

DIG FOUR CLASH OVER SECURITY

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
British economic note: Britain has moved to CURB HOME SPENDING and force more of her goods into overseas markets. That's the purpose of a new purchase-or-sale tax increase amounting to 20 per cent that has just been levied. The idea is to make British goods COST MORE IN BRITAIN so that Britshers will buy less of them, thus leaving more to be exported.

In announcing the increase in the budget of customs, the chancellor of the exchequer (the British term for secretary of the treasury) called for a sharp hold-down on local and national spending.

Scarcely? It certainly would be in our country, where our problem is to sell all we can — at home or abroad.

In Britain, it's different. The British are manufacturers and processors. They have to feed raw materials of their own, so they have to buy them abroad. In order to get foreign currency with which to buy foreign raw materials, they have to sell their manufactured products abroad.

The more British products the home folks buy, the more they have left to sell to foreign countries. That's the cold, hard fact of life they have to face, year in and year out.

Among other things, the British can't grow food enough in their islands to feed themselves. That brings up an interesting point. British farmers are subsidized. IT WORKS.

It works because no matter how much the British farmers produce they can't produce enough to feed the British nation. The subsidy is designed to STIMULATE agricultural production in Britain — and the more it stimulates farm production the better it is for the British people.

That brings up a most interesting point here in our country.

We started guaranteeing high prices for farm products DURING WAR TIME, when we needed (for ourselves and our allies) more food than we had been producing. The purpose of it was to induce our farmers to go out on a limb and produce more food than they had ever produced before.

In war time, that was perfectly sound. More food was needed, to win the war.

And we HAD to win.

The trouble came when the war ended and the fabulous war market for foods and fibers fell off. We then found ourselves with a vastly expanded capacity for farm production.

For several years after the end of the war — while the world was catching up on the food shortages that had developed in war time — there was still a need for our expanded farm production. But as the world was filled, the markets fell off and soon we were producing more than was consumed.

The mistake was in continuing the subsidy after the need to stimulate farm production had disappeared. This mistake (which resulted because the politicians didn't have the courage to face changing conditions) was the cause of our present embarrassing farm problem.

Rain Melts Crater Snow

Rain, which started about 7 p.m. Thursday, melted nearly all of the snow which had fallen Wednesday and Thursday at Crater Lake National Park, according to park officials.

Highway 62 and the road from Annie Springs into the park are in good condition and travel has been unusually good for this time of year.

Maximum temperature Thursday was 37 and minimum last night was 21 degrees. The official thermometer registered 35 degrees at 8 a.m. today with signs of clearing weather and the prospect of a warmer day today.

A total of 23 inches of rain fell during the night.

The warning that is still open daily for the convenience of visitors to the park.

Mt. Shasta Ski Lift Funds OK'd
MOUNT SHASTA — The \$3,000 goal, approved by the steering committee of the Mount Shasta Chair Lift Development Committee for preliminary engineering survey and studies, has now been subscribed, according to George Schrader, executive secretary.

Businessmen of Mount Shasta, Dunsmuir, Weed, Yreka and Redding have shown their interest by backing the project in a very substantial and satisfactory way, Schrader said.

No attempt was made to make a complete canvass of business houses and some who wished to contribute may have been overlooked at this time, he added. The necessary funds for the preliminary work have already been subscribed and no further request for contributions will be made at the present time, he said.

INDONESIAN HOLIDAY
JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — Indonesians took a holiday Friday, celebrating the prophet Mohammed's birthday. All government departments, shops and markets were closed.

The Klamath and News

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Israel Invades Frontier Post

Raid Retaliates For Early Egyptian Police Assault

JERUSALEM (AP) — An Israeli military informant said 10 Egyptian soldiers were slain and 20 captured early Friday by an Israeli force which stormed and captured an Egyptian frontier post. Israel said the raid was in retaliation for an earlier Egyptian assault on an Israeli police post.

An Egyptian spokesman in Cairo said four Egyptians and four Israelis were killed in Friday's attack, which took place at Kuntilla, about three miles inside Egyptian-held territory. The spokesman said the Israeli force was driven off. Egypt filed a strong protest with the U.N. Mixed Armistice Commission.

As this latest clash fanned mounting tension in the Middle East, U. S. Secretary of State Dulles and British Foreign Secretary MacMillan conferred for an hour in Geneva on Palestine problems.

Israel sources in Geneva said the United States has promised to consider a list of arms wanted by Israel to counter Egypt's growing arsenal, bought from Communist Czechoslovakia.

RETIALIATION RAID
The Israeli informant gave this account of Friday's raid:

In retaliation for an Egyptian attack Tuesday on an Israeli police post at Beeroyatim, in the demilitarized El Aja-Nizana zone, the Israeli force—which Cairo said was of battalion strength—attacked just before 2 a.m.

The Egyptians, housed in three police buildings at the camp—a remote frontier post normally accessible only to camel-riding patrols—offered resistance. Shots were exchanged for 25 minutes and some Egyptians fled. Finally the remaining Egyptians surrendered and the Israeli raiders returned to their own base at 3 a.m. Seven of the 20 captured Egyptians were wounded.

The Egyptian camp on the Sinai Peninsula was held by two platoons equipped with heavy auxiliary weapons, while Israeli troops in the operation were not supported by any heavy armament, the Israeli source went on.

The Israelis said four of their men were wounded.

COUNTERACTION
An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said the "purpose of the Israeli counteraction was to emphasize what should have been clear to Egypt—that their attack on Israel would be met by counteraction."

"If they leave us alone, we will leave them alone."

"We want nothing from Egypt, let them keep out of Israel and we shall keep out of Egypt."

An official Israeli statement said one policeman was killed, three wounded and two taken prisoner by the Egyptians at Beeroyatim.

Egypt charged yesterday that Israeli forces in the El Aja demilitarized zone are regular troops and not police units.

Soil Conservation policies for next year in Klamath County were discussed at a joint meeting yesterday of the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, the community committees, the Forest Service, the county extension office, the Farm and Home Administration and the soil district boards of supervisors.

The groups decided to retain essentially the same program that was in effect last year, Louis A. Bruner, county ASC secretary, reported today.

He said that the program includes land leveling, drainage systems and seeding with soil conservation crops, such as legumes and perennial grasses.

Farmers participating in the program, who register with the ASC before beginning work, will be eligible for payments, approximately 50 per cent of the cost of the work, he said.



FIRST FEDERAL OFFICERS, Van S. Mollison, secretary, left, and Jim Bocchi, assistant treasurer, were conferring this morning when the 9 o'clock photographer came by. Both men are members of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Sixth and Main streets.

Defense Attorneys Present Case In Smith Trial Today

McMINNVILLE, Ore. (AP) — The defense took up the job Friday of trying to tear down the state's murder case against Marjorie Smith, 34, accused of doing away with her husband with 12 sticks of dynamite.

When the trial Mrs. Smith would take the stand was not known. Defense attorney Bruce Spaulding has indicated she will testify, but has not indicated how long his case will take or when she will go on.

Spaulding's job will be to discredit the story of Victor Lawrence Wolf, 45, electrician and sometime handsman about the Smith home.

Wolf testified that Mrs. Smith talked him into agreeing to wire the fatal dynamite into the car of attorney Kermit Smith, 34, in Portland last April. Her goal was to get Smith's estate, Wolf said, adding that she promised to go away with Wolf to Alaska if he would do the job.

The state concluded its case late Thursday after producing several more witnesses, including one hit that appeared to be an important piece of corroboration for Wolf's story.

Wolf had said several schemes for killing Smith were considered before the dynamite blast was tried. One of them involved getting another man to drive a car while Wolf shot Smith with a rifle, Wolf said. Mrs. Smith told him she thought she knew the man for the job, but was unable to get him to do it.

Thomas Adrian Martin, 23, a Sherwood, Ore., horsemeat dealer, said he was the man. He testified he had known Mrs. Smith when they worked in a Portland shipyard in World War II. Martin said Mrs. Smith called him last April and asked him to meet her at a restaurant.

At that meeting, he said, she offered him "a lot of money" to drive the car.

"My God, are you back on that again?" Martin said he replied, "If you can't get along with the gov., why did you remarry him?"

The Smiths had remained Feb. 4 after a brief period of divorce. Martin said he rejected her proposal, and that she then asked him to get her some dynamite. He said he refused to do that also.

It has been the defense contention that Wolf killed Smith in deluded belief that the woman wanted it done. She has called Wolf's story a "pack of lies."

We want a full discussion of it at this Assembly. But this is not the time for it.

Kuznetsov made his demand after Colombia's Francisco Urrutia proposed that the committee move on to a study of dangers of atomic radiation. This subject would complete committee action on atomic subjects after its 330 vote Thursday night agreeing on steps to set up an international atomic energy agency.

The Soviet bloc voted then with the Western majority for a resolution that calls for a preliminary 12-nation study of an agency constitution draft to be followed by a world conference to write the final statute.

France, a member of both the subcommittee and the commission, was absent from the debate here. It is boycotting the Assembly because of an Assembly decision to debate French administration in Algeria.

The thumping endorsement of President Eisenhower's plan for an international agency to promote peaceful uses of atomic energy was only marred by the Arab members, who abstained. It was reported they stayed aloof because Israel was a cosponsor of the resolution.

The Western Powers had succeeded in enlisting the support of India and Russia in hopes of winning unanimous endorsement of their proposal. Unanimity then appeared certain.

The only hint the Arabs were "final discussions" when Mohammed Fadil Al-Jamali of Iraq said there seemed to be a growing "axisocracy" in the U. N. Some thought this referred to the fact that no Middle East country has been included in the 12-nation conference called to lay the groundwork for a proposed statute on the atomic-peace agency.

One diplomat said that when it became known that Israel was one of the 12-nation members of the Western-backed resolution, the Arab League sent down orders to abstain.

U. N. circles said unanimity may still be possible if Israeli sponsorship is the only Arab objection. When the resolution goes to the General Assembly for final confirmation, it will be a committee recommendation carrying no sponsoring names.

Civic Groups Ask Consent To Testify

Fifteen representatives of organizations interested in Klamath Basin timber operations have asked permission to testify before two congressional committees slated to hold a one-day hearing here November 15.

The purpose of the inquiry, one of a series being held in the Pacific Northwest, is primarily to determine the impact of government timber policies on the economy of the Klamath Basin.

ARRANGEMENTS
Robert W. Redwine, assistant counsel for the senate committee, who was in Klamath Falls Friday making arrangements for the hearing, said Indian leaders, lumber operators and representatives of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce and other civic groups will appear at the hearing.

The session will be conducted by Senator Richard Neuberger, Oregon and Senator George Malone, Nevada, and Congressman Earl Chodoff, Pennsylvania; Robert H. Mollohan, West Virginia; Charles Jones, North Carolina and Clare Hoffman, Michigan.

SITTING JOINTLY
The two committees, sitting jointly, will explore the entire Klamath Basin timber setup.

Redwine declared, "At the conclusion of the series of hearings, affected government agency heads also will be interrogated. Then the members of the committee believe they will be in a position to initiate proper legislation in Washington to remedy any ills which may exist."

Redwine said Ed Chambers, another member of the senate committee staff, will arrive in Klamath Falls Monday to select a site for the hearing.

Lorenz Firm Sale Reported

Sale of the Lorenz Company of Klamath Falls, one of the Pacific Northwest's leading wholesale hardware firms, to Abco Northwest, Inc., Portland, was reported Friday.

Officials of both companies declined to make a statement, Wesley C. Lorenz, president of the Klamath Falls firm, said a joint statement would be made by representatives of both organizations on Monday.

The Associated Press in Portland quoted J. E. Snodgrass, assistant executive vice president of Abco Northwest, Inc., as saying it was "absolutely impossible" to make a statement before Monday.

It also was reported from Portland that the Lorenz Company will become part of a large business combined with distributing centers in Oregon and California.

Earlier this year, Abco bought Woodbury & Company, pioneer hardware dealers in Portland. Abco is a subsidiary of Abco Industries, Inc. of Buffalo, N.Y.

The eastern corporation is headed by Thomas Mellon Evans, grandson of the late Andrew Mellon, former secretary of the treasury under presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover and a leading financier of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The resolution, which grew out of three weeks debate and numerous behind-scenes huddles, carries these main provisions:

1. A second international atomic energy conference should be held within three years.

2. It adds Russia, India, Brazil and Czechoslovakia with other countries, including membership in step on a proposed statute for an atomic agency.

3. Calls on U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to make a study on the relationship the new agency should have to the U.N.

In a paragraph-by-paragraph vote before balloting on the resolution as a whole, the committee turned down three Soviet amendments.

1. Dated 33-14, with 12 abstentions, a Soviet proposal to invite all states to the conference on the atomic statute. Russia contends East Germany and Red China should have a say in the agency.

It rejected 33-15 with 10 abstentions. Russia's recommendation to invite all states to a conference of U.N. members and specialized agencies for exchange of technical information.

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West Presents Molotov With Nine-Point Treaty

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

GENEVA (AP) — Russia and the Western powers decided in the Big Four foreign ministers meeting Friday with rival and apparently irreconcilable plans for European security.

The United States, Britain and France got in first, presenting to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov a nine-point "treaty of assurance on the reunification of Germany."

It would become fully effective only if East and West Germany were united and the new Germany became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO).

Molotov responded with a 15-point proposal for a European security treaty, delaying German unification indefinitely. Under the Soviet program the North Atlantic Alliance would be destroyed, Communist China would become an "observer" in Europe and all American troops would eventually have to be withdrawn from the territories of European countries.

WEST REJECTS
By the time Molotov acted, the Western ministers had already rejected his proposal. They based their statement, in advance of its presentation, on Russian proposals which had been made at the Geneva summit conference in July.

"France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America," they told Molotov, "are not prepared to enter into a system of European security which, as in the Geneva proposals put forward at Geneva (in July) does not end the division of Germany."

In their proposal U.S. Secretary of State Dulles, British Foreign Secretary MacMillan and French Foreign Minister Pinay put forward again a plan for unifying Germany through free elections under Big Four supervision. Virtually the same plan was presented 20 months ago at the Berlin Big Four conference.

The security clause of Friday's proposed treaty says "an attack in Europe by any party, which is also a member of NATO (specifically meaning United Germany), or vice versa, would endanger the peace and security which is the object of this treaty, and that all the parties would then take appropriate action to meet that common danger."

The treaty proposed by the West would have as its essential signatories, officials said, the United States, Britain, France, Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia and eventually a unified Germany.

PROVISIONS
Its provisions, in brief, are: 1. "Renunciation of the use of force, each member nation pledging to 'refrain from the use of force' in settling international disputes except in accord with the U.N. Charter."

2. "Withholding support from aggressors until the method of settling disputes is scheduled for next June, but France insists important decisions must be taken in the first six months of 1954 which require continuity of the Parliament to back the solutions reached."

Many government opponents say they cannot support any elections until the method of casting ballots has been changed, Faure says that he is willing to let the deputies decide on a change in the election law but he has doubts that any agreement can be reached on a new system.

The present complicated method of electing candidates for party lists of candidates in each department (county). Electors cast their ballots for lists, not for individuals. Parties may make alliances in the departments and any alliance which gets more than half the votes is given all of the seats. This system was worked out in 1951 to cut down the strength of Communists and candidates of Gen. Charles DeGaulle.

3. "Special warning system." Russia would set up a radar warning system in the German sector of the zone and the Western powers would set up a similar radar system in the Communist sector.

4. "Inspection and control." East-West inspection teams would check the size and disposition of forces permitted in the security zone and "warn against any preparation for surprise attack."

5. "Consultation." The member nations would consult on means of carrying out the treaty but its Western sponsors do not contemplate creation of a treaty council or other permanent machinery such as NATO has.

6. "Individual and collective self-defense." The right of such defense, including membership in the Western powers in NATO—would be recognized.

7. "Obligation to react against aggression." This is the action clause, pledging the members to take appropriate action to meet aggression as defined in the treaty.

8. "Entry into force by stages."

The 19-year-old farmer expressed his views in an interview Thursday shortly after trying out "for size" the chair of Secretary Folsom, whose Department of Health, Education and Welfare sponsors the Future Farmers' program.

Dunham disclosed his life's goal includes participation in "agricultural politics, possibly 'Congress' along with operation of a small efficient farm."

Before that, however, he plans to complete his studies in agricultural education at Oregon State College and do a little teaching.

Dunham's schooling was interrupted in the middle of his freshman term last year when his father's illness forced him to drop from school to take over active management of an 87-acre farm in which he has a one-third interest. The boy plans to complete his freshman year "by correspondence" and reenter Oregon State as a sophomore next fall.

Dunham, who expected to arrive in Lakeview Friday, probably will do little farming this year. The normal program of a Future Farmers' president calls for devotion of roughly eight months of his year's term to travel and organizational affairs.

He'll make at least three more trips to the nation's capital, the next one on Nov. 28 when he will attend the White House conference on agriculture.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The president of the Future Farmers of America thinks the country's agriculture future looks pretty good.

"I think it continues to look up through the next half decade, or decade," said Dan Dunham of Lakeview, Ore., newly elected president of the FFA.

He added, however, that problems "such as price supports and crop stabilization" must be met soon "before we have to take some very drastic moves."

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Edgar Faure Gets Third Vote Victory

PARIS (AP) — Premier Edgar Faure today won a vote of confidence from the French National Assembly clearing the way for a quick debate on moving up national elections to the month of December. The vote was 271 to 254.

The victory was the third for Faure this month in the balky Assembly. Each time he had been put in a difficult position and had seemed to be on the point of defeat.

Friday he was solidly opposed by Socialists and got practically no help from the Gaullists, but by pulling the centrist parties tightly together, the premier managed to survive his toughest test.

The latest vote was on the government's general policies. The resolution adopted merely "takes note" of statements by Faure and Finance Minister Pierre Pflimlin on financial and economic policies which have guided the government and the results obtained. Rejected were Socialist and Communist motions expressing no confidence in the government.

The real issue was the question of moving up general elections to December, as Faure has requested. The next regular election of deputies is scheduled for next June, but Faure insists important decisions must be taken in the first six months of 1954 which require continuity of the Parliament to back the solutions reached.

Many government opponents say they cannot support any elections until the method of casting ballots has been changed, Faure says that he is willing to let the deputies decide on a change in the election law but he has doubts that any agreement can be reached on a new system.

The present complicated method of electing candidates for party lists of candidates in each department (county). Electors cast their ballots for lists, not for individuals. Parties may make alliances in the departments and any alliance which gets more than half the votes is given all of the seats. This system was worked out in 1951 to cut down the strength of Communists and candidates of Gen. Charles DeGaulle.

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SHOOTING HOURS

OREGON
October 29
OPEN 6:06 CLOSE 5:05

October 30
OPEN 6:07 CLOSE 5:04

CALIFORNIA
October 29
OPEN 6:05 CLOSE 5:04

October 30
OPEN 6:06 CLOSE 5:03

Weather

FORECAST—Klamath Falls and vicinity: Clearing Friday night; fair Saturday. Low Friday night 30; high Saturday 63.

High yesterday	51
Low last night	46
Precip. last 24 hours	0
Precip. since Oct. 1	7.4
Same period last year	6.29
Normal for period	6.31

Operation Fair Share Reported

Goal \$129,677 To Date \$8,281.82 To Go \$121,395.18

UN Brushes Aside Red Demand

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — The U.N. Assembly Political Committee Friday brushed aside without a vote Soviet Russia's demand for a quick disarmament debate here.

It avoided a direct test by voting 49-5 (Soviet bloc) to take up next in its work program steps to study atomic radiation hazards. The debate on this will begin Monday.

V. V. Kuznetsov, deputy Soviet foreign minister, first insisted upon the debate because he said it would help the Big Four foreign ministers meeting at Geneva. Disarmament is one of their topics. Western delegates said such a debate here would hamper the Geneva talks.

The 15-nation Disarmament Commission swapped a similar Soviet request last week.

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., chief U.S. delegate, was quick to oppose Kuznetsov's move. He said it would be better to wait a few weeks until all the information was available. It would be imprudent to take up the question now, he said.

"Disarmament is one of the questions closest to President Eisenhower's heart," Lodge said. We sincerely want disarmament.

We want a full discussion of it at this Assembly. But this is not the time for it.

Kuznetsov made his demand after Colombia's Francisco Urrutia proposed that the committee move on to a study of dangers of atomic radiation. This subject would complete committee action on atomic subjects after its 330 vote Thursday night agreeing on steps to set up an international atomic energy agency.

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