

History in the Making: A Summary of World News

By RALPH CHAPMAN

World Affairs

'A Spark Ignited'

President Eisenhower got back from the Big-Four meeting at Geneva in the midst of torrential rain and told the 5,000 persons who turned out to greet him at National Airport in Washington that he saw signs of clearing in the international sky.

"Just what will be the result of this conference, of course, no one knows, but the coming months will tell much," he said. "But in the mean time we do know that new contacts have been established, and there is evidence of a new friendliness in the world."

Next day, in an address to the nation, he spoke of the "spark ignited at Geneva" and expressed the hope that it would be kept alive. He said that the United States would go "to any length" consistent with its principles to co-operate with the Soviet Union in maintaining peace. At the same time he reassured one and all that no secret agreements, "understood or written," were made at Geneva.

"Everything is put before you on the record," he said. This reassurance was echoed by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who commented upon his return that "we didn't give much away."

Mr. Dulles will be back in Geneva when Soviet intentions for peace are put to what Mr. Eisenhower called the "acid test." That test will come in October, when the Big-Four Foreign Ministers meet again to go into the substance of such problems as German reunification, European security, world disarmament and increased contacts between the East and the West.

One such contact was announced for next spring by British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden in his report on the Geneva conference. He told a cheering House of Commons that Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist party leader Nikita S. Khrushchev had accepted an invitation to visit Great Britain at that time. If they do come, it will be the first time that two of the highest ranking political figures in the Soviet Union have visited a major foreign capital.

Next: The Far East

Another, of an entirely different nature, will be established today in Geneva, when special ambassadors of this country and Communist China sit down to talk about repatriation of personnel and how to "facilitate further discussions and settlements of certain other practical matters now at issue between both sides."

In announcing agreement to this special conference, the State Department was careful to point out that it does not "involve diplomatic recognition" of the Peking government. The United States still considers the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa as the legal representative of China.

Mr. Dulles said that one of the "practical matters" that will come up will be the possibility of a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. He announced that a major goal of the United States delegation will be "to find out . . . whether the Chinese Communists accept the concept." The latter, in the past, have insisted that the issue between them and the Nationalists is a domestic one and, therefore, no concern of the United States.

It was emphasized in Washington, however, that the key topic for conversation would be the return of 51 Americans now held in Red China. These include 11 flyers captured by the Communists during the war in Korea. Twenty Americans have been released during the last year, but the State Department considers this "inadequate."

Heading the United States delegation is U. Alexis Johnson, expert on the Far East and present Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Wang Ping-nan, Communist Chinese Ambassador to Poland, will lead the other side.

Peaceful Space Ship

The week of pronouncements of efforts toward international good will was climaxed on Friday afternoon. The White House announced that Mr. Eisenhower had approved plans to build and launch one or more satellites to circle the earth in the upper atmosphere at speeds of 18,000 miles an hour.

They will be unmanned and will be used only for the purpose of gathering scientific information. All of this information will be made available to scientists of every nation, including the Soviet Union. Their orbits will be made public so that they may be followed in their course by people anywhere in the world. If it is found feasible to equip them with radios, the broadcasting frequencies will be announced as well.

The project has been designed as part of this country's participation in the International Geophysical Year, from July, 1957, to December, 1958. The period has been set aside by some 40 nations, Russia included, for research and world-wide observations.

Scientists concerned with the project said that it would probably take until that time to build and launch the satellites. They are talking now in terms of spheres the size of basketballs. These would probably carry a maze of instruments of various kinds and would be projected from rockets at an altitude of 200 to 300 miles. It is possible that they could be seen with the naked eye at twilight as if they were small moons.

No sooner had word of the White House announcement been flashed around the world than the usually rigid Soviet censorship was relaxed to let everyone know that Russia, too, is preparing to launch an earth satellite. According to what were described as "authorized sources," this satellite is called an "automatic cosmic laboratory" capable of piercing the earth's atmosphere and sailing on an orbit similar to that of the moon. No date for the launching was given.

Reds Down Israeli Plane

After six years of flying all over Europe and across the Atlantic to and from New York, El Al Israel Airlines was proud of its spotless passenger safety record. No passenger or crew member had ever been injured despite hundreds of thousands of miles in the air.

But the best safety measures ever devised cannot protect an unarmed plane against hostile gunfire.

Early on Wednesday an El Al flight took off from London en route to Lydda, near Tel Aviv. The big Constellation stopped at Vienna and then began its next leg, to Istanbul. Aboard were 51 passengers, including 12 Americans, and a crew of seven.

Just before 11 a. m. the pilot sent out an SOS. "We are going down in flames. Trying forced landing." Minutes later the plane crashed, a victim of anti-aircraft fire from units of Communist Bulgaria's armed forces. All on board perished as the plane plunged into the ground in Bulgarian territory a short distance from the Greek border.

Bulgaria admitted the shooting "with sincere regret" and sent an apology to Israel even while insisting that the plane was off course and had violated Bulgarian air space. It also promised to pay compensation, at least in part.

Israel denied that the plane was off course and was not mollified by the apology and offer of payment. The anger in Tel Aviv was fanned by the fact that a six-man Israeli investigation team was held up at the Greek-Bulgarian border despite an earlier promise by the Communists in Sofia that investigators would be given free access to the scene of the crash. El Al suspended all flights scheduled over the Vienna-Istanbul route.

The horror and anger over the incident were not confined to Israel. In Washington the State Department issued a statement saying that "we are indignant at the shooting down of this passenger aircraft, even if it may have been a few miles off its course." In London, members of the House of Commons called it "a brutal business" and "a terrible thing." Israel was thus assured of great-power support for its protest.

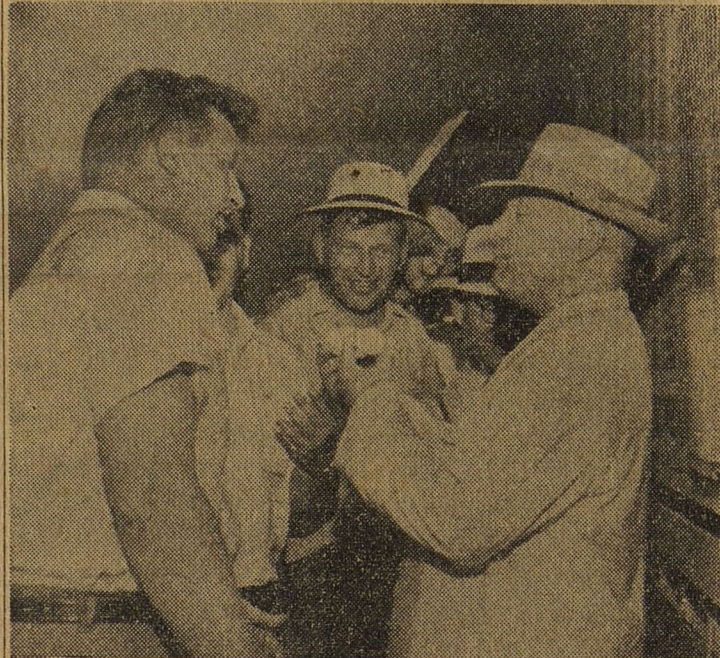
Included among those who died were five Russians who were emigrating to Israel.

This was the ninth time since the end of World War II that Communist planes or ground batteries had shot or forced down non-military planes of non-Communist countries. The last previous incident occurred almost exactly a year ago and in just about the same way. A British airliner was shot down off Hainan Island by Red Chinese anti-aircraft batteries on July 23, 1954. Ten persons, including three Americans, were killed.

Dilemma for Ben-Gurion

All day Tuesday lines of Jews, Arabs and Christians filed in and out of enclosed booths to vote for 120 members of Israel's third Knesset (Parliament). When the polls finally closed—in the big cities, on the communal farms, at tiny desert outposts—more than 800,000 of them had cast ballots.

The voting procedure was simple, to help the thousands of immigrants who speak in many tongues and have only recently learned what political freedom means. Each approved party entered a full slate of candidates and adopted a symbol. Split ballots are not permitted, so all the voter had to do was enter a booth, pick up a slip bearing the symbol of his party, seal it in an envelope and drop it in a box. He did not even have to make an "X."



Men from Moscow continue to look pleasant. (Above) Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin (left foreground) and Nikita Khrushchev, head of the Soviet Communist party, register their delight with the reception accorded them by civilians and police in a town in East Germany. The two spent several days there after the "summit" meeting at Geneva. (Below) Vladimir Matskevich, head of the Soviet farm delegation touring the Mid-West, examines some eggs at a poultry farm near Des Moines, Iowa. Bob Arvidson (left), a chicken breeding expert, explains production techniques to Mr. Matskevitch and other members of the Soviet party.

posite. No fewer than 13 parties entered the race, and the law provides that any party getting at least 1 per cent of the total vote cast shall get at least one seat. In the last election in 1951, 14 parties were successful in electing one candidate or more. The same sort of fragmentation occurred this time, with a minimum of 13 groups sure to be represented when the new Knesset meets two weeks hence.

There were two surprises which upset pre-election forecasts. The first was a drop in the vote for the Mafal (Labor) party headed by former Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and his successor, Moshe Sharett. When Mr. Ben-Gurion came out of retirement and announced that he was prepared to head the government once more, there were confident predictions that Mafal would dominate the political scene even more than it had in the past. Instead, it slipped from 37 to 32 per cent of the total vote and seemed certain to lose at least five seats.

The second surprise was a strong trend to the Right, most of it at the expense of Mafal and the General Zionist party. The latter had the second largest representation in the outgoing Knesset. Although complete official returns will not be recorded until later this week, it appeared certain that Herut, a Right-wing nationalist group, will take over the No. 2 spot behind Mafal.

Dissatisfaction with government policy concerning incidents along Israel's borders with her Arab neighbors was a factor in the swing. There has been much bloodshed, especially along the line separating Israel from Egyptian-held territory. Some elements in the Jewish state favor heavier reprisals or even all-out attack.

In any event, an uneasy coalition seems to be the sort of gov-



ernment that Israel can expect in the immediate future. Neither Mr. Ben-Gurion nor Mr. Sharett will find it easy to form such a government, but the latter is considered the more flexible politician of the two.

Austria Becomes Free

Wednesday was a time for rejoicing in Austria. Cheering crowds jammed the never-gayer squares of Vienna. There was free wine and beer. Two-score celebrants wound up in hospitals with injuries suffered in wild demonstrations.

Austria was a sovereign state again after more than 17 years of foreign domination. July 27, 1955, became another important date in the country's long history, the day that its peace treaty with the Allied powers of World War II came into force. The treaty was actually signed on May 15, but it was provided that it would not become effective until ratified by France, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. France was the last of the Big Four to deposit its instrument of ratification.

The years of misery for the small republic that emerged after the first World War began on March 13, 1938, when Hitler's troops marched in and occupied the country. All through World War II the Nazis were in control. When Germany was defeated, a new sort of occupation began. It lasted ten years.

Almost from the end of the war, the Western powers made it plain that they wanted to get out, but Russia stood in the way of agreement on any acceptable treaty. The deadlock continued until early this year, when the Soviet "new look" began to become evident. Then the earlier obstacles disappeared as if by magic, compromises were made and Austria actually wound up with a more favorable treaty than it had ever dared hope for.

On Wednesday the flags of the occupying powers were lowered in Vienna's Stalin Square. In 90 days all foreign troops will be out of the country. Austria is free once more to govern itself, to raise armed forces within certain limitations and to trade more or less freely with the rest of the world.

Said President Eisenhower in a message: "Sovereign Austria can forget the bitter aftermath of war and move forward into a new era of freedom and prosperity."

Strong Man in Morocco

The French protectorate of Morocco has long been a hot spot in North Africa. Nationalist elements, seeking complete independence from France, were whipped into a frenzy two years ago when the French deposed Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef and sent him into exile on the island of Madagascar. Large numbers of French troops were stationed in the area to preserve some semblance of order.

Three weeks ago a new Resident General, Gilbert Grandval, appeared on the scene. M. Grandval served for ten years as French representative in the Saar and gained a reputation as a man of quick decision. Last week he demonstrated in Morocco that this reputation had been fairly earned.

He began the round of ceremonial visits to principal cities which has been traditional with French Residents. Everywhere he went there were bloody demonstrations. Soldiers, police and civilians were killed or wounded as the nationalists sought to prove that nothing but independence will satisfy Moroccans. When he went to the large city of Meknes on Monday, 16 died and 49 more were injured before an unruly demonstration was broken up.

M. Grandval decided that he had had enough senseless killing and called off his tour, tradition or no tradition. He expelled from the country 15 French and other European settlers in an effort to eliminate private "strong arm" movements. He transferred control of public order in Casablanca from the civil authorities to the military. He continued to resist the advice of settlers who had become used to mallet-fist treatment of the natives during the 40 years since the French took over.

During the coming week he will draft recommendations to Premier Edgar Faure on how to deal with the Moroccan problem. One proposal that has been made to him is that a referendum be held on the issue of the Sultan. Others have come from pro-French natives, from anti-French natives, and from anti-independ-

Washington Weather Vane

DIXON-YATES AGAIN

THE DEMOCRATS AREN'T FINISHED with the Dixon-Yates case, which they hope to use ultimately as a cudgel with which to beat President Eisenhower personally. Not satisfied to have Joseph M. Dodge, former Budget Director, testify this week, Senate investigators plan to renew demands on the White House to have Sherman Adams, the President's top aid, before them, despite Eisenhower's insistence Adams can add nothing to evidence already before them.

COMEBACK IN MIND

ACTING SENATE MAJORITY LEADER Earle C. Clements, of Kentucky, tried desperately to get Congress out of town by Saturday night, and is more than a little annoyed that his efforts failed. Clements wants to get home to take the stump against Albert B. "Happy" Chandler.

The former Democratic Governor, Senator and Baseball Commissioner is trying for a political comeback against a Clements-supported gubernatorial candidate. If Chandler wins, it means trouble for Clements when his Senatorial term expires next year.

WATCH GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE

THE ANNUAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE meets this week in Chicago. Read dispatches closely for tip-offs on how the various governors of both parties from coast to coast view 1956 Presidential prospects.

The conference always is a sounding board for politicking between more solemn subjects. Indeed, some observers have tartly, if unfairly, observed in the past that politics seems to be one of the principal reasons for existence of the conference.

ANOTHER RED ABOUT-FACE

AFTER MILITARY SETBACK to their recent surprise offensive against royal troops, the Communist forces in the Indochinese Kingdom of Laos have demonstrated a remarkable new interest in negotiating a settlement for the future of the two Communist-controlled provinces.

Along with a start of what appear to be serious talks for the establishment of the Laotian government's authority in the two

Pathet Lao, or Communist, areas—in accordance with the 1954 Geneva armistice—the International Control Commission of Canada, India and Poland, is functioning full time. It is sitting in on the conference.

VACATION FOR IKE

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER PLANS to take a complete rest during the first couple of weeks of his forthcoming two-month trip to Colorado. Heretofore he has left for Denver immediately after adjournment of Congress and has worked on bills out there. This year he expects to remain in Washington for ten days after adjournment to clean up this work.

Then when he goes West, he can head for the trout streams and leave all but the most pressing duties behind. The President is in excellent health, but is tired from the long trip to Geneva, the burdens of the Big-Four talks and the pressures of the Congressional wind-up, intensified now by the Talbot case. With no political campaigns in progress, his entire stay in Colorado should be quieter than last year's.

'HOOVER COMMISSION' FOR CONGRESS?

A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF CONGRESS, patterned along lines of the Hoover Commissions, for improving efficiency in legislative as well as administrative fields of government activity, will be pressed in the next session by Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr., R., N.J. He already has introduced a resolution to establish a joint committee to accomplish this end.

ANOTHER HOT-WEATHER GRIPPE

WORKERS IN "TEMPORARY" FEDERAL BUILDINGS here—some of the structures dating back to World War I—sought to install room air-conditioners at their own expense. The government up to now says okay, but while we'll maintain and supply the current for them, they must become government property. The fireworks aren't over yet.

ROBERT J. DONOVAN, JAMES E. WARNER, COLEMAN B. JONES, JOSEPH R. SLEVIN, WILLIAM J. HUMPHREYS.
Herald Tribune Washington Staff

ence settlers who have a large economic stake in the country. M. Grandval has listened to them all and kept his own counsel. As the week ended, 14 members of the Arab-Asian bloc in the United Nations called upon the Security Council and the General Assembly to take action on what they called an "explosive" situation in Morocco. The Council was asked to "direct its resources" toward ending the violence there "as a matter of urgency" but there was no request for a meeting. Two years ago the same group did ask for Council debate on the matter and the request was denied. The next regular session of the Assembly is scheduled for Sept. 20.

Tighter British Credit

Britain's Conservative government acted quickly to offset the wave of optimism for peace that followed the pronouncements at Geneva. There was fear that the already evident tendency toward inflation might get out of hand if the British people took at face value the thought that there will be no World War III.

Prime Minister Eden had scarcely unpacked his bags when Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler arose in the House of Commons to announce new regulations restricting consumer credit. Down payments on automobiles, refrigerators and similar items would be more than doubled, he said. He decreed an initial payment of one-third of the purchase price rather than 15 per cent as heretofore. At the same time he called upon public and private bodies to reduce capital expenditures and the use of credit.

He made it clear that the government believes that a "creeping inflation" is endangering the position of the pound sterling in the world money market. The seriousness with which the situation was regarded was underlined by the fact that Mr. Butler conferred with Sir Anthony for more than half an hour before making the announcement.

The opposition Labor party leaped eagerly to the attack. There were charges that the Conservatives had deceived the voters in the May elections concerning the condition of the nation's economy. Hugh Gaitskill, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the government's decision presented a "gloomy, depressing picture" of the economy.

Then the Laborites tried to force the issue by introducing a motion to prevent adjournment of debate. Had the move been successful, the government would have been forced to resign. It was not successful; the motion was defeated by a vote of 290 to 231.

General effect of the new regulations will be to force British manufacturers to compete more widely in the world market instead of siphoning off a large part of the consumer items on to the less competitive home market.

Domestic Affairs

New York Crime Less

New Yorkers received with mixed feelings a report from Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams. They were happy to learn that major crime in the city for the first six months of 1955 was 13 per cent lower than for the same period in 1954. They were unhappy to learn officially that Mr. Adams has offered his resignation and will leave the Police Department as soon as Mayor Wagner names a successor.

The figures on crime were impressive. Robbery has fallen off 22.7 per cent, murder 14.3 per cent, burglary 13.2 per cent, grand larceny 15.8 per cent. There were almost 10 per cent fewer automobiles stolen than in the first half of last year.

Mr. Adams called this "tangible progress . . . in the war against lawlessness." He attributed it to "increased police strength and effectiveness." New York's police strength is now at an all-time high of 21,529 men and women, but the commissioner said in his report that the number should be 27,000.

He noted also that the proportion of crimes solved to those reported jumped from 33.3 to 46.9 per cent and called this "a magnificent record."

Mr. Adams entered upon the \$25,000-a-year job on Jan. 1, 1954, and instituted a number of major changes in the department and its procedure. As soon as a new commissioner is ready to take over, he will return to the private practice of law.

On Friday, the mayor's office announced that the post had been offered to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Less than an hour later, FBI headquarters in Washington announced that "Mr. Hoover has no plans to leave the FBI and has declined Mayor Wagner's kind offer." Politicians laughed off the invitation, Republicans branding it as a "grandstand play" by Mr. Wagner.

Pakistan Devalues Currency

By the Associated Press
KARACHI, July 31.—Pakistan devalued its currency today, bringing it down to par with currencies of the greater part of the sterling bloc.

At the time of Britain's devaluation in September, 1949, Pakistan was one of the few sterling area countries which did not follow suit. Pakistani exports to the dollar area were booming, and the country's relative prosperity was reflected in the decision against devaluation.

With today's change, one American dollar will bring 4,7619 Pakistani rupees. Formerly the dollar equaled only 3.3 Pakistani rupees. The value of Pakistan's rupee now is on a level with the previously devalued Indian rupee. The government announcement said also that one Pakistani rupee now will be worth 1.86621 grams of fine gold.

Reasons Given

Giving reasons for the devaluation, a Pakistan currency official said Pakistan is self-sufficient in food, cloth, jute manufactures, cigarettes, matches, cement, paper and other essential commodities. Besides, Pakistan is in a position to export manufactured goods in increasing quantities. A second consideration was stated to be a fall in raw jute and cotton on the international market. A third point was a leakage of foreign exchange and smuggling.

Lastly, the announcement said, industrial production in Pakistan has increased 285 per cent during the past four years.

Satellite

(Continued from Page 1)
to be furnished by the Defense Department. It is understood that the Defense Department does not intend to provide data on this phase of the satellite project.

Bigger Project Foreseen

WASHINGTON, July 31 (A.P.).—The basketball-size satellite that President Eisenhower says the United States will put into space sometime in the next two and a half years is only the beginning. The probability is it will contain nothing, and be merely an object to be tracked by telescope and radar from the ground. The information obtained will be used to estimate conditions of a couple of hundred miles high.

Scientists say the next step beyond this will be a somewhat bigger space object carrying "telemetering" equipment. Radio and other electronic instruments will send back to earth everything that satellite No. 2 senses—temperature, barometric pressure, cosmic radiation, light intensity.

Beyond this, probably some years away, is a still more thoroughly

Catching Up With U.S.

British Will Send Up Satellite in Next 2 Yrs.

By the United Press
LONDON, July 31.—Britain will be ready to send a satellite circling around the globe within the next two years, a leading British scientist said yesterday.

Prof. Harrie S. W. Massey, chairman of the Royal Society's Upper Atmosphere Committee, said Britain hopes to catch up with American efforts in this direction in months to come.

"We are not in a position yet to send up a satellite," he said. "But that is definitely a part of our program, and we shall certainly be able to do so by the time the Geophysical Year arrives—if not before."

Britain, he said, is about nine years behind the United States in this program. Experiments planned for the Woomera rocket range in Australia are expected to bring Britain up to date by jumping several stages in rocket and satellite development.

Four in Field

The news that Britain is entering the satellite picture put at least four contenders in the field. Authoritative sources in Moscow said the Russians are preparing to launch a satellite.

Henri Longchambon, president of the French High Council of Scientific Research, said France has secret projects under way in the Sahara.

Prof. Massey said he will leave for Australia this year to discuss British plans with Australian authorities.

Informed British sources said the De Havilland, Fairey, Bristol and English Electric companies are currently developing guided missiles which could help the program to launch a satellite.

The guided weapons department at the Royal Aircraft Establishment in Farnborough is believed to be reading some space rocket plans to be tested at Woomera.

Thus, the British program is a co-ordinated one bringing together

Ionosphere Expert Pleased at Project

EDINBURGH, July 31 (U.P.).—Nobel Prize winner Sir Edward Appleton, who discovered existence of the ionosphere, said here yesterday that he was delighted that the Americans "with their great experience in the use of rockets" were going ahead with the program.

Sir Edward said the project precisely paralleled plans discussed last year at The Hague by the ionospheric committee of the International Scientific Radio Union.

That conference sent a resolution to various governments, including the United States, inviting them to consider action on the

away, is a still more thoroughly

U.S. Credit On Homes Tightened

By the United Press
WASHINGTON, July 31.—The United States government yesterday tightened its credit terms on the purchase of homes in a precautionary move to avert any inflationary trend.

The action means bigger down payments and less time in which to repay housing loans.

Both the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans' Administration announced a 2 per cent increase in minimum cash payments and a five-year reduction in the present 30-year maximum repayment period.

Veterans, who heretofore have been able in many instances to buy a home without a deposit on a loan from the Veterans' Administration, will now have to put up at least 2 per cent of the purchase price in cash.

For FHA-insured loans, minimum down payments will rise 2 per cent. This will require 7 per cent of the first \$9,000 of value plus 27 per cent of the balance.

The changes go into effect immediately.

Dominici Said To Talk

MARSEILLES, July 31 (A.P.).—Gaston Dominici, the elderly French farmer under death sentence for the slaying of three Britons, yesterday made new disclosures in the case, an examining magistrate reported.

Judge Batigne said after an interview with the 78-year-old Dominici in Baumettes Prison hospital that he had "furnished further particulars and new elements" in the three-year-old case. The judge did not disclose what the new information was, but told newspapermen: "I am persuaded that the inquiry will result in something interesting."

A complete new investigation of the triple murder was authorized earlier this month. Batigne, in his capacity as an examining magistrate, is conducting what amounts to a grand-jury probe.

Dominici was sentenced to death last November for the murder of Sir Jack Drummond, his wife and ten-year-old daughter when they were vacationing near the Dominici farm at Lurs in August, 1952. The French Supreme Court rejected Dominici's appeal.

Fath Shows Curves

(Continued from Page 1)

roses in her collection. Roses are embroidered in coat linings. There are roses on hats, muffs and scarfs, to say nothing of a tearose-pink lace named for the designer herself. This dress has a double buck closing—buttoned belt and sash—used all through the evening clothes.

Runner-up color to pink is the dark green of rose leaves and stems, used in velvet evening dresses and coats with white mink collars and cuffs.

Evening clothes in this collection have covered shoulders; for nights out, a Paisley printed lamé coat over an orange velvet Empire sheath, a Christmas-tree dress of white chiffon, puffed like popcorn and banded with crystal glitter.

Delman-Dior Shoes

If the new Delman-Dior shoe collection is any barometer, Dior is going to give us some hashish in his collection.

Roger Vivier, who designed the shoes, has taken the most fascinating from Persian miniatures. Made of Persian brocades, they have pointed toes and low but very scooped-out little heels.

Made also for the new Dior fashions is a pointed pump of blue-green satin. A feather butterfly is fastened to the instep.

All Delman-Dior shoes are pointing toes more sharply this season. Excitement centers at the heels. Vivier has designed a tall heel that combines a Louis curve with a straight back. For evening he banks the curve with glitter.

Ends of heels are decorated with tiny removable balls. You can mix and match with black, white and rhinestones.

Miss Universe Signed

HOLLYWOOD, July 31 (A.P.).—Hillevi Rombin, the Swedish beauty who was crowned Miss Universe, has begun work for Universal-International studios after signing a seven-year contract starting at \$250 a week. Her first role will be as a teen-ager in "The Benny Goodman Story."

Events Today

Film Classics: "Le Monde de Paul Delvaux," Stock, 1947. "Le Cœur d'Amour Epris," Aurel, 1952. "Hommage à Edgar Poe," Harrington, 1951. "La Légende de Cruchaud," Pomerand, 1951. "Images de la Folie," Fulgencio, 1951. 5 p.m.: "L'Age d'Or," Bunnell, 1930. 6:30 p.m.: "Diagonal Symphonie," Egeling, 1918. "Berlin," Rittman, 1927. "Les Aventures du Prince Achmet," Reisinger, 1926. 8:30 p.m.: Musée d'Art Moderne.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Film Classics: "Hotel des Invalides," Franju, 1952. "Square du Temple," Zim-bacca, 1946. "Le Petit Soldat," Grimbault, 1948. "A Little Phantasy," McLaren, 1948. 5 p.m.: "Le Million," R. Clair, 1930. 6:30 p.m.: "Octobre," Baumstein, 1927. 9:30 p.m.: Musée d'Art Moderne.

Lecture-Visits (in French): "Ile St. Louis," 4 p.m.; 17 Quai d'Anjou.

Racing: Le Tremblay, 2 p.m.

Satellite Parts Reported Made

LOS ANGELES, July 31 (A.P.).—Components of proposed satellites to travel around the earth are being assembled at Convair-General Dynamics Corporation plants at San Diego and Pomona, Calif., it is reported here.

"The Evening Herald-Express" said it learned production of parts for the man-made moons had been going on for six months.

A Convair spokesman declined to comment on the published report.

The Pomona plant is known to be producing guided missiles, presumably of the rocket type, from which the basketball-size satellites would be launched.

aircraft companies, designers and top government experts.

Prof. Massey said America's early study of captured German V2 rockets helped give it a start in rocket design.

There has been no announcement as to whether Britain's plans call for a launching similar to that planned by the United States, in which a two-stage rocket would take the satellite at least 200 miles into the stratosphere where a third blast would launch it on an orbit around the world.

But British experts have said this is the best approach to the problem.

German Predicts U.S. Will Succeed

GOETTINGEN, Germany, July 31 (U.P.).—West German geophysicist Dr. Julius Bartels said yesterday that none of his European colleagues "has any doubt" that the American project to build an earth satellite will be successful.

Dr. Bartels, head of the Goettingen Institute for Geophysics and German member of the International Committee for Geophysics, said that the subject had been discussed at length at a meeting of the group last year in Rome.

"We are ready to undertake any necessary for the successful build-scientific preparation that may be of an 'artificial moon,'" he said.

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Flodden Field Is Up for Sale

BRANXTON, England, July 31 (A.P.).—Flodden Field, scene of England's historic victory over Scotland in the days of Henry VIII, is up for sale.

Col. James Collingwood, whose family has owned it for centuries, said: "I am hard up, so I want to sell the field and the 1,000-acre estate around it."

The battle was fought in 1513. English archers and cannon commanded by the Earl of Surrey killed 10,000 Scots invaders, among them King James IV of Scotland and his leading nobles.

Falls 1,500 Ft. in Cave

ORMEA, Italy, July 31 (A.P.).—Lucio Marsi, 21, plunged more than 1,500 feet and was believed to be dead at the bottom of a cave he and others were exploring. He was a member of a party of speleologists who have been exploring the Col de Pas cave near here. He plunged to the bottom of the cave when jagged rock cut the rope that was supporting him.

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34 Feared Dead In Eruption

VALDIVIA, Chile, July 31 (A.P.).—Volcanic eruptions from the Andean peaks Nilahue and Rinitague continued to shake the southern Chile resort area last night.

Thousands of persons had abandoned their homes as smok flames, rock and volcanic ash spouted from the volcanoes during the last five days.

Officials said 34 persons were missing, and it was feared they had been asphyxiated by poisonous fumes from the volcanoes. Hundreds of cattle had perished from lack of food and from contaminated water.

Crop losses continue to mount. In the vicinity of Carranco houses were destroyed by the weight of ashes thrown from the peaks. The streets of Valdivia are black with volcanic ash.

2d Armored Div. Rally

Special to the Herald Tribune
HEIDELBERG, July 31.—The 2d Armored Division will hold its first national convention in New York Sept. 2 to 4, it was announced here.

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JAGUAR XK 150 1953, hardtop convertible, 1 and 2 p.m.

DODGE 1951 Kingsway, 4-door sedan, international license. \$350. Call: Tr. Canada Airline, OPE. 76-37.

VOLKSWAGEN 1955 sedan, TT, excellent condition. \$225. 80 Norddeinde, Hage, Holland, Tel. 112226.

HILLMAN convert, '51. Good condition. \$495. ROB. 32-66, before 1 and after 6 p.m.

'54 Volkswagen, like new. \$725. GAL. 40 Boulevard de Cluchy, Tel.: MON. 15-20.

SIMCA ARONDE, 1955 model, sedan, runs in cause department. Apply: 34 Beach, between 1 and 2 p.m.

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'51 HILLMAN sedan, CF or TT, in good condition, good tires. Best of Tel.: ETO. 63-01.

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PAY CASH Citroën, Peugeot, Renault, Saabes, 66 R. Cambourn, SUP. 92-20.

BUY CASH all French cars, TT, 10 Rue Fresnel (16e), Tel.: PAS. 21-20.

Pay highest prices for '55 & '54 Opel, Oldsmobile, Buick, White, Willy, Mann, Schoentalstr. 1, Zurich/Switzerland.

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