

Tuesday Sun Rises 6:15 Sets 4:11
Tides - high 8:31 A.M. 8:54 P.M.
Low 1:31 A.M. 2:07 P.M.
Sunday's Temperatures - high 61 low 51.

Fair and colder tonight. Tuesday rain developing and not so cold.

(Detailed report on Page 2)

ESTABLISHED 1846

VOL. 117—NO. 266

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1962

20 PAGES

PRICE SEVEN CENTS

President Picks 3 Negotiators



EIGHT TEENAGERS WERE HURT HERE — The collision of these two cars on Glen Street in Portsmouth today sent seven of the eight riders to Newport Hospital. Police said the small

foreign-made car at left crossed center line and crashed into station wagon carrying six students. (Daily News Photo)

Town High Land Option Is Opposed

A \$10,000 option for the sale of 40 acres of land near Bulls Hill in Portsmouth for the site of the proposed new high school, has been held up by two of the three owners on grounds that it is worth a minimum of \$100,000.

Jacob Menz of 413 Turnpike Ave., Portsmouth, has given the School Committee the option to purchase. His sons, Walter Menz of 429 Turnpike Ave., and William Menz of Fort Hill Farm, Portsmouth, have made known their objection to the option price.

Paul H. Chappell, an attorney who represents the sons, has written Lloyd Nelson, School Committee chairman, asking that a meeting be held between the committee and his clients. Object of such a meeting is to determine whether a mutually acceptable higher price may be agreed on. Chappell pointed out that the option granted by Jacob Menz called for a life interest in two houses on the property, one occupied by the father, and the other by son William. Chappell added that the state has condemned part of the land as the location for a new highway, which further enhanced the property's value. Because of these facts, Chappell said, neither son will sign the deed to the property. Chappell added that neither son had been consulted by the father or had agreed on the option price.

France Waits On De Gaulle

PARIS (AP) — France waited anxiously today to see if President Charles de Gaulle considered his referendum victory decisive enough for him to stay on as president. The outlook was that he would and that the nation would continue in a period of bitter political strife.

The country's voters approved Sunday. De Gaulle's proposed constitutional amendment providing direct election of future presidents, an issue which De Gaulle turned into a test of strength with the majority of the nation's politicians. He deliberately tied his political life to a solid majority, saying he would resign if the approval was "weak, mediocre or doubtful."

De Gaulle won, but the margin was less than his followers expected, and only a minority of the French electorate approved his proposal. Complete official returns from Corsica were: Yes—12,810,848, 61.76 per cent of valid ballots. No—7,939,399, 38.24 per cent of valid ballots. The "yes" votes represented only 493 per cent of the registered voters. Fully a fourth of the electorate abstained, mostly by staying at home although some cast blanks or spoiled their ballots. De Gaulle's backing on previous referendums had never been less than 56 per cent of all the voters.

Corretaker Premier George Pompidou and Interior Minister Pierre Frev hailed the result as a popular mandate for the general, and predicted De Gaulle would

8 Teenagers Injured, 2 Seriously, In Head-On Portsmouth Car Crash

Eight teenagers were injured, several seriously, this morning in a head-on crash on Glen Street in Portsmouth. Seven youths involved are students at De La Salle Academy in Newport. The lone girl injured attends Elmhurst Academy at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Portsmouth. As a car driven by Thomas V. Davey, 17, of Glen Street, with his brother, Frank, 16, of the same address as a passenger, was proceeding east on Glen Street, it all fire department and police de-

Venezuela Places Sabotaged Oil Fields Under Military

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — The Maracaibo oil fields were made a military zone today as hundreds of American and Venezuelan technicians labored to repair damage caused by Castro sabotage which knocked out a sixth of this country's oil production.

The Interior Ministry said two captured saboteurs were Venezuelan communists apparently fleeing on orders from Havana. U.S. Diplomats spread word among Latin American governments to be wary of an expected continent-wide Castro sabotage campaign. Officials revised their estimate of the time for repairs of the damage, saying production could be restored within a week. Earlier estimates had put the time at a month, perhaps three.

Authoritative sources said that

authoritative sources in Washington said Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro gave the signal for general terrorist action in Latin America with the American-operated oil fields in Venezuela a prime target. Saboteurs dynamited four power stations of the Creole Petroleum Corp. at Lake Maracaibo, which holds beneath its waters one of the world's richest oil stores. The lake, roughly 75 miles wide and 130 miles long, lies about 300 miles west of Caracas.

The bombers struck shortly after midnight Saturday a few hours after President Romulo Betancourt ordered mobilization of the armed forces to counter what he called the threat to Venezuela of "the reservoir of Soviet nuclear rockets in Cuba."

U.S. officials were reported reminding Latin Americans that while a settlement may now be in sight to dismantle the Soviet missile sites, the long-range problem of dealing with Castro in this hemisphere will remain.

Venezuela blamed the oil field bombing on "Communists." Two suspects were hauled out of the debris-strewn waters of Lake Maracaibo after the blasts destroyed transformer stations of Creole Petroleum, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Police said one of the blasts apparently blew up the saboteurs' boat, killing one of the bombers. One of the suspects was so badly burned he was blinded. A Creole spokesman said the entire Tiuna oil field in the lake was rendered inoperable. He estimated it would take about a month to get the field back to its daily production of 325,000 barrels. Other sources said it might take as long as three months. Informants said the government

partment emergency transportation available, seven of the eight crossed the center of the road, police said, and crashed headlong into an oncoming car operated by William Riley, 17, of 9 Renwood St., Fall River. Riding with Riley were five other teenagers. Brought to Newport Hospital in injured were admitted for treatment and observation. The most seriously injured, 16-year-old Elaine Scrube of Highland Avenue, Fall River, suffered a possible skull fracture and deep

lacerations of the throat and face. Her name was placed on the serious list after tracheotomy to ease her breathing was performed. She was a passenger in Riley's car.

William Mooney, 15, of Main Road, Tiverton suffered a fracture of the jaw, a broken nose and extensive lacerations of the face. He was reported as only in fair condition this noon.

Painfully injured but in good condition was William Riley, 17, operator of the car with five passengers, who suffered a dislocation of the left hip and a fracture of the right wrist, as well as lacerations of the face.

Frank Brancy, 15, of 31 Conant St., Fall River, Mass., received a fractured wrist and lacerations. Jonathan Daby, 16, of 271 Arch St., Fall River, suffered possible back and chest injuries. There is a possibility also that his skull was fractured. He was admitted for observation and X-ray.

Riley's younger brother, John, 15, was held at the hospital for further observation. He suffered contusions of the head. Frank Davey, 16, was admitted with lacerations of the forehead and his brother, Thomas, operator of one of the cars suffered a fractured right hand. He was released after treatment.

State police this afternoon were questioning Thomas Davey as well as several of those injured in the crash, but they had not reached any firm conclusions as to what actually caused the accident.

Former Police Chief Samuel Howard Dugan, 70, of 1 Allen Court died yesterday at the Forest Farm Nursing Home in Middletown after a long illness. He served for 43 years as a member of the police department.

He was born in Newport Aug. 6, 1892, a son of Samuel H. and Mary Wilcox Dugan. He was named a special policeman by Mayor Robert S. Burlingame in 1915. On Oct. 4, 1917, Mr. Dugan was named a member of the permanent force by Mayor Clark Burdick. Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan appointed him a sergeant on July 5, 1928, and an inspector on Jan. 9, 1933. Mayor Henry S. Wheeler named him a captain in 1939.

On Dec. 5, 1946, Mayor Herbert S. Macaulay, who was defeated by Mayor Edward G. Gladding in the election that November, named Mr. Dugan deputy chief, but Mr. Dugan declined the appointment. Mayor Dean J. Lewis appointed him chief on May 26, 1952. Continuing in office under City Manager William A. Gildea, when the city's charter change became effective, Mr. Dugan was involuntarily placed on the retired list along with the late Fire Chief Abel S. Eldridge. This action led to ouster proceedings against Gildea, and Mr. Dugan regained his office. After City Manager Irving Berk took office, he and Chief Dugan disagreed over police reorgan-

ization and in April, 1958, Berk suspended him from duty. The chief was restored to duty in May but he took his accumulated vacation with pay and retired on Sept. 11, 1958.

During his police service, Mr. Dugan received commendations from Police Chiefs James R. Crowley, John S. Tobin and Patrick J. Sweeney. As chief, he received commendations from Naval Base commanders for his cooperation with the Navy, and from J. Edgar

Hoover for his cooperation with the FBI. He was also a member of the American Police Association and the Rhode Island Police Association.

Mr. Dugan was a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Knights of Columbus. He was a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Knights of Columbus.

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India Asks U.N. Provide It Weapons

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—India turned to the United States today for weapons to fight the Communist Chinese and was assured they would be sent soon.

Prime Minister Nehru asked U.S. Ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith for the weapons and an American Embassy spokesman said Galbraith indicated they are coming.

Almost simultaneously an Indian spokesman announced the loss of Demechok, the farthest thrust the Chinese have made southward at the western end of the fighting front.

The spokesman estimated between 2,000 and 2,500 Indian soldiers are dead or missing since the Chinese launched their offensive Oct. 20 and added the Chinese are believed to have suffered much heavier casualties.

Reinforcements were being rushed to So Pass to try to head off at least one 10,000-man Chinese division moving from the key northeast border town of Towang, lost last week.

Despite setbacks such as the loss of Demechok India refused offers of mediation of the undeclared war with China.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said "no self-respecting country, and certainly not India with her love of freedom, can submit to Chinese aggression, whatever may be the consequences, nor can India allow China's occupation of Indian territory to be used as a bargaining counter for dictating to India a settlement of differences regarding the boundary on China's terms."

American infantry weapons for the Indian defenders in the Himalayas may begin arriving "by air" by the end of this week, it was understood.

The terms on which the weapons will be supplied were left open, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. In the past India has insisted on paying for weapons but now there is no cash and a desperate need for arms.

A small shipment of British weapons has already arrived. France and Canada have also been asked to supply arms. The feeling here is that only the United States can provide the amount of weapons needed.

Galbraith delivered to Nehru a letter from President Kennedy expressing sympathy for India in its present emergency and "something more tangible," the spokesman said. In response, Nehru made the first direct request for American arms.

Details of weapons needed are now being discussed with Indian military men, the spokesman said.

If the line at So Pass does not hold, the next stand for the beleaguered Indians probably would

Europe Hails Soviet Retreat

LONDON (AP) — Western Europe hailed the Soviet Union's retreat in the Cuban crisis as a stunning victory for the United States and greeted it universally with profound relief today.

The dramatic turn of events was seen as opening up possibilities for new East-West negotiations on the whole question of disarmament.

President Kennedy emerged in the West as the undisputed hero of the crisis. Soviet Premier Khrushchev also came in for some praise.

Banner headlines such as "Back from the brink," "Retreat from danger" and "End of a nightmare" reflected Europe's mood of deep thankfulness at having escaped the horrors of nuclear war.

The British government officially welcomed the Soviet announcement that it is ready to dismantle its Cuban missile sites. A few hours earlier Prime Minister Harold Macmillan had messaged Khrushchev that such a move would open the way to wider negotiations on a nuclear test ban and disarmament generally.

Belgian Foreign Minister Paul Henry Spaak said Khrushchev must be thanked and congratulated for his action.

Danish Foreign Minister Per Hækkerup expressed hope that the new Soviet-U.S. contact on Cuba might lead to a final settlement in peace.

In the Soviet Union, Pravda published the messages exchanged between Kennedy and Khrushchev on its front page. In neutral Sweden one headline described the Soviet move as a retreat and unconditional surrender. Said the conservative Svenska Dagbladet: "The capitulation is so complete that it is without comparison in earlier stages of the cold war."

Khrush Sends Envoy To Work With U.N.

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Kennedy set up a special three-man committee today to handle negotiations looking toward an end to the Cuban crisis.

Kennedy designated John J. McCloy, whom he previously had appointed special assistant to U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson during the period of the Cuban emergency, as chairman of the group.

The other members are Undersecretary of State George W. Ball and Deputy Secretary of Defense Roswell L. Gilpatrick.

White House press secretary Pierre Salinger described the group as "a coordinating committee to give full time and attention to the matters involved in the conclusion of the Cuban crisis."

He said the group would report directly to the President but act under the supervision of the three officials concerned. These are Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, and Stevenson.

Ball and Gilpatrick left for New York after attending the daily meeting of the executive committee of the National Security Council this morning. McCloy already was in New York.

Salinger said the coordinating committee would function in New York.

The press secretary said it would be concerned with "implementing the letters of President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev."

In these letters, exchanged over the weekend, Soviet Premier Khrushchev pledged dismantling of Soviet bases in Cuba and a halt to the delivery of offensive weapons to the Castro regime in return for an end to the U.S. blockade and a no-invasion pledge.

Khrushchev has dispatched Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov to the United Nations to work with Acting Secretary-General U Thant in dealing with the many details involved in a settlement.

Salinger said he had no information as to whether McCloy, Ball and Gilpatrick would accompany U Thant to Havana Tuesday to meet with Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro and devise methods of confirming that the Soviets offensive weapons are removed.

The National Security Council's executive committee met for an hour today and will continue to convene daily at the White House for the time being, Salinger said.

Washington policymakers held hope—mixed with liberal doses of caution—that a breakthrough has been scored in the U.S.-Soviet confrontation that bordered on potential nuclear conflict.

Khrushchev's pledge was hailed in Western capitals as a stunning victory for the United States.

Informal sources said there were no deals or secret understandings involved with the Soviet leader's offer to dismantle the Cuban bases and return their rockets to the Soviet Union. The only price he asked was a guarantee, which Kennedy gave, that the United States would not invade Cuba.

American diplomats focused on working out arrangements for U.S. inspection of the withdrawal from Cuba of the "grim weapons" which Khrushchev, under threat of forceful U.S. action, dramatically announced he would ship back to the Soviet Union.

U.N. Acting Secretary-General U Thant arranged to fly to Cuba Tuesday. The U.S. hope is that he can take with him a workable inspection plan to present to Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Kuznetsov said on his arrival Sunday night "we are sure peace can be achieved if all parties con-

cerned will exercise good will and a reasonable approach."

Militarily, the U.S. Navy marked time while Soviet ships once headed for Cuba stayed from two to three days sailing time away. The State Department announced that while the quarantine against offensive weapons shipments to Cuba continues, it expects no interceptions by the U.S. blockaders.

Washington authorities said they did not know at the moment whether the building of Soviet missile sites in Cuba—reported proceeding at a rapid pace Saturday—had stopped. They figured speedy dispatch of a U.N. team to Cuba would help check that.

Removal of the rockets and jet bombers which the Soviet Union has been shipping to Cuba is the prime U.S. goal.

Khrushchev agreed to de-use the missile bases in a letter to Kennedy made public Sunday morning in Moscow. The Soviet leader said "the interests of peace" guided his decision.

Obviously eager to match his adversary's conciliatory tone, Kennedy issued a public statement praising Khrushchev's decision as statesmanlike and as "an important and constructive contribution to peace." In a quick reply to the premier, Kennedy

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KHRUSHCHEV'S EMISSARY ARRIVES — Vasily A. Kuznetsov, Soviet first deputy foreign minister who is Premier Khrushchev's emissary on the Cuban situation, talks to newsmen on arriving at New York's Idlewild Airport last night. (AP Wirephoto)

Thant Slates More Talks, Flies To Havana Tomorrow

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — Acting Secretary-General U

Thant conferred with a special envoy of Soviet Premier Khrushchev today and made hurried plans for a peace mission to Cuba. Thant is trying urgently to nail down a U.S.-Soviet deal to end the missile base crisis.

Continuing his talks on the Cuban problem, Thant had a private session this morning with Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov, who arrived Sunday from Moscow.

Separate meetings were scheduled also with U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson and Cuban Ambassador Mario Garcia Ycaha. The secretary-general and a

dozen aides will fly to Havana Tuesday to begin arrangements for U.N. supervision of the withdrawal of Soviet missiles which premier Khrushchev and President Kennedy agreed to in an exchange of letters Sunday. Thant goes to Cuba at Prime Minister Fidel Castro's invitation.

Castro last Tuesday rejected U.N. observers in Cuba. It was assumed here Khrushchev's reversal of the Soviet position on the missile bases also reversed Castro's opposition to observers.

Kuznetsov arrived from Moscow Sunday night and told newsmen, "We are sure peace can be achieved if all parties concerned will exercise good will and a reasonable approach."

Stevenson saw Thant Sunday morning and received a letter from the secretary-general to Kennedy. Sunday night he delivered the President's reply.

The contents were kept secret. But after Stevenson's second call on Thant, a U.S. source said the central problem was that the United States still had no information that Soviet missile bases in Cuba were being dismantled as pledged by Khrushchev.

Officials believe the significance of this pointed announcement—together with a declaration that appropriate measures will be taken to insure that U.S. reconnaissance aircraft are protected—was not lost on the Kremlin.

They said the United States was speaking to Soviet Premier Khrushchev through these announcements, and they called the U.S. military buildup "a most dramatic application of military force to achieve diplomatic ends."

Even after that it is almost cer-

tain that aerial surveillance will be continued over Cuba to make sure there is no sneak try at selling up ballistic missiles pointed toward the United States.

Authorities said the 1,400 Air Force Reservists who went on active duty Saturday probably will be kept in service for the time being.

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