

The Tides

	High A.M.	Water P.M.	Low A.M.	Water P.M.
Port McHenry	7:44	8:42	2:07	1:19
Sandy Point	5:44	6:42	12:37	11:49
Thomas Point	4:59	5:57	11:52	11:04
Cove Point	2:19	3:17	8:12	7:24
Cape Henry	8:46	9:06	2:28	3:08

County Council

At the election in November the people of Baltimore county adopted a home-rule charter for their political subdivision. This action gave the county a new basic law. But there remained the matter of electing the seven men who, as the first County Council, would bring the new system of government into being.

In three weeks, on January 23, Baltimore county will hold its initial councilmanic election. There will be no primary in advance of the balloting.

Under "Transitory Provisions" of the charter itself, each of the major political party committees was given the power to nominate a slate of candidates. In addition, a procedure was set up for independent candidates, including major party adherents who did not get the nod from their machine committees, to file as candidates through petition.

Needless to say, each of the major parties has taken advantage of its opportunity. And it should be noted that some of the men the politicians have chosen are men of merit and should invite wide public support. A number of independent candidates have also met the requirements for places on the ballot and some of these men have well above average qualifications.

In short, Baltimore county's first County Council can be composed of men of promise—men who should serve well in the public interest. But whether it will be composed of such men will depend in large measure on the interest the residents of Baltimore county take in the election.

If the voting is left on January 23 and the choices are left to the machine followers, the elections will go to machine men and without regard to individual merits. And they will also go to the Democrats because they have by far the dominant political machine.

However, if this first councilmanic election were to be decided by a light vote with consequent election of a group of political hacks, home rule in our largest county would be off to a bad start and the case of home rule generally would be set back.

Baltimore county approved home rule by a substantial majority. Now the residents of the county should assure themselves of the best officials to introduce it. The road to

death, and at the least one of continued national independence. But Britain, too, must be beginning to see that the forces of developing history are pressing harder and harder for an integrated Europe, with British participation.

1957, I.G.Y.

It is comforting to be able to predict at least one thing about the character of a New Year. Barring a tremendous explosion which throws us all off the globe, 1957 is going to be a really memorable year from the standpoint of the physical sciences. If all goes according to careful plan, scientists 50 years hence will mention 1957 with respect as a year which added immeasurably to man's knowledge of the globe, the atmosphere which surrounds it, and the universe without.

Two aspects of the International Geophysical Year now beginning (which, by the way, will last for 18 months, the period of maximum solar activity) have tended to throw the rest of the effort into the background. One is the earth-satellite program which will cast little "moons" into the earth's orbit and see what happens to them. The other is, the dramatic and adventurous program of exploration and observation in Antarctica, now well under way.

But 40 nations are taking part in the I.G.Y., this great concerted effort of exploration. A spirit of true scientific detachment has led to real co-operation among the nations, plans have been made without bickering and information is being freely exchanged. America and Russia, India, and Pakistan, France and Tunisia, are among the countries pooling their brains in every corner of the world.

Such an effort is not possible without help from governments and, especially, from the armed services which in every country control so much of the research brains and equipment. Service participation is everywhere tremendous, costly and unstinting.

We cannot expect that in 18 months' time a sort of scientific United Nations will come forward and announce that the secrets of the universe have been penetrated. It will take years to correlate and tabulate the millions of observations to be made this coming year. But when it is all over we shall know a good deal more about solar activity, much more about the world's weather, the movement and content of the oceans and about what goes on under the earth's crust. The actual shape of the earth, the size and placing of the land-masses and islands, the habits of glaciers, the

sets was the dominant convention sound. Television, it seemed, had lost its novelty, and with it a great deal of its supposed political potency.

Television still has functions to perform, in entertainment, in instruction and in the presentation of events actually taking place simultaneously with their appearance before the viewer's eye. But television did not, and is not going to, elect a President. It's a good thing.

City's Health In 1956

Rather than wait to assemble all the statistics that go into an annual report, the Health Department has adopted the practice of making a preliminary summary at the end of the year based on available data. Thanks to the progress on preventive medicine and community sanitation we have been blessed with a year free from serious epidemics.

A real achievement has been the cutting down of deaths in connection with childbirth to the point where they are virtually nonexistent (only eight in the city throughout the year). On the other hand, cancer took an even heavier toll, while deaths from automobile accidents are far above what they should be.

The report points out that the nature of public health programs depends to a large extent upon the characteristics of the population served. This fact is highly important in view of the rapid change taking place in the city, in the proportion of the nonwhite to the white population and in respect to their age groups. This, of course, is more evidence of the white migration into the counties which has been going on for several years.

Based on midyear population figures the department estimates the nonwhite group at 29 per cent of the whole. Yet of the infants born alive in the city 41 per cent are nonwhite, since it is the young whites for the most part who are moving, leaving the older nonproductive white group behind.

It follows therefore that the highlights of the summary have to do with those health problems which are most acute in the city's nonwhite population.

A startling revelation is that whereas, over a 20-year period the Negro population accounted for only 15 per cent of the paralytic polio cases, this year the percentage jumped to 77 per cent, since the Negro population apparently failed to take full advantage of the Salk vaccine protection.

A disappointing finding is that there has been no appreciable gain in the control of tuberculosis. Evidently the battle against tuberculosis has not been won.

To The Editor

Disarmament

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: This is the time for bold advance in disarmament negotiations—not for futile retreat behind a Maginot Line of mounting defense expenditure.

Two factors now strongly favor such advance. The restraint we have shown in the Hungarian tragedy and could be expected to display in any similar revolt in East Germany or elsewhere, should convince Moscow once and for all that the West plots no crusade of liberation.

Second, East Europe's revolutionary fervor has weakened Soviet lines of communication. Moscow is in a poorer position to commit aggression.

This should make the West readier to incur the risks incident to a bold offer of arms reduction.

Provided no extraneous issues are introduced—such as making German reunification a precondition of disarmament—these two factors hold great promise of successful negotiations.

The year 1957 calls for advance, not retreat, in the struggle to achieve humanity's highest hope—peace and disarmament. ROBERT S. FIELD, Vineland, N.J., Dec. 28.

"On Smearing"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: With much interest and less admiration I read in today's Sun the letter from Mr. Joseph Gifter referring to the article by Mr. Kent "On Smearing." I am unable to admire a man who is so completely the captive of his own narrow likes and dislikes as is Mr. Kent. As to Mr. Nixon, has Mr. Gifter ever heard of the campaign waged a few years ago by him against the then Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas? What can be a more despicable smear in this time and age than to imply or infer that your opponent has communistic leanings, when he has not? Mr. Nixon has, of course, been guilty of other questionable statements regarding his opposition in the years prior to becoming President Eisenhower's Number One errand boy.

Mr. Nixon did help to convict Alger Hiss; true. He did not purge our Government of "pinks" and "reds"—it took a lot more people than Mr. Nixon to do this. We have just seen, in the example of Anthony Eden, what happens when an efficient errand boy is put into a position of authority.

As to Mr. Gifter's naive advice regarding honest voters and corrupt politicians, I would remind him first of this: a large part of our successful government experience is due to our two-party system. Secondly, the voter needs to be more than honest—he needs to inform himself as to the issues. He needs to examine the candidates, their records and background and attitudes toward the issues involved. And, most important of all, he needs to get out there and cast his ballot. Mr. Gifter must know what a tremendous proportion of our "honest" voters never vote, whether the difference between candidates is much or little. FRED M. SANBORN, Catonsville, Md., Dec. 29.

Board that 69 mo for hauling emer cargoes. Helen. D points out that if commendation is chant ships will ary, have been t balls," which is merchant fleet. M being used, or are in exporting Ame overseas. Some of South America, th East and Africa greatest part of tl Europe.

Overseas expor some 15,000,000 to Canada—hamp tons in 1955 to an tons in 1956. The industry who proj will go to 65,000, 85,000,000 tons in da is included, a tons is within ree ago an increase seemed unlikely.

Among those over export coal; Tuohy, president and Ohio Railwa with the Norfolk Virginian has joi United Mine Wo of coal-producing American Coal S corporation's dec from making m holders, is "to c nations at reason a continued grow demand oversea coal."

Mr. Tuohy poi there has been no marine for expo in 1956—nearly American coal t went in foreign fl the Maritime Bo quet of A.C.S. ships. A.C.S. als its fleet by buyin it is said to have building some sh On numerous o particularly after rupting events, spurts in coal ex not tasted. What imagine that the be more endurin it will, Mr. Tuohy committee of the Association of A ered its report at

In the first pla western Europe, remarkable indus World War II—manufacturing pr cent of that of 19 mlttee of the Or pean Economic C the consumption member nations 1 one half, to 1,200, by 1975.

Can western E dustry meet this Proponents of ou do not believe so coal mines of w already been hea

# THE SUN

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**THE A. S. ABELL COMPANY**  
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Evening 3,220,000 Gain 4,400  
Sunday 2,220,000 Gain 2,764

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BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1957

## The Weather

(Map and Commentary on Page 29)  
Forecast for Baltimore and Vicinity:  
Sun will be out today with the high about  
52 degrees. Clouds and cold again tonight.  
Fall and part of next tomorrow. Winds  
northwest 10 to 18 miles per hour today.

### Yesterday's City Temperatures

Time	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AM	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12	12
PM	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

City	Temp.
Baltimore	42
Washington	41
Philadelphia	40
New York	39
Chicago	38
San Francisco	37
Los Angeles	36
Honolulu	35
London	34
Paris	33
Madrid	32
Rome	31
Berlin	30
Moscow	29
Beijing	28
Tokyo	27
Sydney	26
Auckland	25
Wellington	24
Christchurch	23
Dunedin	22
Perth	21
Adelaide	20
Melbourne	19
Brisbane	18
Sydney	17
Perth	16
Adelaide	15
Melbourne	14
Brisbane	13
Sydney	12
Perth	11
Adelaide	10
Melbourne	9
Brisbane	8
Sydney	7
Perth	6
Adelaide	5
Melbourne	4
Brisbane	3
Sydney	2
Perth	1
Adelaide	0
Melbourne	-1
Brisbane	-2
Sydney	-3
Perth	-4
Adelaide	-5
Melbourne	-6
Brisbane	-7
Sydney	-8
Perth	-9
Adelaide	-10
Melbourne	-11
Brisbane	-12
Sydney	-13
Perth	-14
Adelaide	-15
Melbourne	-16
Brisbane	-17
Sydney	-18
Perth	-19
Adelaide	-20
Melbourne	-21
Brisbane	-22
Sydney	-23
Perth	-24
Adelaide	-25
Melbourne	-26
Brisbane	-27
Sydney	-28
Perth	-29
Adelaide	-30

### Precipitation—Airports

Time	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

### Humidity And Pressure

Time	Humidity	Pressure
12 AM	74	30.0
1 PM	74	30.0
2 PM	74	30.0
3 PM	74	30.0
4 PM	74	30.0
5 PM	74	30.0
6 PM	74	30.0
7 PM	74	30.0
8 PM	74	30.0
9 PM	74	30.0
10 PM	74	30.0
11 PM	74	30.0
12 AM	74	30.0

### Temperatures Elsewhere Yesterday

City	Temp.
Baltimore	42
Washington	41
Philadelphia	40
New York	39
Chicago	38
San Francisco	37
Los Angeles	36
Honolulu	35
London	34
Paris	33
Madrid	32
Rome	31
Berlin	30
Moscow	29
Beijing	28
Tokyo	27
Sydney	26
Auckland	25
Wellington	24
Christchurch	23
Dunedin	22
Perth	21
Adelaide	20
Melbourne	19
Brisbane	18
Sydney	17
Perth	16
Adelaide	15
Melbourne	14
Brisbane	13
Sydney	12
Perth	11
Adelaide	10
Melbourne	9
Brisbane	8
Sydney	7
Perth	6
Adelaide	5
Melbourne	4
Brisbane	3
Sydney	2
Perth	1
Adelaide	0
Melbourne	-1
Brisbane	-2
Sydney	-3
Perth	-4
Adelaide	-5
Melbourne	-6
Brisbane	-7
Sydney	-8
Perth	-9
Adelaide	-10
Melbourne	-11
Brisbane	-12
Sydney	-13
Perth	-14
Adelaide	-15
Melbourne	-16
Brisbane	-17
Sydney	-18
Perth	-19
Adelaide	-20
Melbourne	-21
Brisbane	-22
Sydney	-23
Perth	-24
Adelaide	-25
Melbourne	-26
Brisbane	-27
Sydney	-28
Perth	-29
Adelaide	-30

Time	Temp.
Sun. 12:30 A.M.	42
Sun. 1:30 P.M.	42
Mon. 12:30 A.M.	42
Mon. 1:30 P.M.	42
Tue. 12:30 A.M.	42
Tue. 1:30 P.M.	42

### The Tides

Time	High	Low
12:30 AM	7.14	2.61
1:30 AM	7.34	2.42
2:30 AM	7.54	2.23
3:30 AM	7.74	2.04
4:30 AM	7.94	1.85
5:30 AM	8.14	1.66
6:30 AM	8.34	1.47
7:30 AM	8.54	1.28
8:30 AM	8.74	1.09
9:30 AM	8.94	0.90
10:30 AM	9.14	0.71
11:30 AM	9.34	0.52
12:30 PM	9.54	0.33
1:30 PM	9.74	0.14
2:30 PM	9.94	0.00
3:30 PM	10.14	0.14
4:30 PM	10.34	0.28
5:30 PM	10.54	0.42
6:30 PM	10.74	0.56
7:30 PM	10.94	0.70
8:30 PM	11.14	0.84
9:30 PM	11.34	0.98
10:30 PM	11.54	1.12
11:30 PM	11.74	1.26
12:30 AM	11.94	1.40

## County Council

At the election in November the people of Baltimore county adopted a home rule charter for their political subdivision. This action gave the county a new basic law. But there remained the matter of electing the seven men who as the first County Council would bring the new system of government into being.

In three weeks, on January 22, Baltimore county will hold its

this end calls for individual studies of the council candidates, the selection of the most promising men and support for these men at the polls January 23.

## In The Light Of Suez

It may turn out that one large result of the ill-conceived and ill-fated Anglo-French attack on Egypt will be an acceleration of the movement toward a unified Europe. It may indeed turn out historically that this was the event that made European integration certain.

The attack, in failure, taught both France and the United Kingdom the tough lesson that the days when they could stand alone, or even together, as great world powers are now days of the past. They have been forced to look harder at the realities of their positions, and the realities demand that the countries of western Europe, including Britain, draw ever closer together.

A good deal has already been done toward European unity. The coal-steel pool is the outstanding example of what can be accomplished by the European nations acting in co-operation. Two other important developments are scheduled within the next two months. First, the treaty establishing an atomic energy pool, Euratom, is to be signed. It will be followed by a treaty setting up, in gradual steps, a common tariff-free commodity market.

The countries involved in these treaties are France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Britain remains outside. But British interest in western European co-operation has been growing for some years, and since the failure at Suez has reportedly risen suddenly and sharply.

Britain is not apt, at this moment, to go so far as M. Pincau, the French Foreign Minister, went in his year-end policy review when he declared European unity so urgent for France as to be a possible matter of life or death, and at the least one of continued national independence. But Britain, too, must be beginning to see that the forces of developing history are pressing harder and harder for an integrated Europe, with British participation.

## 1957, I.G.Y.

It is comforting to be able to predict at least one thing about the character of a New Year. Barring a tremendous explosion which throws us all off the globe, 1957 is going to be a really memorable year from the standpoint of the physical sciences. If all goes according to careful plan, scientists 50 years hence will mention 1957 with respect, as a year which added immeasurably

atmospheric and ionospheric influences on radio, also should be better known.

It is a formidable list and covers only a few of the subjects to be studied by thousands of scientists and their helpers this year. If the I.G.Y. achieves what it sets out to do, 1957 will be a year anyone would be proud to know.

## Political TV

Mr. Paul M. Butler, for whom the skies of 1956 were clouded because as Democratic national chairman he could not elect a President, told a House committee a while ago that political television was used in last year's campaign to the point of public boredom; and now Mr. Leonard W. Hall, whose fly in the 1956 ointment was that he could not elect a Republican Congress, has come forward in agreement.

"You can saturate too much with politics," said Mr. Hall, at once stating a homely truth and giving a new meaning to the word "saturate."

Mr. Hall added that he believed the television networks would make their own studies before deciding whether to devote as much time to political broadcasting in 1960 as they did in 1956. There can be little doubt that such reassessments are already under way.

Before the start of the campaigns of 1956 it was assumed by almost everybody—networks, politicians, the general public and most professionals in reporting fields other than television—that this was the time when television would take over. Everything was geared to television. Television was going to elect the next President of the United States.

It did not do it, and it would not have done it if by chance Mr. Stevenson had won. By the time the Democratic convention got into session in Chicago it was already apparent that almost everybody had miscalculated. Both in Chicago and in San Francisco, the clicking off of television sets was the dominant convention sound. Television, it seemed, had lost its novelty, and with it a great deal of its supposed political potency.

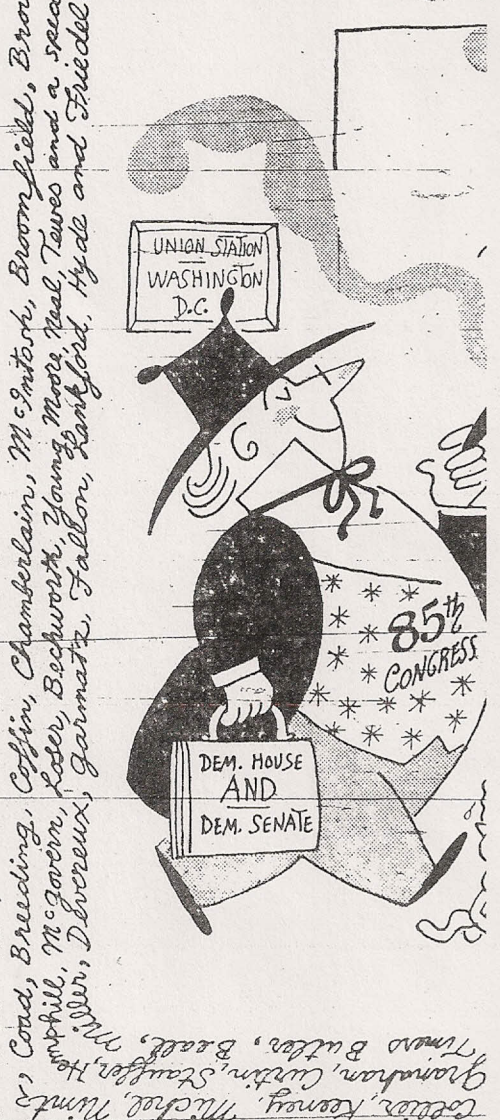
Television still has functions to perform, in entertainment, in instruction and in the presentation of events actually taking place simultaneously with their appearance before the viewer's eye. But television did not, and is not going to, elect a President. It's a good thing.

## City's Health In 1956

Rather than wait to assemble all the statistics that go into an annual report, the Health Department has adopted the practice of making a preliminary summary at the end of the year based on available data.

## Another Opening

*A Happy New Year to New Senator Cunningham, also Representative welcome to Judge Saund!*



*Coad, Breeding, Coffin, Chamberlain, McIntosh, Broomfield, Brown, Campbell, McGovern, Loner, Bechworth, Young, Moore, Neal, Teves and a second Miller, Devoreux, Garmatt, Fallon, Ranford, Hyde and Friedel.*

*Conor, Keeney, Michael, Nantz, Grandson, Curtin, Stauffer, Healy, Turner, Butler, Bask, Stanger, Healy*

## Letters To The Editor

**Disarmament**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: This is the time for bold advance in disarmament negotiations—not for futile retreat behind a Maginot Line of mounting defense expenditure.

Two factors now strongly favor such advance. The restraint we have shown in the Hanoi talks, and G.P.I. be expected to display in the coming period in East Germany and elsewhere, will give Moscow a once and for all chance West points no crusade of escalation.

Second, East European revolutionary forces have won out. Scores of Communist nations are now in a position to commit themselves to a common purpose.

It is a good thing that West

An examiner of Board that 69 by for hauling em cargoes. Helen I points out that u commendation is chant slips with aty. Have been balls? which is merant fleet. A being used or are in-expiring. Are overseas. Some o South America il East and Africa. 500,000 of it. E. Dept.

Overseas as expected 15,000,000 to Canada. Jany tons in 1956 to an tons in 1956. The industry who pro will go to 65,000.

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**Circulation of Subscribers in December**  
 Daily—Monday to Friday 1956 1955  
 Morning 100,006 138,277 Gain 3,719  
 Evening 215,848 212,058 Gain 3,792  
 Sunday 224,000 207,362 Gain 6,638

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BALTIMORE, MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1957

### The Weather

Forecast for Baltimore and Vicinity—  
 Quite cold today with snow up to 4 inches in the area. Morning temperatures about 20 degrees. Highest in the upper 20's in the afternoon. Snow probably ending tonight. Winds northwesterly 10 to 20 miles an hour today.

**Yesterday's City Temperatures**  
 (E.S.T. used in all tables)

A.M.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Temp.	38	37	38	40	39	40	42	42	42	42	42	42
P.M.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Temp.	40	38	37	37	36	35	32	30	28	26	24	24

**Record** High 42 Nov. 24  
 Low -10 Feb. 15  
 Highest of record in 1952 42  
 Lowest of record in 1952 -10  
 City average days for January 10  
 City total winter days for season 1956 39  
 Airport average days for January 10  
 City total winter days for season 1956 39  
 City normal winter days for season 1956 39  
 Airport normal winter days for season 1956 39  
 Airport total winter days for season 1956 39

**Precipitation (Airport)**  
 For 24 hours ended midnight Jan. 13 .02  
 Accumulated deficiency this month .63  
 Accumulated deficiency since January 1 .63  
 Total precipitation since Jan. 1 .63

**Humidity and Pressure**

7:30 A.M.	7:30 P.M.	9:30 P.M.
Dry bulb temperature 38	41	35
Wet bulb temperature 35	37	32
Relative humidity 75	70	62
Barometer (sea level) 30.35	30.39	30.32

### Temperatures Elsewhere Yesterday

	High	Low	High	Low	
Atlanta	58	42	Mpls. St. Paul	22	8
Boston	48	32	N. York	28	14
Buffalo	43	27	New York	36	22
Chicago S.C.	45	29	Omaha	36	22
Chicago	45	29	Omaha	36	22
Cleveland	48	32	Philadelphia	40	26
Dayton	48	32	Pittsburgh	34	20
Des Moines	48	32	Pittsburgh	34	20
Detroit	48	32	Portland Me.	40	26
Charlottesville	48	32	Richmond	40	26
El Paso	71	43	St. Louis	38	24
Memphis	39	24	Salt Lake City	40	26
Houston Tex.	39	24	Salt Lake City	40	26
Los Angeles	44	27	San Antonio	36	22
Memphis	42	26	San Francisco	46	32
Miami	80	58	Seattle	41	27

Sun. Rise 7:25 A.M.  
 Set 5:06 P.M.  
 Moon rise 5:42 P.M.  
 Set 3:37 A.M.  
 Full Moon January 14.

### The Tides

	High Water	Low Water
Port McHenry	4:26	5:38
Point Point	3:55	4:08
Thomas Point	3:11	3:23
Cove Point	11:31	12:43
Cape Henry	6:08	6:27

### Loyal Opponents

Mr. Truman's Secretary of State has been discussing the Eisenhower doctrine at length before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Truman himself considers the President's proposals in the first of a series of newspaper commentaries. Another great debate on foreign policy is thus under way and so far the President's program does not fare at all badly at the hands of the loyal opposition.

It is true that Mr. Acheson thinks the President has come at once too far and not far enough. He doesn't believe that a congressional authorization of military action is necessary since the President already has broad military power under the Constitution. This is a judgment natural enough in the man who stood at Mr. Truman's side when the Korean intervention was launched in 1950 without prior notice to the Congress. But perfectly legitimate as Mr. Acheson's comment is, it does not impair the constitutional propriety of President Eisenhower's request.

Again the former Secretary regrets that the Eisenhower plan has little to say about the Israel-Arab

**County Council**  
 On Wednesday of next week the people of Baltimore county will go to the polls and elect the members of their first County Council. With these selections the new Baltimore county government will be ready to operate under the Home Rule Charter adopted last November. The County Council will be the new government's legislative body.

Nothing could be more important to the county's future than this first balloting. The adoption of the Charter created a virgin political situation. Political bosses will, of course, endeavor to take over but they are faced with a new arrangement in which old techniques have no standing. In short, there is an opportunity for independents to get control, if they go to the polls en masse and exercise sound judgment.

But if there is apathy at this first councilmanic election, there may be no such opportunity later. The machine, on the basis of a first victory, could entrench themselves, and make it far more difficult to get highly qualified men and women to seek future Council seats. In this first election, however, such highly qualified candidates are available.

Here it is to be noted that the county ballot for next week's voting will be new in form. There are seven councilmanic positions to be filled and, for this purpose, the county has been divided into seven districts. One councilman is to be chosen from each district but the choice in each district is to be made by county-wide vote. In other words, each voter can and should vote for seven councilmen—one for each district.

Obviously, the initial problem for the independent voter is the selection of the candidates giving the greatest promise of sound service. The job here need not raise difficulties for the alert—for those who are willing in the next few days to apply themselves to a little homework in the interest of their community and county.

Tomorrow *The Sun* will offer in these columns a list of the candidates whom it believes to be best qualified to serve in the new County Council. The list will be offered solely on the basis of qualification and without regard to party or factional politics.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday *The Evening Sun* in its news columns will present individual sketches of the candidates. These the alert voter will want to mull over. The Baltimore County League of Women Voters is making public today an information folder on the candidates. These can be obtained at the League's headquarters, 6505 Maplewood road, Towson.

All of which means that much material will be available to help the independent county voter make sound selections. Those who take advantage of the opportunity will be ready to vote intelligently on January 23.

### Romantic George

The popular picture of George Washington is that of a stern and

appeared in the *Maryland Gazette*. Tradition has it that George Washington was so entranced that he attended her performance four times in a single week. But there is no documentary proof as in the case of the letter to Martha.

A detail of local interest in the two news stories is that each of them makes reference to Charles Willson Peale, whose career as a portrait painter began in Annapolis. The newly discovered portrait of Nancy Jallam is attributed to him and displayed beside the Washington letter at Mount Vernon, is a newly acquired miniature of Martha as a young woman which also is attributed to Peale.

### The Money Controls

With Representative Wright-Patman set to spark the Joint Economic Committee in the Eighty-fifth Congress, the Federal Reserve people can depend on steady pressure against the hard-money (high-interest) policy of which they are the originators and administrators. And Mr. Patman can expect plenty of help from people like Representative Rains of Alabama, who has just stated that high interest rates are cutting back the volume of new housing construction. Mr. Patman's current complaint is that high interest rates tend to depreciate the market price of Government bonds.

The trouble with both these views, though, is that they stop with the money aspects of the economy and do not push through to the physical things—the plants, materials and commodities for which money is merely a counter. To hear the critics of the Federal Reserve tell it, you would think these bankerish gentlemen were hatching up a money policy subjectively, out of their own heads, for the purpose of bullying the non-banking population, it is nearer the truth to say that the money managers are merely reflecting objective conditions in the market where physical things are bought and sold.

The objective conditions are that very large numbers of Americans are making more money and spending more than they ever did before. But the available volume of key commodities, from producers' goods like certain steel forms to long-term consumers' goods like various housing materials has not expanded in proportion. So more and more demand is pressing on a supply that is expanding at a slower rate. The result of the pressure if uncontrolled, would simply be runaway inflationary prices.

If the demand can be cut back by managing interest rates, however, then available goods can be rationed more fairly over the whole range of those who want to buy. Critics argue that wage earners fare worst in this arrangement, since the big fellows are able to pay the higher rates. One answer is that wages are going up; that wage earners' purchasing power is expanding at a rate comparing favorably with that of other groups.

But the main point is that interest rates and other price controls

Marxism is less chic than it used to be and fewer forward-lookers in the West insist with Khrushchev that time is on the side of socialism. Still, many men addicted to the leftward journals of opinion keeps running into familiar thought-stereotypes dating from the old Marxoid days.

One of these stereotypes is that the Soviets never have depressions, that these economic convulsions are peculiar to the capitalism of the West—not hated as zealously as twenty years ago, but still a fair target for easy slander by many of the forward lookers.

And yet people who read the recent dispatches out of Sovietia keep running into vaguely familiar terms and explanations. Often they can't immediately fit these familiarities into a pattern, but the nagging and almost dreamlike sense of having been there before keeps boring in.

What the dispatches say, of course, is that Communist country after country has overinvested in heavy industry. That was what happened in Poland, said Comrade Gomulka, after he had chased the Russians out. That was what had happened in Hungary, said Comrade Nagy just before the Russians chased him out.

That is what has happened in Russia. When in December Comrade Saburov lost his job as Moscow's top economic planner, the major allegation against him was that he had undertaken unnecessary big construction programs which cause excessive tension and strain.

But—unnecessary construction programs? Overinvestment? Too much capital formation? Wasn't that... wasn't that—why, of course! That's it—the late Lord Keynes on Western capitalist-type depressions!

What happened in capitalist depressions, as Lord Keynes saw it, was that the greedy entrepreneurs overinvested in heavy industry. With an eye for profit rather than welfare, they kept putting their funds into new machinery and plants rather than into higher wages.

The time came finally when the wage-earners were so starved of wages, which is to say of purchasing power, that they just couldn't buy the production, they themselves were turning out from the always expanding factories. This lack of buying power broke prices, piled up inventories and brought on depression.

But if you purge your mind of preconceptions and look only at the physical facts involved, there is a kind of parallel between recent developments in the Soviet economies and the classical processes by which Lord Keynes assured us depression came under capitalism.

For the Western overinvestment by greedy profiteers who had forgotten the social needs of their overwhelmingly more numerous workers, there are the systematic overinvestments by power-hungry commissars who forget all about the consumption needs of the proletariat.

In the West the working men cut their buying more and more because they didn't have the wherewithal and industry ground to a halt. In Sovietia the workers keep on buying within the limits of their wage schedules—which push them always closer to the brink of starvation.

It is at this point—the point of collapse and attempted recovery—that the likenesses between the two systems begin to fall away and the differences fill out. In the West at this point, say 1833 in the American capitalism, the voters simply vote a new Administration and new laws.

But in Soviet Hungary, a country

1  
4

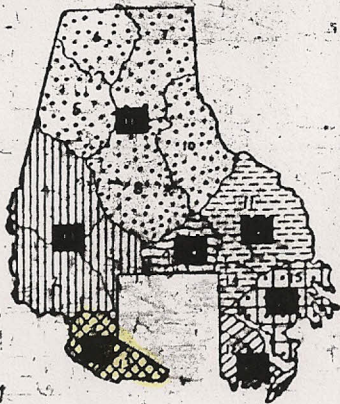
	High	Water	Low	Water
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Fort McHenry	5:23	6:26	12:09	11:30
Sandy Point	5:57	4:56	10:38	10:00
Thomas Point	3:08	4:11	9:54	9:13
Cove Point	12:28	1:31	7:14	6:33
Cade Henry	7:00	7:20	12:33	1:23

## County Election

The voters of Baltimore county will elect their first county council one week from tomorrow, thus bringing into effect their new Home Rule charter. As always, when the pattern of political institutions is altered, there is a good deal of confusion among the voters on what and whom they are voting for.

What the voters are doing is to elect a county legislature which will consist of one representative from each of seven districts and will correspond more or less to a city council. The districts are numbered clockwise from the First (centering on Catonsville) to the Seventh (comprising the Dundalk area). What many county voters do not yet understand is that they cast seven votes. They choose one of the candidates from their own district, and they must make a choice also of a candidate from each of the other six. The Catonsville voter may already have his mind made up regarding the candidates of his First District. But to vote well he must know something about the qualifications of candidates in the other six districts, too.

This first election is important. It is important, first, because the principle of home rule is on trial and deserves a proper send-off in the form of the best county council that can be put together. Second, the new system of voting has ruptured classical patterns of political organization so that machine influence, this first time, is at a minimum. Third, the new start which this election symbolizes has brought into the field a set of candidates of superior quality, many of whom are new to politics and most of whom



The Seven Districts

of view, and would undoubtedly serve capably. Unfortunately for him, Mr. Power, his opponent is perhaps the ablest man in the whole field, a lawyer in his middle forties with an excellent record of civic responsibility and a range of experience that includes business and farming as well as the law. *The Sun* recommends Mr. Power.

### Fourth District (Towson area)

J. Cavendish Darrell, Democrat, versus William G. Edelen, Republican. Mr. Edelen is a successful young business man, personable, intelligent, and of fine background. He is new to politics. Mr. Darrell is likewise a cultivated man of excellent reputation who also, however, offers some political experience (his duties as manager of the Automobile Trade Association involves periodic dealings, i.e., lobbying, at the State Legislature). By no means militant, he is nevertheless a man of integrity not likely to be pushed around. *The Sun* recommends Mr. Darrell.

### Fifth District (Northeast area)

Gerald V. Caldwell, Democrat, versus John Lassahn, Republican. Mr. Caldwell is a county employe of rather better than average ability but very much a Birmingham man. Mr. Lassahn is a self-made business man widely known and respected who made a remarkable run for county commissioner on the Republican ticket in 1954. *The Sun* favors Mr. Lassahn over Mr. Caldwell.

### Sixth District (Back River-Middle River area)

Joseph L. Schield, Democrat, versus Eugene B. Skarie. Mr. Schield is the only man with a labor background on the Democratic ticket. He is a man of firm but moderate views, well respected in his community, an officer of various civic and labor groups, interested in scouting and other public activities. Mr. Skarie, in his early forties, is energetic, attractive, intelligent and public spirited and can point to a highly successful career in building a prosperous machine tool business. He would be a credit to the county council. Despite that, *The Sun* believes that Mr. Schield more typically represents the viewpoint of the large population of industrial workers living east of the city, a viewpoint which must be ably represented in Towson if the new home rule system is to function satisfac-

a hearing held by the Legislative Council in October.

But why this desire to avoid reality? It has been estimated that it would cost the State \$22,000,000 a year if it adopted the pay-raise plan advocated by the State Board and Department of Education. It has been officially noted by a Legislative Council committee that

to produce such a sum would require a 46 per cent increase in income-tax revenue; a 51 per cent increase in sales-tax revenue or a 25 per cent increase in the two taxes together.

In other words, if the teachers' pay-raise plan were adopted and if the State took on the entire burden of financing it, there would have to be a material increase in State taxes to meet this new and specific burden. To hide the facts here is impossible; to attempt to hide the facts does not make sense.

## Our Port

In the last few days the Maryland Port Authority issued two companion statements. The first listed the steps taken last year to improve the port and its facilities. The second looked to the future and the improvement of the port as a general-cargo center.

Both statements are welcome and augur well for the community. But the second one will certainly attract the most attention. Our port has been and continues to be successful. But its success is based primarily on the handling of bulk cargoes—ore, grain and fuels. It is generally conceded that the port has fallen down in the matter of general-cargoes and that much freight of this kind is bypassing Baltimore because of the lack of appropriate facilities to handle it.

The authority was not created solely to expand the general-cargo trade. But an all-out effort to do so is one of the prime responsibilities of the new agency. This the authority realizes and, as its statement discloses, the first step is to adopt a major general-cargo pier building program.

Naturally this job cannot be done in a hurry. Data must be gathered and weighed relative to the amount of general cargo that can be expected and to the kind of facilities that should be built. But while undue haste is out, there must be no delays. Port competition is already keen and it is increasing. Trade will go to the port or ports which offer the best service at the most reasonable rates.

Baltimore harbor from  
In summertime, when few people go on Federal to view the harbor, the see anything due to the the trees. And in winter corner of Key highway gomery street is a mile lot filled with junk and

I think the City Planning Commission should write thanks to the Bethlehem company for the suggestion a warehouse on that mud was the Planning Commission the Bethlehem Steel bought this mud hole for

CHARLES  
Baltimore, Jan. 5.

## Roofing Jones

TO THE EDITOR OF THE  
Some years ago, an article was submitted to *Coye Valley* to the north of avenue. The tracks of roads would be beneath it seems to the writer plan is now ripe for. With the new Federal prospective new hotel discussed civic center shape, a master stroke achieved by taking in older properties on 41 of Mount Royal avenue north over the abandoned railroad beds, running Calvert street west

Theater, or thereabout  
Some years ago, the Post Office Building was over the bed of the Railroad at Thirtieth street a large city block planned to erect an present Post Office on railroad tracks immediately south. Property of this be available at low cost

E.  
Ardmore, Pa., Jan.

## Middle East P

TO THE EDITOR OF THE  
Although James Starlean dangerously close to tism, I am inclined to believe is an intelligent man who permit himself to hate as all intelligent people by the situation in the he is willing to settle solution to a seemingly problem; the elimination

If Israel were eliminated it would solve nothing. The problem is feudal monarchs and rulers of the Arab states be free of Western domination that they themselves their people, have turned for help, and by so doing posed their countries against infiltration which is a serious threat to the

If we are to appraise anything, let it be of Arab leaders.  
GERTRUDE  
Baltimore, Jan. 9.

# SUN

Very Week Day By  
**(BELL COMPANY)**  
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 Outside Baltimore  
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 200 317,562 Gain 6,738

he Associated Press  
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 ws dispatches.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15, 1957

**Weather**  
 mentary on Page 33)  
 Baltimore and Vicinity—  
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 cold weather. Easterly  
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**City Temperatures**  
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**Elsewhere Yesterday**

Low	High-Low
41	Mpls. St. Paul 14-9
4	New Orleans 25-63
8	New York 17-51
50	Oklahoma City 23-16
3	Omaha 8-13
5	Philadelphia 29-14
1	Pittsburgh 70-64
20	Richmond 17-52
4	Portland, Me. 9-72
12	Portland 33-26
57	St. Louis 18-07
57	Salt Lake City 26-21
50	Salt Lake City 44-33
48	San Antonio 62-47
34	San Francisco 59-41
60	Seattle 38-29

Sun rise 7:25 A.M.  
 Set 5:07 P.M.  
 Moon rise 4:53 P.M.  
 Set 4:12 A.M.  
 Full moon January 14

**The Tides**

High Water	Low Water
A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
5:23	6:28
3:13	4:56
1:08	4:11
12:28	1:11
7:00	7:20

**ty Election**  
 of Baltimore county  
 first county council  
 tomorrow, thus

are concerned to try, under the Home Rule system, to bring the county's government into the Twentieth Century.

Because so many voters are at sea, and we believe, would welcome disinterested advice, *The Sun* has studied the qualifications of the candidates and offers its recommendations below. The candidates in the field consist of a full slate of "organization" Democrats, a full slate of Republicans, and a large scattering of independents, not all of whom could be mentioned below. *The Sun's* choices are made without regard to party.

### First District (Catonsville area)

Despite entry into the field of quite a number of independents, the choice really narrows down to Dr. J. Fred Andrae, Democrat, an elderly optometrist who has had some small part in county politics, versus John K. Davis, Republican, a young, popular and well-respected public accountant, who is making his first entry into politics. *The Sun* recommends Mr. Davis. It would help to have a competent accountant on the Council.

### Second District (Western area)

Arthur B. Price, Jr., Democrat, versus William C. Coleman, Republican. Mr. Price is the personal nominee of Michael J. Birmingham, Democratic organization leader and thus politically indebted to him. Judge Coleman, who recently retired from the Federal District Court, hardly needs an introduction. He offers abundant learning and experience. To the charge that he tends to be rigid and arbitrary, there is the easy answer that the county council is not a bench from which he can hand down decisions but a legislative body in which he would have just one vote. *The Sun* recommends Judge Coleman.

### Third District (Upper county)

Douglas Parks, Democrat, versus Gordon G. Power, Republican. Mr. Parks is a respected implement dealer who knows the farmers' point of view, and would undoubtedly serve capably. Unfortunately for him, Mr. Power, his opponent is perhaps the ablest man in the whole field, a lawyer in his middle forties with an excellent record of civic responsibility and a range of experience that includes business and farming as well as the law. *The Sun*

recommends Mr. Schield.

### Seventh District (Dundalk area)

James M. Barry, Democrat, Charles G. Irish, Republican, and Walter Brooks Bradley and Joseph Giacubeno, Independent Democrats. Here are four strong candidates. Mr. Barry's strength is purely political in the most derogatory sense of the word. Mr. Irish, an automobile dealer, is vigorous, intelligent, aggressive and popular. Mr. Giacubeno represents the labor point of view. Mr. Bradley, in his middle forties, has been conspicuous for years in the public affairs of his area, especially in efforts to obtain appropriate recognition for his part of the county from the faraway Towson headquarters of the county government. He has tenacity and ability, and we believe would give his part of the county highly effective representation. The main thing in this district is to prevent election of Mr. Barry, which will almost certainly take place if the independent vote finds itself split up among the other three candidates.

We repeat that the selections offered above are offered on the basis of the candidates' personal qualifications and without regard to party. With these seven—four Republicans, two organization Democrats, and one independent Democrat—we believe that home-rule government in Baltimore county would be off to a promising start.

### Teachers And Taxes

If ever two matters were inextricably linked they are the demand that the State's minimum salary scale for public schoolteachers be raised and the official claim that the State government needs more revenue—which is to say, higher taxes. But efforts are being made to keep the two things separate and distinct. For instance, at a public meeting in Salisbury last week on the State tax problem, objections were made to linking this issue with the teachers' pay-raise plan. There had been similar objections earlier, notably at a hearing held by the Legislative Council in October. But why this desire to avoid reality? It has been estimated that it would cost the State \$22,000,000 a year if it adopted the pay-raise plan advocated by the State Board and Department of Education. It has been officially noted by a Legislative Council committee that

I'm Dreaming Of A Green



Yardley Self Portrait  
 8:30 YESTERDAY MORNING

## Letters To The Editor

**View From Federal Hill**  
 TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have read in *The Sun* that the Bethlehem Steel Company is going to build a warehouse on the corner of Key highway and Montgomery street, and that the Baltimore City Planning Commission is objecting due to the fact that the new building would hide the view of the Baltimore harbor from Federal Hill. In summertime, when maybe a few people go on Federal Hill Park to view the harbor, they can hardly see anything due to the leaves on the trees. And in wintertime, the corner of Key highway and Montgomery street is a mud hole of a lot filled with junk and old wood. I think the City Planning Commission should write a letter of protest to the Bethlehem Steel Com-

## A Letter

Macmillan  
 BY LONDON, JA  
 Mr. Macmillan has shown ability in forming a cabinet. He has certainly strengthened it by his dismissal, Gwilym Lloyd George not been a source of strength home secretary. His handling of capital punishment bills was ineffective. James Stuart, Secretary State for Scotland, owed his place to other considerations his abilities. Sir Walter Monckton long last thrown into the dis where he should have gone long. For this much thanks. Anthony Head, minister of defense, was appointed by Eden moment when his dismissal as secretary of state for war was completely expected. It was a typical aberration of the Eden mind to think that a man who could not run the Army could run all three services. Patrick

# 20 COUNTY RIVALS TALK

## Parkville Forum Gives Council Candidates 3 Minutes

Schools, zoning, taxes, roads and recreation facilities were discussed last night at a Parkville forum attended by twenty of the candidates vying for places on the Baltimore County Council.

The affair was sponsored by the Greater Parkville Community Council and the Association for Charter Government. It was held at Parkville High School.

Attendance, cut by cold weather and slick roads, was less than 100 persons.

Each candidate was given three minutes in which to summarize his views; then the session was thrown open for questions from the floor. In brief, here are the quoted, paraphrased comments of each candidate:

### First District

**John K. Davis** (Republican). He believes his training as an accountant would make his services valuable on the Council. He assured voters "100 cents for every tax dollar." He considered fiscal planning perhaps the most important problem facing the first Council.

**T. Burgess Hamilton** (Independent Democrat)—He was running as "a working man." He is a newspaper printer. His only commitment was a promise to serve honestly, faithfully and sincerely if elected.

**Wilson C. Warren** (Independent Democrat)—He considered himself an "independent independent" because he never had been in politics before. Years ago, he registered as a Democrat—"you have to register as one or the other, and that was the thing to do in those days." At 59, he felt he had much experience to offer.

### Second District

**William C. Coleman** (Rep.)—He was running because he considered that the executive, legislative and judiciary branches of government should be separate. He also believed that county government should be a place where a voter could get a fair hearing on 108 complaints.

**Joseph Lusk** (Ind. Dem.)—"My one political qualification is that I am not a politician." He did not consider the Council position to be a "plum." "It is time we voted the political black out."

**Vernon L. Piel** (Ind. Rep.)—A police magistrate, he would like to sponsor a move against alcoholic delinquency, a "control point" where habitual drunkards could be sentenced to work on an hourly basis, with the money they earned to be paid to their families. He acknowledged the school and tax problems of the county.

# Increase In Air Traffic Is Seen

(Continued from Page 34)

The reason for a visit to Friendship yesterday by a Commerce Department official and staff members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

They toured the airport, examined maps and data and conferred with airport officials.

The group came here as an "advance party" for the Senate Appropriations Committee, which will hold a hearing Thursday at 10 A.M. in Washington on the subject of Washington National's traffic burden and how Friendship may be used to handle some of that load.

Oscar H. Nielson, Commerce Department budget officer, and John M. Witbeck, William J. Kennedy, Jr. and Jose Gonzales, of the committee staff, arrived yesterday morning.

They talked with Francis A. Kane, CAA controller at the airport, then to John O. Colonna, director of the city's Department of Aviation, and his assistant, William F. Zorzi.

They were told how local officials believe the airport could be expanded. They also received latest data on the use of Friendship, which show that while December traffic was below that for the same month of 1955, use of the airport during 1956 topped that of the previous year.

# WEST GERMANS SET PANELS HERE

## Baltimoreans, 3 From Embassy To Hold Discussions

Three West German Embassy spokesmen will meet Baltimore civic leaders in a public symposium on political, economic and cultural relations between Germany and the United States.

Gerhart H. Seger, public relations adviser to the German Embassy in Washington, said arrangements have been made with Johns Hopkins University to hold three panel discussions at the university campus April 13.

Similar discussions in five other American cities have been highly successful. Mr. Seger said, attracting between 300 and 500 persons. The program began in 1954, has as its aim "fostering good will and understanding of Germany and acquainting the American public with the impact of Germany as part of the Western alliance."

### Details Not Arranged

Details of the panels have yet to be arranged. Mr. Seger said. But an expert from the German Embassy staff in each of three fields—politics, economics and culture—will meet with his American counterparts in three separate discussions.

Each member of the panel will make a summary speech on the problems he is particular-

# KNIFE BRINGS SHARP ADVICE

## Wielder Told To 'Try Loving' To Curb Female Ire

Magistrate Linwood G. Koger yesterday suggested a more subtle approach than a knife in scurbing the female ire.

"Try a little loving," he advised Leroy Brown, 34, charged with threatening his estranged wife, Mary, at her residence in the 2600 block of Fairview avenue Thursday.

"I've tried that, judge," the Negro man replied. "It doesn't work."

"Something wrong with your technique, then," the Northwestern Police Court magistrate observed.

Brown, who lives in the 600 block of Hillview road, Cherry Hill, received a 60-day suspended sentence.

# GIRL FOUND DEAD IN SNOW

## 15-Year-Old Is Slain At Silver Spring

(Continued from Page 34)

to meet him in Silver Spring about 5 P.M. to pick up a type writer from a repair shop.

When she did not return Mrs. Hentgen asked neighbors and children about her. As darkness approached she and Raub went to look for the girl in the elementary school playground and at Montgomery Blair High School. They finally looked in the wooded area off Manubister road even though Mrs. Hentgen had always warned her daughter to stay away from it.

The body was taken to Suburban Hospital.

Mrs. Hentgen said Georgia had no boy friends and no known enemies. She said the

Jan 15 1957  
59 years old

**NEW... at the**

**TEXACO Skitchief**

**TOWER OF POWER**

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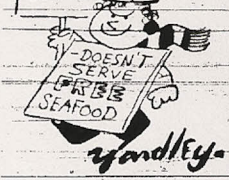
# Lunch



PROUS TAVERNKEEPERS by LAW.



JOE'S PLACE UNFAIR. SOME TAVERNS MAY RESIST at FIRST.



ch was outlawed, nostalgians have attempted to he prohibition. a few years ago a re-passed the Senate, but l in the House, it is said, some members thought sure made free lunches ory and not just per-

# Engineer's Job Back

FORD (Sun) hat the assistant was

e refused to call his bill r." Swartzentruber, presi- the county board of ioners, used that term in g the bill, however. id, via telephone from that Mr. Dewitt is of on a six-month leave of to recover his health. ated that the roads en- ay not come back after id. Bill passes, he said, Mr. would be barred from ecause he does not have neering degree. or Friend and Garrett members of the House of es joined in introducing pper (job-abolisher) y.

alled "Poppycock" identical pieces of leg- would reconstitute the Board of Liquor Commissioners on June ive the Governor the job oning its three mem-

# U.S. AGENCIES CRITICIZED IN AIRPORT CASE

## Accused Of Failing To Make Honest Trial Of Friendship

By JOHN VAN CAMP (Washington Bureau of The Sun) Washington, Jan. 16. The Government's civil aviation agencies were criticized at a Senate hearing today for failing to make an honest trial of Friendship International Airport as an auxiliary to the overcrowded Washington National Airport. The severest critic was Senator Holland (D., Fla.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee charged with the job of re-examining the Administration's request for \$35,000,000 to build a second Washington airport at Burke, Virginia.

Holland all but accused spokesmen for the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board of bad faith in dealing with the Senate.

**Action Postponed** The Senate Appropriations Committee did not act on the \$35,000,000 request at the end of the last session of Congress.

Rather, it postponed action until this year and asked the Holland subcommittee to restudy the problem. But the Appropriations Committee also asked the CAA and CAB to make a test of Friendship as an auxiliary airport during the six months between adjournment of the Eighty-fourth Congress and the convening of the Eighty-fifth Congress.

Spokesmen for the CAA and CAB were unable to offer any evidence that they had acted on this request, beyond a paper operation in which Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce, formally designated Friendship an alternate airport to Washington National.

**Conclusion Cited** The inescapable conclusion was that the two aviation agencies had been standing pat, waiting for the go-ahead on a second airport at Burke.

After a series of questions, all of which elicited the fact that nothing had been done toward giving Friendship a test as an auxiliary airport, Senator Holland told representatives of the Department of Commerce and the CAA.

"I'm impressed with this as a showing of reluctance on the part of the officials to deal with the problem."

He was even sharper after questioning Joseph H. Fitzgerald, director of the CAB's Bureau of Air Operations.

# Fire Damages Farmhouse Of Whittaker Chambers

Westminster, Md., Jan. 16 (AP) Whittaker Chambers's northern Maryland farmhouse, which figured in the Alger Hiss perjury case eight years ago, was damaged by fire today.

The fire broke out in a chimney and burned out the attic and seriously damaged one second-floor bedroom before it was put out three hours later.

Neither Mr. Chambers nor his wife has been well but they managed to move out their furniture with the help of neighbors and firemen. The house is a quarter mile off Bachmans Valley road, about 6 miles north of this Carroll county community.

**"Defective Chimney" Blamed.** Fire Chief Henry Hook said Mr. Chambers and his wife already were lugging furnishings out of their twelve-room, recently renovated home when firemen arrived.

"It started from a defective chimney," Chief Hook said, but he could make no estimate of the damage. Smoke and water damage was heavy, and the Chamberses moved in temporarily with their son-in-law, Henry A. Into, who lives near by. Mr.

Chambers would not comment on the loss.

"We had been having trouble with the furnace, and the lights went out," he said. "I was working in a basement room, writing, at the time."

"My wife went up to the attic to the fuse box to see if a fuse had blown. She found the attic on fire, and it appeared to be centered around the chimney."

**Scene Of "Pumpkin Papers"** Westminster firemen were joined by equipment from Manchester, Reese and Pleasant Valley in fighting the fire.

The fire destroyed furniture, books, pictures and antique pieces in the attic of the two-story weatherboard house.

The farmhouse is where Mr. Chambers, now 56, said he secreted the "pumpkin papers." He said he hid microfilms of secret documents provided him by Communist agents in a hollowed out pumpkin in his garden.

Mr. Chambers, formerly an editor of *Time* magazine, was a star witness in the perjury conviction of Hiss.

# DOCTORS PLEDGE SALK SHOT AID

## Pediatricians Promise Help To City's Campaign

By WELDON WALLACE Maryland pediatricians yesterday pledged their aid to the Baltimore City Health Department for a special and intense program to give polio inoculations to children in the lower economic bracket.

The Health Department is going to make polio vaccination a part of its regular school health program in more than 90 schools of the city until the many unvaccinated children in the lower socio-economic groups have received protection, according to Dr. Huntington Williams, city health commissioner.

**"Situation Is Urgent"** Recent studies show that children in those groups have lagged far behind children in the upper economic levels in receiving their polio inoculations.

To help relieve this situation, the Maryland chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics has pledged its support.

Dr. John A. Askin, chairman of the chapter, yesterday wrote Dr. Williams that Baltimore members had been polled and expressed agreement on the view that the situation is urgent. (Continued, Page 22, Column 1)

# COUNTY COUNCIL CANDIDATES TALK

## 25 State Views At Forum Held In Towson

Twenty-five of the 30 candidates for election to the Baltimore County Council compared intentions last night at Towson High School.

The forum, staged by more than 60 county organizations, was attended by about 400 citizens.

Dr. Otto F. Kraushaar, president of Goucher College, acted as moderator and made a brief introductory talk, dealing with the citizens' role under the new county charter.

Seven candidates, one from each district, will be elected by the public next Wednesday.

Each candidate was allowed 3 minutes last night to present his views, then the meeting was thrown open for questions from the floor.

Here are the summarized remarks of each candidate:

### First District

DR. J. FRED ANDREAE (D.) He would carry out the mandate of the charter to the best of his (Continued, Page 23, Column 2)

# PAY OF 18,000 EMPLOYEES OF STATE FROZEN

## Salary Board Sets Year For Resurvey Of All Jobs

The Standard Salary Board yesterday voted to freeze all existing pay scales and job classifications for 18,000 State employees for a period of one year.

The one-year hiatus will allow the commissioner of personnel to conduct a "complete resurvey of every job in the State service."

Proposing the sweeping action, Russell S. Davis, personnel commissioner, said the measure was the only possible way to keep the State jobs in the proper relationship to each other.

### "Monumental" Task

At the same time he warned that the task would be "monumental." He also promised there would be "no credit at all for seniority."

Yesterday's action by the salary board follows on the heels of a study made by five State legislators several months ago which was highly critical of the Merit System.

The subcommittee, which was headed by Delegate John M. Whitmore (D., Anne Arundel), had found that the administration of the Maryland classified employees was being handled so as to create a "demoralizing" situation in State employment.

### Flooded With Pay Requests

Mr. Davis told yesterday's meeting that his department had been flooded with requests for salary boosts during the last year. Personnel in 315 different job classifications sought elevation, he said.

He told the salary board that he could not continue to make any more "piecemeal adjustments" in the State job scale.

To accomplish the ambitious task of reappraisal he has a staff of eight persons to conduct the job study.

Charles D. Harris, counsel for the Maryland Classified Employees Association and a member of the salary board, quickly presented opposition arguments of the Merit System employees.

At a recent meeting, the association had voted against the (Continued, Page 23, Column 1)

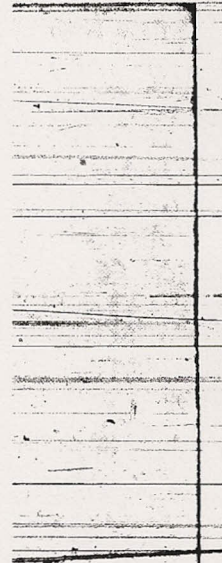
# LOYOLA Federal's

Every Kind of

his undergraduate  
Wilmington, N.C. and  
ated from the South-  
Baptist Theological  
at Fort Worth, Texas.  
his pastoral experience  
wever, five years be-  
entered the seminary.  
Mr. Bullard has held  
ositions with Baptist  
as in North Carolina.  
he is a trustee of the  
ern Seminary, and  
of the general board  
man of the executive  
of the Baptist State  
n of North Carolina.

**Elect To Nominate**  
ers will be nominated  
nd of Monarch Lodge  
Fifth at 8:30 P.M. to  
ie Beth Jacob Syna-  
lton Seidenman, presi-  
dente

Advertisement  
**WETTING**  
**TING UP NIGHTS**  
ried and embarrassed by  
akness" (Getting Up Nights  
ing, too frequent, burning  
irritation) or Strong, Cloudy  
common Kidney and Blad-  
ns, which at times result in  
d Nervousness? Such irrita-  
tio cause tension or loss of  
you feel old, tired and de-  
uch cases, OYSTEX usually  
wonderful, soothing relief  
g germs in acid urine, and  
pain relief. Over a billion  
lets used prove safety for  
id. Get OYSTEX from drug-  
Money-back guarantee.



**Pay Increases**  
The board approved pay  
raises for 22 State employes,  
who managed to squeeze in  
under the barrier of the new  
edict.  
Mrs. Margaret W. Kimble,  
deputy commissioner of the De-  
partment of Labor and Industry,  
was raised from her present sal-  
ary of \$7,924 to a new classifica-  
tion which can reach \$9,434.  
Under this boost, Mrs. Kimble,  
who is the wife of Robert  
B. Kimble, chairman of the Em-  
ployment Security Board, now  
finds herself in the unique pos-  
tion of being in a higher pay  
bracket than her boss, Joseph  
E. DiDomenico.  
**Ten Employes Get Boosts**  
In the Comptroller's office,  
ten employes received pay  
boosts.  
Benjamin F. Marsh, chief of  
the income tax division, was  
elevated to a new classification  
which ranges from \$9,620 to

replying to his arguments.  
Mr. Davis said Governor Mc-  
Keldin and a special advisory  
group to the State commissioner  
of personnel were "100 per-  
cent" for the action.  
The group is made up of the  
personnel directors of the State  
departments of health, mental  
hygiene, motor vehicles, roads,  
employment security and the  
University of Maryland.  
Mr. Davis said these agencies  
list personnel which comprise  
about 75 per cent of the Mary-  
land classified system.

**Specific Parts Of New Plan**  
Some of the specific parts of  
the new plan are as follows:  
1. All consideration of any re-  
quest for the adjustment of ex-  
isting salary scales is suspended.

2. The salary board will tem-  
porarily suspend consideration  
or establishment of rates of  
compensation for any new classifi-  
cation which the personnel  
commissioner finds necessary to  
establish. In the interim, the  
new classification will be as-  
signed a "temporary rate of  
compensation."

3. After the overall study, the  
commissioner will present the  
program to the salary board  
prior to the 1958 Legislature.  
Upon board approval it would go  
before the Governor.

4. A proposal that the Govern-  
or be requested to direct the  
head of each State department  
to make available to Mr. Davis  
"such assistance as he may re-  
quire."

5. A request that Governor  
McKeldin make available three  
additional classification analysts  
to aid the survey.

**Board Could Act**  
Nothing in the new plan would  
prevent the salary board from  
taking any necessary action  
should an "emergency" arise,  
Mr. Davis said.

However, such emergency  
would have to be deemed so by  
the Governor and the chairman  
of the salary board (Mr. Davis).

Yesterday's edict, however,  
will not stop Maryland em-  
ployes from receiving their  
usual, yearly increment with the  
existing job classifications.  
There is a spread of 20 per cent  
between the minimum and max-  
imum ranges of each scale.

It requires approximately five  
years to reach the top in any  
scale.

In addition to Mr. Davis,  
board members Willard G.  
Rouse, George F. Dollinger, and  
B. Howard Stansbury (in ab-  
sential) voted for the suspension.  
Mr. Harris, speaking for the  
employes, cast the sole opposi-  
tion vote.

**Second District**  
WILLIAM C. COLEMAN (R.)—  
The main objective of any level  
of government was to make its  
area a better, safer, happier  
place to live. "That's why I'm  
here tonight." He was devoted  
to education. He believed the  
GOP-backed ticket was the best-  
equipped group for election.

JOSEPH LUSKIN (D., Ind.)—  
Two months ago, he had no in-  
tention of being in politics, but  
he was in now in a serious way.  
He could give the position the  
honest approach it needs today.  
People who do not depend on  
anybody in politics today must  
be elected. "I think I can  
stretch your buck a long way."  
VERNON L. PHEL (R., Ind.)—  
He introduced his wife and said  
he had worked for the charter  
system before its approval. He  
said he would try to install a  
merit system for county em-  
ployes, using qualifying exams.  
He explained he did not mean  
this as criticism of current

county should encourage new  
industry to come into carefully  
selected areas.  
WILLIAM B. EDELEN (R.)—He  
urged election of the GOP  
"team." He did not think it  
was important to have "great  
plans" now, but he thought it  
important to elect people ca-  
pable of giving serious thinking  
to making the charter effective.  
"For your own sake, put at least  
four Republicans on the  
council."  
MRS. MURIEL MAYNADIER (D.,  
Ind.)—She deplored the fact  
that neither party had put a  
woman on its indorsed ticket.  
She said nobody knows more  
about budgets than women. She  
was especially interested in  
schools. With additional study,  
she believed the budget could  
be balanced without an increase  
in taxes.  
FRANK W. MILLER (D., Ind.)—  
He was for efficiency, economy  
and honesty in county govern-  
ment. He said the zoning board  
was only a figurehead for the  
planning board. He would not  
be a figurehead for anybody. He  
was against "part-time educa-  
tion" in county schools. He  
opposed "frills" and expensive  
materials in school construction.  
GEORGE W. H. PRINSON (D.,  
Ind.)—He cited his background  
of education. He was a strong  
advocate of the charter form but  
wanted one change: for council-  
men to be chosen by voters from  
their own districts only. He said  
that if party organization candi-  
dates were elected, the charter  
would be useless.  
HERBERT H. TYLER (D., Ind.)—  
He said "uncontrolled candi-  
dates" would be the salvation of  
the county government. He  
would initiate a committee to  
bring new business to the coun-

SNOW JOB—A plow clears one of the wide runways at Friendship International Airport.

**COUNTY COUNCIL  
CANDIDATES TALK**

**25 State Views At Forum  
Held In Towson**

(Continued from Page 36)  
ability. The things to do are set  
down in black and white in the  
charter. He didn't believe there  
would be any deviation from  
that.

JOHN K. DAVIS, JR. (R.)—As  
an accountant, his job was to  
keep well ones healthy. He be-  
lieved a county with a sick fiscal  
policy could be cured as busi-  
ness can be cured. He promised  
to analyze carefully all budgets  
presented to the council.

EDWIN J. ELMORE, JR. (Ind.)  
He believed his labor, profes-  
sional and business background  
qualified him for service. He  
had been a locomotive fireman,  
attorney and had run an insur-  
ance adjustment firm. He hoped  
that no one would forget inde-  
pendents were in the race for  
election. He believed closer ex-  
amination of problems was  
necessary before making defi-  
nite promises about tax changes.

F. BURGESS HAMILTON, Sr.  
(D., Ind.)—He emphasized that  
while he was independent, he  
was an independent Democrat.  
He based his whole campaign on  
the working man's approach. He  
would be careful with each pub-  
lic dollar as if it were his own.  
He promised citizens dollar-for-  
dollar value for their taxes.

EDWARD D. HARDESTY (D.,  
Ind.)—All candidates agreed on  
what was needed in the county.  
The problem was how to finance  
these needs. He made two pro-  
posals: (a) To tax the pay of  
city dwellers who work in the  
county—this only if the city  
should first do the opposite; (b)  
To place a manufacturer's tax  
like the city's, on industry in the  
county.

WILSON C. WARREN (D., Ind.)  
He hoped that, if successful in  
the campaign, he would inspire  
others to help make the charter  
successful. He told of his career  
as an engineer, saying he had  
advanced through merit. He be-  
lieved more civil engineers were  
needed in Legislature, to apply  
their knowledge to public works.

**Seventh District**  
W. BROOKS BRADLEY  
(Ind.)—He said that Sixth  
Seventh District Democ-  
candidates were persons he  
not had a chance to meet at  
meetings. He commended  
Skarle to his audience, des-  
party differences. He said  
ter government and better  
were synonymous. He gave  
example of President Eis-  
hower as a man of integrity,  
said the voters must elect  
such men.  
JOSEPH GIACUBENO (D., In-  
—"I am the labor candidate  
am indorsed by all of labor"

**More Snow And Freezing  
Temperatures Due Today**

(Continued from Page 36)

poured snow onto Maryland  
Tuesday night and yesterday  
moved up the East Coast. It  
slowed travel schedules in the  
New York city area and dropped  
six inches of snow on Nantucket  
Island, which was covered six  
months ago with summer vaca-  
tioners.

From 6 to 12 inches was pre-  
dicted for the New England area  
before the storm passed.

Baltimore police were kept on  
their "Operation Snowflake"  
schedule yesterday. This setup  
retains men on the 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.  
shift for about two hours during  
the afternoon rush hour to ex-  
pedite homeward-bound traffic  
and see that the emergency  
snow plan is observed.

Little trouble was experienced  
during that overlap period yester-  
day, as strategic streets were  
unblocked and many downtown  
workers had left their cars at  
home. District officers were au-  
thorized to release their "Snow-  
flake" policemen as of 5:30 P.M.

Last night, four tugboats  
labored to free the 9,000-ton  
freighter Exporter, which ran  
aground in the tuffoff channel  
near Seven-Foot Knoll during  
Tuesday night's snowstorm. The  
three-quarters loaded vessel  
was outboard from Baltimore  
toward the Chesapeake and  
Delaware Canal when seriously

**Snow Warning**

Because of hazardous  
driving conditions, cars at  
trucks without skid chain  
or snow tires are banned  
from parts of eleven ma-  
jor streets.

The ban will remain ef-  
fective until the traffic  
director removes the order.

The ban affects the fol-  
lowing streets: Clark  
from Belvedere avenue  
Fayette, Maryland avenue  
from Twenty-ninth  
Chase; Cathedral, from  
Mount Royal avenue  
Saratoga; Liberty, from  
Saratoga to Fayette; C  
leans, from Putaski hig  
way to St. Paul; Mutherr  
from Smallwood to  
Paul; Franklin, from  
Paul to Edmondson av-  
enue; Edmondson, from O  
Frederick road to Popl  
Grove; Washington bou-  
levard between the city lin  
and Paca street; Pa  
Heights avenue betwe  
Reisterstown road and fi  
city line; Loch Rave  
boulevard between Nort  
avenue parkway and Thir  
third street.

limited visibility caused he  
go off course. She was free  
7:30 P.M.

from the Democratic con-  
tee, they would find it a g  
for which they would be p  
to vote.

JOHN E. LASSAHN (R.)—  
agreed with President E  
hower that "unless we imp  
the moral character of our  
ernment, we are headed for  
aster." He would apply the  
standards to public life th  
applied to his private life  
would treat all citizens the  
regardless of party. After  
years of Democratic rule  
believed the county need  
change.

**Sixth District**

EUGENE B. SKARLE (R.)—  
sons interested in good gov-  
ernment must take part, not  
act. He said he was running  
three reasons: 1. He owed a  
to the county for his suc-  
there. 2. The county des-  
better government than it  
been getting. 3. This might  
the time to win, because  
GOP "charter team" was of  
caliber.

**Seventh District**

W. BROOKS BRADLEY  
(Ind.)—He said that Sixth  
Seventh District Democ-  
candidates were persons he  
not had a chance to meet at  
meetings. He commended  
Skarle to his audience, des-  
party differences. He said  
ter government and better  
were synonymous. He gave  
example of President Eis-  
hower as a man of integrity,  
said the voters must elect  
such men.  
JOSEPH GIACUBENO (D., In-  
—"I am the labor candidate  
am indorsed by all of labor"



## Warren, Wilson C.

Wilson C. Warren is a 59-year-old surveyor who is running as an independent Democrat in the councilmanic election from the First district.

As with many Baltimore councilmen, Mr. Warren was born in Baltimore city. He moved to the county in 1920, settling in the Woodlawn area.

He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore city and was graduated from the Balti-

more Polytechnic Institute as a member of the Class of 1915.

### Civil Engineering Degree

The candidate attended the Tri-State College in Angola, Ind., and was awarded a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering.

While at Tri State during World War I he was a member of the Student Army Training Corps but the armistice was signed before he saw active duty

**Candidate for Balto. Co. Council, 1st Dist.**

**Eve. Sun, Jan. 16, 1957**

with the Army.

Presently, Mr. Warren is self-employed as a land surveyor but through his life has held many jobs.

### Various Jobs

He worked in a drug store, sold newspapers and for many years was employed as a surveyor by the Pennsylvania Railroad. After World War II he started surveying as a free lancer.

Mr. Warren says his job is his "main hobby" but that he enjoys the pastime of beekeeping and has a number of hives on his place.

He is married and has one son. The Warrens live at 1903 Gwynn Oak avenue, Woodlawn.



WILSON C. WARREN