

Simulated Session of UN Security Council Staged at Meeting

Four men of different nationalities staged a simulated session of the United Nations Security Council last night for members of Rogue Valley Knife and Fork club members. Calling themselves the World Affairs Council, they discussed current events, focusing their comments on Hungary and the Middle East.

Speaking were the Hon. Camille Chautemps, four times premier of France; Dr. Amolik Ram Mehra, M.P. diplomat and former deputy director of health for India; Arthur Webb, dean of British correspondents in Washington; and John Metcalfe, American syndicate editor and former correspondent for Time magazine. The latter also served as moderator and explained that topics on the agenda are by unanimous consent of the four.

Chautemps said the entire world has found the Soviet invasion of Hungary both "moving and revolting," and Hungarians had earned the "admiration and respect of the free world." He added that the Hungarians had been fighting inside their own country for what they considered to be their due rights when the Soviets stepped in and set up a puppet government.

Webb declared that the UN had wished to take action, but that its powers were limited and that the delegates were restrained by the thought that such action might bring on a full-scale world war. He closed this introduction by commenting that the Hungarians had not died in vain, but had won a moral victory for themselves and for us.

Speaking as the British delegate, Webb then questioned the value of this "moral victory" and said the rest of the world applauds from the sidelines and aids the refugees but does nothing practical. Asked by Metcalfe what action he would propose, short of actual war, Webb said he thought the free world had "let Hungary down" and added that he now sees a movement within the UN to plan what action may be taken safely if there are other uprisings in communist-controlled nations. Metcalfe declared "we can put moral pressure on Soviet Russia" and added that the Communist party had lost members throughout the world in recent weeks.

Former Premier Chautemps commented that "moral pressure and propaganda are not the same thing" and that "Soviet Russia does not care about moral pressure." Metcalfe replied he still believes there would be other uprisings in the communist world, possibly in East Germany, which could lead either to all-out war or the gradual integration of the Soviet system.

To this Dr. Mehra added that "moral pressures are important" then reviewed the former U. S. policies of containment and liberation and said "we were not prepared" for the Hungarian situation. He pointed out that the greatest world powers, Russia, and the United States, must in the end be the ones who decide how great world problems are solved.

He brought out the idea of the effectiveness of "passive resistance" as practiced by Gandhi's followers when India was opposing Great Britain, and said he thought this would be useful in Hungary and would lessen the risk of precipitating total war.

This brought rejoinders from Webb that "resolutions of protest won't bring the Hungarians back to life," and from Metcalfe that "it took India a long time to express her disapproval of the UN of the Soviet action."

This brought on a spirited exchange between the Indian, the Briton and the American, with Dr. Mehra insisting that India "like to move slowly" and ended with Chautemps acting as peacemaker. Webb's closing comment was that the world and the UN should have a plan for the future, that "everywhere men are seeking freedom, that all dictators eventually die and that a breakdown of the whole communist world may be imminent."

Turning to the Middle East situation, Chautemps was asked to justify the moves of England and France as concern Egypt and Israel, and said "nations must do what they think is necessary, and others have the right to dissent if they wish." The four argued over President Eisenhower's statements, and their implications. This ended with Chautemps attempting to define the word "aggression." He said one definition of an aggressor nation was one which refused to accept arbitration to settle trouble. Chautemps maintained that Nasser was the first aggressor.

said Nasser attempted to foment rebellion in Algeria, that France had asked the UN for help, and that the UN "did nothing." He said Nasser had attacked Israel, had nationalized the Suez canal and that France and Great Britain decided "something had to be done." He pointed out that the two nations had agreed to withdraw their troops as soon as UN troops went in.

India's delegate reminded him that they had broken their word by using force, since in signing the UN charter they had agreed not to use force except in defense of their own countries.

Webb declared Nasser was trying to start a holy war, said Soviet Russia had supplied him with great quantities of arms and added that Britain and France could not sit by and see the canal "fought over" because the economy of all Europe depends on the canal.

"Our only regret is that we didn't save the canal," he concluded. Metcalfe charged that Great Britain "glossed over the facts," whereupon Webb rejoined that "Nasser took the canal to punish the U.S. for withdrawing its support on the proposed Nile dam."

This brought heated arguments over the entire Egyptian-Israeli question, with Metcalfe declaring that Israel's ultimatum to Egypt had been "insulting," and had resulted in the bottling up of the canal. He said England and France had run the risk of "arousing the whole Arab world" and that the United States had not choice but to oppose the action.

Enters Arguments
Chautemps entered the argument by saying the United States had acted in somewhat the same fashion in Korea, and would have done exactly as Britain and France had the Panama canal been involved instead of Suez.

India said force could not be justified, whatever the circumstance. Webb then reviewed the 1951 pact between France and Great Britain and the U.S. in which the three had agreed to take action "either inside or outside the UN" to settle the Egyptian and Israeli question if it seemed necessary. He said the U.S. had not been asked to do so because it was on the eve of election. He said "the canal must be put back under international control—it cannot be run by Nasser."

Chautemps brought the argument to an end by saying the UN must offer some solution to the canal question, that it cannot "be left to the caprice of a dictator," that Great Britain and the U.S. must stop the Soviets and more important, must heal the split between the allies brought on by the Middle East crises. This brought agreement from the remaining three men.

Dr. Mehra's closing words were that the UN must be strengthened, the nations must be able by its decisions and added, "I for one am not for outside alliances—they do not serve the purpose of the UN, there must be more teeth in the United Nations."

In summary Chautemps said while the world situation is not good, it is still not hopeless, that all want peace. He declared that recent events in communist countries prove that "you cannot keep people down."

A lively question period followed the four-man debate, and the speakers were warmly applauded. The four were introduced by R. W. Gray, vice-president of Knife and Fork club.

Utah Endorses Columbia Pact

Salt Lake City — (U.P.) — The state of Utah today endorsed the Columbia River compact which was recommended last week during a meeting of the group in Spokane.

The pact already had been signed by representatives of six other states in the basin. Utah was not represented at the meeting.

The compact was signed by George D. Clyde, interstate water commissioner and governor-elect of Utah. The agreement now goes to legislatures of the states for formal ratification.

Utah supplies only one percent of the basin's water through the Raft river, in northwestern Box Elder county near the Utah-Idaho border.



MIDDLE EAST PARLEY—Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns (right), chief of the United Nations police force, confers with Israeli Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan at El Arish, Israel on Israel's prospective withdrawal from the Sinai Desert. Israel has not laid permanent claim to Sinai, but has indicated it will demand guarantee that the peninsula will not be used as a base for Arab commando operations before withdrawing completely.

Strong Winds Bring Blizzard Conditions Into Midwest States

By UNITED PRESS
A wind-whipped storm kicked up blizzard conditions in parts of the Dakotas and Minnesota today and drew a fresh wave of frigid air into the upper Midwest.

Weathermen warned temperatures will fall to cold wave proportions in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, portions of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska as the cold Canadian air masses moves southward during the day.

Highways Choked
Winds up to 90 miles per hour buffeted the Midwest and the northern plains, choking highways with drifting snow and causing some wind damage.

The storm is the same one blamed in the crash of a Trans-Canada airliner which went down with 62 persons aboard during a blizzard about 100 miles from Vancouver, B. C.

At Livingston, Mont., winds were clocked at 80 miles per hour, and gusts of 40 miles per hour were common in the Midwest. The tower of a 1,250-foot television antenna under construction was blown down at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Government Loses Commie Weapon

Washington — (U.P.) — The Supreme court has taken away one of the two main weapons the government wanted to use against Communist-infiltrated unions.

The National Labor Relations board, despite lower court rulings, has insisted on its right to withhold services from any union whose officer filed a false, non-Communist oath. The oath is required of all union officers by the Taft-Hartley law.

Monday, the court ruled unanimously against the board. Justice William O. Douglas said the only remedy is to criminally prosecute the official who swore falsely.

The government's other means of discouraging Communist labor leadership is to file charges with the Subversive Activities Control board and ask it to declare the union a subversive organization. But that is a long, complicated procedure.

In another case important to labor, the court Monday ruled that the NLRB has discretionary authority to make an employer furnish a union with individual wage rates and hours as an aid to collective bargaining. The decision went against the F. W. Woolworth Co., San Bernardino, Calif., which had objected to supplying the information to the Retail Clerk's union.

Dead line Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday, 10 a.m. Monday for Monday, other days 5:30 previous day.

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Monetary Fund Advances Money To Great Britain

Washington — (U.P.) — Financially-ailing Britain received a half-billion dollar shot in the arm today from the International Monetary Fund.

The fund also authorized a standby supplement of \$738,530,000 that Britain may purchase in foreign currencies with pounds sterling any time in the next year.

To Meet Financial Crisis
Both moves — announced by the fund Monday night — are designed to help Britain meet its financial crisis caused by the blocking of the Suez Canal during the Anglo-French military strike in Egypt.

The fund announced it agreed to allow Britain to withdraw \$561,470,000 "to add to the monetary reserves of the United Kingdom to meet payment requirements." The money was placed at Britain's "immediate disposal."

A fund spokesman said the money advanced to Britain is the most the fund has ever advanced to any of its member countries.

However, Rep. Wayne Hays (D-Ohio), a House Foreign Affairs Committee member, said Monday it would be "tragic" to ask U.S. taxpayers to compensate for the lack of administration policy in the Near East by financing a new foreign aid program.

McClellan Cool
Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), Senate Appropriations Committee member, appeared cool to Britain's request that the United States waive an \$81 million interest payment this year on old debts. McClellan said he would "want assurances" that Britain would not work against the United States in the United Nations before voting for the waiver.

PRESLEY LEMONADE
Memphis, Tenn. — (U.P.) — Two small children took advantage of sightseers in front of the Elvis Presley home here to set up a lemonade stand. Their sign read, "Welcome Presley admirers."



HOW MUCH? — GOP National Chairman Leonard Hall, appearing before special Senate committee on lobbying, is questioned as to campaign spending limit he favors, if any. Legal limit of three million dollars is now imposed on political committees.

4 Teen-Agers Killed As Car Hits Bridge

Fall City, Wash. — (U.P.) — Four teen-agers were killed late last night and two others injured when their car went off the highway and struck a bridge abutment one mile north of here.

The state patrol reported the car driven by Jerry M. Pennington, 19, was traveling north at a high rate of speed.

It went off the roadway onto a gravel shoulder, skidded sideways about 300 feet and then rammed the bridge abutment.

Other victims besides Pennington were Robert Evans, 17; Levere Peters, 17; and Victor D. Campbell, all were from Issaquah, Wash., a small town about 15 miles east of Seattle.

Two other teen-agers in the car, Tom Doona, 18, Issaquah, and Gene Rothleuter, 18, Issaquah, were injured in the accident.

Cottage Grove Lumber Operations Said Sold

Cottage Grove — (U.P.) — Oral agreement has been reached for the sale of lands, equipment and mills of the W. A. Woodard Lumber Co. to Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., officials of the two firms announced today.

The officials said the Woodard company, which was chartered in January, 1925, will terminate its 31-year operation about the end of the year.

Thoroughbred Racing Pays State \$365,039

Portland — (U.P.) — The state of Oregon realized \$365,039 from thoroughbred racing in 1956, the State Racing Commission said today.

The money came from taxes and license fees. The commission said that some 250,000 persons wagered \$8,219,302 in 67 racing days this year.

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