



"I'm afraid she'll be using the phone quite a while. She hasn't even stretched out on the floor yet!"

# As Usual, Both Sides Claim Victory; Fifth Debate Possible, But Not Likely

NEW YORK (AP)—The fourth Nixon-Kennedy debate has gone into history with both sides claiming success in an unprecedented series that may—although the possibility is slim—be extended to another match.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy disputed, challenged and rebuked each other for the better part of an hour Friday night before a television and radio audience spread across the nation.

They clashed sharply over U.S. policy toward Cuba. Nixon said his Democratic rival had been irresponsible as never before in proposing aid to Cuban elements hostile to both Prime Minister Fidel Castro and former dictator Fulgencio Batista.

Kennedy said economic curbs thrown against Cuba by the Eisenhower administration and supported by the GOP candidates were inadequate to cope with Communist penetration of the island republic less than 100 miles from the U.S. coast.

Kennedy said communism is most vulnerable in eastern Europe.

Nixon said the Soviets may be cheating on the suspension of nuclear tests.

These latter points were two of the newer slants in the fourth debate. For the most part the candidates rebuffed views stated in their previous meetings or on the campaign stump.

And for that reason, voters who previously had seen or heard them argue could more quickly pick the man they favored beforehand as the winner.

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Sen. Thurston B. Morton of Kentucky, the GOP chairman, said Nixon's showing would "carry forward the upsurge of sentiment for the Republican party."

Morton said Kennedy "demonstrated once again that he lacks mature judgment in foreign affairs."

Foreign policy was the subject of the debate, and the antagonists stuck to the theme.

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On Cuba, Nixon said Kennedy's proposal would thrust the United States into another country's internal affairs and thus alienate Latin-American nations.

"I think that Senator Kennedy's policies and recommendations for the handling of the Castro regime are probably the most dangerous—irresponsible recommendations that he has made during the course of this campaign," Nixon said.

Nixon also said that he would invite Soviet Premier Khrushchev "to come into Latin America, and to engage us in what would be a civil war and possibly even worse than that."

Kennedy said the United States lacked the prestige and influence to ask other countries south of the border, and elsewhere, to join in an economic quarantine of Cuba. Only joint action, he said, would make economic sanctions effective.

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The vice president, concluding the program, claimed more progress under the Eisenhower administration than under Democratic presidents.

Responding to Kennedy criticisms, Nixon said, "We aren't going to move America forward and we are not going to be able to lead the world to win the struggle for freedom if we have a permanent inferiority complex about American achievements."

Kennedy declared the State Department has been unwilling to divulge the results of surveys which show "a sharp drop" in U.S. prestige abroad. Nixon said the report related particularly to the period immediately after the Soviets launched their first Sputnik and said he would not object to making it public.

After the program, a Kennedy spokesman said Nixon's comments should induce the State Department to bring out the report.



"We're standing by, just in case!"

# New Way To Find Quakes Announced By Scientists

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A team of government scientists disclosed today a completely new way to detect earthquakes, tornadoes and other natural phenomena at great distances.

The new technique has uncovered also the existence of a mysterious movement in the earth's air mass at intervals of five to seven seconds.

Sound waves that cannot be heard are the basis for the findings. They are far too slow to be audible. They are called infrasound.

First reports on the research were given to the Acoustical Society of America by Dr. Richard K. Cook and Dr. J. M. Young, physicists of the National Bureau of Standards. They also talked to reporters.

If you enunciated a single sound, such as the letter O, into a tape recorder and then slowed down the tape so the playback would be drawn out to about 20 seconds you would be producing an infrasound something like that produced by a big earthquake 1,500 miles away.

In doing this you would be changing the air pressure around the speaker by about one part in

100,000. The researchers calculated that the rise and fall of the Washington terrain had been about one seventy-fifth of an inch in 11 seconds.

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a million and you would be taking a long time to do it.

Instruments that measure these minute and very slow changes in atmospheric pressure are the means by which the researchers made their discoveries. The instruments are called microbarographs.

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# Debate Reminds Reporter Of Maxim-Charles Bout

By SAUL PETT  
NEW YORK (AP)—About one-third way through the fourth "great debate," our dog got up, yawned, stretched and went outside to count trees.

About half-way through, our teenage daughter broke the habit of a lifetime by announcing on a Friday night, mind you, "I'd rather go upstairs and do homework." And she did.

About two-thirds the way through, sleep overtook my wife, who usually relishes presidential campaigns with the same appetite Madame La Farge showed for the French Revolution.

And in the closing minutes of the debate, I found myself dreaming of the good old days when television used to carry the Friday night fights from the Garden. As a matter of fact, the debate reminded me of the Ezzard Charles-Joe Maxim bout—a lot of holding, dancing, clinching short punching, but no knockdown.

Now our family is as civic-minded as the next one but frankly both candidates lost us. The reviews in our house consisted of one long yawn.

The trouble, as far as we can tell, was that both Dick Nixon and Jack Kennedy were repeating themselves and even the panel of questioners seemed to be running out of questions.

That one question about whom the candidates had in mind for secretary of state showed you how desperate the panel was. As any schoolboy can tell you, candidates for president don't announce their cabinets before election. If they did, the guys who didn't get chosen would stop working for them.

Both candidates, it seems to us, were kicking the same dead horse on Quemoy and Matsu, the same way they did last time out. The only new wrinkle this time was that Nixon invited Kennedy to admit he was wrong. And Kennedy invited Nixon to admit that the administration had tried to get Chinese Nationalists to change their minds about the islands.

Neither man accepted the other's invitation. And there we were with a "Mexican standoff" again.

On Cuba, Africa, Asia, and the question of American prestige abroad, both men seemed to be working the same tired ground with the same tools.

Kennedy said the country has got moving again. Nixon said that Kennedy said the country is standing still. Kennedy said he didn't say that. Nixon said the country is not standing still. He said, "We can't stand pat" (Urge note to printer: Please make sure you don't capitalize "p" in pat).

Nixon told us again that he knows Khrushchev. Kennedy told us again that we have to show more foresight in the underdeveloped areas. Nixon said again

(that Kennedy isn't helping American influence abroad by criticizing it.

# Boycott Draws Blast

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Chairman J. William Fulbright of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Saturday he doubted that U.S. economic sanctions against Cuba would topple the Castro regime, if that were their purpose.

The Arkansas Democrat said the government ban on almost all exports to the once-friendly Caribbean island might be "merely an export irritation" that would drive Cuba into a tighter embrace with Communism.

Assistant Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, Mont., agreed. He said the export ban would only "create a void of the sort which can be filled by another country"—Russia, a Red satellite, Canada or a Latin American nation.

The trade boycott, Mansfield complained, "does drive deeper the wedge of reprisal and counter-reprisal and does so on an unilateral basis, rather than in concert with the Organization of American States."

Morgan was reported involved with anti-Castro forces in the interior. He was said to have hidden arms and aided Castro foes to escape.

Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro, brother of Premier Fidel Castro, has said "traitors will be executed kneeling with their backs to the firing squad."

Three Americans were executed by Cuban firing squads earlier this month for anti-Castro activities. But unlike Morgan, the three were not executed in Cuba.

—Anthony Zarba of Boston, Robert Fuller of Miami, and Allen Thompson of Queen City, Tex.—had never supported the revolutionary government.

Only a year ago, Morgan was hailed throughout Cuba for infiltrating a counter-revolutionary movement allegedly formed in the Dominican Republic by ousted Cuban Premier Fulgencio Batista.

Morgan impressed Castro so much during the early days of the revolutionary 25th of July movement that the Cuban premier gave him command of the southern port city of Cienfuegos.

The soldier of fortune had served in Japan with the U.S. Army's 82nd Airborne Division and was discharged in 1950.

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Kennedy hung up on the Cuban question with a query of his own. He said Nixon had said last month that if the United States had provided the kind of economic aid five years ago it now provides, Castro may never have taken over, adding: "Why didn't we?"

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With these instruments the researchers learned that the air is full of infrasound.

The big earthquake in the Yellowstone region of Montana on Aug. 18, 1959, was registered on Bureau of Standards seismometers in Washington, D.C. It was a movement which caused the ground to rise there a small fraction of an inch in five or six seconds and then fall for another five or six seconds to produce wave crests 11 seconds apart.

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