

On Berlin Dispute

Rusk, Soviet Slate Talks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Dean Rusk Wednesday set up a new U.S.-Soviet exploratory talk in the long search for a Berlin settlement formula. He made a date to see Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin Thursday.

Agreement on the new meeting, which Rusk initiated, became known in the wake of a new public proposal by Premier Nikita Khrushchev for withdrawal of U.S., British and French forces from West Berlin and their substitution by Allied and Communist small-nation troops under the United Nations flag.

But State Department officials said that the discussion Thursday was not suggested by Rusk because of the Khrushchev speech.

Communists Strengthen Berlin Wall

BERLIN (AP)—Hundreds of East Germans are toiling day and night to strengthen the Communist barricade of concrete and iron around West Berlin.

West Berlin police counted at least 550 at work in Tuesday's hot sun. They continued laboring after dark under the glare of floodlights.

As armed guards watched, they hauled up concrete slabs, strung barbed wire and cut back foliage to clear fields for fire of machine guns.

Unseen from the West, hundreds more were believed at work in plants producing concrete blocks and operating a giant supply line of material for the ever-growing barricades.

The work has gone on with little letup since the wall was begun last Aug. 13. In recent weeks it has been intensified.

Western Allied sources speculated the feverish effort has three possible aims:

- To make it even more difficult for would-be refugees to get near the border or force their way through the defenses.

- To bolster morale of the border guards. At least two have been killed and another wounded in gun battles with the West Berlin police. Others have been shot in fights with escapees. West German authorities say 332 guards deserted to the West in the past six months.

- To head off a possible mass breakout on the Aug. 13 anniversary of the wall. On June 17, anniversary of the abortive 1953 East German revolt against communism, there was an attempted mass break, the Reds reported.

It was rather that the Kennedy administration believes it is important to maintain regular U.S.-Soviet contact on the Berlin dispute. The State Department had already issued a statement Tuesday branding Khrushchev's troop proposal as unacceptable.

Actually, the Rusk-Dobrynin meeting is considered here to be preliminary to a probable meeting in the next week or 10 days between Rusk and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on the Berlin situation.

Both the U.S. and Soviet foreign policy directors are due in Geneva about that time to sign final accords on the neutralization of Laos—assuming that present negotiations succeed in producing agreement by then. The present prospect is that Rusk will fly to Geneva late next week, but his plans are not yet firm.

In a major propaganda speech in Moscow Tuesday, Khrushchev said that the West Berlin forces of the big Western powers should be replaced by the troops of Norway and Denmark or the Netherlands and Belgium, all of which are NATO allies.

In addition, he said, Poland and Czechoslovakia should supply West Berlin military contingents, and the whole combination of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces should be put under the United Nations. Poland and Czechoslovakia are members of the Soviet-controlled Warsaw Pact.

The State department dismissed the Khrushchev formula as a "variant" of many proposals he has made with the aim of getting U.S., British and French forces out of West Berlin. The Soviet government had already been told, after this particular plan was put forth privately, that it was unacceptable to the West.

Rusk probably will tell Dobrynin again Thursday that the U.S. has no intention, nor do Britain and France, of removing the Western protective garrisons from Berlin.



(AP Wirephoto)

Two Viet Cong guerrillas, captured by United States-trained tribesmen in South Viet Nam, are held in a bamboo-covered pit under guard of an armed Vietnamese. Fortified training camp is near Ban Me Thout in the central plateau area of South Viet Nam where tribesmen are being armed and trained to defend their villages by special U.S. forces.

Bamboo Jail

American Student's Trial Opens in East Berlin Court

BERLIN (AP)—Robert Mann, an American student, went on trial behind closed doors in Communist-ruled East Berlin Wednesday.

Mann, 19, is charged with violating an East German law which carries a penalty of from one to 15 years hard labor for anyone "luring" people from the Red-ruled state to the West.

Pale but composed, Mann appeared in court with Uwe Sturberg, 25, an East Berliner. Sturberg's role in the trial was not made known.

After Mann and Sturberg had given their identifications, the judges announced that "for state security reasons, the public is excluded from the trial."

Attendance Climbs
SEATTLE (AP)—World's Fair attendance: Tuesday — 67,529. Total—3,864,316.

The student's father, Charles Mann of Sepulveda, Calif., Frank Meehan, a U.S. mission official from West Berlin and three Western reporters filed out of the courtroom.

Wearing a dark tweed jacket and slacks, Robert Mann answered the judge's questions on his identity clearly but somewhat nervously. His face showed the pangs of almost six months of confinement. He was arrested in East Berlin last Jan. 22.

Mann had been studying at Beutelsbach near Stuttgart, where Stanford University of Palo Alto, Calif., has its "Stanford in Germany" program.

Since Mann's arrest, no one from the West has been permitted to see him. Vogel has told a U.S. State Department official Mann is in good health and spirits.

The elder Mann is an instructor in health education and a coach at Los Angeles Valley College, a junior college.

U.S. Doubts Red Anti-Missile System

By FRED S. HOFFMAN
Of the Associated Press
WASHINGTON (AP)—Informed U.S. officials believe the Russians are a long way from achieving a combat ready anti-missile missile system.

They are not disputing that the Russians may have developed an anti-missile rocket, as Soviet Premier Khrushchev claimed Tuesday. But they stress that development of such a rocket is only part — and not the most difficult part — of the problem of fashioning a complete anti-missile system, with its associated radar and complex gear.

One of the biggest problems — as the United States has found in its work with the Nike Zeus anti-missile system — is to perfect radar that can discriminate between oncoming warheads and decoys sent out by an enemy to confuse and foil the defenses.

Radar Installations
One official familiar with intelligence reports said the Russians have been replacing large numbers of fairly powerful radar units, but that this radar is believed able to reach no higher than perhaps 100,000 feet

and apparently is part of defenses against manned bombers.

He said there is no information here to indicate the Russians have developed an operational warhead, as distinguished from a research and test model.

It is known that the Russians last September exploded high above earth a nuclear test device that had some of the characteristics of an anti-missile weapon.

President Kennedy, in a broadcast four months ago, announcing plans to resume U.S. nuclear testing in the atmosphere, said the Soviet test series last fall was aimed, in part, at "improving their defenses against missiles."

But, he added, "While apparently seeking information which is important in developing an anti-missile defense system, these tests did not, in our judgement, reflect a developed system."

The information Kennedy said the Russians appeared to be seeking was believed to involve the effects of nuclear blasts on radar and communications.

U.S. Also Looking

U. S. Scientists were looking for similar information in detonating a hydrogen device more than 200 miles above the Pacific last Sunday night.

Defense Department sources said evaluation of the results of that high altitude shot are not expected for perhaps 48 hours. How much information will be made public is not known.

In advance of the U. S. tests, informants said the United States was hoping to learn to what extent high-altitude nuclear explosions can disrupt communications and radar and thus possibly cripple the detection of approaching missile war-

heads.

American military scientists also sought data on how such blasts would affect the warheads themselves.

Knowledgeable U. S. officials suggested the Russians might be developing their anti-missile system in a parallel course with U. S. development of the Army's Nike Zeus.

Critical Test

The Nike Zeus, on which the United States has spent more than \$1 billion since 1957, is ap-

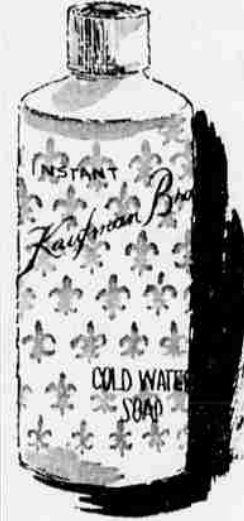
proaching a critical test in the Pacific.

Sometime this summer — perhaps within the next few weeks — Army rocketeers will send up a Nike Zeus from Kwajalein in an effort to intercept an Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile fired from California some 5,000 miles away.

In lesser tests, the Nike Zeus rocket has intercepted 3,000-mile-an-hour Nike Hercules anti-aircraft missiles. The Atlas is a much tougher target. It travels at about 15,000 miles an hour.

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