

WEATHER
Forecast for Tucson: Clear to-day, little change.
Temperatures
Yesterday: HIGH 100 LOW 65
Year Ago: HIGH 89 LOW 74
U. S. Weather Bureau

Cuban Makes His U.N. Debut

Kennedy, Nixon Both Brainless, Bellows Castro

Fidel Calls For Latin America Revolt, Threatens To Push U.S. From Naval Base

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 26 (AP)—Cuba's Prime Minister Fidel Castro, applauded by Soviet delegates, made his U.N. debut Monday night with a call for revolution throughout Latin America and an attack on both U.S. presidential candidates as ignorant and politically brainless. He also threatened to try pushing the United States—by legal means—out of its Guantanamo Bay naval base.

The bearded revolutionary's address at one point brought a rebuke from Assembly President Frederick H. Boland of Ireland for Castro's comments on the U. S. election campaign. But Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev at several points led bursts of applause from the Communist bloc and Cuban delegates for Castro's remarks.

Castro's speech lasted four hours and a half, wandering over virtually all international issues since the Spanish-American War. He had many of the representatives fascinated by his performance, although some took him in relays, walking out from time to time for breathers. It was so long that the Assembly's steering committee, which had planned to take up urgent controversial measures, had to cancel its meeting set for Monday night. The delegate of Thailand, who had been scheduled to speak after Castro, never made it.

U.N. security officials roped off the area where the delegates were emerging from the session, preventing correspondents from seeking their reactions to Castro's address.

Soon after Castro finished, the U. S. Ambassador to the U. N., James J. Wadsworth issued this statement:

"The record of the U. S. in its relations with Cuba is an open book. That book has been studied with great care by the Organization of American States. Most of the charges Prime Minister Castro made today have already been examined by the Organization of American States and rejected.

"My delegation will study the text of his speech with care and will reserve the right to comment more fully on it in the future."

Castro took the U.N. stage in the afternoon, promised to try to be "brief," and went on for hours with a long diatribe against the United States. At one point, the Cuban leader told the delegates he "would welcome a revolution (in other Latin American countries) which would force the American monopolists to give up their ill-gotten gains."

Castro then launched into an attack on the United States for its retention of its naval base at Guantanamo Bay, at the eastern tip of Cuba. The U. S. maintains the 70-million-dollar installations there under treaty and lease arrangements made with previous Cuban governments.

Castro called the base a constant threat to the Cuban people, and added:

"We never have spoken a single word of aggression which could be taken as implying an attack on Guantanamo. We don't want to give the imperialists an excuse to attack us. But if this base becomes a threat to our people, the revolutionary government is seriously considering requesting within the framework of international law that naval and military forces be withdrawn from the Guantanamo base."

Khrushchev jumped from his seat in the assembly hall at this point and led the Communist bloc and the Cubans in a round of vigorous applause. The Soviet Premier had been leading bursts of applause frequently during Castro's rambling speech, which was obviously headed for a record as the longest non-stop speech ever made in the U.N. Assembly.

Castro went on to take slaps at U. S. presidential candidates.

Quoting Democratic candi-

U.N. Sec'y Defends His Post

Counter-Offensive Opened On Nikita

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 26 (AP)—The West Monday turned a vigorous counter-offensive against Nikita S. Khrushchev, accusing him of giving lip service to the United Nations while deliberately trying to destroy it.

The center of the current storm kicked up by Khrushchev, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold, suddenly and unexpectedly appeared on the Assembly stage as its session resumed and said the Soviet proposals to change the structure and location of the U.N. raised a question not of one man but of the whole institution of the world organization. Khrushchev wants Hammarskjold replaced with a three-man board on which the Communists would have veto power in U.N. peace-making efforts.

Hammarskjold, indicating he might speak again later on during this session, put his position this way:

"Use whatever words you like — independence, impartiality, objectivity — they all describe essential aspects of what, without exception, must be the attitude of the secretary-general. Such an attitude which has found its clear and decisive expression in the charter, may at any stage become an obstacle for those who work for certain political aims which would be better served or more easily achieved if the secretary-general compromised with this attitude.

"But if he did, how gravely he would then betray the trust of all those for whom the strict maintenance of such an attitude is their best protection in the world-wide fight for power and influence. Thus, if the office of the secretary-general becomes a stumbling block for anyone, be it an individual, a group or a government, because the incumbent stands by the basic principles which must guide his whole activity, and if, for that reason, he comes under criticism, such criticism strikes at the very office and the concepts on which it is based. I would rather see that office break on strict adherence to the principles of independence, impartiality and objectivity than drift on the basis of compromise."

When Hammarskjold finished, Khrushchev led the Communist delegations in thumping their desks with their fists while the rest of the delegates applauded. Evidently the Communists meant that demonstration to be a gesture of mockery for the secretary-general.

The West's counter-drive was kicked off by Canada's prime minister, John G. Diefenbaker, who accused Khrushchev of conducting a "giant propaganda drama" intended to undermine and destroy the U.N.

He accused Khrushchev of giving lip service to the U.N. "which would be destroyed" by the Soviet proposal to scrap the secretary-general's office. Khrushchev's attacks on Hammarskjold, said Diefenbaker, were part of "a transparent plan to undermine the prestige and authority of the United Nations."

The Canadian leader said President Eisenhower last Thursday had opened the door to East-West conciliation, but "Mr. Khrushchev tried to shut that door."

"Having thwarted the United Nations so often in the Security Council through exercise of the veto, the Soviet Union now seems bent on destroying the United Nations by neutralizing its power to proceed effectively, and promptly in emergencies as (Continued on 9A, Col. 4)

In History's First Such Debate

Nixon, Kennedy Argue To Standoff Over TV

President Calls For 'Calmness'

Support Asked From Nehru And Nasser

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—President Eisenhower appealed Monday for "calm voices" to help check renewed attacks by Russia and her allies against United Nations leadership.

At the same time, Eisenhower strongly backed U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold against Nikita Khrushchev's drive to fire him and revamp the international peace agency.

The President, topping off a busy day of personal diplomacy, sought support from India's Prime Minister Nehru and President Gamel Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

He met for one hour with each of the two neutralist leaders.

Huge street crowds hailed Eisenhower as he drove from Newark Airport to his temporary White House headquarters high in the towers wing of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Eisenhower joined Nehru in pledging to press ahead toward world disarmament as the surest way to ease dangerous East-West tensions.

In his first face-to-face meeting with Nasser afterward, Eisenhower outlined the reasons he firmly opposes Khrushchev's one-man campaign to replace Hammarskjold with a triumvirate.

White House spokesmen declined to say whether Nehru and Nasser promised to side with the United States in trying to block Khrushchev's plan.

Nasser said his talk with Eisenhower was very friendly. The meeting helped strengthen relations with his government, he added.

Eisenhower, cheered on his arrival by three-quarters of a million New Yorkers, endorsed Hammarskjold's stand a few hours after flying in from Washington, by way of Philadelphia.

A White House spokesman said Eisenhower and his secretary of state, Christian A. Herter, applauded the secretary-general's speech because it reflects entirely the U. S. position.

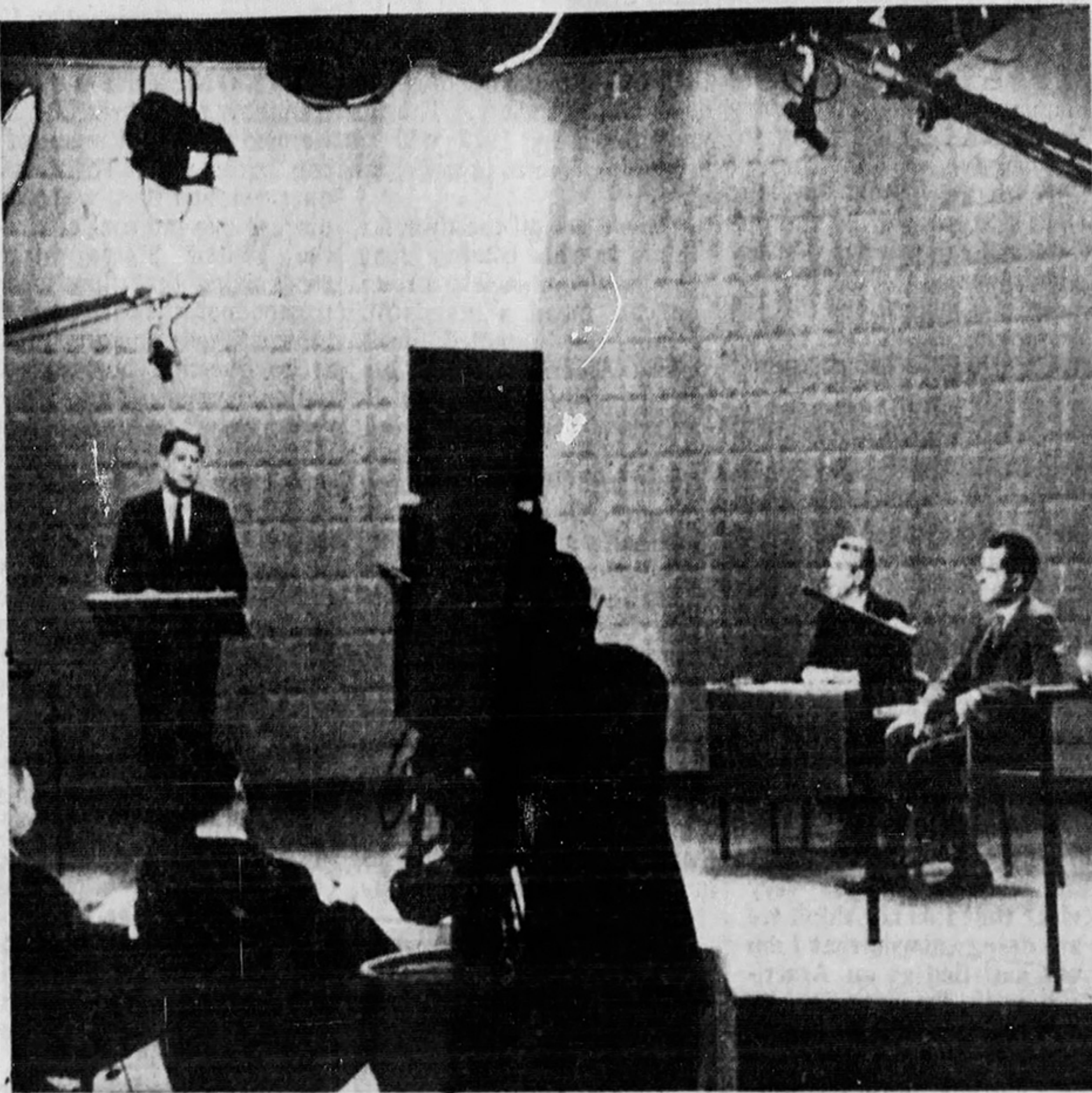
Hammarskjold, appearing before the full 96-nation Assembly earlier in the day, defended himself against Khrushchev's complaints that he served as a Western tool.

Oil 'Bugs' Used

BUDAPEST, Sept. 26 (AP)—Red Hungary claims it has increased oil production 5 percent by dropping laboratory-bred bacteria into well shafts. The government said the bacteria, swimming in molasses, quickly multiplied into billions and generated a gas that lessened surface tension of the oil and made its extraction easier.

First Snow

CATANIA, Sicily, Sept. 26 (AP)—The season's first snow whitened the peak of Mt. Etna Monday.



Debate Scene In Chicago

This was the scene at the Chicago television studio Monday night as the presidential candidates engaged in a debate of campaign issues. Sen. John Kennedy is at the lectern at left, Vice President Richard Nixon is seated at right and between the two is the moderator, Howard K. Smith. Panelists are seated in chairs in left foreground. (AP wirephoto).

K Agrees To Controls If World Will Disarm

By HARRISON SALISBURY

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Premier Khrushchev said Monday that if the world powers agree to disarm and disband their armies he is ready to accept "any measure of control anyone proposes."

The Soviet Premier's statement was unequivocal and contained no reservation of any kind. However, he emphasized that it was contingent upon actual agreement on disarmament and dissolution of national military forces.

Khrushchev spoke at a luncheon at the Biltmore sponsored by Cyrus Eaton, Cleveland financier and industrialist. It was attended by about 200 American and Canadian businessmen.

Khrushchev concentrated on disarmament and thus for the time being at any rate shifted his emphasis from the controversial proposals which he has advanced for replacing the United Nations secretary-general by a three-man secretariat.

Khrushchev said the cardinal purpose of his mission to the U.N. was to try to achieve progress in the cause of disarmament "in order to rid the people of the fear of a third world war."

In an ad lib addition to his prepared speech Khrushchev

said that in the American newspapers Sunday he found a number of criticisms of his disarmament proposals on grounds that "Khrushchev only vaguely mentioned controls."

"I say this," Khrushchev said. "Let us agree on the necessity to reach agreement on disarmament and after that you are welcome to put forward your own proposals for control and I am sure that it will be very easy to find common language."

He added that if agreement on disarmament and disbanding of armies is achieved "I then am ready to accept any measure of control anyone proposes."

Khrushchev recalled his discussions with President Eisenhower at Camp David a year ago on the subject of arms expenditures.

The President, Khrushchev recalled, "in the course of a very friendly discussion" asked Khrushchev how matters stood in the Soviet Union. The President, the Soviet Premier recalled, said that "somebody from the military" would come to him with a request for funds for a certain type of weapon.

"The President said," Khrushchev recalled, "that he usually says, well, no, I don't have any money which I can give you. And then that representative of

the military would say, Yes, but if you don't give me the money for this weapon, we know that the Russians are spending exactly so much money for that sort of weapon and they'll overtake us if you don't give us this money so the United States has to give them the money to prevent the Russians from overtaking us."

Khrushchev said the President asked him whether anything like that ever happened in Moscow. "I told him that we had just the same sort of thing," Khrushchev said. His scientists came to him and told him that if he did not provide so much money for a certain new rocket then the Americans would overtake them.

Khrushchev said President Eisenhower asked him whether they could not agree to end that sort of costly competition.

"I said let's do it," Khrushchev said. "That's exactly why I came to this country."

Khrushchev said that it was an endless proposition. Each new type of rocket was succeeded by another one which was newer and better. And each one cost more.

"We are going around and around just on the edge of the precipice," Khrushchev said. "So why don't we make an agreement to end all this waste?"

Rivals Contend Over Who Has Most To Offer

By RUSSELL BAKER

© 1960, New York Times News Service

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—Vice President Nixon and Sen. John F. Kennedy argued gently to what appeared to be a standoff Monday night in history's first nationally televised debate between presidential candidates.

The two men, confronting each other in a Chicago television studio, centered their argument on which candidate and which party offered the nation the best means for maintaining and spurring United States growth in an era of international peril.

In one of the sharper exchanges of the hour-long encounter, Nixon charged that the Democratic domestic program being advanced by Kennedy would cost the taxpayer from \$13.2 billion to \$18 billion.

This meant, Nixon contended, that "either we will have to raise taxes or you have to unbalance the budget."

Unbalancing the budget, he went on, would mean another period of inflation and a con-

★ See Pages 2A, 4B and 7B for text of debate.

sequent "blow" to the country's aged living on pension income.

"That," declared Kennedy, in one of the evening's few shows of impetuous heat, "is wholly wrong, wholly in error." "Nixon, he said, was attempting to create the impression that he was 'in favor of unbalancing the budget.'"

In fact, he contended, many of his programs for such things as medical care for the aged, natural resources development, federal assistance to school construction and teachers salaries could be financed without undue burden upon the taxpayers if his policies for increasing the rate of economic growth were adopted.

"I don't believe in big government, but I believe in effective government," Kennedy said. "I think we can do a better job. I think we are going to have to do a better job."

Continuing his portrayal of the Eisenhower years as a period of stagnation, he asserted that this country last year had the lowest rate of economic growth of any industrial state in the world. Steel production, he noted, was only at 50 percent of capacity. The Soviet Union, he said, was "turning out twice as many engineers as we are."

At the present rate of hydroelectric power construction, he added, the Soviet Union would be "producing more power than we are" by 1975.

"I think it's time America

Nixon's Knees Keep Getting In The Way

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon, hospitalized two weeks ago with an infection in his left knee, bumped his right knee Monday night.

Herbert Klein, the vice president's press secretary, reported that Nixon bumped his right knee while getting out of an automobile near the studio where he engaged in a debate with Sen. John F. Kennedy.

Klein said it was nothing serious, and he added:

"He made a joke of it and said, 'There goes the other knee.'"

News men noted that when Nixon walked from his chair to the lectern during the debate he didn't limp.

started moving again," he declared.

Nixon replied that he had no quarrel with Kennedy's goal of increasing the national growth rate. But, he said, Kennedy's statistics showing a slow growth rate last year were misleading because they were based on activity in a recession year. This year, by contrast, the rate was 6.9 percent—"one of the highest rates in the world."

In other areas of debate, these were the major developments.

1. Kennedy charged that the Nixon farm program enacted this week in Sioux Falls, S.D., was not "very much different" from the policy of Ezra Taft Benson, secretary of agriculture, which had "failed" to solve the farm problem.

2. Nixon asserted that Kennedy's failure to get any significant part of his program enacted at the August session of Congress was not due to President Eisenhower's threatened use of the veto power but to lack of national support for them. It was "not because the President was against them. It was because the people were against them. They were too extreme," Nixon said.

3. Kennedy answered Nixon's frequently repeated campaign assertion that he is too immature for the presidency by noting that Abraham Lincoln had come out of complete obscurity as an inexperienced congressman to the White House. He and Nixon had "both come to Congress together" in the same year—1946. "Our experience in government is comparable." And, he added, there is no certain road to the presidency. There is no guarantee. (Continued on 9A, Col. 1)

France Recognizes Republic Of Mali

PARIS, Sept. 26—France Monday recognized the Republic of Mali in West Africa.

The Mali Republic formerly was known as Sudan and was a member of the defunct Federation of Mali. The federation had consisted of Sudan and the Republic of Senegal until Aug. 20 when Senegal seceded from the union.

★ Today's News Index ★

Tucsonan named state Democratic chairman, 1B.	Comics . . . 12-13 B	Movies . . . 5 B	Bridge 5 B
James Reston finds both United Nations, Hammarskjold holding up against Khrushchev, 16A.	Crossword . . . 7 A	Obituaries . . . 11 A	Sports 2-3 B
Federal probe of Tucson gas price hike likely, 1B.	Editorial . . . 14 B	Pub. Rec. . . . 7 B	Weather 6 A
Congo "strongman's" aides beaten, 5A.	Financial . . . 6-7 B	Radio-TV . . . 13 B	Women . . . 13-15 A
Inquest called in death of Tucsonan, 1B.			
Eisenhower urges U. S. to maintain dignity, 4A.			