

Summit Roundup

# Ike, 'K' Lose Tempers; Voice of America Blocked

PARIS (AP)—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev yesterday put on one of the most emotional displays of his spectacular public life. At one point during the summit meeting the Soviet leader waved his arms above his head and declared: "As God is my witness, my hands are clean and my soul is pure." It is rare that a leader of the Communist party calls on the Almighty.

## Transport Employees May Strike

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—President Michael J. Quill said yesterday that his Transport Workers Union might strike the Pennsylvania Railroad before the June 6 deadline. He indicated a decision might come soon.

Here to address a strike call which would idle more than 25,000 non-operating employes from New York to St. Louis, Quill conferred with fellow union leaders. They were to decide whether the president's council of the TWU's railroad division should be convened to consider an earlier walkout.

Quill, through a spokesman, said yesterday morning that nothing definite had been decided.

A little later, before meeting with Mayor Richardson Dilworth about another matter, Quill commented only that "I am trying to knock some sense into the situation."

The dispute, as explained by a spokesman, was over work assignments.

Work rules, especially the scope rule which defines job classifications, are the chief issue in a dispute of three years standing climaxed last week by Quill's statement that a strike was inevitable "because this is the end of the line."

The TWU says it cannot compromise the work rules question lest its members be dispossessed by automation and frequent furloughing.

As for wages, the union seeks a 35-cents-an-hour increase. Present rates, under a contract continued after the Nov. 1 expiration, are \$2.17 to \$2.65 an hour.

The subject that triggered his arm-waving was spying.

The U.S. State Department's Russian expert, Charles E. Bohlen—who has known Khrushchev for years—told a news conference Khrushchev was "ill at ease—under some feeling of tension."

Pressed by reporters for details of Khrushchev's behavior at the meeting, Bohlen said Khrushchev at one point referred to "internal politics of the Soviet Union."

The Soviet leader added that these were "important."

A longtime observer of the U.S.S.R. and its leaders, Bohlen said: "It struck me that at no previous conference, have I ever heard such a reference made."

PARIS (AP)—President Eisenhower kept his famed temper in check at yesterday's summit conference meeting.

But afterward in private he exploded with fury over Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's tactics.

That is the word from Eisenhower associates who either were with the President in the summit session or with him when he returned to the American Embassy residence.

"Angry isn't the word for it—he was absolutely furious," an official reported regarding Eisenhower's reaction in private.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Soviet Union has stepped up its jamming of U.S. Voice of America short-wave broadcasts, a Voice spokesman reported yesterday.

Moscow all but abandoned its jamming of the Voice's Russian-language broadcasts after Premier Nikita Khrushchev arrived for his U.S. visit last Sept. 15.

But, the spokesman said, since May 5, the day Khrushchev announced the USSR had downed an American spy plane, the Soviet jammers have been aiming their radio interference selectively at the Voice's Russian-language programs dealing with the plane incident.

## Ike Signs Bill On Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower has signed, with words of gratification, a foreign aid authorization bill that gives him 98 per cent of what he asked.

The White House released the news yesterday of Eisenhower's signing the \$4,086,300,000 measure, together with a statement in which he said Congress had shown a "high degree of responsibility."

Eisenhower signed the bill—a continuation of the 14-year-old stop-communism program of aid to American allies—just before leaving for the ill-fated summit conference at Paris.

The bill does not provide cash; it simply sets a \$4,086,300,000 ceiling in comparison to the \$4,174,980,000 top limit asked by Eisenhower.

The actual appropriation, which is to be voted later, will be subject to strong efforts toward cutting. Judging by the past, the total will be cut.

Principal items are \$2 billion for military aid, \$675 million for defense support of allies, \$700 million for economic development loans, \$256 million in special assistance money and \$172 million for technical assistance.

## Telephone Charges To Be Investigated

HARRISBURG (AP)—The Public Utility Commission yesterday put in motion a full-scale investigation of the Bell Telephone Co.'s rate structure.

The commission said the investigation will determine whether Bell should be ordered to reduce rates for its 2,577,474 subscribers.

The PUC decided on the investigation after studying financial reports indicating Bell's net earnings for the year ended March 31 had risen to 6.2 per cent.

When a \$13,400,000 increase was granted the firm in 1956, it was based on a 5.9 per cent net figure. The difference was estimated at about \$2.5 million.

A Bell spokesman said that the company hoped the commission, in the course of any rate check, would examine "earnings peaks and earnings valleys . . . together." "When they are so examined," said the spokesman, "the record shows that Bell Company's average earnings for the past 14 post-war years have not come up to the level of earnings allowed by the PUC in any of our rate cases."

Bell in recent years has spent many millions of dollars in improving and increasing telephone service to its Pennsylvania customers.

The PUC directed Bell to be ready within 30 days after official notice to meet with commissioners for a preliminary discussion. The conference procedure is aimed at determining whether Bell should make immediate reductions or whether formal public hearings are necessary to establish fairness of its rates, the PUC explained.

# Leaders Shocked At Russian Summit Conference Attitude

WASHINGTON (AP)—Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's sudden move to wreck the summit conference yesterday caught many administration leaders with wrong estimates about Soviet intentions.

The grim episode demonstrated anew how tricky—and necessary—it is to guess right on what the unpredictable Soviet leader will do.

Searching for reason, they speculated that tremendous pressure from Stalinist elements, plus the demands of Red China's leaders, forced Khrushchev to switch abruptly from a "coexistence" theme to a hard line.

Only a few hours before Eisenhower left for Paris Saturday, two top-ranking administration officials had predicted privately:

1. Khrushchev would stop short of cancelling Eisenhower's goodwill visit to the Soviet Union.

2. The Soviet boss would demand a halt to further spy flights but would not wreck the summit conference because of this issue.

3. Khrushchev's public denunciations of aerial spying were timed at improving his bargaining position at the conference table on the critical issue of Berlin.

In the wake of Khrushchev's angry outburst yesterday, these administration authorities appeared not only surprised but somewhat startled at the turn of events.

They maintained it was still too early to tell whether Khrushchev's bitter onslaught sets international relations back to the cold war period of frequent exchanges of violent insults.

These authorities had no explanation for Eisenhower's statement that further spy flights had been called off after the downing of the American U2 spy plane in the USSR May 1.

## Charges Kill Peace Talks At Summit

(Continued from page one) a stormy session of three hours and five minutes.

The faint hope for more sessions rested mainly with De Gaulle.

De Gaulle proposed that the American and Soviet leaders take a day off for reflection and cooling down. White House Press secretary James C. Hagerty said any initiative for resuming the meeting would have to come from De Gaulle.

Western sources said De Gaulle, in an attempt to avert complete collapse of the summit, would see Khrushchev today.

Khrushchev's proposal for a postponement of six to eight months, which he said would permit tempers to subside, could mean a summit with a new American president in attendance. Eisenhower retires in January.

De Gaulle last night canceled a luncheon he had arranged for today for Khrushchev, Eisenhower and Macmillan.

Macmillan had a meeting late in the day with De Gaulle to discuss "methods of continuing the conference."

The British Prime Minister, who has regarded himself a middleman in efforts to ease East-West troubles, emerged looking much as if he had just been to a funeral. He went on to see Eisenhower and then arranged to meet Khrushchev.

The British had not given up hope. They said that if Khrushchev would accept Eisenhower's public announcement of the cancellation of flights over the Soviet Union as a gesture, he could resume the summit meetings and put himself in a flood light in world opinion.

—Food consumption studies show that families spend more money for meat and meat substitutes than any other major group of foods.

## Congressmen Say Khrushchev Torpedoed Summit Conference

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congressmen said yesterday Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev coldbloodedly blew up the summit conference because he really didn't want to negotiate and because he wanted an excuse to keep President Eisenhower from visiting the Soviet Union.

On all sides, Republicans and Democratic senators and House members deplored what they said was Khrushchev's insulting treatment of Eisenhower.

Many said they had had little advance hope the summit talks would lead to much good, and also that Khrushchev's bull-in-the-shop actions, as they described them, confirmed their misgivings.

Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D-RI), chairman emeritus of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Khrushchev "has cruelly dashed the hopes of hundreds of millions that at least some slight progress toward a relaxation of international tensions could be made."

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas said

Khrushchev's ballooning of the spy plane incident "was clearly an indication that he planned to make the summit either a sham or a forum for Soviet propaganda."

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois told the Senate it is clear that the Kremlin leadership was alarmed over the effect Eisenhower's warm personality would have had on the Russian people.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa) said that in his judgement Khrushchev "has overplayed his hand."

The Soviet Premier "evidently had stirred up considerable fear and fright in his own country" over the spy plane, Scott opined, and "has obviously decided the most damaging rebuttal to his posturings would be the presence in Russia of President Eisenhower."

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