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SERIOUSLY, MORTON, I THINK U.S. SAVING BONDS ARE A GOOD INVESTMENT

KUALA LUMPUR, MAY 8, (UPI) —

The role of the U. S. Navy's SEVENTH Fleet is not limited to military defense. According to its Commander, it has another important function: helping improve international understandings and good will. The SEVENTH Fleet's Flagship, the USS SAINT PAUL, arrived at Port Swettenham on May 8 for the first good-will cruise to Malaya by the U.S. Navy since Malaya became independent.

Port Swettenham is the port for Kuala Lumpur, Malaya's capital. Vice Admiral Charles D. Griffin, Commander of the U.S. SEVENTH Fleet, told newsmen that, while the SEVENTH Fleet had an important military function, it also was part of the U.S. People-to-People Program. He said the 60,000 people assigned to the Fleet come from all parts of the United States and bring a little bit of America with them wherever they go in the far eastern Pacific. "They come to observe, see the people; make friends, and learn the culture, habits and thoughts of their hosts," the Admiral continued, "and the exchange of ideas and mutual understanding is a necessary ingredient of the peace which we are all looking for; this is something I believe in very deeply."

Arrival of the USS SAINT PAUL began a five-day program including official calls by Admiral Griffin on the Prime Minister and other Malayan dignitaries, receptions, sports competitions, tours of the ship by local school children and orphans, a band concert by the SEVENTH Fleet Band, and donations to the Kuala Lumpur blood bank by members of the ship's crew.

SEOUL, KOREA, MAY 8, (UPI) —

Delegates from 15 nations are studying how to broaden the role of rural people in national development at an International Community Conference now under way here. Korea's Prime Minister, Chang Myun, opened the conference with a call for long-range planning in rural improvement programs. The Republic of Korea is sponsoring the meeting. Korea's Community Development Program began as a United Nations effort after the Korean War, Prime Minister Chang said. An expanded program, started in 1958, now encompasses 274 villages. Another 394 communities will be added by the end of the year. "Community development offers new hope for our rural communities and our country," he said, "not only from an economic standpoint but also for training in democracy which is an inherent aspect of it."

Dr. Tchah Kyun-Hi, Korea's Vice Minister of Construction explained that the Republic of Korea's Community Development Program was supported by a budget totaling about \$500,000, which is financed by the Korean government and the United States.

Dr. Raymond T. Moyer, director of the U.S. Operations Mission to the Republic of Korea, said that the United States, which aids the Community Development Programs in many nations, viewed community development as a key instrument for creating stable, self-reliant communities. Dr. Moyer told delegates that their presence at the conference and their aid in community affairs supported a belief that people in villages and communities, through their own planning and voluntary organized effort, can make major contributions to the improvement of their own living conditions and to the development of their countries.

A. E. Makonnen, Ethiopia's representative, described a special Ethiopian Development Program aimed at advancing living standards and social practices in tribal as well as urban areas. The Ethiopian government is setting up new training centers to meet the need for technically qualified community development workers, he said.

WASHINGTON, MAY 9, (UPI) --

America's first sub-orbital manned space flight under project "Mercury" was a success because everything connected with it "was very, very close to what was predicted." This appraisal of his 16.5-minute, 115 mile flight into space at a speed of 5,000 miles an hour was provided at a news conference Monday by Navy Commander Alan B. Shepard, Jr., who made that historic journey in a project "Mercury" capsule.

Shepard, shot into space by a Redstone rocket Friday from Cape Canaveral, Florida, landed exactly as planned 300 miles out in the Atlantic Ocean. About five minutes later he was retrieved from his parachute equipped capsule. Primary test objectives of America's first sub-orbital manned flight were:

1. To familiarize a man with a brief but complete space flight experience, including lift-off, powered flight, weightless flight, entry and landing phases of space flight.

2. To evaluate man's ability to perform useful functions during space flight by demonstrating manual control of the spacecraft attitude before, during and after retro-fire and using voice communications during flight.

3. Studying man's reaction (physiologically) during space flight.

When asked at his conference whether he encountered anything different from what he was led to expect during prolonged training, Shepard replied: "It was very, very close to what was predicted ... I wasn't uncomfortable or embarrassed at any time during the flight ... everything worked fine."

OSLO, NORWAY, MAY 8, (UPI) --

The United States will maintain its responsibilities in Berlin and will stand firm on allied rights there whether or not the Soviet Union signs a separate peace treaty with the East German regime. This position was made clear by Secretary of State Dean Rusk here in addressing the opening session of the three-day North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Ministerial Council meeting. Mr. Rusk said the U.S. will continue to insist on access to Berlin if -- in violation of existing agreements -- a Moscow-East German Treaty was to be signed.

The U.S. Secretary of State, in a review of world affairs, also told the council that his government and the Soviet Union will begin talks near the end of July to discuss ways and means and procedures for resumption of disarmament negotiations. These talks, he said, will touch on the substance of the disarmament question.

Mr. Rusk reaffirmed U.S. determination to seek controlled disarmament in continuing close collaboration with its allies. Discussing allied relations generally, Mr. Rusk mentioned President Kennedy's statement that the North Atlantic Alliance is the corner-stone of American policy.

Analyzing Soviet tactics around the globe, Secretary Rusk saw them as part of a concerted whole, pursuing the same ends in Laos and Congo, for example. "The Soviet Union is seeking to destroy international peace and the United Nations," he said, "and its Congo policy demonstrates this." He urged the 15-nation alliance to face up to a Soviet threat which is no longer only military, but is also political, economic and psychological. The alliance must be strong against the Soviet global policy of encirclement, Mr. Rusk warned. "The United States has enough nuclear power to contain the Soviet nuclear threat in the military field," Mr. Rusk said, "but strong conventional forces are needed, too, to meet the considerable conventional power of the Soviet bloc." He also mentioned the American pledge not to withdraw its troops from western Europe.

GENEVA, MAY 9 (UPI) --

Ambassador Arthur Dean, U.S. Delegate to the three-nation Nuclear weapons test ban talks, hopes the recent American and Soviet breakthroughs in space research will be matched by a breakthrough in the deadlocked talks. Dean was speaking May 8 in reply to congratulations from British and Soviet delegates on the successful sub-orbital space flight of the U.S. project Mercury May 5. Dean had returned here from a week in Washington where he had consulted with President Kennedy, high administration officials and key members of Congress.

"President Kennedy," said Dean, "was very interested in the conclusion of a sound test ban treaty." The U.S. delegate said such a treaty could open up the possibility of progress in the field of international organization and international control just as significant and exciting in its own way as the new world of space exploration. Sound and workable measures of arms reduction--under effective international control--require the same venturesome spirit and the same regard for detail. The same objectivity and the same perseverance which have gone into the remarkable flights of Soviet Air Force Major Yuri Gagarin and U.S. Navy Commander Alan B. Shepard.

British delegate Sir Michael Wright also asked that the ingenuity used to achieve these space exploits be put to the service of reaching agreement on a Nuclear weapons test ban treaty. He said the United States and the United Kingdom had already moved in this direction with their "unprecedented" offers to the Soviet Union on and since March 21, in an attempt to meet Soviet objections. Soviet delegate Semyon Tsarapkin said it was the Soviets who had made the compromise proposals. He expressed regret that Ambassador Dean had returned from Washington without instructions authorizing him to accept them.

WASHINGTON, MAY 9 (UPI) --

The first U.S. Astronaut and the six colleagues who will follow him into space received a welcome May 8 at the nations Capitol. It was a crowded day for Alan B. Shepard, Jr., his family and his fellow Astronauts as President Kennedy, the members of Congress and an estimated quarter million citizens joined in thunderous acclaim for the man who made the first successful U.S. flight into space. Shepard, hero of the sub-orbital flight off the coast of Florida last Friday, was flown to Washington with his colleagues from Grand Bahama Island. He had spent the weekend there undergoing a post-flight physical examination.

A few miles from Washington, at Andrews Air Force Base, Shepard was reunited with his wife, Louise, who had not seen him for several weeks prior to his historic flight. From the base, three helicopters took Shepard, his family and the other Astronauts to the White House lawn where President and Mrs. Kennedy and others of the official family, including Vice President Johnson, greeted them warmly. Mr. Kennedy then decorated Shepard with the distinguished service medal of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA's highest award. The President said: "I think they know how proud we are of him and what great satisfaction his accomplishment has given us..." He said of the other Astronauts: "Our pride in them is equal."

The citation read by the President said: "His flight as the first United States Astronaut was an outstanding contribution to the advancement of human knowledge of space technology and a demonstration of man's capabilities in sub-orbital space flight." In a last minute change of plans, the President invited Shepard and Mrs. Shepard to accompany him to a downtown hotel so he could introduce them at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters where Mr. Kennedy was to speak. (Continued)

The Shepards then returned to the White House from where they led a ceremonial parade down Pennsylvania Avenue to the National Capitol, there to be greeted by the members of Congress, many of them waiting on the Capitol steps. A crowd estimated at 250,000 cheered wildly along the parade route and millions more watched the entire proceedings by nationwide television. The Senate declared in a formal resolution that Navy Commander Shepard, "by his successful flight...has personified the determination and capacity of the United States with respect to the exploration of space for peaceful purposes."

Shepard and the other Astronauts, accompanied by officials of NASA, later appeared at the State Department Auditorium for an hour-long interview by hundreds of representatives of press, radio and television. This interview was also carried live by National TV.

OSLO, MAY 9 (UPI) --

Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the NATO Foreign Ministers Conference here today that the United States intends to get a manned satellite into orbit before the end of the year. Conference sources quoted him as saying also that America now is working on very considerable projects to reach the moon, and the planets Mars and Venus. He said Russia can be expected to heighten the cold war tension over Berlin before the end of the year. He also was quoted as saying the United States would regard any conclusion of the separate peace treaty between Russia and East Germany as a violation of existing four-power agreements.

LAOS, MAY 9 (UPI) --

A three-power Commission to supervise a Laotian truce has arrived in Vientiane from New Delhi today. The pro-Western government and the left wing rebels, meanwhile, are still at odds on where to hold talks, and whether to discuss both political and military matters at the same time. However, there are no reports of violations of the cease-fire which has actually been in effect for some time.

WASHINGTON, MAY 9 (UPI) --

A United States Peace Corps official - Tom Mathews - says more than two dozen countries have expressed interest in or asked for a Peace Corps Team from the United States. The first outgoing mission is destined for Tanganyika, Africa. President Kennedy announces the second mission this week. Formosa newspapers report the Chinese communists are setting up a Youth Corps of their own...for volunteer service in foreign lands. The Chinese recruits, it is said, will be sent to Latin America and Africa.

NATIONWIDE WEATHER

In the wake of violent weekend weather, eight States have counted twenty-nine dead and nearly one hundred injured in areas battered by tornadoes or flooded by torrential rains. Arkansas fared the worst - reporting seven dead and up to ten million dollars in damages. Through the American Red Cross in St. Louis, emergency aid is reaching some 1,000 families in North Central Arkansas. Southeast Missouri, northeast Oklahoma, southern Illinois and Kansas have also suffered from the twisters. In one Arkansas city (Harrison) the Governor has declared Marshall Law and doctors have started mass inoculations against typhoid.