Case Against Greece Set for Debate Today By Security Council

By the Associated Press

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The Soviet Ukraine's charges in behalf of Albania against Greece were set down for hearing today in the United Nations Security Council as the result of firm American insistence that the Council must examine the merits of any case submitted to it under the U. N. Charter provisions.

The case was certified for official debate this afternoon after the United States last night joined Soviet Russia in a bare seven-note affirmative majority to place it on the agenda over the bitter opposition of Great Britain and the Netherlands.

American Delegate Herschel V. Johnson, in voting for immediate discussion of the case, made it clear that the United States was making no commitment on the merits of the charges, which had been assailed by Britain as "wild accusations."

Two Nations Abstain.

After a hot four-hour debate yesterday the United States, Russia, Poland, China, France, Egypt and Mexico gave the minimum majority vote of seven out of the eleven for hearing the case. Great Britain and the Netherlands voted against it. Australia and Brazil abstained.

As the Council prepared for the possibility of a long wrangle over the charges that Greece is fomenting frontier incidents with Albania and threatening the peace of the world, interested parties from the Balkans stood by to offer their testimony.

They included Greek Ambassador Vassili Dendramis, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Dmitri Manuilsky, who filed the charges more than a week ago and then flew here from the Paris Peace Conference to prosecute them; Col. Tuk Jakova of Albania, whose country was denied membership in the U. N. last week, and Pavle Lukin, acting chief of the Yugoslav delegation to the U. N.

Greeks Request Delay.

Among the items first up for consideration today was a Greek memorandum filed last week requesting a 10-day postponement and advising the Council that Greece intended to file a reply to the Ukraine in the interim.

Soviet Delegate Andrei A. Gromyko told the Council last night that the presence of British troops in Greece had deprived the Greek people of the opportunity of deciding freely on their form of government and demanded to know why it was necessary to have foreign armies in the country of a U. N. member at election time.

Mr. Gromyko previously had presented a request, now pending on the Council's provisional agenda, for information within two weeks on the August 1 disposition of all foreign troops all over the world in the sovereign territories of alien non-enemy countries.

Mr. Johnson, who had opposed Albania's membership bid and had reserved his position last week on the Ukraine charges, came out flatly for hearing them but added that he would make no comment on the validity of the charges and said he thought the Council should study them "very objectively."

Johnson Explains Attitude.

The American delegate went on to say that the Council must not deny any state an opportunity to present a complaint.

He added, however:

"We * * * have no right to use this Council, or allow it to be used, for furthering any sort of propaganda of a national nature or to bring into an issue before the Council any elements which are not properly there."

At the outset of yesterday's long debate, Mr. Manuilsky filed a bitter protest with the Council over its refusal to seat him at the table—along with Mr. Dendramis—while the delegates debated the question of admitting the Ukraine charges to a full-dress hearing. Both were in the gallery.

Observers studying the time-table aspects of the Ukrainian charges noted that they were filed with the Council a week before last Sunday's Greek plebiscite and were pressed by the Soviet Union through the latter half of last week, when only the hot membership debates were given priority in order that the Council could meet a deadline.

Carroll

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and asking that an investigation be started.

Mr. Foley, a former major in the Army intelligence, said Capt. Carroll had been his assistant during a trial in Paris a year ago when they defended a flyer accused of smuggling.

Mr. Foley said the cablegram, dated August 31 at Frankfurt, read as follows:

"Being shanghaied out of here today via Bremerhaven boat route. Conditions here worse than anything we knew. Both soldiers and civilians thrown into confinement and held much as seven months without trial or counsel.

"Civilians here subject to trial by military government court, same conditions enemy aliens. Extensive investigation required but must be given widest powers and entirely free from army control.

Asks Downey Be Notified.

"Leaving for 3d Replacement Depot APO 872 tonight. Believe will be delayed en route to prevent opportunity making proper complaint. Other Lichfield witnesses returning by air. Notify Sheridan Downey (California Democrat Senator) and Charles A. Christin, Russ Building, San Francisco. Get request for investigation started through veterans' organizations."

In San Francisco, Senator Downey said the case of Capt. Carroll had not been brought to his attention, but added "if it is, I will do everything in my power to be sure he is given a fair and impartial trial."

Senator Downey said he had not pressed for action on his resolution introduced several months ago, calling for an investigation into conduct of the Lichfield trials. The measure is pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senator said he let it lie there when it appeared the Army had taken necessary action to insure fairness of the trials.



AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES—Norman J. O. Makin, first Australian Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Makin arriving at Union Station today after a rail journey from San Francisco. —Star Staff Photo.

Kemp

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street, less than a block from his home, near Thirty-seventh street and Thirty-seventh place S.E. at about 1 a.m. Sunday.

Meanwhile, Capt. Bryant said, police are continuing to scour the neighborhood for other weapons in case the knife found yesterday has no connection with the slaying.

Police Seek Motive.

Police are conducting with equal vigor the search for a motive in the slaying, Capt. Bryant said. Thus far Homicide Squad detectives have encountered a blank wall in efforts to determine why Mr. Kemp, a Navy Yard joiner and father of two, was killed as he returned home from an evening spent with friends in a Pennsylvania avenue tavern.

Discovery of the knife blade followed the finding of an Italian-make automatic pistol in another sewer at Minnesota avenue and Ridge road S.E., but investigators saw no connection between the pistol and the Kemp murder.

Three other knives were picked up by police before yesterday's discovery, but none of them appeared to be connected with the slaying.

Mr. Kemp died before he was able to tell who stabbed him. Biggest gap in the chain of circumstances leading to the murder, Capt. Bryant said, is the period from 12:10 a.m. Sunday, when Mr. Kemp left a hamburger stand on Pennsylvania avenue, and 1:10 a.m., when he was found by a neighbor dying in the street with a stab wound in his chest. The hour remains unaccounted for, Capt. Bryant said, except for the comparatively short time it would have taken him to reach the vicinity of his home.

No Signs of Struggle.

Witnesses told police Mr. Kemp left the hamburger stand and appeared to walk toward the streetcar line he habitually used to return home. Capt. Bryant said detectives had been unable to locate any streetcar or bus operator who remembers seeing Mr. Kemp on the night of the murder.

Neither have police been able to determine whether Mr. Kemp was on his way home alone, or whether he met some one as he reached the spot a block from his home where the stabbing took place. Robbery was ruled out early as a motive by investigators when it was discovered that the victim had only 12 cents in his pockets, and that his clothing was unmarred by a search such as a thief would conduct. There were no signs of a struggle at the murder scene.

Maj. Harvey G. Callahan, police superintendent, today offered a $300 reward for information leading to the arrest of the killer.

Further complicating the case is the fact that in the neighborhood where Mr. Kemp lived no police incidents such as housebreaking, assaults and reports of suspicious characters loitering in the neighborhood have been reported.

Hartshorne

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shorne had described, was found with the stolen automobiles and a hoard of looted American uniforms, rations and pistols.

The slayer's two companions, agents said, were believed to be Czechs. They were seen in the area earlier today and agents said their capture "maybe only a question of hours." Although only one was with the German at the time of Dr. Hartshornes death, both were said to be implicated in widespread robberies.

Greece

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that the troops evacuated were not likely to be replaced.

The decision to reduce British forces in Greece, the spokesman added, was made "some weeks ago"—that is, before last Sunday's plebiscite in which the Greek government announced an overwhelming return for King George.

The Soviet Ukraine, in bringing charges before the United Nations Security Council, declared Greece was endangering the peace of the Balkans and that the presence of British troops was an important factor in the threat to Balkan order.

British troops were used to quell the civil war which broke out between Leftist and government forces in Greece in December, 1944.

Leftists Will Challenge Plebiscite in High Court

ATHENS, Sept. 4 (AP).—Authoritative quarters in the leftist EAM announced today a decision to challenge in the Greek Supreme Court the validity of last Sunday's plebiscite which the government has reported resulted in an overwhelming majority for the return of King George II from exile.

The challenge, it was stated, would be based on allegations of fraud, violence and falsification, and the case will be heard before the end of September.

Radical military elements of the EAM challenged the Greek government in an uprising in December, 1944.

Nearly 100 Per Cent Vote.

The decision was disclosed as the total vote cast Sunday neared 100 per cent of the estimated total registration. The King was officially reported to have received 69 per cent of the vote, with only 136 precincts left uncounted.

The ministry of interior, explaining this apparent high percentage of votes cast, said large numbers of civil servants and soldiers not recorded on the electoral lists had been given voting slips.

The British-American observer mission announced some time before the election that revised electoral lists contained approximately 1,700,000 names, and the latest results issued by the Ministry of Interior listed more than 1,673,000 votes already counted.

Prior to the election, the Greek government did not make public a registration list.

When asked for comment on the apparent 100 per cent vote, R. T. Windle, chief of the British observer mission, said the misison's estimate might have had a small margin of error, up or down.

Papers to Be Indicted.

The public prosecutor, meanwhile, said indictments would be drawn against two Athens newspapers—the extreme Leftist Eleftheria Ellada and the Leftist Liberal Eleftheria—for carrying "articles insulting to the King and authorities."

It was announced immediately after the plebiscite's outcome was known that an 1837 law protecting the monarch from "slights, insults and derision," would be enforced.

Earlier, the Greek government warned that emergency measures—including establishment of military courts empowered to prescribe the death sentence—would be reinstituted unless Communist bands stopped trying to "impose by force their will" on the nation. The warning followed Communist threats of civil war.

Communist Secretary General Nicholas Zachariadis, writing in the Communist organ Rizospastis, said yesterday that "should the British and the monarcho-fascists continue their policy, civil war will spread all over Greece."

Acting Premier Stylianos Gonatas announced at a news conference last night that the Greek cabinet had decided it would not tolerate violent action by a minority—he replied in the affirmative when asked if by minority he meant Communists—especially since the "will of the people" had been expressed by a large majority.

Gonatas exprssed regret that some political leaders and some sections of the Greek press had made statements that Sunday's plebiscite had not settled the question of Greece's future government.

Conference

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that Italy should retain only 2 battleships—the Doria and the Duilio—4 cruisers, 4 destroyers, 16 torpedo boats and 20 corvettes and a small number of minor fleet auxiliary vessels.

Claims on Italy Checked.

Requests for $20,000,000,000 in reparations payments from Italy were to come under scrutiny today by a peace conference subcommission empowered to check all war bills submitted against Italy save one for $100,000,000 from Russia.

Created at the insistence of Australia, the subsidiary group will report to the Italian Economic Commission on every financial charge against the defeated Axis partner except the Russian one, already approved by the commission.

The subcommission is slated to investigate such items as Bolivia's demand for all Italian assets in Bolivia, even though she will not be one of the signers of the treaty with Italy. Ethiopia has asked $400 for each of the 760,300 of her people claimed killed during the war with Italy and $50 for each of the 13,000,000 animals she says the Italians took—a total approximating a billion dollars.

Britain and Greece also have filed large reparations claims against Italy.

Jewish Question Raised.

The question of the future of the Jews in Europe entered conference debate for the first time yesterday when the Romanian Political and Territorial Comission argued for three hours over an Australian proposal to include in the Romanian treaty a guarantee that Romania never would adopt any law or decree contrary to fundamental democratic freedoms.

Gladwyn Jebb, British Foreign Office attache, recently presented to the commission requests from a number of Jewish organizations that special guarantees for the rights of Jews be written into all treaties. The commission took no final action on the matter.

Embassy Officials Greet Makin, New Australian Envoy

Norman J. O. Makin, first Ambassador to represent Australia, arrived here today, accompanied by his wife and son.

The Ambassador was greeted by Raymond D. Muir of the Division of Protocol and Edward T. Wailes of the British Empire Division, both of the State Department, and by John Oldham, Charge d'Affaires at the former Legation at 3117 Woodland drive N.W., which becomes an Embassy with Mr. Makin's arrival.

About 25 officials of the Embassy and their wives were at the station to greet Mr. and Mrs. Makin. Among the officials were J. B. Brigden, economic counselor; J. U. Garside, commercial counselor; Comdr. S. H. K. Spurgeon, naval attache; L. R. McIntyre, first secretary; Neville A. Whiffen, scientific attache; Group Capt. M. O. Watson, air attache, and J. G. Bridges, press attache.

Mr. Makin was a lay preacher in the Methodist church in Adelaide, South Australia, and entered politics by standing successfully as a Labor party candidate for the commonwealth Parliament 30 years ago. He was an early member of the small Labor party group that grew to a majority. During the war, he served as Minister for the Navy and Minister for Munitions. He was first chairman of the United Nations Security Council in London in January, 1946.

Australia began taking her place in diplomacy among the nations of the world with the appointment of Richard G. Casey as Minister to Washington six years ago. Now the commonwealth has consulate generals at New York and San Francisco and Ministers, high commissioners or consuls in Great Britain, Canada, China, Russia, Holland, Brazil France, Chile, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire, India, the Philippines, New Caledonia, Timor and Malaya.

Noyes

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torial Commission dealing with the Finnish treaty draft tried unsuccessfully for four and a quarter hours to complete its work by polishing off the four articles in that treaty with which it had still to deal.

It did, however, approve of one of the articles, No. 6, which has to do with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Approval was accomplished after the group had rejected by a 9 to 2 vote, an Australian amendment making this respect for human rights a "fundamental law," taking precedent over all existing laws which might be passed.

But when the commission moved on to consideration of Articles 32, 33 and 34, preceding which Australia proposed to insert a new article setting up an international court of human rights, the wheels of progress ground to a halt. For Australia sought to postpone discussion of its amendment, which is a general one applying to all five satellite treaty drafts, until it had been studied in some other and larger commission. In this way, it was urged, a consensus could be established and the necessity of arguing the question in five different commissions averted.

A long discussion ensued as Russia opposed the idea of postponement. Viscount Hood, the British delegate, succeeded in shifting the case for postponement of discussion on the ground that the Australian proposal was essentially juridical in nature and should therefore be referred for study to the Legal and Drafting Commission.

Vishinsky Fights Back.

Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet delegate, who had rushed from another commission to take over the Soviet argument on this point, fought back with blunt weapons. He said the British and Australians wanted the Australian proposal considered elsewhere, not for juridical or political reasons, but for arithmetical ones. He said the Anglo-Saxon bloc was not so strong in this small commission as it was in the larger ones, and was afraid lest a vote be taken. The commission finally voted 6 to 5 in favor of referring the Australian proposal to the Legal and Drafting Commission. South Africa, of the Anglo-Saxon bloc, voted with Russia against referring the proposal, as did the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Czechoslovakia.

The meeting ended as Mr. Vishinsky disputed the chairman's ruling that France, although she had not been at war with Finland, had a right to cast a deciding ballot in this vote. Mr. Vishinsky declared darkly that he would take the matter up elsewhere. The United States delegate was absent in this commission.

The same Australian amendment as was defeated in the Finnish commission was withdrawn by Australia during yesterday's afternoon session of the Romanian Political and Territorial Commission. Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the Romanian treaty were approved as drafted. These articles deal with human rights and the suppression of Fascist influences.

After long and fairly good-natured dispute, the Italian Economic Commission yesterday approved as drafted three more paragraphs of Article 64 of the Italian treaty, the one dealing with reparations. The dispute was over Paragraph 4, which sets forth that Italy shall buy from Russia the raw materials with which to make the goods she will send to Russia as reparations.

Brazil wanted to insert into this paragraph the words "if necessary," arguing that to leave them out would mean to restrict Italy's freedom of trade. This view was supported by Canada, South Africa and Australia. It drew a witty attack from the busy Mr. Vshinsky who said, among other things:

"Are you afraid because we want to supply raw materials to Italy, gentlemen of Canada, Australia, Brazil and South Africa? * * * Who will determine what 'if necessary' means? Not the gentlemen of Canada, Australia, Brazil and South Africa. It will be the merchants and lawyers. If you throw a bone to merchants and lawyers, they will gnaw it and gnaw it until there is left not even the memory of the bone."

It was in this speech that Mr. Vishinsky also said: "The Soviet policy has always been realistic—except when questions of principle are involved."

The Economic Commission has its work pretty well cut out for the next two weeks or so, as it is now, to hear successively from 12 countries other than Russia which seek reparations from Italy. These are, in the order in which they will present their cases, Greece, Albania, Poland, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Ethiopia, Netherlands, Norway, France and Egypt. Russia already has had its claim for $100,000,000 approved.

Charges Against Father In Shooting Are Dropped

All charges have been dropped against Elmer Reid Martin, 67, of 230 Gallatin street N.W., retired railroad engineer, and his son, Richard, 32, a war veteran, in connection with a reported family quarrel August 21 in which the son and his wife suffered gunshot wounds, the United States Attorney's office reported today.

Assistant United States Attorney John B. Diamond 3d said investigation showed the gun was fired accidentally by the father and that the facts did not warrant prosecution.

The younger Martin and his wife, Mrs. Rose Herndon Martin, 30, have been discharged from hospitals, Mr. Diamond reported. Police said the father was treated for cuts and bruises suffered during the struggle.

Rollins Begins Serving 2-Year Navy Sentence

By the Associated Press

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—Steward's Mate 3/c Walter W. Rollins, colored, was taken under guard today from the Reina Merfcedes, Naval Academy station ship, to naval detention barracks at Portsmouth, N. H., to serve a two-year sentence.

Rollins, former chief steward of the North Severn Officers' Club, was convicted of adultery, theft, gambling and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline before a Navy court-martial.

The trial was the aftermath of an all-night party at his quarters at the club February 9.

Two other courts-martial stemmed from an investigation of the same party.

In one Musician 1/c William R. Sima, jr., was convicted of introducting his wife into Rollin's quarters. In the other, Lt. William R. Sima, sr., the musician's father, is awaiting review of the findings of his court-martial by the Secretary of the Navy.

Yugoslav

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had "confidently expected" offers of "suitable indemnification to the families and dependents of the unfortunate victims" to accompany Yugoslavia's regrets.

"My Government," he said, "expects that such indemnifications will be made by the Yugoslav government, as well as compensation for the destruction of, and damage to, the United States planes and other property caused by the two Yugoslav attacks."

There was no indication what yardstick the United States was using in totaling its bill.

Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson said last week the amount would be set only when all the facts had been sent to Washington and studied.

Thorough Investigation Made.

"In summary last night's note said, the Yugoslav government has alleged that over the period from July 16 to August 29 278 unauthorized flights were made over Yugoslav territory a high proportion of these flights being by bombers and fighters.

"The United States Government has made a thorough and comprehensive investigation of these alleged flights over Yugoslav territory. In the course of this investigation the records of the various military headquarters and establishments of the United States in Europe were checked and the whereabouts of every American military plane in Europe during the period July 16 to August 29, inclusive, was established. As a result of this exhaustive investigation, I am now in a position to provide you with the facts in regard to flights of American planes.

Statistics on Flight.

"During the period July 16 to August 8, 1946, there were only 10 American military aircraft which made flights which were anywhere near Yugoslav territory. Of these flights, nine were made by unarmed transports and one by a bomber, a B-17. No other American military planes were near enough to Yugoslav territory for it to have been possible for them to fly over the territory of your country. According to the records of the United States Army Air Force, the 10 flights of United States planes during this period did not take place over Yugoslav territory. These planes were, however, near Yugoslav territory, and it is conceivable that there might have been brief moments when, due to weather conditions, one or more of the planes was in fact over Yugoslav territory, but so far as the United States Government is aware, and according to the records of the United States Army Air Force, this did not actually take place. * * * I can only conclude that violations of Yugoslav territory by the planes set forth in your government's note of August 10 must have been made by planes other than United States planes."

The State Department note said that other alleged violations cited by Tito in notes dated August 20 and August 30 likewise "must have been made by planes other than American planes."

Heirens Pleads Guilty To Degnan Slaying, Two Other Killings

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Sept. 4. — William Heirens, 17-year-old student pleaded guilty today to three of Chicago's most savage murders and a court began hearings to fix his punishment.

After rattling off "guilty" to a long list of lesser crimes, the swarthy, bushy-haired University of Chicago sophomore haltingly admitted his guilt when confronted with indictments charging he murdered 6-year-old Suzanne Degnan, Mrs. Josephine Ross and Miss Frances Brown.

The State called before Chief Justice Harold G. Ward of the Cook County (Chicago) Criminal Court only two witnesses in the Degnan case and the defense took no cross examination. The witnesses were James Degnan, father of Suzanne, and Capt. John L. Sullivan of the Summerdale police district, a North Side neighborhood in which the killing occurred.

Found Note in Morning.

Mr. Degnan testified he last saw Suzanne alive about midnight of January 6 when he took her to the bathroom of the Degnan apartment, then tucked her in bed for the night. In the morning, he said, he found the bedroom window open, the child missing and a note demanding $20,000 ransom.

(In his signed confession Heirens declared he strangled Suzanne in her room and carried her body down a ladder. She was dead when he returned to tos sin the note, and he explained he had no intention of collecting a ransom but merely wished to ease the parents' anxiety by making them think she still was alive.)

The girl's father testified he roused his wife, Helen, and summoned police. The next time he saw Suzanne, he said, was in a funeral parlor.

On leaving the witness stand, Mr. Degnan stopped at the prosecution table to speak with State's Attorney William J. Tuohy to whom Heirens confessed the three killings early last month. Heirens stared blankly at him from his chair a few feet away.

Capt. Sullivan told briefly of the search his men made, of the finding of parts of Suzanne's body stuffed in sewers near the Degnan home.

Left Lipstick Note.

When the confession was read back to him, Heirens made numerous revision in the transcript in his own handwriting, the captain said.

Both the State and the defense stipulated that Dr. Jerry Kearns, coroner's toxicologist, would have testified Suzanne died as the result of strangulation, asphyxiation and external violence.

Taking up the slaying of Frances Brown on December 10 in her apartment in the Pine Crest Hotel, the State summoned Mrs. Martha Engle, a maid in the apartment building, to testify.

She related that at about 8:45 a.m. the morning of December 10 she found the door to the Brown apartment partly open and the radio blaring. When she entered, she said, she was confronted by this message written in lipstick on a wall:

"For heavens sake catch me before I kill more. I can't control myself."

Police Capt. Frank J. Reynolds said Miss Brown's nude body was in the bathroom, "with a large butcher knife jabbed all through the neck." Later, he said, he found Miss Brown also had been shot twice.

Warned of Rights by Court.

When the clerk announced the indictment accusing him of the murder of Suzanne Degnan, Heirens wrung his hands, his lips quivered and he responded haltingly:

"Guilty."

Justice Ward then interrupted the proceeding to warn Heirens of his constitutional rights and the jeopardy into which such a plea placed him.

"You understand, Heirens, that in pleading guilty you are waiving a trial by jury and that having waived that trial the court may sentence you to death, or natural life imprisonment, or for any number of years not less than 14," the judge told the youth.

"Having been informed of this do you still persist in pleading guilty?" Judge Ward asked.

"Yes," Heirens replied.

The same procedure was followed with the indictments accusing him of murdering Mrs. Ross, 43-year-old widow, in her apartment on June 5, 1945, and Miss Brown.

Sale of Surplus Equipment Scheduled at Bolling Field

Flying clothes, aircraft instruments, radio and telephone equipment, and office desks and chairs, are among the items of surplus property which will go on sale tomorrow at Bolling Field.

Only civilians may bid on the property, which must be removed within two Bolling Field working days after the Government accepts the bids, it was announced today by Brig. Gen. B. M. Hovey, commanding general of Bolling Field.

The sale will continue daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. through September 12.

Ordnance Rumbles Out of Town After Exhibit Draws 150,000

The West Monument grounds today became a scene of noisy peacetime demobilization as the Army Ordnance show, which ended yesterday, started making its way piecemeal back to the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Twenty-five large GI trucks were carting off the smaller items of the 1,500-piece exhibit which opened on August 1. Joining in a shuttle convoy system were six tank transporters big enough to handle all but the heaviest tanks and guns. Monsters such as the German Tiger tank and the Little David field mortar will return to Aberdeen by way of the Potomac freight yards and rail transport.

For the return, only four carloads are scheduled to go by rail, however. Twelve were required to get the big equipment here for the opening. The demobilization is expected to be complete by Saturday or Monday.

A motorcycle detachment of the Metropolitan Police is serving as escort for all movements out of the District.

Job at Bridges.

According to Lt. Col. Harvey Rivkins of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, no trouble is expected in the highway movement except in the case of the heavier pieces. Because of load capacity limits of a few Maryland bridges, some tanks may have to be unloaded and driven across the bridges to be reloaded on their carriers on the other side.

An estimated 150,000 spectators saw the exhibit over a 30-day period, Col. Rivkins said. Althoguh attendance averaged 5,000 daily, there were three peak Sundays which drew more than 20,000. Labor Day attracted from 25,000 to 30,000 visitors.

There were no casualties among the crowds, and no serious damage reported to any of the exhibits, Col. Rivkins said, however, that two or three children had to be fished out of the yard-wide barrel of the Little David mortar. The extensive damage to the Monument Ground sod will be repaired by soldiers of the Military District of Washington, which will also police up trash and debris "and remove the banana peels from various gun barrels."

Children make up more than [illegible] per cent of the attendance, according to Col. Rivkins, who added they revealed great knowledgs of the ordnance pieces.

Departments Get Thanks.

"Little girls who should know only about dolls, were pointing out guns and tanks by name," he said.

Adult visitors as well proved themselves up-to-date on ordnance, it was revealed in a written poll circulated by the show authorities.

The show was under the supervision of Col. George B. Jarrett, chief of the foreign material branch at Aberdeen.

Maj. Gen Everett S. Hughes, chief of Army Ordnance, today expressed gratitude for the co-operation of Government departments and virtually all military posts within a 100-mile radius of Washington which took part in the show.

Contempt Petition Hearing In Boone Case Postponed

District Court Justice Henry A. Schweinhaut today postponed until tomorrow a hearing on a motion for a contempt citation against Maj. Daniel F. Boone, 7930 Sixteenth street N.W., for allegedly interfering with his children, whose legal custody is claimed by his wife.

Mrs. Martha Lightner Boone of Tryon, N. C., the officer's estranged wife, has asked the court to punish her husband because their son, Danny, ran away from her in Virginia, while en route to North Carolina, recently. She contends her husband is influencing the boy. She has taken the girl to North Carolina.

Justice Jennings Bailey, who heard the original case involving the Boone's marital troubles some years ago, was asked yesterday to make a finding, but he declined.

On behalf of Maj. Boone, Attorneys Joseph B. Danzansky, Bernard Margolius and Stanley H. Fischer yesterday afternoon filed in District Court an answer to the wife's contempt plea. The major told the court he has already complied with the court order, on which Mrs. Boone seeks to have him sent to jail.

He said, that on July 30, while en route to North Carolina, the boy ran away, through no collusion on his part, and made his way to the major's home here.

Crash

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tified among those killed. He represented a French steamship line.

Text of Communique.

The Air France communique said textually:

"Two accidents bereave French commercial aviation.

"Yesterday, September 3, the Copenhagen-Paris plane capsized on the ground shortly after its takeoff. The accident took place at 3:45 p.m. GMT in the vicinity of Stevins, at 35 kilometers from Copenhagen.

"Seventeen passengers and five members of the crew met their death.

"This morning, September 4, a plane of the Paris-London line struck a factory of Le Bourget at 8:15 a.m., GMT, several instants after having taken off. There were 21 passengers and five persons in the crew.

"There are four passengers surviving as well as two members of the crew."

Air France released the names of only six survivors of the Bourget crash. It said it was withholding the rest of the passenger lists of the two planes "until next of kin have been duly notified."

No Americans were included in the list of survivors. Whether any Americans were aboard the plane was not disclosed.

New York

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called for increased State assistance to World War II veterans while the GOP plank listed an expansion of a "comprehensive program of veterans' benefits."

Democrats Back Truman.

Apparently with an eye on the 1948 presidential campaign, in which Gov. Dewey is a potential candidate, the Democrats included in their platform support of President Truman's "progressive domestic legislative program."

The Democrats prepared to campaign for party nominees for Congress on a platform plank denouncing Great Britain's policy in Palestine and urging establishment there of a free Jewish commonwealth.

The GOP platform, presented by a committee headed by Herbert Brownell, jr., of New York City, Republican national chairman during Gov. Dewey's 1944 presidential campaign, made no mention of foreign affairs. It stressed "whole-hearted support" of measures to eliminate racial and religious discrimination.

The Republicans last night heard Benjamin F. Feinberg, party Senate leader, score what he termed "an unholy alliance" of minority elements "masquerading under the Democratic banner."

The American Labor party, meeting in New York last night, nominated Senator Mead and Mr. Lehman as its candidates for Governor and Senator. Support of minority parties is considered by most observers as essential to the success of the Democrats in the State election.

Luciano Reported Seen Sunday in Rome Restaurant

By the Associated Press

ROME, Sept. 4.—Charles (Lucky) Luciano, one-time New York vice overlord who was deported to his native Italy last February, dined Sunday in one of Rome's expensive restaurants.

Morton Belshaw, Associated Press photographer who knows Luciano, saw him at that time and said Luciano frequently dined at that restaurant.

The New York Daily News said in a dispatch from Naples Monday that Luciano was reported to have obtained illegal passage to Mexico and that he was last seen six weeks ago near Salerno.

Luciano spent nine years in prison in the United States after conviction of compulsory prostitution. The remainder of his 30-to-50-year prison term was commuted, as a reward for services rendered the United States military forces before the invasion of Sicily, on condition that he be deported.

Nash Promises Employes More Cars; Strike Ends

By the Associated Press

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—A promise to reserve additional new cars for purchase by employes has ended the week-old strike at Nash-Kelvinator Corp. in Milwaukee.

The 3,500 striking workers, members of the CIO United Auto Workers, approved the company proposal to make 17 cars a week available to employes of the Nash body plant in Milwaukee. The previous quota was 11 cars weekly.

R. A. De Vlieg, vice president in charge of manufacturing, said the car offer was conditional on the maintenance of production schedules at or above 500 cars a day.

The strike started when the workers protested that cars with right-hand drive were made for export when only 11 cars weekly were being set aside for employes.

The men were ordered to return to their jobs today.

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