

U.S. Policy Firm On Red China—JFK

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Kennedy declared yesterday the United States still firmly opposes letting Chinese Communists into the United Nations or any of its agencies.

His statement was read to newsmen at the White House by press secretary Pierre Salinger when Salinger was asked

Chou En-lai Raps Both K and JFK In Soviet Session

MOSCOW (AP) — Premier Chou En-lai of Red China exchanged sharp words with Soviet leaders at the Soviet Communist party congress in the Kremlin yesterday and then launched a bitter attack on President Kennedy.

Reports of the affair, channeled out last night through undisclosed sources, indicated the confusion of Communist tongues got so pronounced at one time that Soviet Premier Khrushchev told the audience of 4,500 party delegates to quit applauding Chou.

Some friendly oil was poured on the troubled waters by Chou before he ended his criticism of Khrushchev for his attack Tuesday on Albanian Communist leaders.

At the end he and Khrushchev shook hands in front of the audience, which applauded stormily.

The Chinese premier's speech came at the end of a day largely devoted to attacks on old Stalinists and so-called antiparty people in the Soviet Union.

Particular fire was turned on former Georgi Malenkov and an old party warhorse, former Deputy Premier Lazar Kaganovich. Details of Chou's attack on Kennedy were not immediately learned.

But he pledged Red China's support for the Soviet foreign policy and its Communist party program while chiding Khrushchev for his attacks on Albania.

He warned delegates to the 22nd Soviet Communist party congress—which Albania is boycotting—that open disputes between Communist parties only aid enemies of the Eastern bloc.

All disputes among Communist parties should be settled by negotiation, he declared, according to informed sources.

Western newsmen were barred from the congress yesterday for the first time since it opened Tuesday, but Chou's speech was reported by the official Soviet news agency Tass.

Stevenson Calls For Test Ban

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.

(AP)—The United States declared yesterday that unless a nuclear test ban treaty is signed it must prepare to take all steps needed to protect its security, including tests in the atmosphere.

U.S. Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson delivered that warning to the U.N. Assembly's main Political Committee. He challenged the Soviet Union to sign a treaty at once.

"I pray we do not lose another chance to meet this challenge of our time and stop this death dance," he declared.

Just before Stevenson opened debate on the test ban issue six nations most liable to be affected by fallout from Soviet tests made known their intention to put U.N. pressure on Premier Khrushchev to call off plans for testing a 50-megaton bomb.

The six—Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Sweden, Canada and Japan—were reported ready to demand priority in the committee today for a resolution expressing concern over danger to world health from such a big bomb test. It contained a solemn appeal to Khrushchev not to test the bomb at the end of the month, as he has announced he plans to do.

A Canadian delegation spokesman denied, however, that Canada had agreed to co-sponsor the resolution. He said Canada still had the matter under consideration.

Stevenson said the United States was prepared to join Britain and the Soviet Union at the negotiating table now.

"But until there is a treaty and tests can be stopped," he added, "the United States, as a responsible nation, must prepare to take all steps necessary to protect its own security and that of the world community."

Planeloads of Algerians Sent Home From Paris

PARIS (AP)—Planeloads of Algerians, many of them nursing bandaged wounds, bruises and scars from battles with police in anticurfew demonstrations, were shipped home yesterday as French authorities started a deportation airlift.

The first two deportation flights carried 154 passengers plus 36 riot police guards.

The deportees were bound for Constantine, in eastern Algeria, where they will be taken to forced residence in their native villages.

Security forces, reinforced by about 3,000 riot police and gen-

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whether there had been even the slightest change in U.S. policy on this point.

Salinger said probably the best way to answer was to read a statement Kennedy had prepared for his news conference last week in case he was asked about the situation. Nobody asked him then.

The statement said: "The United States has always considered the government of the Republic of China the only rightful government representing China and has always given full support to the position and to all the rights of that government in the United Nations. Therefore, the United States firmly opposes the entry of the Chinese Communists into the United Nations or into any of the components of the United Nations."

When the question came up yesterday Salinger was told there had been speculation at the United Nations on whether exploration of U.S. relations with Outer Mongolia meant a softening of U.S. opposition to seating Red China in the General Assembly.

The Soviet Union's persistent battle to seat Red China is linked closely with U.N. applications by Outer Mongolia and Mauritania.

After shelving the issue for 10 years, the General Assembly has voted for a full debate on admitting Red China. The United States for the first time supported the move for debate.

Stress of Rocket Blasts May Affect Astronauts

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The stresses of blasting into space could turn future astronauts into temporary epileptics, a brain research reported yesterday.

Scientists at UCLA's Brain Research Institute have introduced animals to rocket forces such as those experienced by U.S. Mercury astronauts Alan B. Shepard Jr. and Virgil I. Grissom. The animals have become epileptic.

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WHAT IS RAGTIME

What does the word mean to you? Perhaps it suggests a style of music or a vague span of years somewhere in the past, or both. In many minds today it's a motley term compounded of one part nostalgia, one part early jazz, and five parts tricked-up corn in the catchall category of "honky-tonk." Actually ragtime began as a definite style—a well-delineated new approach to piano music. And it can be dated accurately, from its ground swell in the early 1890's, to the first published rag in 1897. From there it rocketed to popularity in America and then in Europe, first with the professional entertainers and then with every parlor piano plunker who could master its tricky but exhilarating syncopations. It wasn't all jazz. But ragtime got people excited; ragtime quickly became a national issue. In 1909 Joseph Hofmann, the eminent Polish-American pianist was asked, "Can the playing of ragtime prevent one from becoming a good musician?" His reply: "Can one who aspires to become a good musician bear the agony of playing ragtime? Nol" But Thomas Preston Brooke, a prominent conductor said, "Ragtime is no fad as many have declared, and will not die out. It pleases the God-given sense of rhythm, and will endure as long as warm blood flows in human veins."

The arguments forgotten, ragtime went on to become the bedrock of popular song and the rhythmic backbone of jazz. Without the freedom and vitality of ragtime our popular music might never have popped from the ooze which was the pallid ballad and warmed-over European music hall ditty of the '80's and early '90's. But ragtime, the happy music, saved the day. And one can ponder the co-incidence that ragtime appeared during those lusty years between the Gay '90's and the First World War—surely the happiest and the most optimistic years of our national life. Music of this colorful era is best presented on its own terms, showcased amid the manners and customs, the fashions and modes of the time. Fortunately a forgotten entertainment of the time helps to make this possible.

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