

McCarthy Hearing Comes to Halt

Army Testimony On White House Meeting Barred

WASHINGTON, May 17—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-S.D.) 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 Wilson, 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 Democrats 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 that secrecy order "the hearings may never start again."

And that will mean, Symington said, that McCarthy and Cohn will be spared anything like the "ordeal" of the McCarthy-Stevens under-entwined 13 days or parts of days on the witness stand.

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

Symington (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 meeting room 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—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, removed once to 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—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-Communist President Anastasio 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-run 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 declined to say where the arms were manufactured or what take the United States might take, if any, in the situation.

Shipment Appears Big

Informal 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 Brest, 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—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 Engineers.

He will address a meeting of local members at the Adams hotel. Gilbert will visit Tucson Wednesday.

White Political Leaders in Deep South React Quickly

ATLANTA, May 17—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 repudiated 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

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

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

Talmadge lashed out at the court ruling in a prepared statement, saying: "It (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

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 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.

Trail of Damage

The construction company roof sliced through a power pole, sailed across Ft. Lowell road and went through a fence, several trees, nudged a house and came to rest on the lawn of the Robert Cairns home, 1245 East Ft. Lowell road.

A fuller employee, Roger Sanders, told sheriff's deputies the sudden wind took the roof off and collapsed the building's west wall. "I left the building in great haste," Sanders said.

Electric power in the area of North Mountain avenue and Ft. Lowell road was cut off for at least an hour after the pole was sheared.

Roof Whipped Off

Similar roof damage was done to the Oldham home in the afternoon. Mrs. Oldham said she had just left the bedroom when the roof whisked off, spreading debris through two bedrooms and a bathroom.

She estimated damage at \$2,000. No estimates were available on damage to the Fuller company. Jay Fuller, company operator, was out of town at the time, deputies said.

Only .10 of an inch of rain officially dampened Tucson yesterday, but today's forecast calls for afternoon and evening showers.

Thunderstorms skirted the valley early yesterday morning and throughout the afternoon both east and south of here, but the winds they caused moved through

When the winds hit Tucson, the mercury read 87 at the airport. Four minutes later it was down to 80 and by 2:15 p.m. it had sunk to 67. At 2 p.m. the temperature was 88 at the university station and 15 minutes later it was 70. These

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Lawsuit to Test Point on Papers For Nominations

PHOENIX, May 17—Original jurisdiction in a test suit which seeks to clarify a legal technicality that might invalidate nominating petitions for public office, was accepted today by the Arizona Supreme court.

Wesley Bolin, secretary of state, was directed to show cause next Monday why he should not be ordered to accept for filing nominating petitions given him by L. S. (Dick) Adams, Maricopa county legislative representative and candidate for Democratic nomination to Congress. Adams is a candidate in the First congressional district which is all of Maricopa county.

Bolin is defendant in the friendly action. Adams handed him 70 sets of nominating papers today which contained 1,800 signatures, or 400 more than the law specifies. In order to set up the test case, the secretary of state told Adams he would not file them because they did not comply with the law's requirements.

A writ of mandamus was then filed by Leslie C. Hardy, Phoenix attorney, which, among other things, asked the court to consider and adjudge the validity of Adams' nominating papers.

Adams said he brought the action on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated.

The legislature prescribed one word from the statute describing the form nominating petitions shall follow, and this aroused doubt as to the validity of candidates' petitions. The statute originally required that petitions needed only to "substantially" follow the officially designated form. That word was struck, indicating candidates would have to circulate separate sets of petitions in each precinct.

A candidate for state office, for instance, would have to carry 504 separate nominating papers if the letter of the law is followed.

COLORADO RIVER BILL

WASHINGTON, May 17—The senate passed and sent to the White House today a bill to authorize consolidation of the Parker and Davis dam projects on the Colorado river for operation and maintenance and bookkeeping purposes.

The decision to desegregate Tucson's elementary schools was made in March, 1951, and the first combined white-and-Negro classes were held in the fall of that year. At that time, the all-Negro school, Dunbar junior high, was renamed John Spring junior high school.

Tucson and Amphitheater high schools have been desegregated for many years and some of the top athletes and students of both institutions have been Negroes.

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 shooting dies," and called for co-operative effort on the local level to work out the problem.

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

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

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

WASHINGTON, May 17—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.

The ruling does not end segregation at once. Further hearings were set for this fall to decide how and when to end the practice of segregation. Thus a lengthy delay is likely before the decision is carried out.

Dean Acheson, secretary of state under former President Harry Truman, was in the courtroom to hear the ruling. He called it "great and statesmanlike."

Brownell Present

Atty. Gen. Brownell was also present. He declined comment immediately. Brownell and the Eisenhower administration, like Truman's, opposed segregation.

For years 17 imposed compulsory segregation on approximately two-thirds of the nation's Negroes. Officials of some states already are on record as saying they will close the schools rather than permit them to be operated with Negro and white pupils in the same classrooms.

In its decision, the high court struck down the long standing "separate but equal" doctrine first laid down by the supreme court in 1896 when it maintained that segregation was all right if equal facilities were made available for Negroes and whites.

Heart of Decision

Here is the heart of today's decision as it deals with this hotly controverted doctrine: "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." "Reaction from Capitol Hill was swift and in some cases strongly critical."

"Flagrant Abuse"

Senator Russell of Georgia, leader of southern Democrats in the senate, termed the decision "a flagrant abuse of judicial power." He said questions like that of segregation should be decided by the lawmakers, not the courts.

Other southerners were plainly unhappy, but they did not go so far as Russell. Senator Daniel (D-Texas) said the verdict was "disappointing" and that he couldn't see how the court could arrive at such a decision.

Senator Ellender (D-La.) said "I am of course very much disappointed by this. But I don't want to criticize the Supreme Court. It is bound to have a very great effect until we readjust ourselves to it."

He said there would be "violent repercussions" if enforcement were ordered too quickly.

Representative Keating (R-N.Y.), a strong backer of civil rights legislation, said "there is no doubt about the soundness of the court's decision."

J. M. Hinton, South Carolina conference president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), said:

"Christianity and democracy have been given a great place in America through the elimination of segregation in public schools and communism has lost a talking point."

Basis of Appeal

The appeals from the four states—Kansas, Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina—challenged the legality of segregation

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New Power Ideas Sought for West

DENVER, May 17—A suggestion that public power generated from coal, oil, shale, the sun and other sources be used to subsidize irrigation in the west was presented to the water resources task force of the Hoover Commission today.

It was offered by Joseph W. Penfold, western representative of the Isak Walton league.

Gov. Howard Pyle urged basin-wide planning in future water developments in the west and recommended that the existing 160-acre ownership limitation on federally sponsored projects should be abandoned.

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