

Coming Summit Meeting Represents Personal Achievement for Khrushchev

Editor's note: The devious paths of world diplomacy culminating at the summit conference in Paris May 16 form a vital chapter in history. The era of Russia's rise, atomic power, space rockets and Khrushchev. A veteran reporter of all these threads of history lies them together in the following dispatch on how the summit came about and what it may bring. The author is the senior Western correspondent in Moscow.

By HENRY SHAPIRO
Paris—(UPI)—Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev goes to the summit conference as a Communist styled "messenger of peace" and a Soviet nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize. The conference represents a personal victory for the 66-year-old ruler of all the Russians who first launched his campaign for a meeting of "heavyweights" on Nov. 6, 1958.

Flushed with the achievements of Soviet economy and the success of the first Sputnik, Khrushchev then placed two specific proposals before a special session of the Supreme Soviet held on the 40th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. His audience included all the crowned heads of international Communism including Chinese Party Chief Mao Tse-tung.

Khrushchev asked for a bilateral conference with the United States on disarmament and for a meeting of world leaders.

Makes Several Appeals
By March, 1958, the Kremlin had made four appeals for top-level meetings to be followed by two additional calls to the summit.

—On July 19, 1958, after the crisis precipitated by the Iraq revolution and the landing of Anglo-American forces in Lebanon and Jordan.

—And on November 27, 1958, when Khrushchev threatened unilateral abrogation of Western rights to Berlin within six months.

The Western powers rejected the Soviet proposed summit meeting on two grounds. First, their usefulness had to be demonstrated by preliminary conferences of foreign ministers. And second, the Security Council of the United Nations was the proper forum for the settlement of vital international problems.

A series of international crises culminated by Moscow's Berlin "ultimatum" then persuaded the three Western powers to meet with the Russians outside the United Nations.

Convinces Western Leaders
Prime Minister Harold Macmillan had returned from a journey to Moscow in March 1959 convinced that the Russians were willing to settle international problems by negotiations and not force.

In September of 1959 President Eisenhower, after his talks with Khrushchev at Camp David, finally agreed to a series of summit meetings on the premise the element of threat had been eliminated.

Khrushchev argues that as result of the expansion of the Communist camp following the Second World War and Soviet economic progress, the balance of world power has shifted in Soviet Union.

The advent of the nuclear age and the universal realization of the suicidal character of modern war is another reason why the Soviet leader appears to believe the peace can be maintained.

Sees Red Triumph
At the same time Khrushchev seldom fails to proclaim his professed article of faith—the inevitable triumph of world Communism. Not by revolution or war, he says, but as result of the economic contest developing between the two world systems.

The rate of Soviet economic growth is now more than twice as high as that of the United States.

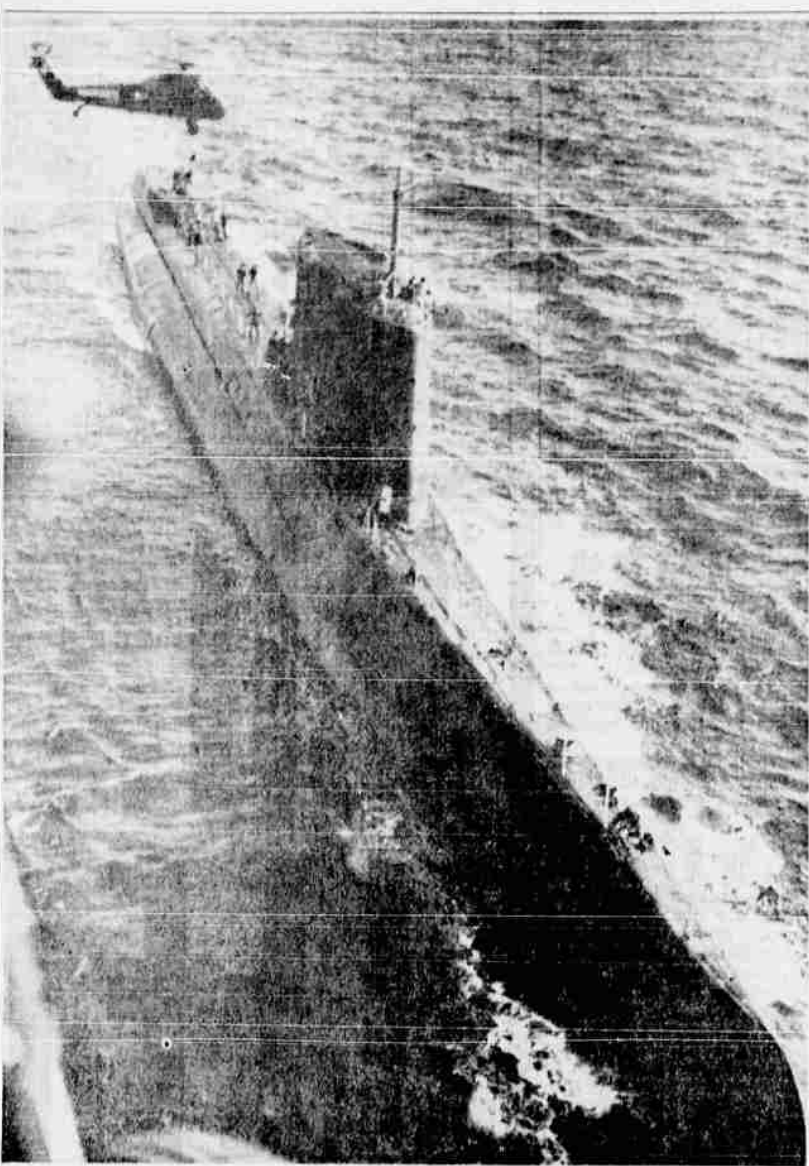
Khrushchev has promised his countrymen by the end of the next 15 years a higher standard of living than America's.

Within one generation, he says, the Communist bloc will control about two-thirds of the world's economic power. He then reasons that the "superior" economic system, yielding a higher standard of living will inevitably attract capitalist countries to the Communist fold.

Khrushchev, who has made travel an instrument of foreign policy, appears to have returned from his encounters with Eisenhower, Macmillan, and de Gaulle with the conviction that the Western leaders, anti-Communist as they are, are sincere in their professions of peace. The impression is presumably reciprocal.

Praises Eisenhower
He has been particularly wholehearted in his praise of Eisenhower's dedication to peace in which, by Khrushchev's public admission, he enjoys the full support of the vast majority of the American people.

Khrushchev has been frank in expressing his opinion that the realities of world power



SUBMARINE RECORD—The U.S. nuclear submarine Triton is shown as it surfaced off the Delaware coast Tuesday, completing an historic 84-day, 36,000 mile voyage under water. The helicopter in background removed Capt. Edward Beach and flew him to Washington where President Eisenhower bestowed the Legion of Merit upon him. —(UPI Telephoto)

Part of Answer To Juvenile Delinquency Eyed

New York—(UPI)—We parents hail vaccines against childhood illnesses and we agree that medicine is at its finest when it prevents a disease. But in the sociological arena, there is one disorder for which there is no one-shot preventive. The sociological cancer is juvenile delinquency.

A part of the answer to the question of juvenile delinquency comes from an examination of the juvenile delinquents themselves.

David R. Hunter, a sociologist with the Ford foundation, recently analyzed the ways of the juvenile delinquents. In his report to sociologists at the annual meeting of the Boys' Clubs of America, Hunter said most juvenile delinquency happens in the "core areas" of cities.

Low Status Areas
These are the areas of physical deterioration, of shifting population, of value conflicts, of low status.

Hunter's report is titled "A Neighborhood Approach to Juvenile Delinquency." It tells what makes a delinquent.

For parents, it brings to attention the storm-warnings that signal the start of the massive anti-social sickness.

"In large part," Hunter said, "the pattern of troublesome behavior among boys arises from a lack of opportunities for legitimate achievements."

"For most of these boys, fighting, stealing and flaunting authority represents a way of acquiring recognition and stature which they have failed to gain in legitimate ways. Get it by Crook."

"If they can't get what they want by hook, they get it by crook."

"They have often failed in school. They have difficulty in getting jobs and keeping them. They are relatively poor in an affluent society. They have restricted access to sports and other leisure time activities."

"Their living quarters are crowded and family life poor. They spend a large part of their time in boredom standing on sidewalks and street corners. They are often members of minority groups, looked down on by the larger society."

What all of this adds up to is the climate for delinquency. The boys think they are no good and that society is against them.

"They often feel that they never are going to be the things that are held up as desirable in school, the movies, and the newspapers—such as a college student, a successful business man, a doctor," Hunter said.

What is needed, he said, is opportunities for young people in these neighborhoods to be somebody—and to have some victories in life in place of a string of defeats. That is, to change the climate of the neighborhood from one of frustration to one of hope.

To test this thesis, the Ford foundation is pouring more than \$1 million into an anti-delinquency program in Chicago. The project will span six years.

Cops Lose in Race With Sports Car

Richmond, Calif.—Those high powered cruisers California highway patrolmen drive just don't seem to have it any more.

A little sports car led highway police on a merry chase through six cities before roaring away.

Police spotted the speeding car in Oakland and gave chase. After a 13-mile game of tag, the driver gunned his engine and was gone. Police said they lost out because the best they could do was 120 miles an hour.

Bill Allows for Urban Renewal Until Mid-1961

Washington—(UPI)—Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa.) has proposed a \$4,800,000,000 legislative program for housing and urban renewal "to tide us over until a new administration takes office."

The spending called for in his legislation would support

the various housing programs until mid-1961, he said.

Clark said he would submit his bill for consideration during housing legislation hearings before the Senate housing sub-committee, on which he serves.

Mortgage Insurance

The bill would allow an additional \$4 billion for mortgage insurance authorization for the Federal Housing Administration. It also would extend the FHA program for more effective work in conserving and rehabilitating old and middle-aged buildings and preventing blight, Clark said. The Federal National Mort-

gage Association would be given \$150 million. Clark said this money, allocated at the President's discretion, would be used for purchase of FHA-insured mortgages on housing built in urban renewal areas, for relocating families displaced when blighted areas are demolished, and to provide housing for elderly persons.

College Offers Short Turf Grass Course

New Brunswick, N.J.—There can't be an awful lot to learn about turf grass. Rutgers university covers the subject in a four-day course.

Auto Fume Purifier Patented; Albany Man Also Recognized

Washington—(Science Service)—Two attempts to controlling and eliminating noxious, smog-producing exhaust fumes given off by motor vehicles have won patents here this week.

One is an aluminum filtering attachment that fits on the end of an automobile's exhaust pipe. The other is a method of feeding into the exhaust pipe chemicals that will react with the gases and render them less objectionable.

The filter attachment, invented by Jose L. Villaseor and Raul H. Leon of San Diego, Calif., consists of four connected chambers. One circulates air taken in by the rapid forward motion of the car. A second chamber mixes this air with the gases coming from the exhaust pipe. In a third chamber the noxious fumes are absorbed and reduced by mixing with castor oil. The last chamber provides final purification and cleansing.

Easily Attached
This purification attachment is claimed to be easily attached and removed, simply manufactured, effective and durable. The inventors received patent No. 2,932,157 and assigned one-third of the patent rights to James B. Abbey, also of San Diego.

The method of mixing chemicals with the ejected fumes was invented by Frederick C. Binter of Moorestown, N.J. It is claimed to purify the exhaust from both diesel and gasoline internal combustion engines, and to drastically reduce objectionable odors and irritating substances.

Binter accomplishes this by injecting into the exhaust pipe, preferably as far from the outlet end as possible, chemical derivatives of ammonium salts, which may be either liquids or solids that are water soluble. If a continuous flow of such chemicals is intimately mixed with the exhaust fumes as both pass through the pipe, he says, they remove or convert the noxious substances in the exhaust gas and result in a product that is neither foul-

smelling nor irritating to the eyes.

The chemicals added to the pipe may be held in a refillable container mounted at the rear of the vehicle and fed to the exhaust pipe by direct pipes. The invention earned patent No. 2,932,364.

Morse Points to Kennedy's Money

Portland—(UPI)—Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) said in a statement on the West Virginia primary election that it "simply shows what an expenditure of a few sums of money sometimes succeeds in doing in primary campaigns."

Morse left at midnight Tuesday for Washington, D.C. He was referring to the victory in West Virginia of Sen. John Kennedy over Hubert Humphrey.

He said, "However, Humphrey did not take to the people of West Virginia Kennedy's reactionary voting record. I am doing this in Oregon and I am satisfied that the voters of Oregon will not endorse" him.

Morse faces Kennedy in the May 20 Oregon primary.

Another of the 797 patents issued by the U.S. Patent Office here this week went to William Galbraith of Albany, Ore., for an automobile sun visor that offers protection from glare coming from the side as well as from the front of the car.

The visor, which won patent No. 2,932,539, is slidably and tiltably mounted on a supporting rail running along the top of the front side window and half of the windshield. Made of flexible, tinted material, it is said to remain as adjusted despite sudden jarring.

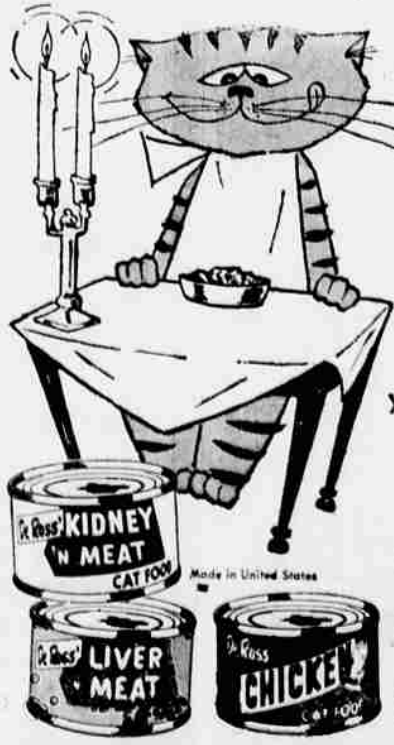
Ober Logging Co. Entered This Week

The Ober Logging company, 1247 Biddle rd., was entered sometime Monday, and about \$500 worth of large tools were stolen. Wesley Albert Ober notified city police Tuesday.

Taken were an air impact wrench valued at \$300, and two ratchet type "come-alongs," valued at \$100 each. The building was entered by a front door, which is held closed by a bar. Nothing else was reported missing, police said.

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