States Senate and by a majority of the other nations signing it, including Canada and the five Western European Union countries. It would remain in force for at least 20 years, with provision for review after 10 years in the light of conditions then if any member requests it.

Alliance Area Defined.

The area to be defended under the alliance is limited to North America, Europe, Algeria in North Africa and the Atlantic Ocean north of the Tropic of Cancer. In this area, an attack on any of the alliance members, their occupation forces in Europe, their Atlantic island possessions or their ships or airplanes would be regarded as an attack on all.

Colonial possessions of the European members outside the defined area, as well as American forces in Japan, Korea and other Pacific outposts, are not covered by the point defense arrangements of the alliance.

Under a more general provision, however, the treaty calls for joint consultation if any member believes its "territorial integrity, political independence or security" is threatened.

Drafters of the treaty took great pains to make clear it is designed to strengthen rather than to weaken the United Nations. The United Nations or its Security Council are mentioned specifically nine times in the 14 articles of the proposed pact.

Pledge to Limit Force.

Alliance members will be pledged to refrain from using force or the threat of force "in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

The treaty provides specifically that any measures taken to meet an armed attack "shall immediately be reported to the Security Council" and shall be terminated when the Security Council has taken steps necessary to restore peace and security.

The arrangements for joint defense action are keyed directly to Article 51 of the U. N. Charter, which recognizes the right of individual or collective self-defense. Despite this emphasis on harmonizing the treaty terms with U. N. peace machinery, official disclosure of the pact terms is expected to arouse Russia to new heights in propaganda attacks against the alliance, which it has denounced as aggressive.

Outgrowth of Soviet Actions.

Actually, American officials say the unprecedented treaty, proposing for the first time in history to bind North America and Western Europe in peacetime alliance, is an outgrowth of actions by the Soviet itself.

Russian obstructionism in the United Nations and other actions breeding a sense of insecurity in Europe caused the Western power leaders to turn to the regional defense arrangement to offset fears of Soviet aggression.

To back up the "self-help and mutual aid" concept of the treaty, the State Department is preparing legislation under which Congress

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