

# The Arizona Daily Star

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## McCarthy Hearing Comes to Halt

# Army Testimony On White House Meeting Barred

WASHINGTON, May 17—(P)—President Eisenhower brought the McCarthy-army hearings to an unexpected, dramatic halt today—for a week at least, and maybe forever.

Taking a personal hand, the President issued an order forbidding army witnesses to testify about the role of White House and other high officials in the televised controversy between Senator McCarthy (R-Wis) and civilian Pentagon chiefs.

McCarthy cried "Iron Curtain!" Democrats raised a protest of "whitewash." And in the end the senate investigations subcommittee voted to recess the public inquiry until next Monday to see if Eisenhower would withdraw or modify his secrecy clampdown.

Acting Chairman Mundt (R-SD) declared there is nothing about the recess which "even remotely implies a discontinuation of these hearings" for good. The Democrats, however, said it looked to them as if the hearings may well have blown sky high—unless the President should change his mind.

### Chances Slim

The chances of Eisenhower doing this appeared pretty slim.

The President said in today's secrecy order, issued to Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, that his stand was taken "to maintain the proper separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches of the government in accordance with my responsibilities and duties under the Constitution."

And so ended—for the time being, at least—18 days of unprecedented, nationally televised hearings that brought day after day of testimony from Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens and Army Counselor John G. Adams, but only brief, incidental trips to the witness stand by their main antagonists, McCarthy and his chief counsel, Roy M. Cohn.

**What Order Forbids**  
Specifically, Eisenhower's order forbade Adams—who was still on the witness stand when the break-up came—to give any further details of a Jan. 21 meeting of White House and other top level officials which led to the army's head-on collision with McCarthy.

The Wisconsin senator, who bitterly protested Eisenhower's secrecy order, said he must determine whether his real foes were Stevens and Adams or persons higher up in the administration.

The Democrats, while likewise lamenting Eisenhower's action, objected to a full week's recess and tried unsuccessfully to have the hearings resume Wednesday morning. The final vote to call a halt until Monday was on strict party lines—4 Republicans for, 3 Democrats against.

### Symington's Blast

Senator Symington (D-Mo), however, blasted the week's delay as "a flagrant denial of fairness and justice" to the Pentagon side in the controversy.

He declared that if Eisenhower does not recall the secrecy order the hearings may never start again.

And that will mean, Symington said, that McCarthy and Cohn will be spared anything like the "ordain" Secretary Stevens underwent—13 days or parts of days on the witness stand.

The American people," declared Symington, "will be the first step in a possible whitewash, and therefore I'll have no part of it."

Senator McClellan (D-Ark) said flatly that if the Eisenhower order stands "it means these hearings are terminated."

"That," said McClellan, "is a pretty grave responsibility for the administration to take."

### Recess Ordered

The week-long recess was ordered, however, and Mundt got in touch with Brownell right away to arrange a meeting tomorrow for discussion of possible withdrawal or modification of the President's ruling.

That ruling was issued on Brownell's advice. Along with it, Eisenhower submitted a 10-page memo from the attorney general citing actions by Presidents from George Washington to Harry Truman to prove that this one is correct.

Brownell slapped another adverse decision at McCarthy today, too—ruling no part of a "letter" produced by the senator, and containing material from a secret FBI report, should be made public. To make it public, he said, would be against "the national interest."

# Bucharest Court Will Try Pauker Soon as Traitor

VIENNA, Austria, May 17—(P)—The Yugoslav news agency Yugo press said tonight Ana Pauker, once one of the most powerful women in the Communist world, will soon be brought to trial as a traitor to the Communist cause.

The agency said the former Romanian foreign minister, reputed once to be a close friend of Stalin, is in a Bucharest prison awaiting trial along with Vasile Luca, former finance minister and party secretary in Romania.

## U.S. Reports Weapons Sent To Guatemala

State Department Says  
Iron Curtain Nations  
Shipping in Arms

WASHINGTON, May 17—(P)—The state department announced today that an "important shipment of arms" from Soviet-controlled territory is now being unloaded in leftist Guatemala amid a steadily worsening situation in Central America.

The department, which has repeatedly charged the Guatemalan government is "playing the Communist game," said it considers this a "development of gravity."

In the background of the department's announcement is mounting concern among American authorities over indications of increasing Communist activity to promote strife in various Central American countries.

### Strike in Honduras

A wildcat strike, now approaching its second week, is continuing to paralyze the entire northern sector of Guatemala's southern neighbor, Honduras. Secretary of State Dulles suggested last week Guatemalan diplomatic agents may have triggered the unprecedented walkout.

Several weeks ago the Nicaraguan government announced discovery of a cache of 40 rifles, two submachine guns, 20 hand grenades and four automatic pistols buried along the Pacific coast of the country. The rifles bore hammer and sickle markings.

The cache was found shortly after an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Nicaragua's anti-Somoza. The United States is in the process of providing military aid to Nicaragua and Honduras to shore up the two countries against any Communist move from Guatemala toward the Panama canal.

### Unloading of Arms

The department's announcement said the arms cargo is being unloaded at Puerto Barrios. The cargo reached Guatemala on Saturday aboard the ship "Alfheim," a freighter of Swedish registry.

It said they were shipped from the "Communist administered port of Stettin, now part of Communist Poland.

"Because of the origin of these arms," the statement said, "the point of their embarkation, their destination and the quantity of arms involved, the department of state considers that this is a development of gravity."

### Press Officer Lincoln White

Informed officials said the quantity and type of arms involved were unknown but added the shipment appeared to be large. They said the Swedish ship left Stettin apparently early in April, since it was sighted off France, on April 22.

Guatemalan Charge d'Affaires Alfredo Chocano told a reporter he had no information from Guatemala but assumed the state department must have "accurate information since it put out a press release."

The United States for a number of years has blocked all arms shipments to Guatemala and has refused all economic aid.

## Rail Leader to Speak On Security of Jobs

PHOENIX, May 17—(P)—Railroad employment security as it relates to western business conditions will be discussed here tomorrow by H. E. Gilbert of Cleveland, national president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

He will address a meeting of local members at the Adams hotel.

Gilbert will visit Tucson Wednesday.

ATLANTA, May 17—(P)—White political leaders of the deep south reacted all the way from bitter criticism and defiance through milder anger and on to quiet caution today when the U.S. Supreme Court outlawed the area's traditional segregation of races in public schools.

Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, who has repeatedly vowed "there never will be mixed schools while I am governor," was the most violent in his reaction, declaring "the United States Supreme Court by its decision today has reduced our Constitution to a mere scrap of paper."

And in a neighboring state, Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, a former supreme court justice, said because it has

## 9-0 Vote Holds Practice Unconstitutional

# High Court Outlaws Segregation in Schools

## Utility Repairs Dust-Devil's Damage



Power company workmen restore electricity to a northside neighborhood after a sudden, powerful "dust-devil" yanked the roof from the Jay Fuller Construction company garage, 1301 East Ft. Lowell road, and sheared through a power pole. The shattered remains of the roof littered the lawn of the Robert Cairns home across the street. (Wong-Sutton photo)

## Gale Whips City, Pries Off Roofs

Sporadic winds that reached gale force caused considerable property damage and spiraled thick blankets of dust in the Tucson area yesterday, but threatening clouds failed to release much needed rain.

The Pacific storm struck Tucson about 1:20 p.m. and temperatures plunged as much as 20 degrees within an hour.

Innumerable "dust devils" dotted the Tucson area and yanked roofs off the Jay Fuller Construction company warehouse garage at 1301 East Ft. Lowell road and the home of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Oldham at 1310 East Rogers road.

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Although sentiment among some members of the French delegation for entering such negotiations was reported, Foreign Minister Georges Bidault has consistently rejected this course. He rejected it again today, the informant said.

Bidault left Geneva for Evian, France, after today's session to visit Vietnamese Chief of State Bao Dai.

Bidault's visit follows one paid to Bao Dai last night by U.S. Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith. The French were reported unfavorably impressed by Bao Dai's independent dealing with the United States.

The nine parties to the negotiations—the Big Four, Red China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietminh—met in a smaller room today. The secrecy of the meeting was so strictly observed it was not learned who had spoken.

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And in a neighboring state, Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, a former supreme court justice, said because it has

been held many times the separate but equal doctrine "was not violative of the Constitution, I am shocked to learn that the court has reversed itself."

While awaiting the final decision, Byrnes who has been one of the leading advocates of segregation, urged "all of our people, white and colored, to exercise restraint and preserve order."

Talmadge lashed out at the court in a prepared statement, saying:

"(The court) has blatantly ignored all law and precedent and usurped from the Congress and the people the power to amend the Constitution and from the Congress the authority to make the laws of the land.

"Its action confirms the worst

fears of the motives of the men who sit on its bench and raises a grave question as to the future of the nation."

The border states where segregation is practiced appeared to be taking the decision calmly.

Govs. Hugh White of Mississippi and William B. Umstead of North Carolina were among those who quickly expressed their disappointment.

Gov. Charley Johns of Florida said "my present inclination is to call a special session of the legislature, and he asked his attorney general for an "exhaustive study" of the ruling.

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However, Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook commented bitterly, "this decision has provoked a social, economic, political and legal revolution in at least 23 states."

Cook, who is president of the National Association of Attorneys General, added "the fact that the court will delay its decision as to the time and method of enforcement aggravates the situation and places those of us who are bound by our own Constitutions to defend segregation in a more or less untenable position."

The unanimity of the decision was unexpected in the south. The long delay in returning a ruling had been widely interpreted as meaning a split court, which could have led to maintenance of the old "separate but equal" doctrine.

"I do not anticipate the difficulties which have been predicted if there is good will on both sides of the question," said Austin T. Walden, Atlanta Negro political leader and official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In Arkansas, Mrs. L. C. Bates, head of the state NAACP chapter, commented "we'll be the same people tomorrow when the shouting dies," and called for co-operative effort on the local level to work out the problem.

It. Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, a candidate to succeed Governor Talmadge, quickly announced "the races will not be mixed, come hell or high water."

## Ruling Does Not End Racial Bans In U. S. at Once

WASHINGTON, May 17—(P)—The Supreme Court ruled today that the states of the nation do not have the right to separate Negro and white pupils in different public schools.

By a unanimous 9-0 vote, the high court held that such segregation of the races is unconstitutional.

Chief Justice Warren read the historic decision to a packed but hushed gallery of spectators nearly two years after Negro residents of four states and the District of Columbia went before the court to challenge the principle of segregation.

## Racial Ruling Anticipated by Ariz. Schools

### Desegregation of White Negro Pupils Already Occurring in State

PHOENIX, May 17—(P)—

Desegregation of Negro and white students in Arizona's public schools has been under way in Arizona since 1952 so this state will be little affected by today's U.S. Supreme Court decision against segregation, school officials said tonight.

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