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SUBMARINE, 129 MEN MISSING

Attack Sub Reported Missing

This is the atomic submarine Thresher, feared lost with 129 men aboard. The submarine was photographed while tied up at Portsmouth, N.H., after launching in July of 1960. (AP Wirephoto)

Public Authority On Global Basis

Pope Calls For Super-Nation Dedicated To World Peace

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ROME, April 10—Pope John XXIII proposed Wednesday that peace should be assured in the atomic age by the creation of a world political community or public authority—a kind of a super-nation to which all countries of the world should belong or should be eligible to belong.

"The moral order itself," he said, "demands that a public authority on a world-wide basis be established." He made clear that this new world organization should not be in contrast or in competition with the United Nations, of whose existence the Pontiff took note with satisfaction, expressing the hope that "the day may come when every human being will find therein an effective safeguard for the rights which derive directly from his dignity as a person."

The Pope's proposal was contained in an encyclical or circular letter dealing with present-day problems of peace. It was the eighth encyclical of his pontificate.

The encyclical is known from the first two significant words of the Latin text as "Pacem in Terris" (Peace on Earth). In departure from established precedent it was addressed not only to the Roman Catholic episcopacy, clergy and faithful of the whole world but also to "all men of good will."

The essential part of Pope John's encyclical letter is contained in a chapter entitled "Relationships of Men and of Political Communities with the World Community." In it the Pope noted that recent progress has influenced men to work together and live as one family. Interdependence between the various political communities in the present-day world is such that no state is able to pursue its own interests and promote its development in isolation. Moreover, the problems that have to be solved have become so complex, important and urgent that ordinary diplomatic channels and even top-level meetings are no longer sufficient to cope with them.

A world authority, the Pope made clear, ought to be established by common accord and not imposed by force. "The reason is," he explained, "that such an authority must be in position to operate effectively, yet at the same time its action must be inspired by sincere and real impartiality."

The fundamental purpose of the world community must be, said Pope John, "the recognition, respect, safeguarding and promotion of the rights of the human person."

Atomic Vessel Feared Lost Deep In Sea

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI)—The atomic submarine Thresher, carrying 129 men, vanished Wednesday after a steep test dive in the Atlantic. The Navy said it "appears to be lost." The Navy said an oil slick has been sighted—the traditional sign that a submarine has met disaster.

A flicker of hope remained that the Thresher may have surfaced in rough waters and was having communications trouble.

An attack sub designed for use against other submarines and surface vessels, the Thresher last was heard from at 1:17 a.m. Wednesday. There was no word from her 20 hours later — when the Navy reported the sighting of the oil slick.

The sub was in a deep test dive and apparently failed to come up.

The craft was missing some 220 miles east of Boston — in an area where the ocean is 8,400 feet deep. Underwater pressure at that depth makes rescue impossible, the Navy said, even if a submarine could survive the hydraulic force.

Adm. George W. Anderson, chief of naval operations, said there was "absolutely no chance of nuclear explosion in the submarine, nor is there any danger of radioactive contamination" to shipping.

The Thresher, as an attack submarine, does not carry Polaris missiles.

There have been many underwater disasters, but the mighty nuclear-powered U.S. submarine fleet has been remarkably free from accidents since the first of the new underwaters, the Nautilus, was launched more than a decade ago.

The Thresher was rated as the world's fastest and deepest diving submarine. Although she did not pack the nuclear-tipped Polaris, she was equipped with torpedoes and a variety of other underwater weapons.

The Thresher's exact diving capability is a secret, but it obviously is not designed to operate at anywhere near 8,400 feet. The Navy merely said the lengthy test dive was at depths in excess of 400 feet.

Accompanied by the submarine rescue vessel Skylark, the Thresher began its dive about 30 miles south of Portsmouth, N.H. After six hours, the Thresher was to have come up nearer the surface and then continue its test operations. But the Skylark heard nothing from the Thresher after 1:17 a.m.

There was no indication of suspicious unidentified submarines or surface vessels in the immediate area, the Navy said.

Skipper of the Thresher is Lt. Cmdr. John W. Harvey of Waterford, Conn., a veteran of atomic submarines beginning with the Nautilus. He also has seen service with the Tullabee and Sea Dragon.

Harvey, whose parents live in Philadelphia, assumed command of the Thresher three months ago. He is a 1950 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The Navy ordered an extensive air and sea rescue operation, but its movements were hindered by clouds, winds of about 30 to 45 miles per hour and waves 5 to 9 feet high.

The Thresher had undergone overhaul and was carrying 17 civilians on a test run. The Navy said the ship also carried 16 officers and 96 enlisted men. (See list, Page 3A).

It was routine procedure to send another ship along with the Thresher on the diving tests.

The loss of life would make it the worst peacetime submarine disaster ever recorded.

By comparison, the last U.S. submarine to be lost in peacetime—the Squalius—carried 59 aboard. It went down in 240 feet of water off the New Hampshire coast. Thirty-three aboard were rescued, and the submarine subsequently was raised and returned to service. That was in 1939, before the atomic age.

Nuclear submarines have traveled thousands of miles underwater without even sending up a snorkel—the breathing-tube device used in World War II. They have cruised under the Arctic ice cap.

Nine Crewmen Die In Crash Of AF Plane

TRAVIS AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., April 10 (UPI)—An Air Force C-133 turbo-prop cargo plane crashed into a marsh and all nine crewmen aboard were killed, the U.S. Air Force said Wednesday.

The plane crashed into the marsh just outside Travis Air Force Base and burned for about an hour after the crash. Ground conditions in the soggy marsh made fire-fighting and rescue attempts difficult, said the Air Force.

Names of the victims were withheld pending notification of next of kin, said officers.

Herter In Japan

TOKYO, April 11 (UPI)—Christian A. Herter, chief foreign trade negotiator for President Kennedy, arrived Wednesday to discuss trade problems with Japanese officials.

For Salt River Power District

Legislature Is Warned Against Mandatory Tax

Some Doubts Voiced On Voluntary Plan

By LESTER N. INSKEEP
Star Staff Correspondent

PHOENIX, April 10 — Despite warnings that any attempt by Arizona to impose a mandatory tax on the huge Salt River Power District could lead to serious consequences, numerous members of the Legislature expressed keen disappointment Wednesday over the "voluntary contribution" proposal made by Gov. Paul Fannin's special committee on the subject.

Warnings were sounded by Lewis W. Douglas, Tucson banker and former ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and R. J. Brock Ellis, Pinal county attorney.

They said any attempt by the state to impose a tax on a federally-authorized and financed reclamation project posed a threat to the proposed Central Arizona Project and even to the forthcoming decision by the U.S. Supreme Court on the long battle between Arizona and California over distribution of Colorado River water.

These facts were brought out at a day-long joint caucus of the House and Senate with the governor's committee. The latter, which has been negotiating for several weeks on the subject of collecting funds from the Salt River Power District, now has a commitment from the district's board of directors to make annual contributions amounting to an estimated $1,640,000 for the first year and more than $11 million over the next five years.

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, who had been in consultation with Sen. Sol Ahee, D-Pima, notified legislative leaders Wednesday that his department has no present objections to the voluntary contributions. The secretary's approval will be required before the annual payments are made, Douglas said.

Answering demands for more assurance the contributions will be forthcoming each year, Douglas said a "sovereign (the U.S. government) cannot be taxed without the sovereign's consent."

To properly understand the complexities of the situation, he declared, it is necessary to go back to the U.S. Reclamation Act of 1902 "and work up."

There is no question but that the consent of the secretary of interior is necessary, Douglas declared. And he added that he knows of no single case in which the federal government has been taxed or required to make payments in lieu of taxes without its consent.

Going back to the time he was a member of Congress, Douglas said he largely was responsible for writing into the Tennessee Valley Authority act a provision for payments in lieu of taxes in Tennessee and Alabama. This became a provision of the law under which TVA was authorized.

Committee members said that once the Salt River dis-

(Continued on 2A, Col. 2)

Udall Sees No Objection 'In Principle'

PHOENIX, April 10 (Special)—Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, a Tucson attorney and former congressman, Wednesday wired Senate President Clarence L. Carpenter, D-Gila, and House Speaker W. B. Barkley, D-Maricopa, that he sees no objection "in principle" to the Salt River Power District making voluntary contributions in lieu of taxes.

Such payments would have to be on properties devoted to commercial electric power sales and would, as Lewis W. Douglas, a member of the governor's committee, said, require the approval of the secretary of interior before contributions are made.

Udall said: "If such legislation were to become law and if a district operating a federal reclamation project (as Salt River does) were to submit data showing its financial ability to make such contributions I can see no compelling reason to refuse approval."

Youth Bill Passed By Senate

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI) — The Senate passed Wednesday night President Kennedy's youths employment bill, designed to furnish hundreds of thousands of jobs in conservation camps and local public service projects.

The 50 to 34 vote gave the President his second Senate victory in a week on a major item in his 1963 legislative program. Last Thursday the body cleared his $375-million mass transit subsidy measure.

Most Republicans fought the youth bill, as they had the transit proposal, but they did not stress the big spending argument so much. Instead, they insisted that the conservation camps in the youth measure represented an attempt to revive an outmoded New Deal concept of the 1930's. The real need now, GOP senators said, is for vocational training to teach skills to jobless youths.

Democratic sponsors said they did not regard the bill as a panacea for all of the unemployment problems of young persons. But they said it would offer hope to many thousands now on the streets, particularly high school dropouts.

The bill now goes to the House, where its fate is uncertain. The Labor Committee there has approved similar legislation, but Democratic leaders said a preliminary check showed the floor vote on it would be extremely close. It is not expected to be debated before May.

The Senate bill would provide jobs for up to 75,000 youths age 16-21 in the first year. Its sponsors hope at least 100,000 annually would be taken care of in the remaining four years authorized, but the actual figure would be decided by the administration and Congress.

The ceiling cost of the program is $100 million for the first year; after that the authorization is open end.

Committee Action Reversed

House Approves Funds For Public Jobs Plan

Passage Is Major Victory For JFK

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI) — The House gave President Kennedy a big legislative victory Wednesday in voting by a solid majority $450 million in new funds to pump up the economy in areas of heavy unemployment.

Upsetting an action by its Appropriations Committee, the House earmarked that amount for additional financing of the accelerated public works program Congress approved last year. In that session Congress provided an initial $400 million of a $900-million program designed to create jobs in a hurry in areas where work is scarce.

The President had asked for the remaining $500 million but his House leaders gladly settled for the lesser amount, presumably with the hope that the Senate would add the extra $50 million. The President had strongly urged the House to reverse the Appropriations Committee action knocking out the whole $500 million.

The House vote was a 228-184 roll call on a $1.4 billion catchall appropriation bill which now goes to the Senate, dealing the Republicans a defeat. The bill itself was passed by voice vote.

Rep. George Senner, D-Ariz., voted for the new funds. Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., and Rep. John Rhodes, R-Ariz., voted against the proposal.

GOP leaders had assailed the works program as a boondoggle and a political gimmick intended to help the Democrats in 1964 by shunting the money into areas where it would help win votes.

Democrats countered those charges by urging that communities receiving help have to provide matching funds in most cases. They also cited figures showing that of the projects already approved, 149 were in Democratic districts and 99 in Republican districts.

The official fund of $400 million already has been allocated and applications for several thousand more projects are awaiting financing, with more piling up.

Before adding the money to the bill on a motion of Rep. Edward P. Boland, D-Mass., the House rejected a compromise figure of $300 million proposed by Rep. Oliver P. Bolton, R-Ohio.

Bolton's proposal called for ending the program by next June 30. The Ohioan, whose amendment was shouted down, said that while he opposes the program in principle, Congress has a responsibility to thousands of communities which have programmed projects in the belief that additional funds would be provided.

Fishermen Drown

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, April 10 (UPI)—Gales whipped mountainous seas off Iceland and reports reaching here Wednesday night said six fishing boats have gone down with loses of at least 16 crewmen.

JFK Delays Trip

Steel Co. Move Causes Concern

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI)—President Kennedy postponed his departure from Washington Wednesday as government officials acknowledged "deep concern" over the threat of a new steel price crisis.

There was a flurry of high-level huddles but no sign of an immediate counter-attack by the administration against the lone-hand action of Wheeling Steel Corp. in posting a $6-a-ton average increase on six steel products.

Officials said privately that Kennedy faces a major decision if Wheeling's move — taken on the anniversary eve of the 1962 "battle of Big Steel" — snowballs into another wave of general price boosts.

Two and a half hours before Kennedy's scheduled 4 p.m. departure for Palm Beach, Fla., the White House announced that the trip had been delayed until 9:15 a.m. Thursday.

Press Secretary Pierre Salinger's response was "no comment" to questions whether the delay was caused by the price breakthrough. Other sources said behind-scenes conferences were in progress on the possibility of a replay of last year's 72-hour drama.

Some saw the move by the relatively small producer — 11th in the nation — as a trial balloon. Unless it provokes a violent public or governmental reaction — or meets strong customer resistance — other firms were believed likely to start jacking up their prices in a week or two.

Would Kennedy — if confronted by an industry-wide price drive in the classic steel pattern — again roll into action the steamroller of federal power which crushed last year's breakthrough?

There is strong reason to think he might, officials said. When the dust cleared after last year's "battle of Big Steel," Kennedy was asked whether he would do it all over again in similar circumstances. He replied: "Yes."

Wednesday an administration source said: "Of course we're deeply concerned. We have to be — the reasons for needing wage-price stability haven't changed."

But circumstances, it was recognized, are quite different.

Wheeling's price boosts covered only six of its many steel products, albeit basic ones. The 1962 price boost was general, and major companies moved so quickly after U. S. Steel Corp's initial announcement that it had the impact of concerted action.

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Clay Thinks Aid Frequently Over-Extended

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI)—Gen. Lucius Clay estimated Wednesday that U.S. foreign aid has been over-extended in about one quarter of the countries on this nation's aid list.

Clay, who headed a presidential advisory committee which recommended tightening up the foreign aid program, got a generally friendly reception from the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Chairman Thomas B. Morgan, D-Pa., told newsmen later that AFL-CIO President George Meany has asked to be heard in public session. Meany was the only member of the Clay committee who dissented from the report and argued for a substantial increase in foreign aid.

Clay framed his words carefully throughout the session. For instance, he made clear that by over-extended he meant more aid was funneled into a country than was necessary to keep the U.S. foot in the door, or "maintain a presence," as Clay put it, but not enough to put the recipient country on its feet economically.

Returning to that theme repeatedly, Clay said at one point:

"We don't believe foreign aid can be given to all countries in the world in amounts that would be effective . . . Therefore our view is that we should reduce the number of nations to which we give aid and concentrate on those which are able to perform and which have the self-discipline to make aid effective . . ."

And again, at another point:

"If we adopt the philosophy that we could keep communism out of all the countries of the world by grants of money, we are just deluding ourselves. Aid given a country will be effective only if it is willing to do some things in return, like putting its financial house in order. Otherwise aid becomes merely a subsidy and to take away a subsidy would do more harm than not to give it in the first place . . ."

Clay also made clear that his committee fully supports the principle of foreign aid. He said: "The essence of our report is that foreign aid, properly conceived and properly administered, is, in the very troubled world in which we live today, an essential tool of foreign policy. Without it the strength of the free world would be measurably less."

And Clay argued against cutting off any country with the stroke of an ax . . . Breaking commitments would be very damaging to our foreign policy and therefore we would have to phase out programs where commitments are in effect."

Clay refused to be pinned down publicly on how much more he thinks the foreign aid program can be cut. He said his committee was gratified that President Kennedy cut the original $4.9 billion budget request to $4.5 billion after receiving the Clay report.

But he reserved a country-by-country analysis of specific cuts that could be made for a closed session at a future date, and would go no further than to say, "I am sure an analysis would show a basis for some further savings."

3 Arab States Plan Merger

CAIRO, April 10 (UPI)—Egypt, Iraq and Syria agreed Wednesday to join in a nation to be called the United Arab Republic, under one flag, with one central government to handle foreign affairs, Egypt's Vice President Aly Sabry said Wednesday night.

He made the announcement after the fourth day of current Arab unity talks.

He said his statement was simply a review of agreements reached so far in continuing discussions.

He said Cairo is to be the capital of the new nation.

Sabry said the flag will be the present U.A.R. flag but with three stars in place of two. The present flag has horizontal black, white and red stripes.

That flag represented the United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria which fell apart in September 1961 when Syrians revolted against President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The Egyptian part of the union retained the U.A.R. name and flag and has patiently worked for reunion of the original two members plus Iraq and other Arab nations.

Yemen is a likely new member. Algeria is being wooed as possibly another, and Jordan, a monarchy, has not closed the door on the idea of unity.

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