

SOVIET FIRES EARTH SATELLITE INTO SPACE; IT IS CIRCLING THE GLOBE AT 18,000 M. P. H.; SPHERE TRACKED IN 4 CROSSINGS OVER U. S.

HOFFA IS ELECTED TEAMSTERS' HEAD; WARNS OF BATTLE

Defeats Two Foes 3 to 1
— Says Union Will Fight
'With Every Ounce'

Test of the Hoffa address is printed on Page 6.

By AL H. BASKIN
Special to the New York Times
MIAMI BEACH, Oct. 4.—The scandal-ridden International Brotherhood of Teamsters elected James R. Hoffa as its president today.
He won by a margin of nearly 3 to 1 over the combined vote of two rivals who campaigned on pledges to clean up the nation's biggest union.

Senate critics investigators and Hoffa critics in the union rank-and-file immediately split sections to strip the 44-year-old former warehouseman from Detroit of his election victory.

Sublimated Hoffa exhibited, however, greater concern over the possibility that his union might be ousted from the American transportation industry and Congress of Industrial Organizations. He appealed for votes to prove that he might win the "Hoffa model of trade unionism."

The parent organization has ordered the 1,400,000-member International Brotherhood of Teamsters to get rid of corrupt leadership by Oct. 24 or face suspension. Hoffa said he felt anxious by the union at its weekly convention here should satisfy the federation.

Warns Union Will Fight
He made it plain to the 1,700 cheering delegates that he did not intend to go before the convention in the role of supplant. He said expulsion would not destroy the teamsters. "We will fight with every ounce of strength we possess" if it found itself ousted.

Such a civil war the teamsters would start with a war chest of \$38,000,000 in the hands of the international union and the people of Arkansas. The teamsters also could come out against their strategic power over auto unions through lack of control of trucks and warehouses.

The Hoffa victory brought wranglings of presidential candidates James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, and Senator John L. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas. The Senator heads the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, which has sought to expose gangster associations and questionable financial practices.

Winner on Roll Ballot
A three-hour first-ballot gave Hoffa 800,000 votes, 50 percent of the vote on the first ballot. His machine, in full command of the convention since it opened Monday, garnered 1,208 votes for Hoffa.

William A. Lee of Chicago, the union's seventh vice president, was elected. He is a former vice president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Hoffa repeatedly indicated his irritation that some of the old vice presidents marked for elimination had not given up without the formality of a roll-call.

Even before the voting, the McClellan committee subpoenaed the full records of the convention's credentials committee. A "Hoffa" marshal served the subpoenas this morning on Joseph Konow of New York, the committee secretary. He was directed to turn over all records on Oct. 6, Column 7.



IN TOKEN OF VICTORY: Dave Beck, retiring head of the Teamsters Union, smiles hand of James R. Hoffa upon his election as union's president. At right is Mrs. Hoffa.

FAUBUS COMPARES HIS STAND TO LEE'S

Says He Will Remain Loyal
to People of Arkansas—
All Is Quiet at School

By HOMER BIGART
Special to the New York Times
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 4.—Gov. Orval E. Faubus said today that he had made a decision as painfully difficult as the one that had confronted Robert Taylor Lee at the outset of the Civil War.

"Lee was offered command of the Federal Army in 1861," Faubus said. "I was offered the same position in 1957. I decided to remain loyal to the people of my state."

The Democratic party in the North wants me to go along with them on the integration issue. I will remain with the people of Arkansas. Governor Faubus said he had come under no local pressure to change his stand on integration at Little Rock Central High School. It was a stand that forced President Eisenhower to send Federal troops into this city to uphold Federal constitutional decisions and to safeguard the nine Negro students registered at the school.

Winthrop Rockefeller, chairman of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, declared today in the Little Rock integration crisis, broke it had "damaged" the state's prospects for economic progress. He called critics of the past month "traitors."

It was a quiet day in Little Rock. The nine Negro boys and girls attended school without incident. But no early solution to the crisis seemed likely. There was no break in the impasse reached Tuesday night when a compromise plan for the school was announced.

Continued on Page 16, Column 2

City Sits Charge That Schupler, Brooklyn Councilman, Sold a Job

By PAUL CROWLLE
The city is investigating a complaint that Councilman Philip J. Schupler accepted \$500 for a job in exchange for a promise to get a job for a Brooklyn business man.

William R. Peir, executive secretary of the Wagner administration, said yesterday that the inquiry was started several weeks ago after the complaint had been made by Ed L. Hoffman of 1831 Sixty-third Street, Brooklyn. At the office of Investigation Commissioner Charles E. Christoberry, the Republican candidate for Mayor, the charge that "corruption and scandal in our City Council is symptomatic of the Wagner administration." In a formal statement commenting on the Schupler case, Mr. Christoberry called upon the city's voters to suspect him of the same thing the Socialist Party has done.

Flu Widens in City; 10% Rate Predicted; 200,000 Pupils Out

By ROBERT ALDEN
Asian influenza continued to spread through the city yesterday.

Commissioner of Health Morris A. Jacobs reported that there were ten times more respiratory infections than during the comparable period a year ago. Attendance in the city's schools fell again. The Board of Education said that close to 200,000 of the city's 841,000 pupils were out of school yesterday. On Thursday 160,000 pupils were absent.

The attendance estimates were based on a sampling of the schools by the board. The sampling showed that in some schools in the Harlem area—the section hardest hit by the epidemic—more than 50 per cent of the pupils were absent. The board estimated that the overall city absence rate was 20 per cent.

8,000 Teachers Absent
About 3,000 teachers out of about 39,000 were not in their classrooms yesterday compared with 2,700 absent on Thursday.

The city's acting Health Commissioner, Dr. Roscoe F. Kandle, said he expected that the total number of people affected by the highly infectious disease would run closer to 800,000 rather than the 450,000 as predicted in some quarters.

It was estimated Thursday that 200,000 persons in New York had contracted the respiratory infection, and the total yesterday was believed to be somewhat higher. Commissioner Kandle explained that any attempt to project the ultimate number of cases would involve conjecture.

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

ARGENTINA TAKES EMERGENCY STEPS

State of Siege Proclaimed
in Buenos Aires Region—
Arrests Reported

By HERBERT
BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 4.—A state of siege, suspending constitutional guarantees, was proclaimed tonight in Buenos Aires city and Province.

The Under Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, General Puelmo, announced the state of siege at a news conference. He said the emergency measure suspended for thirty days the constitutional guarantees in the capital and the Province of Buenos Aires, but not in the remainder of the nation.

He said the measure was aimed exclusively "at defending the normal development of the Government's political plan, jeopardized through sabotage and social unrest."

The proclamation of the state of siege followed the arrest of scores of labor leaders during the day. The number arrested was estimated by observers as 100 to 300.

Bankers, telephone workers, oilworkers, seaman, and other unions reported tonight that their leaders had been detained and were taken aboard a ship.

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Ex-Premier Mollet Accepts Bid To Form a New French Cabinet

By ROBERT C. DOZY
Special to the New York Times
PARIS, Oct. 4.—Former Premier Guy Mollet agreed today to form a new French Cabinet.

M. Mollet's pessimism, shared by many observers here, was based on the fact that both he and his party, the Socialists, still hold strongly to the policies that caused the defeat of the last Cabinet. M. Mollet owned and that of Premier Maurice Bourgas-Mourouy, a Radical.

COURSE RECORDED

Navy Picks Up Radio
Signals—4 Report
Sighting Device

By WALTER SULLIVAN
Special to the New York Times
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 5.—The Naval Research Laboratory announced early today that it had recorded four crossings of the Soviet earth satellite over the United States.

It said that one had passed near Washington. Two crossings were farther to the west. The location of the fourth was not made available immediately. It added that tracking would be continued in an attempt to pin down the satellite sufficiently to obtain scientific information of the type sought in the International Geophysical Year.

Four actual sightings, one of which was in conjunction with a radio contact, were reported early Saturday morning. Two sightings were made at Columbus, Ohio, and one each from Terre Haute, Ind., and Wheeler, Calif.

Press Reports Noted
Soviet newspapers reported several weeks ago that the Soviet satellites would broadcast on frequencies in the neighborhood of twenty and forty megacycles. More exact frequencies were given by Soviet scientists at a conference on rockets and satellites that took place here last week.

The tracking system established in this country to monitor its own satellites uses 103 megacycles, since much more accurate positions can be obtained with the higher frequencies. The Russians at first agreed to use equipment "compatible" with that of the United States, but then announced the lower frequencies.

Reception Busted Out
American scientists believe this was because of a shortage of Soviet receivers capable of handling the higher frequency. It was not thought to be designed to hide the satellite since its Soviet signals are within easy reach of American listeners.

This was demonstrated last night as amateur and commercial radio stations, as well as the Naval Research Laboratory, reported hearing them.

Teams of visual observers at 150 stations in the United States and other Western nations were alerted during the night.

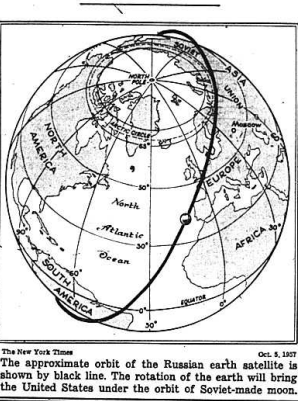
Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Ex-Premier Mollet Accepts Bid To Form a New French Cabinet

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Special to the New York Times
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Thus the Socialists support the views on economic and social questions, including the demand for extensive government control of private power in those domains, that brought M. Mollet's Government down last May after a record-breaking sixty-eight weeks in office. The average Cabinet's life span has been twenty-nine weeks.



The New York Times
The approximate orbit of the Russian earth satellite is shown by black line. The rotation of the earth will bring the United States under the orbit of Soviet-made moon.

Device Is 8 Times Heavier Than One Planned by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Leaders of the United States earth satellite program were astonished tonight to learn that the Soviet Union had launched a satellite eight times heavier than that contemplated by this country.

Dr. Joseph Kaplan, chairman of the United States program, said the satellite weighed as "fantastic." The heaviest American satellite is to weigh twenty-one and a half pounds.

The actual launching, nevertheless, did not take the American scientists by surprise. At the end of working sessions on the International Conference on Rockets and Satellites, which was being held yesterday, some said they thought the pitching of a Soviet satellite into the sky was imminent.

The satellite must fly at a speed of about 18,000 miles an hour to counteract the force of gravity at an altitude of 560 miles. The initial announcement in Moscow did not make it clear whether or not the rocket that placed it in orbit was aimed toward the world's west coast.

This would determine whether or not the satellite's initial crossing of the United States would be from the southwest since the earth rotates within the orbit the satellite should in fact traverse almost all nations.

With an orbit inclined 65 degrees to the equator, its sweep would cover virtually the entire region between the Arctic Circle and the Antarctic circle.

William A. Holday, special assistant to the Secretary of Defense for guided missiles, said the launching was not evidence of Soviet technological superiority in missile and rocket development.

Mr. Holday noted that Project Vanguard, the United States satellite program, had been reported in the Communist paper L'Urss. He said the satellite was launched on a frequency of 20,005 megacycles on the 15-meter wavelength.

One hour and twenty-two minutes later, at 8:38 P. M., the receiving station, situated about eighty miles from the city, reported that the satellite was making another round of the earth. Other approaches by the satellite were reported.

560 MILES HIGH

Visible With Simple
Binoculars, Moscow
Statement Says

Text of Tass announcement posted on Page 3.

By WILLIAM J. JORDEN
Special to the New York Times
MOSCOW, Saturday, Oct. 5.—The Soviet Union announced this morning that it successfully launched the man-made earth satellite into space yesterday.

The Russian calculated the satellite's orbit at a maximum of 560 miles above the earth and its speed at 18,000 miles an hour.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said the artificial moon, with a diameter of two and one-half inches and a weight of 184 pounds, was circling the earth once every hour and fifty-two minutes. This means more than fifteen times a day.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said, are sending signals continuously on frequencies of 20,005 and 40,002 megacycles. These signals were said to be strong enough to be picked up by the Soviet and American radio receivers. The trajectory of the satellite is being tracked by numerous scientific stations.

Due Over Moscow Today
Tass said the satellite was moving at an angle of 65 degrees to the equatorial plane and will pass over the Moscow area this afternoon.

"Its flight," the announcement added, "will be observed in the rays of the rising and setting sun with the aid of the simplest optical instruments, such as binoculars and spyglasses."

The Soviet Union said the world's first satellite was "successfully launched" yesterday. It said the satellite had put a scientific instrument into space before the United States. Washington has disclosed plans to launch a satellite next spring.

The Moscow announcement said the satellite was designed to send up more and heavier artificial satellites during the current International Geophysical Year, an eighteen-month period of study of the earth, its crust and the space surrounding it.

Five Miles a Second
The rocket that carried the satellite into space left the earth at a rate of five miles a second. The satellite was said to be moving at a speed of five miles a second.

Nothing was revealed, however, concerning the material of which the man-made moon was made. It was said its sphere circling the earth had opened the way to interplanetary travel.

It did not pass up the opportunity to use the launching for its propaganda purposes. It said it was "astonishing" that people now could see how "the new socialist society" had turned the boldest dreams of mankind into reality.

Moscow said the satellite was the result of years of study and research on the part of Soviet scientists.

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Warsaw Crushes New Protest; Clubs, Tear Gas Rout Students

By SYDNEY GIBSON
Special to the New York Times
WARSAW, Oct. 4.—Policemen and students clashed again today in the streets.

Among those who had taken part in the protest were the Communist Party's permanent secretary, Franco Fabiani, permanent secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Ugo Basso, and a member of the Italian Communist Party, Ugo Basso. He suffered two minor head wounds.

Signor Fabiani was caught in a crowd charged by the police after about 3,000 students had met in the Polytechnic and adopted a resolution protesting about the closing of the news paper Pro-Frosts and the "brutal interference" of the police at last night's meeting.

Tonight's trouble centered on the Polytechnic, the huge advanced technical school near the heart of Warsaw. It was reported that the suppression of free speech was being carried out.

SATELLITE FLIGHT IS STEP INTO SPACE

Soviet Project Appears to Go Beyond Plans Made by U. S. Scientists

By ROBERT K. PLUMS If details given by Russians about man's first artificial moon are correct, the Soviet has taken a step into space far beyond that contemplated by scientists in this country. The weight of the successfully launched satellite is about 200 pounds. The diameter of the sphere was said to be about twenty-two inches. The Soviet "moon" was said to be up in an orbit 500 miles above the surface of the earth, where it is speeding around the world at a rate of 17,000 miles an hour.

In contrast to this large satellite, American scientists told the press that the "moon" they hoped for a twenty-inch sphere weighing 2.5 pounds up 300 miles. These plans have been dropped — an American spokesman said — in favor of a twenty-pound satellite to be launched in 1958. Perhaps a tiny test satellite would be able to determine whether the earth's surface is smooth or bumpy.

The difference between twenty-pound plans and the 500-mile satellite is in place is far greater in terms of scientific value than the figures suggest. The weight lifted beyond the earth's surface by the Soviet must be multiplied by the altitude achieved. As far as the United States is concerned, the weight of the satellite is not so important as the altitude achieved. This is because the weight of the satellite is not so important as the altitude achieved.

Perhaps it could even be used to study the atmosphere. This is because the weight of the satellite is not so important as the altitude achieved. This is because the weight of the satellite is not so important as the altitude achieved.

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DISCUSS LAUNCHING OF EARTH SATELLITE: United States and Soviet Scientists who are Leaders in the Race to Send Man's First Satellite into Space Confer in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 4 (Reuters). — Following in the text is a translation of the announcement by the Soviet news agency that the United States and Soviet scientists who are leaders in the race to send man's first satellite into space conferred in Washington. From left: Dr. Richard W. Porter of the U. S. S. R., on Oct. 4.

'MOON' HOLDS KEY TO EARTH'S SHAPE

Secrets of Interior's Density May Also Be Revealed — Current Data Inexact

Washington, Oct. 4 (Reuters). — The artificial moon now in orbit is thought to follow some path that will give man his first information on the precise shape of his planet and the lumpiness of its interior. These are among the chief objectives in the costly Soviet and United States satellite programs.

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Text of Satellite Report SOVIET LAUNCHES EARTH SATELLITE

LONDON, Oct. 4 (Reuters). — Following in the text is a translation of the announcement by the Soviet news agency that the United States and Soviet scientists who are leaders in the race to send man's first satellite into space conferred in Washington.

Calculations have shown that owing to the tremendous weight of the satellite, the earth will be pulled up on reaching the denier layers of the atmosphere. The possibility of a collision with the earth is not ruled out.

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'MOON' TRACKED GOING OVER U. S.

Continued From Page 1

night to watch for the Soviet sphere at dawn and evening twilight. They have been organized in "Project Moonwatch" to sight the satellite through binoculars or telescopes as it passes overhead.

When the satellite is seen by someone to cross the section of the meridian he is responsible for establishing its exact location. This information is then phoned to Cambridge, Mass., for analysis.

Ultimately, the United States is to have special cameras installed at 400 points around the world to take high-precision observations of the satellite against a star-studded background. These can be used for detailed studies of the satellite.

Use of these cameras has been set up so far and the last will probably not be in place until the end of the year. The Soviet Union does not appear to have any such precision equipment at this time.

Soviet radio tracking of the satellite differs from that of the United States in that it is dependent on radio phasing devices. This equipment is of limited range and is not available in the American West.

The Soviet tracking depends on radio doppler, a phenomenon comparable to the change in pitch of a siren as it approaches. This is done by the use of a radio receiver which is tuned to the frequency of the satellite's transmitter.

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LAUNCHING TIMED AS IF FOR TRIBUTE

Satellite Success Follows Anniversary of Birth of Soviet Space Pioneer

By THEODORE SHABAD The launch of the Soviet earth satellite has been timed as if in tribute to the man the Russians regard as the grandfather of space travel.

Both Pravda and Izvestia, the principal Soviet newspapers, devoted space to the anniversary Sept. 17, acclaiming the pioneer work of the Russian scientist in glowing terms.

A. A. Blagonravov, Soviet space pioneer, was born in 1888. He was a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and was one of the first to formulate the modern theory of rocket propulsion.

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Ordinary Radio Sets Can Monitor 'Moon'

Owners of ordinary radio sets who attempt to monitor the Soviet satellite will find it impossible to do so because of the limited frequency range of their sets.

AIR FORCE COLONEL MAY BE DISMISSED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 4 (AP)—Col. James A. Smyri faces dismissal from the Air Force because of a "disreputable" verdict announced yesterday at Lackland Air Force Base.

ZHUKOV OFF ON TRIP

Visit to Crimea to Proceed. MOSCOW, Oct. 4.—Marshall Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet Defense Minister, is on his way to the Crimea for the first leg of his journey to Yugoslavia.

CHURCH'S SHOES

CHURCH'S ENGLISH SHOES 49 MADISON AVE. AT 57th ST. NEW YORK CITY