

GERMAN REDS PUSH OFFENSIVE IN WEST

Ruhr Is Objective of Political Drive, Aiming to Recapture Party's Former Strength

By DREW MIDDLETON
Special to The New York Times

FRANKFURT, Germany, Jan. 6.—A Communist political offensive aimed specifically at the Ruhr, the Soviet Union's chief objective in Germany, and generally at regaining the party's former power in all of Western Germany's industrial areas gained momentum today, according to reports from many parts of the West German Federal Republic and Berlin.

At a meeting at Dusseldorf on Saturday and at Dortmund and Essen on Sunday will mark the offensive in the Ruhr itself. A British official declared today that there had been a steady increase of Communist activity in the past month throughout this vital industrial area.

Speakers and propaganda hammer the nationalist line that the three Western powers are quarreling over which nation will control the Ruhr industries while workers in the industries are underpaid and poorly housed.

Several speakers have reminded the crowds that they still have the "strike weapon" with which to oppose the Western imperialists.

International communism is being mobilized to play its role in the new German offensive. Speakers from the Communist parties of France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Britain will appear beside Max Reimann, the party leader in Western Germany, at mass meetings this week-end.

Politt is Expected
Local party members said Harry Politt, the British Communist leader, would be present.

But it is clear from reports reaching both Allied and German sources that the new Communist effort is not to be confined to the Ruhr.

Among important signs of the revival of intense Communist activity elsewhere in Western Germany are:

1. A steady increase in the number of Communist "activists" among prisoners of war returning to the Western zones from the Soviet Union.
2. Orders from Moscow to the party in Western Germany to initiate "a more dynamic and positive program" in the spirit of "modern Marxist-Leninist teachings" when it meets here Jan. 15.
3. The seepage of fresh funds and newly printed propaganda into Western Germany.
4. The opening of an overt propaganda campaign by the Socialist Unity (Communist) party of Eastern Germany, calling on the people of the Western zones to seek "control of the Ruhr" and to fight in the "National Front for Freedom," composed of "all national forces."

End of a Period
The period in which the Communists' principal activity was shrill criticism at Bonn of the Adenauer Government and shriller self-criticism of the party's failure to do better in the elections of August, 1949, has now come to an end, in the opinion of Western Allied and German political observers.

The new offensive has little to do with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky's recent visit to Berlin, however. Berlin-based sources here believe that the plans were laid long before that.

The offensive is timed to take advantage of what the Communists believe is a growing German dislike of Western Allied control of the Ruhr or, indeed, of any part of Germany. One British official said, "They are doing their best to represent the Communist Government as spearhead of a national movement trying to save the country's richest industrial area for the Germans."

The purges that have shaken the Communist parties of Eastern Europe, including that of Eastern Germany, are beginning to affect the party in Western Germany. Reports from the British zone say that the tendency there is to replace veteran German Communists with newcomers from Moscow, who have learned "pure Stalinism" as prisoners of war.

Herr Reimann still remains head of the party in Western Germany, but some American observers believe that he will lose his position when the party meets at Dusseldorf from Sunday. There have been orders to "revitalize" the party's leadership and Herr Reimann and Willi Agatz, labor chief in the Ruhr, are two of the leaders who seem marked for retirement.

ERITREA BODY TO MEET

U. N. Commission Holds Session Tuesday—Schmidt Is Secretary

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 6.—The five-nation commission established by the United Nations General Assembly to study the future disposition of Eritrea and sound out the wishes of its inhabitants will hold its first meeting here next Tuesday. It was announced today by Secretary General Trygve Lie.

Discussing the appointment of Petrus J. Schmidt of the Department of Security Council Affairs as principal secretary of the commission, Mr. Lie noted that when the missions for Libya and Malawi were also organized and on duty, the United Nations would have almost 500 commission members and staff employees in the field.

Mr. Lie also announced the appointment of Brig. H. H. Angle of Canada as chief military observer for the commission for India and Pakistan and of Dr. Egon F. Ranshofen-Wertlimer as principal secretary for the advisory council in Somalia.

Cherbourg Men to Unload Arms

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Restating appeals of their Communist union leaders, dock workers at Cherbourg belonging to the General Confederation of Labor voted 272 to 18 today to unload military materials that are to come from the United States under the North Atlantic military aid program.

DISCUSSING PLANS FOR MID-CENTURY CHILD CONFERENCE



Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt with President Truman yesterday. In the background are Mrs. David M. Levy, Chauncey McCormick and Miss Katharine F. Leznoff.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—President Truman today argued that the Mid-Century White House Child Conference, to be held next December, be made "a powerful force" for helping children.

His statement followed a call at his office by a delegation from the conference that included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, vice chairman of the national committee organizing the conference; Miss Katharine F. Leznoff, chief

of the Children's Bureau and conference secretary, and Mrs. David M. Levy and Chauncey McCormick, members of the committee.

"It is in the hope," the President said, "that in the next half century we may write a new chapter of history, that I have proposed the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth to be held in December, 1950."

"I was delighted to learn from

the representatives of the National Committee for this Conference, who called on me today, that already great numbers of citizens see the significance of this effort, and are working together to make this Mid-Century Conference a powerful force for improving the environment in which our children grow up, for increasing our understanding of children's needs, and for multiplying their opportunities for happiness and useful service."

As a result of this renewed pressure and of British unwillingness to maintain opposition in face of the United States insistence, it is expected that a working paper on the proposal agreed upon at the December meeting will be adopted next week by the Ministerial Steering Committee.

The definition of the task of the permanent head of the Council was set forth in the working paper as follows: To help insure a permanent liaison between the OEEC and the ECA authorities, either on instruction from the Council or in a personal capacity; to assist in maintaining "open" relations between the OEEC and non-member countries and international organizations; to help in making the aims and objectives of the OEEC better known to the public, and to attend meetings of the Council and the Steering Committee in an advisory capacity.

He would also be entitled to establish direct contact with members of the OEEC to help bring about agreement among them and to coordinate their activities. His actions, it was stated, would need to be consistent with the convention of the OEEC, which vests final authority in the Council. He would be responsible to the Council of Ministers.

Despite the apparent limitations in the authority of the permanent head, United States officials were said to be satisfied that M. Spaak's appointment would expedite the work of the Council by providing the political leadership of a man who could talk with governments as an equal to speed up decisions.

JESSUP BACKS STATEMENT

Sticks by Remark That U. S. Will Not Abandon China

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Ambassador at Large Philip C. Jessup stuck today to his statement that the United States had not abandoned China and would not abandon China.

Dr. Jessup was asked if he still stood by that statement in view of President Truman's announcement that the United States would refuse to intervene to save Formosa—last stronghold of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

Through a spokesman Dr. Jessup said he had "no reason to make any change" in his statement of yesterday. He said yesterday that the United States had not "written off" China.

Franco Said to Plan Army Modernization

Involving Cuts in Personnel and Retirements

By SAM POPE BREWER
Special to The New York Times

MADRID, Jan. 6.—An impending modernization of the Spanish Army planned by Generalissimo Francisco Franco will involve unwelcome cuts in personnel and the forced retirement of several senior officers who have outlived their usefulness, informed circles here reported today.

While all the Spanish armed forces sent delegations to the Pardo Palace today to reaffirm their allegiance to Generalissimo Franco on the occasion of the religious Feast of the Epiphany, much apprehension was said to be felt over the forthcoming details of the program that already has been announced.

The new measures are to become effective Feb. 1, but are still unrevealed. The report that one principal feature will be an effort to economize on manpower and cut out deadwood has aroused considerable interest because of its possible reactions. There is no reason to suppose that the Spanish Army lacks some dross who might profitably be removed.

The Spanish Army, however, is the most political army in Europe, if not in the world, and past efforts to tamper with its personnel's privileged position have met with failure or have brought disaster on the head of the person who made those efforts.

For that reason, there is keen interest in the details of the program—still to be announced—and in the question of how far Generalissimo Franco can go to improve efficiency without stepping on too many influential toes.

SPAAK WOULD TAKE A HIGH E. R. P. POST

Belgian Ex-Premier Is Willing to Head Ministerial Body—U. S. Approval Foreseen

By SYDNEY GRUBIN
Special to The New York Times

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Jan. 6.—Paul-Henri Spaak, former Belgian Premier, has agreed to become the permanent head of the Council of Ministers of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation if the position is offered to him.

Representatives of Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, European chief of the Economic Cooperation Administration, conferred with M. Spaak here last week and were told that he would take the job if the Council decided to appoint him. The Council must be unanimous to offer the appointment.

The Council is scheduled to discuss the appointment, which the ECA has long sought as a means of strengthening the OEEC, at its next meeting in Paris, probably within the next ten days. The British, who have opposed the new post as "unrealistic," were reported to be ready to go along, now that the objections are on the record.

At a meeting of the ministerial steering committee of the Council in Paris on Dec. 20 a decision on the appointment of an outstanding political leader of the Council was postponed. United States officials in Paris have since renewed their insistence on strengthening the Council and have emphasized the importance attached to the proposal by the United States Government, its Congress and the people.

As a result of this renewed pressure and of British unwillingness to maintain opposition in face of the United States insistence, it is expected that a working paper on the proposal agreed upon at the December meeting will be adopted next week by the Ministerial Steering Committee.

The definition of the task of the permanent head of the Council was set forth in the working paper as follows: To help insure a permanent liaison between the OEEC and the ECA authorities, either on instruction from the Council or in a personal capacity; to assist in maintaining "open" relations between the OEEC and non-member countries and international organizations; to help in making the aims and objectives of the OEEC better known to the public, and to attend meetings of the Council and the Steering Committee in an advisory capacity.

He would also be entitled to establish direct contact with members of the OEEC to help bring about agreement among them and to coordinate their activities. His actions, it was stated, would need to be consistent with the convention of the OEEC, which vests final authority in the Council. He would be responsible to the Council of Ministers.

Despite the apparent limitations in the authority of the permanent head, United States officials were said to be satisfied that M. Spaak's appointment would expedite the work of the Council by providing the political leadership of a man who could talk with governments as an equal to speed up decisions.

LIE SAYS CHINA ISSUE WILL NOT SPLIT U. N.

Special to The New York Times

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 6.—Secretary General Trygve Lie said today that each major organ of the United Nations must make its own decision on the recognition of the Chinese Communist Government and legitimate representatives of China.

The chief of the United Nations staff said he would follow the lead of the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly on the question of accreditation. He said he believed that the Chinese controversy would not split the United Nations wide open and that representatives of both sides in China would find a "natural solution" to the accreditation issue.

Mr. Lie spoke to a press conference a few hours before Dr. T. F. Tsang, Chinese delegate, called the United Nations Security Council Tuesday, its first session of 1950. Mr. Tsang will take over as Council president then and will face five members who have decided to recognize the Communists—Britain, India, Norway, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The deadlocked disarmament issue will be the topic on the agenda but Generalist Tsang's fight for a place in the United Nations will head the unofficial order of the day. The Soviet Union has already challenged Dr. Tsang's right to sit and is expected to repeat the challenge Tuesday.

Don't leave towels or showers open when they are not actually being used. A drip can waste 10,000 gallons of water a year and a small steady leak can waste 1,000,000 gallons a year. Save water.

RIO PACT INVOKED IN CARIBBEAN RIPTS

Council of American States to Call Foreign Ministers and Name Fact-Finding Body

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Council of the Organization of American States decided today to apply the Rio de Janeiro Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance to the persistent hostilities among its Caribbean members.

After a long and lively meeting, in which angry charges of aggression were matched by counter-charges of the same temper, the group agreed to invoke the treaty to investigate and end, if possible, the regional quarrels.

Four hours of debate finally resulted in these formal actions:

1. A meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the twenty-one American States would be called, but at a date and place still undetermined.
2. The council itself would be converted into an "organ of consultation," with authority to handle the situation until the Foreign Ministers met.
3. Agreement was reached to name a special fact-finding committee empowered to make a close on-the-scene study of the situation.

By late this evening, agreement had still not been reached on the nations to comprise the fact-finding group. It appeared likely however, that a five-man committee would be named by tomorrow morning, probably from among the following eligible Governments: Brazil, Colombia, Chile, the United States, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay.

The decision to apply the Rio treaty, which was signed by delegations of nineteen American Governments on Aug. 30, 1947, followed separate requests by Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

First to make use of the pact, the Haitian representative charged that the Dominican Republic had taken part in a plot to overthrow the Government of Haiti and set fire to Port au Prince, its capital. The plot was reported discovered and put down on Dec. 19.

In a counter-move, the Dominican Government charged that it had been the target for aggressive actions by a number of its Caribbean neighbors for the last several years. The Dominican representative, therefore, asked that the treaty be invoked to check these actions.

Former Dominican Aide in Charges

Dr. Sebastian Rodriguez Lora, former Dominican Chargé d'Affaires in Port au Prince, accused the Haitian Government yesterday of having held him virtually incommunicado for more than a week on the pretext that the Dominican Republic was conspiring with a dissident faction in Haiti to overthrow the Government of President du Marais Estime.

At a press conference, Dr. Lora said that Haitian troops, armed with machine guns and automatic rifles, had been sent to his apartment's main entrance under constant surveillance from Dec. 20 until he left by plane Dec. 27 for Miami, Fla.

During his last week in Haiti, Dr. Lora said, he was virtually held prisoner by the authorities, who restricted his movements and confiscated all outgoing communications except those sent through the regular diplomatic pouch to Ciudad Trujillo.

Replying to Dr. Lora, Roger Dorville, Consul General of Haiti in New York, said his Government "emphatically denies every one of the false charges brought against it by the Government of the Dominican Republic."

Mr. Dorville said that no official residence had ever been used to force Dr. Lora to leave the country.

The Dominican Chargé d'Affaires left of his own volition after having told the Haitian Secretary of State that he and the first secretary of the embassy were the objects of a murder plot connected by a dissident faction in Haiti, M. Dorville said.

In reality, M. Dorville continued, the conspirators intended merely to set fire to the Dominican Embassy in Port au Prince to furnish the Trujillo regime with a pretext for sending its newly acquired war-making powers against its Western neighbor.

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Tremendous savings on dark or pastel felt hats to wear now and into Spring. were 5.00 to 14.95 NOW 2.00 to 6.95 budget millinery, sixth floor

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