Atmosphere for Some Success in Nuclear Test Talks More Favorable

By DONALD H. MAY
United Press International

Washington– (UPI) –On July 16, 1945, the first atomic bomb was exploded in the desert at Alamagordo, N.M. The nuclear age began, and with it man's efforts to avoid nuclear destruction.

Since then the United States has set off at least 256 more nuclear devices; Russia at least 125; Britain 21 and France 5. And since then the United States, Britain and Russia have held hundreds of negotiating sessions – in Geneva, Moscow, New York and Washington–for a treaty to ban future weapons tests.

These three powers are meeting in high level talks in Moscow for another try. For a change, the atmosphere for some success is more favorable but no sane person would attempt to predict the outcome.

Has Been Oscured

Over the years, the test ban search has often been obscured to the public by scientific technicalities like "Seismic magnitude 4.75," by baldfaced platitudes from statesmen, by 18- nation conferences and three-nation conferences, by radiation scares, by pickets, by people sailing in tiny boats in protest into ocean test zones, and by a running debate in American politics over whether it is worthwhile at all.

To begin sorting out the confusion–what would a test ban mean to the world?

Ending weapons tests would not remove the danger of nuclear war. Russia and the United States would still possess enough nuclear weapons to incinerate each other and most of the northern hemisphere.

But it would be a start toward the far more difficult goal of nuclear disarmament. It would reduce the danger of more terrible weapons being found, or a sudden upset in the balance of power which might cause a panic war. It would reduce world fears of radiation fallout.

Stop Other Nations

Most important–in the eyes of its proponents–it might stop other nations from developing nuclear weapons of their own. A dozen countries now possess the industrial and scientific bases to become nuclear powers in relatively few years if they want to.

France, though it exploded its first nuclear device in the Sahara in February, 1960, still is in the process of turning this capability into a nuclear weapons system usable in war. Red China is working toward where France was in 1960.

A test ban would be signed at first only by the United States, Britain and Russia. These states would then try to persuade France and other nuclear powers as they come along to join.

If one refused the ban would be technically void.

Whether France or Red China could be persuaded is one of the unsolved, and largely unfaced, problems of diplomacy. But it is the concept of nuclear bombs in the hands of a multiplicity of countries–some irresponsible–that test ban proponents see as their strongest argument.

Series of Protests

For the first four years after that day in July, 1945, when the fateful mushroom clour rose over Alamagordo, the test ban movement was largely a series of protests and demonstrations by worried scientists and various organizations, many of them Communist inspired against further U. S. development of atomic weapons.

Responding to some of these pressures, the United States offered in the United Nations in 1946 the "Baruch plan" for international control and inspection of atomic energy. Russia rejected it.

On Aug. 29, 1949, Russia tested her own first nuclear weapon which stolen American secrets helped to fashion, and the problem became one not of U. S. tests but of an arms race.

During the next few years a test ban was a generally minor feature in inconclusive disarmament overtures between the United States and Russia. Often it was not a proposal by itself but part of visionary schemes for control of atomic weapons as such.

Began Chain of Events

It was a series of U. S., Russian and British tests in 1957 and resulting anti-nuclear clamor that began the train of events leading to the current Moscow talks.

It began through the back door of a "moratorium." On March 31, 1958, a few days after Nikita S. Khrushchev became Premier, Russia announced it would conduct no further nuclear tests if others would follow suit.

The offer posed an immense problem for the United States. If it refrained from tests and took Russia's word on the Soviet moratorium, how would it ever know Russia was keeping the bargain? Nuclear detection was still an infant science.

Respond In Letter

On Apriil 8, 1958, President Eisenhower responded in a letter to Khrushchev, proposing joint scientific study of methods of international inspection against secret tests.

That July technicians from Russia, the United States, Britain, France, Canada, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania opened a "conference of experts" in Geneva. The conference reported that nuclear test inspection was technically possible, with a network of 180 monitoring stations spread around the world.

Test ban talks were scheduled to open on the political level in Geneva on Oct. 31, 1958. Two months before this Eisenhower agreed to a one-year moratorium on U. S. tests to begin on that date.

There followed a furious round of both U. S. and Soviet testing to get in under the deadline.

The 1958 Geneva talks quickly found the basic sticking point that was to lie at the bottom of the test ban deadlock for five long years. The U. S. insisted on on-site inspection against cheating. Russia said any international inspection on Soviet soil would permit espionage.

Intricate Maneuvering

All the intricate maneuvering in test ban negotiations since then, covering thousands of pages of transcript, has been a matter of endless variations on this main theme.

Since tests in various environments–the atmosphere, underground, under water and in space – can be detected with varying degrees of accuracy, proposals were made several times for a limited ban on those which could be detected without inspection on Soviet soil.

The United States proposed such partial test bans in April, 1959, and February, 1960. Russia proposed one in March, 1960.

One ban throughout the Geneva talks was the fact that while the politicians were talking about inspection, the technology of inspection was still stumbling along trying to keep up.

In 1959 U.S. scientists at Geneva suddenly said some of their earlier figures had been in error and that inspection required more machinery than they had told the Russians. The Russians charged bad faith, one of many such charges during the talks.

Overhears Broadcast

So matters went until Aug. 30, 1961, when an alert U.S. Radio Monitor overheard a small piece of a Soviet broadcast from Moscow to Eastern Russia.

A Soviet commentator was expounding the reasons for "a decision" he said Russia had reached on nuclear testing. A few hours later Russia announced she was resuming tests. On Sept. 1 they began. It was clear Russia had been preparing for them for many months while sitting at the negotiating table at Geneva.

It has been debated among U.S. experts ever since how much Russia gained militarily from this gambit.

An angry President Kennedy ordered resumption of U.S. underground tests in September, and of atmospheric tests in March, 1962.

Meanwhile, on Nov. 28, 1961, the Soviets suddenly dealt the Geneva talks a second major blow. In the past Russia had accepted the "principle" of international inspection but bargained over the terms. Now it suddenly denounced even the principle and refused to discuss it.

Enter Deepest Slump

Test ban talks entered their deepest slump. They remained that way until Dec. 19, 1962, when Premier Khrushchev, just as suddenly as he had withdrawn it, renewed Russia's willingness to discuss inspection in a letter to President Kennedy. He offered two or three inspections on Soviet soil a year.

Khrushchev claimed that former U.S. disarmament negotiator Arthur Dean had indicated two to four would be an acceptable number. Kennedy replied that Dean had said no such thing. The United States demanded at least seven annual inspections.

Khrushchev again charged the U.S. with bad faith.

It will probably never be known for sure whether Dean did give Khrushchev cause for this feeling. Some U.S. officials say Dean may have mentioned "two to four" informally, in the course of an illustration, but had not meant it as a proposal.

Matters slumped again until last month when a new exchange of Kennedy-Khrushchev messages led to agreement to hold the current Moscow talks.

Then, on July 2, in a confusing speech in East Berlin, Khrushchev appeared to accept an August, 1962, U.S.-British proposal for a partial test ban–covering tests in the atmosphere, space and underwater, leaving underground tests to be negotiated later.

Since the West now insists on on-site inspection only for underground tests, this would defer the whole inspection issue. But Khrushchev appeared to link his proposal to signing an East-West non-aggression pact, of which western countries have always been leery.

U.S. officials say that in the last analysis the success of the Moscow talks will depend on whether Khrushchev really wants a test ban, whether he feels he can live with his generals if he signs one, and whether he feels he can get away with such a deal with the West in the midst of his ideological fight with Red China.

Western officials feel that Khrushchev ought to want one. They feel he has as much to fear from uncontrolled proliferation of nuclear weapons as the West does.

Your Money's Worth

By SYLVIA PORTER
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DO-IT-YOURSELF'S VALUE NOT COUNTED

We now have a road opening up some of the woods behind our country home for the first time since the original settlers cleared the land. It cost "nothing." My do-it-yourself husband simply got on his 1962-bought bulldozer, his 1960-bought tractor and those other mechanical monsters he keeps in self-built sheds around here and moved earth, rocks, brush and trees until a road emerged.

Had he hired men to clear the road, the cost would have run into hundreds of dollars and what he spent would have duly added to our nation's total output of goods and services (Gross National Product). But since Summer Collins did it entirely on his own with machines bought in the past and paid no one, nothing counts. Neither the new road nor the value it adds to our property will show up anywhere in any statistical measurement of U.S. production in 1963.

A friend a few miles away invited us last week end to the "inaugural" of his new bar—a sturdy, handsomely designed, beautifully finished thing. It cost next to nothing, for he's another week end do-it-yourself fanatic with sheds loaded with tools and he built the bar with tender loving care, permitted no one to help.

Had he bought that bar, he would have spent a minimum of $500 and this would have duly added to GNP in 1963. As it is, the only dollars that will be counted are the few he spent on wood, nails, varnish, the like.

This is the peak do-it-yourself season when tens of millions of men and women from coast to coast are finding their substitute for a psychiatrist's couch in the use of their leisure hours to create things ranging from an ashtray to an extra wing on the house. These are the weeks, therefore, when the distortions and inadequacies in our calculations of GNP are highlighted.

If you hire a carpenter to build a new room for you, your entire bill will swell GNP. If you build this new room yourself, only what you send for materials and tools will be counted. Your labor doesn't count—although labor is by far the biggest cost in most projects today.

How grossly are we understanding our GNP because of this ommission? A recent estimate by Stanford professor Karl Brandt, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers during President Eisenhower's administration, is that we may be understating it by as much as 20 per cent a year. This would hike GNP right now to well above $590 billion, and this doesn't take into consideration how much bigger GNP would be today if we had been counting do-it-yourself labor in the past.

A couple of decades ago this ommission was understandable. The Department of Commerce was just starting to calculate Gross National Product (it wasn't until 1947 that the governmen began publishing the estimates every quarter), and it was trying to eliminte as much guesswork as possible. The do-it-yourself movement was in its infancy. The U.S. was so busy filling shortages pent up during World War II that overtime, not leisure time, dominated our society.

But do-it-yourself now is a way of life. The leisure time workshop is commonplace in millions of homes. The investments of the American public in do-it-yourself machines and tools run into enormous sums, and great industries have come into being because the do-it-yourselfer is a compulsive buyer of equipment.

Moreover, do-it-yourselfers will add even more to the nation's output in the years ahead. As the workweek shortens and vacations lengthen, this increasingly will be his escape and his hobby.

Perhaps excluding from GNP totals the services that tens of millions of housewives perform within their homes must be tolerated because a dollar figure cannot be placed on the housewife's production. But with computers and new techniques to help us gather statistical data, excluding the value of the do-it-yourself's labor is no longer tolerable. The billions of dollars they contribute to GNP are real, can be seen, can be felt.

What I wrote years ago on this is more valid today than ever. Not even trying to make a guss on the do-it-yourselfer's contribution "is like pretending the foundation of a house is the whole house."

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

OCEAN FRESH
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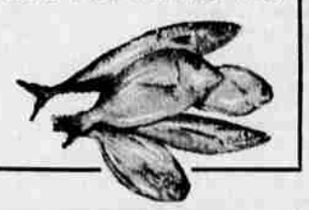
Red Snapper	lb. 39c
Sea Perch	lb. 43c
Sole (Petrale)	lb. 79c
Sea Bass	lb. 59c
Flounder	lb. 59c
Rock Cod	lb. 49c



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STAR GAZER

By CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars.

To develop message for Friday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

ARIES MAR. 22 – APR. 20	5-15-26-37 51-60-81-90	1 Your	31 Profit's	61 Refresh	LIBRA SEPT. 23 – OCT. 23
TAURUS APR. 21 – MAY 21	55-66-68-75 76-77-84-85	2 Don't	32 Excellent	62 Repairs	3-16-27-38 47-61-71
GEMINI MAY 22 – JUNE 22	6-21-32-43 53-78-83-87	3 Take	33 Friends	63 Oil	SCORPIO OCT. 24 – NOV. 22
CANCER JUNE 23 – JULY 23	11-14-25-36 48-59-70	4 Check	34 Love	64 Money	1-13-24-35 46-58-69
LEO JULY 24 – AUG. 23	10-22-33-44 54-65-74	5 If	35 And	65 Looks	SAGITTARIUS NOV. 23 – DEC. 22
VIRGO AUG. 24 – SEPT. 22	7-19-30-41 52-64-73	6 Outlook	36 New	66 People	2-18-29-40 50-63-82-89
		7 Should	37 You	67 And	
		8 Your	38 Spell	68 Children	
		9 Peace	39 Papers	69 People	CAPRICORN DEC. 23 – JAN. 20
		10 Travel	40 Pour	70 Future	8-12-23-34 57-67-79-86
		11 Begin	41 Outstanding	71 You	
		12 Sun-sign	42 In	72 Furnishings	AQUARIUS JAN. 21 – FEB. 19
		13 Personality	43 For	73 Day	9-20-31-42 45-56-80-98
		14 Making	44 Good	74 Likely	
		15 It's	45 Palm	75 And	PISCES FEB. 20 – MAR. 21
		16 A	46 Enchants	76 Pets	4-17-28-39 49-62-72
		17 On	47 Will	77 Await	
		18 Argue	48 Plans	78 Pursuits	
		19 Be	49 Automobile	79 Family	
		20 And	50 Hint	80 Your	
		21 Is	51 Want	81 Short	
		22 Congenial	52 Profitable	82 On	
		23 Indicates	53 Mental	83 Recreation	
		24 Charms	54 News	84 Your	
		25 Some	55 Elderly	85 Attention	
		26 Action	56 Of	86 Happiness	
		27 Breathing	57 Romance	87 Hobbies	
		28 Insurance	58 Other	88 Hand	
		29 Or	59 For	89 Fire	
		30 An	60 Better	90 Now	

Good · Adverse · Neutral 7/19