

# Questions and Answers on Failure of East-West Summit Conference

**BY STEWART HENSLEY**  
 Paris (UPI)—What wrecked the summit conference? The question comes today from all parts of the world. Stripped of diplomatic verbiage, the following questions and answers tell the story.

Question: When was this summit arranged, and with what objectives?

Answer: The Western big three, President Eisenhower, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, and French President Charles de Gaulle, decided at a meeting in Paris last December to invite Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to summit talks.

All four agreed to meet on May 16 and on a tentative agenda: disarmament, the future of divided Berlin, German reunification, and the improvement of East-West relations.

Q: What led up to the Allied invitation to Khrushchev?

A: Khrushchev's ultimatum in November, 1958, in which he demanded the Allies quit West Berlin within six months. He later removed his time limit.

Q: What were the major

Allied hopes for the conference?

A: They hoped to make some progress in disarmament—getting Khrushchev to agree on some specific items, such as banning nuclear warheads in outer space and putting in an inspection system to guard against surprise attack. They also thought it possible to sign a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests.

Q: What, so far as is known, did the Soviets hope to achieve at the time the conference was arranged?

A: Eisenhower and the other Western leaders believed that Khrushchev wanted to make some progress on disarmament, principally to reduce his nation's economic burden. They also thought he wanted to get a nuclear test ban.

They knew, too, that he would like to pressure them into negotiating separate treaties with East and West Berlin and pulling Western forces out of West Berlin. But the Allies had no intention of giving in on those points. Khrushchev, at the time of the summit preparations, acted as though he honestly wanted better relations with the West.

Q: What was the major reason for the conference collapse?

A: The immediate reason was Khrushchev's refusal to meet with Eisenhower unless

the President apologized for the spy plane incident, promised to punish those responsible for it, and pledged never to send another military intelligence craft over the Soviet Union.

Q: What were Khrushchev's real reasons for wrecking the conference?

A: They are believed to include various internal problems, such as the fact that important elements in the Soviet army and party leadership were increasingly discontented with his softer policy toward the West. So were the Chinese Communists, who opposed the summit from the start.

Q: What efforts did the West make to meet Khrushchev's conditions?

A: Eisenhower announced that the spy flights had been suspended and would not be resumed as long as he was President. He offered to submit a new and broader "open skies" plan for international air inspection under United Nations control. He said such a system would eliminate the need for aerial espionage.

Q: What efforts did the Soviet Union make to meet the West half-way?

A: None, at least publicly.

Q: What are the most serious effects of the summit failure?

A: The most serious immediate effect probably is that it

has restored all the bitterness of the cold war, has increased tensions, and has heightened the chances of "war by miscalculation."

It poses the threat of armed conflict if Russia goes through with its promise to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany and cut off Allied access to West Berlin.

Q: Where, briefly, does the West go from here?

A: It plans to keep trying at Geneva to get agreement on a nuclear test ban and some sort of arms reduction. It must prepare for a resumption of the cold war and look to its defenses until Khrushchev or his successor is ready to talk in moderate terms.

Q: What, in the Western view, is Russia likely to do?

A: First, it will step up its propaganda. It already has resumed jamming American and British broadcasts. Khrushchev may sign a separate peace treaty with his East

German Communist regime. Communist infiltration and subversion in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Latin America probably will increase.

## Nixon Says Russian Spies Active During 'K's' Visit

Syracuse, N.Y.—Vice President Richard M. Nixon said today that two Soviet spies were found searching out U. S. secrets in Massachusetts last fall while Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev was talking peace in the United States.

In Washington, it was learned two Soviet agents had been spotted—but not arrested—in the area of Springfield, Mass., site of a federal arsenal, a half dozen major defense plants and a few miles from Westover Air Force Base, headquarters of the 8th Air Force.

Sources said the fact the spies were not arrested is in accordance with frequent counter-espionage practice. Federal authorities often prefer to keep them under surveillance, in the hopes they will lead to detection of their contacts or other espionage agents.

Nixon said in his speech that the spies

had been discovered trying to obtain secret U. S. information in Illinois. His press secretary later said the agents were apprehended in Springfield, Mass. Nixon had not mentioned the town but apparently made a mental reference to the wrong Springfield, resulting in the error.

He said there had been other Russian spy incidents which he could not discuss because "it would expose our intelligence sources."

"Khrushchev could not have been surprised or horrified when he learned of the U2," Nixon said. "There was no gap here in Soviet intelligence when he was here."

In Washington, the Justice Department had no immediate reaction to the Nixon statement. The FBI had "no comment" but a spokesman added that it was checking into the matter.

## Swiss Reject Soviet Protest Of Spy Ejection

Bern, Switzerland (UPI)—The Swiss government today rejected an "insulting" Soviet protest against the expulsion of two Russian Embassy officials from Switzerland on charges of spying.

The Swiss simultaneously rejected Russian demands for punishment of "those guilty of the gross provocation" and for assurances that it would not happen again.

Ambassador to Moscow Alfred Zehnder delivered the Swiss reply to the Soviet Foreign Ministry today.

"The Soviet note contains allegations against Switzerland which are insulting and completely unfounded," the note delivered by Zehnder said.

The Moscow note accused Switzerland of plotting with the United States to invent a spy scandal to take the heat off the United States at the height of Premier Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Washington for the U2 incident.

Moscow insisted the two Russian Embassy officials were innocent and said Switzerland had expelled them only to try to swing world attention from the U2 incident. It also accused Swiss police of brutality against the two Russians.

## MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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## Defense Issues Pace Sharp Market Increase

New York (UPI)—Stocks rose sharply in the first hour today with aircraft, missile and most defense electronics pacing the rise.

Investors responded to the summit breakdown by flocking to space age issues engaged in military contract work on the belief that an international crisis would trigger a step-up in the defense effort.

DOW-JONES AVERAGES	
New York - DJ - Dow Jones final stock averages:	
30 Industrials	621.63, up 4.24
20 Railroads	140.78, up 1.36
15 Utilities	89.12, off 0.29
65 Stocks	204.72, up 1.09
Sales Tuesday	were about 4,080,000 shares compared with 3,530,000 shares Monday.
Tuesday's prices on selected stocks	
Alcoa Chemical	49 1/2
Alcoa	27 1/2
American Can	27 1/2
American Motors	25 1/2
A. T. & T.	37 1/2
Anacosta Copper	51 1/2
Armco Steel	62
Bendix Aviation	66 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	45 1/2
Boeing Air	29 1/2
Caterpillar Corp.	29 1/2
Chrysler Corp.	47 1/2
Continental Can	42
Crown Zellerbach	46 1/2
Currys Wright	20 1/2
Dow Chemical	90 1/2
Du Pont	215 1/2
Eastman Kodak	113 1/2
Fireside	30 1/2
General Electric	89 1/2
General Foods	113 1/2
General Motors	43 1/2
Georgia Pacific	57 1/2
Graham Paige	2 1/2
Greif Bros	29 1/2
Gulf Oil	38 1/2
Homestake Mining	38 1/2
Idaho Power	51 1/2
Int. Paper	100 1/2
Johns Manville	38 1/2
Kaiser Ind.	12 1/2
Katy	4 1/2
Kennecott Copper	78 1/2
Lockheed Aircraft	22 1/2
Montana Power Co.	26 1/2
Montgomery Ward	40 1/2
Nat'l Biscuit	37 1/2
New York Central	23 1/2
Pac Gas & Elec	61 1/2
Pennex J. C.	122 1/2
Penn RR	13 1/2
Radio Corporation	26 1/2
Richardson Oil	38 1/2
Sears	50 1/2
Shell Oil	70 1/2
Soco Mobil Oil	36
Southern Co.	44 1/2
Southern Pacific	26 1/2
Standard California	40 1/2
Standard Indiana	36
Standard N. J.	40 1/2
Sun Mines	3 1/2
Texas Co.	60 1/2
Texas Gulf Sulfur	37 1/2
Tex Pac Land Trust	14 1/2
Transamerica	21 1/2
Trans World Air	14 1/2
Tri-Continental	35 1/2
Union Carbide	135
Union Pacific	26 1/2
United Aircraft	37 1/2
United Air Lines	30 1/2
U. S. Rubber	37 1/2
U. S. Steel	82
Youngstown S & T	106

## Contract Awarded By School Board

Frank (Scotty) Fairweather, Medford, was awarded a contract by the Medford school board yesterday for construction of an addition to Ruch school.

Fairweather submitted a bid of \$35,331, including two alternates, when bids were opened by the board yesterday. Other bidders were Ausland Construction company, Grants Pass, \$36,870; and Harold Salter, Rogue River, \$40,066.

The addition includes construction of a stage on the multipurpose room. One alternate is for acoustical ceiling in the gymnasium. The other alternate is removal of a frame wall at one end of the room and installation of concrete block to match the present construction. The stage will serve as a music room for Ruch students.

The work is part of that planned in a two-year construction program approved by voters earlier this year.

Bids will be opened tomorrow evening for a classroom addition at Oak Grove school.

## Governors Vote To Support President

Seattle (UPI)—The Western Governor's Conference today unanimously adopted a resolution declaring "strong and wholehearted support of the President of the United States" in his stands against Russian Premier Khrushchev.

The resolution, offered by Idaho Gov. Robert E. Smylie, praised President Eisenhower for his "dignified and unyielding response to the ignoble and outrageous demands of Chairman Khrushchev."

"We express our hope that the obstacle placed by Mr. Khrushchev in the path of discussion of grave international issues... can be overcome by the leaders of the free world," the resolution stated.

Washington (UPI)—A decisive majority of Republican state chairmen replying to a poll are agreed that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York must be counted out of the 1960 GOP presidential picture.

## Sprague To Vote For Rockefeller

Salem (UPI)—Charles A. Sprague, former Republican governor of Oregon and editor and publisher of the Oregon Statesman, said today he intends to write in New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller as a candidate for President in Friday's Oregon primary.

He urged Oregon Democrats to write in the name of Adlai Stevenson for their presidential nominee.

Sprague also urged this action in his column in the Statesman last Sunday.

He said he admits a "long-standing hostility to (Vice President Richard) Nixon because of his campaign methods going as far back as 1950 when he ran for the Senate against Helen Gahagan Douglas."

Salem (UPI)—Initial election of the adoption of a county charter can only be held at the time of a general election, according to Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton.



## WE'RE HAVING A COTTON BALL

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C. Brown undersea print border on lightened beige, or turquoise undersea print border on lighted turquoise. 17.98

D. Low-back dress in same color combinations as C. 17.98