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Globe Man's Daily Story

A Boston psychiatrist who moved to Acton was disappointed when birds twice ate the lawn seed. He enlisted the aid of a farmer, who came for three days and each day went through the motions of sowing, without actually scattering any seed. The birds came and were disappointed. When the farmer planted on the fourth day the birds stayed away.

"What a wonderful idea," said the psychiatrist, "How did you ever think of it?"

"Just used a little psychology, that's all," was the farmer's retort.

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EXPLOSION AT PARIS

With the spy plane as a detonator, Nikita Khrushchev has set off a propaganda barrage against the United States. Accompanying this is a diplomatic offensive, which aims to divide the West, neutralize this country's overseas bases and cause it the maximum damage before world opinion.

If at any time the Soviet prime minister thinks he sees a breakthrough, he will seek to exploit it, possibly in negotiations, where he would hope to find this country at an impossible disadvantage.

* * *

At Paris yesterday, Khrushchev did everything he could to provoke Mr. Eisenhower so that he would go home, and thus accept the onus for breaking up the summit conference. The Soviet premier canceled his invitation to the President to visit Russia. He refused to sit with him in negotiations, unless he not only promised there would be no more spy plane flights, but made a public apology as well. He suggested that the meeting be postponed six or eight months—until after another American chief executive had been elected.

Despite these insults to his country and himself, Mr. Eisenhower avoided the trap. He announced that the U-2 flights had been suspended and would not be resumed. But he made no apology and rejected the Soviet prime minister's "ultimatum." He held himself willing to negotiate for the lessening of world tensions as long as he remains at Paris.

The President said he intended to offer to a summit conference or the United Nations a plan of international aerial inspection to make surprise attacks impossible. French President de Gaulle held that the spy plane incident, and international flights by earth satellites as well as aircraft, rendered continuation of the Paris meeting especially necessary. British Prime Minister Macmillan appealed to the President and Soviet prime minister to save the conference.

Meeting together, the British and French leaders have been seeking a formula which would get it off the ground.

Now, as in every crisis with the Soviet, the West's problem is to maintain its unity and stand firm. Russian policy has a tradition of caution, which has been followed under both czar and commissar. Significantly absent from Khrushchev's speech was any threat to West Berlin. He had been served notice that the United States will not negotiate under any ultimatum on that issue.

That is a position upon which the West must stand in all meetings, now or later. No "incident" should be permitted to alter it. If the allies remain firm under the shock of Khrushchev's current propaganda and diplomatic attack, they may be surprised at the strength with which they will emerge from this crisis.

These are nervous days. Though the threat of war does not appear immediate, the situation is full of explosive possibilities. The leaders at Paris should remember that the lives of millions are at stake in the policies they pursue—perhaps civilization itself.

UNCLE DUDLEY.

Six Years After

The sixth anniversary of the Supreme Court's decision, ordering desegregation of public schools, presents today a timely opportunity for appraising the progress made in carrying out that ruling. By coincidence, the anniversary also comes 'round, appropriately, on the eve of the centenary of Lincoln's nomination at Chicago, May 18, 1860.

To what extent are the mandate of the court and the spirit of the Great Emancipator being given practical expression in this dispute about equality of rights in education? The answer would seem to be—"considerable, but not enough." Year by year, since 1954, the Federal courts have knocked out devices of evasion concocted in the South. Today, only one of these still retains a hue of legality: the pupil placement system. Just last week, Georgia was urged by Federal Judge Frank A. Hooper to decide whether or not to follow the lead of Virginia and North Carolina, which have such placement laws. He warned that the risks of not doing so might include "the dam breaking."

But pupil placement, while thus far legal by court decisions, is already raising doubts. Approved on the assumption that fair play would be the rule, the procedure today discovers but 137 Negroes attending previously all-white schools in the Old Dominion and North Carolina! That is scarcely a recommendation, as the Federal courts will undoubtedly note.

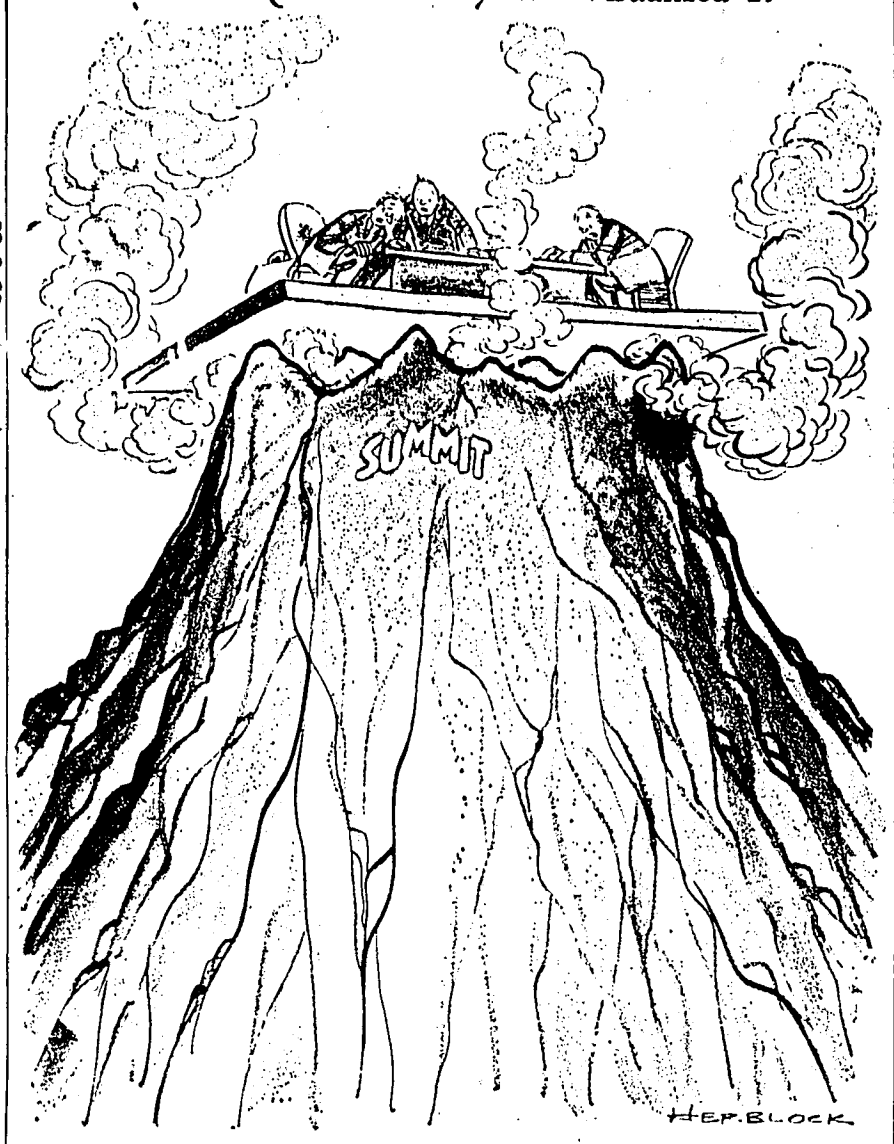
Meantime, according to the Southern Regional Council, this anniversary finds nearly all school districts in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and West Virginia desegregated; gradually expanding desegregation in Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia;—and not a single desegregated classroom in five states of the old Confederacy: Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina! That record affords little cause for wholehearted celebration, six years after. It simply isn't good enough.

An Issue Takes Form

The attack delivered by Dr. Dean A. Clark of the Massachusetts General Hospital against the American Medical Assn., because of its campaign to discredit the Forand bill in Congress, makes it clear that the House of Medicine is by no means united in its hostility to pending proposals for medical care for the aged. Dr. Clark, a past president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, contends that the A.M.A.'s stand discloses the same lack of awareness of social responsibilities that led it twice to seek repeal of Social Security.

That view has found speedy echo among the presidential candidates as well. Yesterday, Sen. Lyndon Johnson, majority leader, made medical care for the aged one of the four "must" bills Congress will enact before adjourning, veto or no veto. This means that either the Forand bill, or the modified substitute offered by Sen. Patrick McNamara of Michigan will be given the green light. It also implies that the hastily-devised administration measure is doomed, that the A.M.A. challenge is accepted, and that one of the liveliest battles in the coming presidential campaign is already beginning.

"It's Not Quite the Way We Visualized It"



Argentina: A Close-Up Look---II

Man in Wrinkled Suit Saves Nation's Bacon

By OTTO ZAUSMER

BUENOS AIRES—Argentines tell the story with a chuckle.

A German visitor was boasting about Germany's economic miracle. His nation, he said, was flat on its back after the war, the coffers empty when Hitler quit. But the German people wanted to go ahead. What they accomplished in a decade has been a miracle.

ZAUSMER

The Argentine listened in silence and then quipped: My nation was flat on its back, the coffers empty when Peron left, No one wanted to go ahead and yet we did. That's a miracle.

* * *

The one man who in less than a year worked this miracle against the opposition of practically the entire nation is a short, hard-hitting individualist with blue eyes, roundish face, thinning hair and friendly smile. His pepper-and-salt business suit is plain and a little wrinkled.

But this impression of a jovial lower rank civil servant or small business man is deceptive. Alvaro Carlos Alsogaray is the economic czar of this nation. He has a completely free hand, going contrary to much the nation's President advocated before he called in Alsogaray with the understanding that he could write his own ticket.

At age 46 last June, he rolled up his sleeves and went to work.

At that time the country was having a run-away inflation. The cost of living was 30 times as high as in 1943 and it had doubled in 12 months.

Today the inflation has been stopped.

Dollar and gold reserves of this once-so-rich nation had dropped to less than $100 million. Today they are $600 million.

The government payroll load of about $1 million (in a nation of 20 million) has been cut by about 50,000. This may seem like small potatoes, but it is a miracle in itself under prevailing customs. And there is no unemployment.

* * *

The nation's reserves were dwindling because they were spent on imports that made life pleasant. Alsogaray decided to spend dollars and gold on things which would make life pleasant in a few years or a generation.

In February of this year more than half of all imports was machinery; another fourth was steel.

A year earlier, less than one-fifth of the dollar went for machinery.

For decades Argentina spent a sizeable part of her foreign assets on oil imports while hoping that some day she might find her own oil. But it used to be a dogma that oil must be found and then exploited by the government. The result was no oil.

Even President Arturo Frondizi campaigned in 1958 on that popular principle of a nationalized oil industry.

The little man with the gentle smile convinced the President that this was a mistake. A way was found to bring in American oil interests, while preserving the rights of the Argentine nation—and by next year the country will produce more oil than she needs.

* * *

Alsogaray, the miracle man, is no politician, not even an economist . . . just a businessman who has successfully operated many private and government concerns. His concern now is the nation's business.

He works day and night in his small office, meets businessmen and labor here or outside his Ministry of Economics and Labor.

But he conducts his business everywhere, even on the street, and above all in the nation's living rooms.

When Adlai Stevenson was here a few weeks ago, Alsogaray took him along on one of his frequent excursions to the city's big market. They started out at 8 a.m. and went from stall to stall, chatting and debating wtih the vendors. The purpose of these periodic trips is not to exchange pleasantries. It is to make sure that food prices do not skyrocket again.

The exchanges are sometimes quite lively. He has stopped the vicious spiral of price and wage rises. The workers and employees have been hit very hard by it and they, quite naturally, look back to the so-called good old days of Peron when the dictator played the part of Santa Claus at the expense of the nation's future.

Now, with wages stabilized, Alsogaray keeps lecturing businessmen: "You are free. But don't abuse your freedom. The workers are collaborating and you must, too."

* * *

Twice a month he turns to the nation's families, and especially the housewives.

In TV broadcasts he tells them what to buy, how to bargain and how to cook in order to make the husband's pay check stretch.

He never writes out those speeches. As a one-time teacher of business management, he just stands up and gives a down-to-earth lecture which frequently is based on lively luncheon-table debates in his own small suburban house, where his wife and children not always agree with the nation's economic czar, but who usually contribute something to the material which the experts have prepared for him.

Lunch is also about the only time he can spare for his family—a girl and two boys.

* * *

Alsogaray now feels he has reached a point where things are getting under control. Even people who have strong reservations about the administration admit: "If Alsogaray can stick it out three years, the nation will have its prosperity back."

Alsogaray thinks he can stick it out. The budget is under control, and if it were not for the many white elephants which the nation acquired under and before Peron, there would hardly be a deficit even now.

He does not intend to sell the railroads, shipping and airlines to private businessmen. But he wants the government to get out of industry and to save money by doing so.

He has boosted the value of the Argentine currency by 30 percent and stabilized it.

He wants no special handouts from Uncle Sam. But he has a proposal for American businessmen or investors besides those who already have expressed their confidence in Alsogaray's Argentina to the tune of a billion dollars in the last 12 months.

His offer is simple.

Argentina needs one million housing units and could absorb even more.

This would not only be a well-paying proposition at 10 to 14 percent interest which is very moderate as Argentine home loans go; it would also be an effective way of establishing good public relations with the people of this nation.

NEXT—Why Peron remains favorite of the masses. (You can't exile Santa Claus and not miss him.)

An End to Innocence

Old Headlines Come Back To Haunt Us

By RALPH McGILL

When a U.S. reconnaissance pilot dropped into the dark and mysterious pool of Russia he set many ripples in motion. They will be washing up on near and distant shores for months to come.

* * *

The administration presently is paying the price of having deceived the American people. If viewed pragmatically, it was necessary deception. Nonetheless, thousands of Americans are flooding the desks of their Congressmen with mail reflecting dismay and moral shock.

Old headlines come back to haunt us. Across bygone years we recall stories of aircraft shot down along the Soviet borders and in the China seas.

They invariably were reported as having been unarmed patrol or weather craft which had been blown off course, or had been lost because of navigational errors.

So it was with the one downed in Russia.

The first story was that it was an unarmed weather plane, making innocent observations of winds, various warm and cold fronts, and so on.

But, within hours we had confessed this was not true.

It was a reconnaissance plane and we have been flying them for years.

* * *

In defense we now say the Russians have been doing the same thing. In addition, their spies have been captured in this country. And, to be sure, this is true.

But, for years we have given the American people an image of the Russians as "dirty crooks" who did these things while we did not.

Our aircraft were invariably the unarmed, patrol or weather craft, on an innocent mission. We built up, unhappily, an image of Americans as striving earnestly for peace, without resorting to "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." This is how the American likes to feel. It is part of his religious and cultural inheritance.

When he learned that our aircraft were on intelligence, or spying missions, he was shocked even while admitting the need for such information.

Newspapermen who had foreign reporting experience knew better.

They were aware that such missions were being flown.

It also troubled many of them, in considering the image of innocence, to imagine what the U.S. public mood would be if the Russians were in Bermuda, Canada, Mexico and South America flying missions over North America.

This is roughly the equivalent of our bases in Turkey, North Africa, West Germany, and other somewhat more distant sites.

* * *

All this now begins to trouble many of us and we are indulging in the familiar practice of writing our congressmen.

The congressman may not be able to transmit to his constituent what he is beginning to learn.

This is that the destruction of the American image and Khrushchev's quick propaganda use of that fact to say that the spirit of his Camp David meeting with the President was dishonest, has strongly shaken an already shaky NATO.

The fact that Khrushchev is cynical in his role of the injured innocent does not lessen his success.

Khrushchev's bluff of war and bombing of such bases if further reconnaissance fights are made is also a part of a game in which he can play the part of the honest negotiator deceived at Camp David.

If the Turks had a stable government there would be no real worry there. The people of that troubled country are not easily shaken and history has made them strongly anti-Russian.

But public opinion everywhere will rise against our bases.

And NATO, which has lost much of its vitality, will be severely tested.

Country Diary

Cheering News For Junior

We were marked as a strange one right from the very start . . . which was when the other kids learned that we didn't just tolerate but actually liked to eat spinach. This was all brought back to mind the other day when the New England Crop Reporting Service's bulletin on planting intentions came our way. This is going to be a tough year for fresh spinach lovers, unless they want to grow their own. Spring production is now forecast at only 364,000 hundredweight, some 7 percent less than last year and a whopping 42 percent less than average. A couple of states, Illinois and Washington have abondoned spinach altogether, and production has been cut drastically most everyplace else, especially in Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and Virginia, to name a few. But farmers here in the truly enlightened Commonwealth are planting more than ever before.—

EARL BANNER.

Editorial Points

At last we have seen the end. A Republican President gets a social snub from the dictator of the proletariat.

—o—

One local season with which no one finds fault is that in which the lilac bloom.

—o—

Mother hates to see the children leave home, but if a dozen of them stayed home for 40 years she'd like it less.

—o—

About all one can do with glorious scenery is walk around in it and behold it, and probably that's enough to uplift the soul.

—o—

First into space is a dummy, and in the present state of human knowledge, only a dummy would dare the adventure.

—o—

Massachusetts could have been famous in song, except that its name is too long and doesn't rhyme with anything much.

—o—

Although Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence sentiments are noble, they would probably keep us all stirred up if we didn't keep forgetting them and thinking in crummier terms.

—o—

Those were the good old days, thinks the philanthropic alumnus, when a fellow could get an honorary degree just for giving the college a measly dormitory.

—o—

The theory of vacations is that any place is better than home, for a short, expensive period.

—o—

Somewhere should be a monument to the Unknown Slob, the character who, like so many of us, never gets around to doing anything on time.

—o—

Whatever changes may be made in the Boston Fire Department, it is understood they'll still squirt water on the fires.

—o—

America was conquered by the rifle and the ax, tools which, alas, are no longer sufficient to save it.

—o—

Some who don't care much about partisan politics are pretty well griped at those who let good old Uncle Sam be shown to the world as a liar.

—o—

We celebrate great victories, but not those Hollywood scrimmages in which the only issue is the combination of alcohol and momentary irritation.

—o—

No matter how old a person gets, his royal sneeze never loses its vigor.

—o—

Criminals may be sick people, but in our poor state of civilization we have for them no hospitals but jails.

What People Talk About

Atomic Roulette Could Mean the End

To the Editor—Presumably the great minds who are directing our destiny from Washington and overseas military bases enjoy this new game of Atomic Roulette which they are playing with the Russians.

I just wonder, with a sinking heart, and my children are asking me, how long will it be before one side or the other will make the split-second irreversible decision upon the presumption that the unidentified aircraft is radio-controlled and armed with nuclear warheads.

Those who are presently negotiating, as a first step, should press for an inviolable buffer zone, under U.N. supervision, to include Turkey and Hungary—or pretty soon the game will be up.

RUTH M. BELISLE
South Natick

Commendable

To the Editor—I am sure that I voice the approbation of many when I commend you on the editorial entitled "Oil on the Waters," which appeared in the May 12 Globe.

JOHN S. GOTTSCHALK,
Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Boston.

Learning The Cha Cha

To the Editor—The Boston school committee claims that, in order to live within the budget of Mayor Collins, they must cut out essential services.

I suggest that they take a second look at the evening courses. A friend of mine attended cha cha lessons at such an evening course.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON.
Dorchester.

What Somerville Stands to Lose

To the Editor—The proposed inner belt highway which will cut through the City of Somerville, will remove from the city a tax base of nearly $400,000—and not for just one year, but for every year.

This, for a city now starving for new forms of revenue, will practically mean the destruction of Somerville. It will remove 1500 families, forcing them to relocate elsewhere and losing them forever to the city.

The people will not only lose the value of the land taken to construct the belt, but it will certainly lower the value of residential property along its route, as not many will want to live and raise children in the rubble which will remain.

The commissioner of public works tell us how industry will miraculously spring up along this route as it did on Rte. 128. These very industries are the ones which chose to locate away from cities to prevent being stifled by them.

The citizenry of Somerville cannot be duped by the high sounding words of the commissioner. They heard the same when the land was taken for the Joy-Linwood industrial project, but they have yet to see enough money from it in five years' time to replace one-tenth of the tax loss.

Does the commissioner pretend to assure us that industries will pass up already available land with excellent access routes and available public transportation just to locate along the proposed belt route with a tax rate that will have to be still higher than it is now, or is this simply a method to be used to pacify the people until action is completed and it is too late for the people to do anything about it?

JOSEPH R. BUTLER JR.
Somerville.

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