

Two Problems Expected To Remain Unsolved at Ministers' Conference

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Avalanche Wipes Out Farmsteads in Norway

Sokkelvik, Norway—(UPI)—An avalanche tumbled four farmsteads into a fjord Thursday night and wiped out all but one house in the extreme northern Norway village of Nordreisa.

One person was killed and eight persons were missing.

Nashville, Tenn.—(UPI)—Southern School News reported today 802 school districts in southern and border states are integrated, including 22 which desegregated so far this year.

Four Men Escape Toppling Crane

Portland — (UPI) — Four men sidestepped a 40-ton crane at the Exposition Recreation grounds here Thursday when the huge machine and its 100-foot boom toppled into a hole.

Contractor Howard Angell said recent rains softened the ground causing the crane to fall.

Driver of the crane, Al Booth, jumped. Angell and three others heeded a warning call from a worker and ran out of the way. No one was injured.

Reunification, Peace Treaty Not Expected To Jell

Editor's note: The West's senior expert on disarmament is undoubtedly Jules Moch, former premier of France and, for the past seven years, permanent French representative on the United Nations Disarmament Committee. He has dealt with the Russians for countless hours across conference tables. He speaks Russian himself. In the following dispatch written for UPI, Moch outlines what he believes can be hoped for and what is beyond hope in the East-West Foreign Ministers conference at Geneva.

By JULES MOCH
Former Premier of France
Written for UPI

Paris—(UPI)—Four problems confront the Western and Soviet negotiators at the Geneva conference. Two will not be settled. The other two could be, if both sides show a real conciliatory spirit.

There will be no agreement on the reunification of Germany. Khrushchev does not want it and the West refuses to pay the minimum price; the political neutralization of a unified Germany. In maintaining our condition of prior free elections, we would bear the responsibility of the failure of the conference if reunification were the sole object.

No Peace Treaty

Nor will there be any agreement on the peace treaty. With whom would we sign it? Not with the two Germans because we recognize only one. Not with Bonn alone; Khrushchev would refuse.

Furthermore, what clauses would be written in? Agreement could be reached on the more general clauses—renunciation of force, a democratic regime, acceptance of frontiers and so forth—but not on the others: military and political status—number of troops, armaments, and total participation, partial participation or no participation at all in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. If Khrushchev maintained his condition of signing a treaty, he would in turn be responsible for the failure of Geneva.

Let us suppose these controversial subjects are postponed. Two problems remain—Berlin and disengagement—which I believe can be solved with good will and imagination.

Paradox Must End

The dangerous paradox of Berlin must be ended; we have done enough playing with fire. But we can neither, morally, abandon two million West Berliners to encirclement nor, politically, evacuate that sector in the face of threats and without guaran-

tees. Nor can we maintain ourselves there against the wishes of the Soviets without risking grave incidents.

If Moscow persists in handing over its powers to its East one ally, how can we work with this government whose legality, and even existence, we do not recognize?

The only solution is the departure of the contingents of the four occupying powers, the maintenance of the regime of two Berlins under control

of the United Nations, designating a neutral commissioner and installing a symbolic garrison. This might be formed, for example, of men on leave from the U.N. emergency force in the Sinai Desert, who can be flown to Berlin in six hours.

I have the impression that the Soviets would accept such a solution. What objections would the Allies make?

Military disengagement, the creation of a sector of fewer

armaments, which would be the testing ground and the pilot zone of international inspection, has been urged for the past five years, in various forms, by the men of all countries.

It is an attractive idea, reducing the risks and getting started with partial disarmament in default of general disarmament. But it is a complicated problem: The demarcation line is 600 miles from the Atlantic and 6,000 miles

from the Pacific. A reciprocal withdrawal of 300 miles amputates the maneuvering zone 50 per cent in the east. Hardly felt by the one, it deprives the other of all defense. So the disengaged zone should be more extended toward the east than toward the west.

Another difficulty: If nuclear weapons are forbidden, does this include tactical atomic arms as well? If this is the case, the atomic divisions will be removed, rather than re-equipped with outdated crossbows.

The sensitive point is that the zone of disengagement must be compatible with the Anglo-American presence on the European continent, therefore accepted without reserve by the general staffs and governments.

I have suggested three zones centered on Berlin. First, the city, placed under authority of the U.N. then, a sector of about 120 miles in radius, disarmed and a test zone for international inspection. Finally, within a radius of 240 miles from Berlin, troops would be limited to the same level for both camps and intermediate range ballistic missiles would be banned. Inspection would function there also.

The Ruhr, the Rhineland, Baden-Wurtemberg and half of Bavaria would remain provisionally exempt from limitation (like Poland beyond Lodz, and Slovakia) which would suffice as a sector of defense, maneuver and logistic support.

If the foreign ministers

agree on solutions of this kind, two out of four problems will be solved.

A return of 50 per cent is the maximum that can be hoped for at Geneva. It is to be feared that it will not be attained.



The Four Foreign Ministers

U.S.: HERTER

Washington—(UPI)—Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, chief U. S. negotiator at the Foreign Ministers meeting, may be the most underestimated man in Washington today.

The new secretary is little known compared with his predecessor but persons in and about the State Department know he did a standout job in his No. 2 position under John Foster Dulles.

Herter is an orderly man. He brought to the department experience in administration far surpassing that of Dulles. Serving as second man in the massive shadow of Dulles, however, prevented Herter from getting deserved popular credit for a hard job well done.

Dulles almost carried his office in his hat, traveling much and seeming to care less for the administrative detail of policy-making than for his own methods. Some of his associates complained that he acted often without letting all concerned in the department know what was up.

It will not be so of Herter. He describes himself as a team man and he is. Policy-making at the State Department will be a more orderly process under Herter than under Dulles.

Moreover, Herter at the outset has the confidence of the Senate, especially of some of its key men, beyond anything Dulles ever enjoyed. Dean Acheson was disliked and distrusted on Capitol Hill. Dulles was bitterly assailed by some senators. Neither had any political background whereas Herter served in the Massachusetts legislature, as governor of the state and, finally, was for 10 years a member of the U. S. House of Representatives.

Important men served with him there, Chairman J. William Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, for example. The Senate confirmed Herter unanimously as quickly as it could act after his nomination. A good beginning for a new man and a big

step toward that will-o'-the-wisp—a functioning bipartisan foreign policy.

Herter's opposite numbers at Geneva would be well advised not to think he is a pushover.

USSR: GROMYKO

Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko can say "Yes" in English, French, German and Spanish.

But his Russian "Nyet" in casting 24 United Nations vetoes gave him a Western reputation he never bothered to change: "My personality does not interest me," he said.

Western diplomats call him "Grim Grom" and "Russian for thunder." Born of peasant stock July 6, 1909, he missed the Bolshevik revolution.

Joining the foreign ministry, he became known as a "boy wonder." Gromyko was appointed ambassador to the United States in 1943 at the age of 34.

Gromyko later became U.N. representative, a first deputy foreign minister and envoy to Britain. He took over as foreign minister in February, 1957. His old patron, V. M. Molotov, was sent to Outer Mongolia.

The man who once called Sir Winston Churchill a "cannibal" knows how to relax. Favorite movie: "Gone With the Wind."

Asked to comment on a rainy day in New York, Gromyko said, "I am pleased that so far nobody blames it on the Soviet Union."

the Labor Party government paid off when the Tories regained power in 1951. Sir Winston Churchill made him a minister of state. Later he headed the ministries of supply and housing.

Lloyd became foreign minister in 1955. Prime Minister Anthony Eden quit after the 1956 Suez invasion. But Lloyd stayed on under Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

Lloyd's often weak parliamentary speeches drew fire from even his own Tories. Newspapers called him "a political pigmy" and "the highest paid office boy in the land."

But shy, portly Lloyd, 54, has ignored the criticism. "You become inured to it," he has said. His quiet, able execution of Macmillan's policies have won him new respect.

FRANCE: COUVE DE MURVILLE

Like Caesar's Gaul, French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville is divided into three parts.

He has the French intellectual's delight in poetry and plays a shark-like game of bridge.

The 52-year-old diplomat is also a confirmed family man. A favorite pastime is playing the piano for his wife and three daughters.

But primarily, Maurice Couve de Murville is a foreign minister. He looks and acts the part.

Tall, courtly Couve de Murville has served France since 1930 when he passed that Eiffel Tower of governmental tests—the examination for becoming an inspector of finances.

During World War II, he joined the underground and Gen. Charles de Gaulle's liberation movement. After the war he served as envoy to Washington, Rome, Cairo, the United Nations and West Germany.

De Gaulle personally picked him for the foreign ministry in June, 1958, shattering a tradition that no career diplomat assume the Quai D'Orsay's top job.

BRITAIN: LLOYD

Selwyn Lloyd broke the rules of the game to become and remain Britain's foreign minister.

He is from the middle class, not the aristocracy that usually breeds Conservative Party leadership.

He married (and divorced) his much younger secretary. He went to the "wrong" school (Fettes) and was a Liberal Party member until he was nearly 30.

Lloyd's pre-war legal reputation, wartime military record and post-war attacks on



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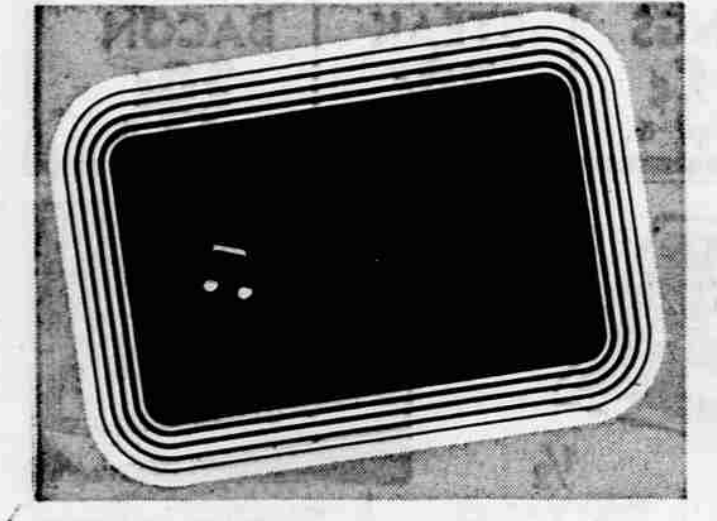
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