

# Russian Frustration Seen as Cause of Summit Torpedoing

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign Editor



Frustration in the fact of a firm western stand on Berlin probably contributed more than anger over the U2 spy incident to Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's decision to torpedo the Summit Conference even before it started.

If the spy plane incident had not been handy at a pretext, he would have selected another. The results could be dangerous both for him and for the world which in the last few days has been plunged back into the coldest of wars.

**Threats and Blackmail**  
Khrushchev has tried threats against the western world. Today in Paris he also resorted to blackmail.

An inspired "leak" by Communist sources that he intended to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany this week was a move to force the western powers into concessions they have been refusing to make.

Days before the Summit Conference was to start, western diplomats believed it was necessary for Khrushchev to return to Moscow with some sort of victory in his hand.

If no victory was possible, then it was better to have no summit at all.

With his own position possibly at stake, it might also be better for Khrushchev to run the risk of a war over Germany than run the risk of losing his own head.

Thus the insults to President Eisenhower and the demands which Khrushchev knew to be impossible in advance, that Eisenhower publicly apologize

## Workers Take Over Cuban Newspaper

Havana—UPI—Prensa Libre, Havana's last outspoken independent newspaper, has been taken over by employees who refused to print an editorial denouncing what it called "the sinister international plot led by Russia against our soil."

Assistant publishers Humberto Medrano and Ulises Carbo, signers of the editorial, sought asylum in the Panamanian embassy as political refugees. Publisher Sergio Carbo had already left the country.

A "workers' committee" published Monday's edition, without the offending editorial and other matter critical of Premier Fidel Castro's government. A spokesman for the committee said he didn't know what Prensa Libre's ultimate fate would be.



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## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop



**THE NUCLEAR GLIMMER**  
Paris—Here in Paris, predictions of the intentions of Nikita S. Khrushchev strike every note from betwined optimism to Stygian despair. Yet there is at least one piece of hard evidence as to the aims of the Soviet boss at the summit.

Without public announcement, the Soviets have consented, at any rate in principle, to underground nuclear explosions for research purposes. Soviet consent to such explosions was obtained after President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan reached an undisclosed agreement, at their meeting at Camp David, that there was an absolute need for the additional data which further nuclear explosions underground could be expected to provide.

The undoubted facts, here revealed for the first time, explain several recent mysteries. First, they explain the President's recent statement that he would shortly order certain underground nuclear experiments for research purposes, despite his prior agreement with Khrushchev on a temporary moratorium on all kinds of nuclear tests. Second, they explain the strange failure of the Kremlin and the Macmillan government to attack this apparently unilateral decision of President Eisenhower's. Adlai Stevenson and the British Laborites, who attached the President with great asperity, were speaking without knowledge of the background facts.

The facts that Stevenson and the Laborites did not know are highly significant, for several different reasons. First, there is the simple reason of timing.

The Geneva conferees who are trying to negotiate a permanent ban on nuclear tests were the recipients of the Soviet announcement that underground explosions for research were now approved. The chief Soviet negotiator, Semyon Tsarapkin, conveyed this new Kremlin decision on May 3. But the famous U2 fell or was shot down at Sverdlovsk on May 1. Thus Khrushchev had had two full days to mull over the stuff he later used to generate the U2 crisis, when his spokesman,

President Charles de Gaulle of France firmly supported Eisenhower that all the concessions that could be made to Khrushchev in the incident had been made.

The second reason for attaching significance to Tsarapkin's move is the fairly dramatic alteration of the Soviet position. Previously any suggestion of any nuclear explosions at all for any purposes whatever including pure research, was enough to reduce Tsarapkin to a condition of well simulated apoplexy. The entire Soviet delegation, including the scientists who should have known better, had combined to deny, most stoutly and obstinately, that there was the slightest need for further research. But since May 3, all that has been over.

Third, one may assume that the intent of the Tsarapkin move was to avert deadlock in the nuclear test negotiations, for the rather good reason that it was needful to avert deadlock. This was because of another set of crucial facts, which were also apparently unknown to Adlai Stevenson when he made his recent speech on the subject.

In summary, most of the Geneva negotiations were carried on, and the Geneva system of policing underground nuclear tests was devised, on the basis of wholly false scientific assumptions. Most importantly, the Geneva system for detecting underground nuclear cheaters made no provision whatever for detecting cheating by "decoupling." This is the method of reducing the seismic shock of a nuclear explosion by detonating the bomb in hard rock in a big underground hole, rather than in soft rock in a small hole.

Hence the existing Geneva detection system is worthless, as was tragically revealed by the recent Congressional testimony of all the leading American experts, including the chief scientific advocate of a ban on nuclear tests, Dr. Hans Bethe. In these circumstances, there is nothing to do except to launch an intensive program of scientific research, to discover the least burdensome ways of improving the Geneva system. Without underground nuclear explosions to provide badly needed additional data, such a program of research must fail.

## In the Days News

By FRANK JENKINS

During the past week, President Eisenhower announced to the nation that our TOTAL ECONOMY—meaning the value of goods and services produced—has reached the HALF TRILLION DOLLAR milestone.

That is to say: What the economists call our gross national product has arrived at the 500 billion dollar mark.

IS that good? Well, it is supposed to be very good. Three decades ago—back in the late 1920's and the early 1930's—our gross national production was about 100 billion dollars. In 1959, President Eisenhower tells us it has now reached 500 billion dollars.

So—In terms of dollars—We are presumably five times better off than we were 30 years ago.

THAT sounds good. But there's a catch to it. The catch is how much the 1960 dollar will buy as compared to what the 1930 dollar would buy. On that point, let's consult an authority—Robert W. French, president of Tax Foundation, Inc., a non-political organization devoted to economic research, with particular attention to tax research. In the April number of Tax Review, a publication issued by Tax Foundation, Inc., Mr. French says:

"During the past 30 years we have come to accept inflation as a way of life. Public officials, citizens and even some economists continue to delude themselves and others with dollar figures that distort our economic strength, our economic growth and our personal finances.

"Gross production reached 480 billion (inflation) dollars in 1959, about five times our production 30 years ago. BUT IN CONSTANT DOLLARS IT WAS ONLY ABOUT DOUBLE THE EARLIER FIGURE."

In other words: In terms of inflation dollars, our production has increased five times in the past three decades—which sounds like a fabulous increase in our well-being. But in terms of what Mr. French calls "constant dollars," by which he means actual physical production, our economy has merely doubled instead of increasing fivefold.

And—In 1930, our national debt was only 16½ billion dollars. It is now nearly 290 billion dollars. Which is to say: While our gross production, as measured in inflation dollars, has increased only five times in these last 30 years our national debt has increased 17 times.

MR. French thinks it is high time to get back to what he calls fiscal responsibility in government. One finds it hard to disagree with him.

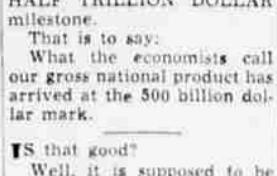
Salem—UPI—A 17-year-old inmate of Hillcrest School for Girls slipped away from Hillcrest staff members Sunday evening while attending church in Salem but was picked up later in Eugene.

Havana—UPI—The National Union of Food Workers has demanded that the government declare U.S. Ambassador Philip Bonsal persona non grata.

# Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

**TICKLISH TIME**  
Washington—Both political parties are walking in the dark about the international situation. Each is hoping that its more excitable partisans will just go away and keep quiet.



There is, for each party, an enormously destructive potential in this business. And there is, for each, an enormous opportunity to gain in the November elections.

In crude terms the position is this: The Republicans are in fear they may lose the "peace issue" on which they had counted so much. The Democrats are in hope they may be able to wrest that issue away from Vice President Nixon, the prospective G.O.P. presidential nominee.

The winning party in this grim contest is likely to be determined not so much by the wisdom of what it does as by the unwisdom of what the other party does. This is a time when the best possible politics may lie mainly in good, sound, creative inaction, mixed with a little bit of action taken only after a great deal of forethought.

THE party that rushes boldly into this situation, hurling accusations and manifestoes right and left against the other is likely to rush itself right out of the victory column in November.

The central problem for the Republicans is to strike a nice balance between supporting President Eisenhower, in the "spy plane" episode and beyond, without tying Nixon absolutely, totally and unalterably to such parts of Eisenhower policy as may seem erroneous in November.

The Democrats must strike a perhaps even more delicate balance. They must not seem to make two-bit partisan advantage of our present or future national embarrassments. They must not, on the other hand, act as though they had no ideas of their own about cold war strategy.

The Republicans will make a catastrophic mistake if they mortgage Nixon's whole future, unquestionably and in advance, to every possible turn of the Eisenhower foreign policy line. Nixon must have some leeway for the campaign, particularly if by then the cold war has worsened.

THE Democrats will make a fatal mistake if in their zeal to criticize the Republicans they begin to sound as though they were running on a pro-Khrushchev, instead of a pro-Democratic, ticket. True, the Republicans made great headway in 1952 by irresponsible over "Truman's War" in Korea. Such a course, however, will surely not recommend itself to the Democrats this time, if only because the basic pre-conditions are wholly different.

Then we were in a war which many wanted to end. Now we are in a peace of sorts—which all hope to keep. Most of the voters, however, will not believe that the best way to keep that peace is to let the Russians walk all over our legitimate interests.

Thus, the Democratic necessity is to avoid the strong temptation of attacking Eisenhower simply to get at Nixon; the temptation to make the present administration look very bad by making the Russians look pretty good.

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**FRIENDLY PICKPOCKET**  
Tokyo—UPI—Kazuyoshi Tabata, 25, the "friendly pickpocket" was arrested Sunday. Tabata would lift a wallet from a young woman's purse, keep the money, personally return her weekly train pass and ask for a date, police said.

**Two Plead Innocent To Federal Charge**  
Portland—UPI—Earl C. Corey of Portland and Laurence M. Smith of Waterville, Wash., Monday entered pleas of innocent to charges contained in an 11 count government indictment.

The two men are charged with wheat storage manipulations. Corey pleaded innocent to two charges of conspiracy with Smith and to one charge that he violated the federal conflict of interest statute. Corey is a former Agriculture Department official here.

**Girl Injured in Sunday Accident**  
A 17-year-old Medford girl received minor injuries Sunday evening after the car she was operating, went out of control and landed in a ditch.

Medford police said Pauline Theresa Ashton, 104 North Ross lane, was taken to Sacred Heart hospital with several cuts on the head and mouth. The accident occurred at 8:50 p.m. at the intersection of Stewart ave. and Armory dr.

# Body of Indian Fisherman Found

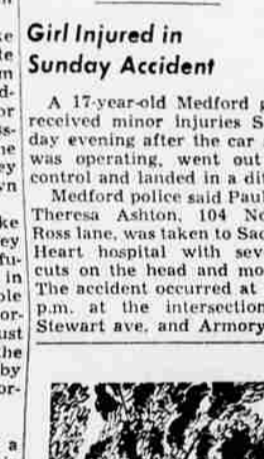
MAIL TRIBUNE, Medford, Or. Tuesday, May 17, 1960

The Dalles—UPI—The body of an Indian fisherman, who drowned May 7, while trying to save his daughter after a fishing platform collapsed below Sherars Bridge in the Deschutes river, was found Monday below The Dalles dam in the Columbia river.

The body of Oscar Moses was discovered by Wilfred Johns, a Celilo Indian who was fishing in the Columbia. Moses' body had floated some 54 miles.

Moses' daughter, 12-year-old Patricia, drowned at the same time as her father. Two of Moses' sons also fell in the river but were able to reach shore.

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# Body of Roseburg Climber Removed

By FRANK JENKINS

Roseburg—UPI—The body of Walter L. Coady, 33, Roseburg, who fell 290 feet to his death while mountain climbing Saturday, was brought out by sheriff's officers Monday.

Coady died in a fall after climbing to the top of 5,000-foot Squaw mountain about 50 miles east of here. A companion, N. A. Ferguson, Roseburg, said he was waiting on a ledge below when Coady fell.

But how far, for example, can the host country's scientists go, towards showing their guests the thing to be exploded? There are many such details to be arranged. The scientific negotiators are now discussing them at Geneva, "in a good, businesslike atmosphere."

Then too, even if the proposed research program is safely launched on a joint basis, the millennium will still not be reached. For one thing, the majority of American experts are sadly inclined to agree with Dr. Edward Teller, who holds that improvement of methods of concealment must always outrun improvement of methods of detection. For another thing, even if methods of detection are satisfactorily improved, the resulting additions to the Geneva detection system are hardly likely to be acceptable to the Soviets.

In short, Tsarapkin's move does not promise an early, permanent and dependably enforceable ban on nuclear tests. But at least it quite clearly implies that Khrushchev hopes to make progress in this area at the summit; and this implication, in turn, is in itself a happy glimmer.

(c) 1960, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

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