

# REDS FLAY U.S. ATOM SCHEME

**Day's News**  
By FRANK JENKINS

**HEADED** for Gearhart, up in the far northwest corner of Oregon. Travelling up along the coast, following the incredibly green and beautiful coast highway.

This is a change of plan, made necessary by the fact, revealed by exhaustive telephone inquiry in advance, that there is not to be had in Portland so much as a box with some straw in the bottom of it in which to sleep.

(AT this point, I feel a hot flush creeping slowly up the back of my neck, and in a few moments my face will be red—or anyway it should be. For I too am headed for a convention—of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers association. It will take ALL the hotel space in Gearhart, and OTHERS will be compelled to move on or sleep in the street during the two days of the session. Such is life in these scarcity days when there isn't enough of anything, except gripes, to go around.)

IN its basic, rock-bottom economy, this coast country hasn't changed much in the 30-odd years this writer has known it. Its fundamental industries are still milk, lumber and catering to tourists, but in recent years there has been a striking shift in the relative importance of the three old reliables.

Two or three decades ago, milk and lumber (with a sprinkling of commercial fishing at the mouths of the rivers) constituted the pay dirt, and catering to tourists was a pocket-change sideline.

Now the tourist industry stands close to the top. It is quite obvious that in a few years more it will sit in the No. 1 place. The investment that will go into tourist accommodations as soon as materials and labor become reasonably abundant will be something to talk about.

Already it offers a target for the eye of the passerby. There isn't a great deal of actual building (as compared with what there will be) but the preparation of sites is going ahead full steam. Bulldozers are tearing off and leveling down what looks like half of the best natural locations from Florence north to the mouth of the Columbia.

VACANCIES are as rare as ice cream cones in the hot hereafter, but by dint of hard searching and much telephoning ahead along toward sundown, this writer finally locates one.

But the electricity is off—not only at this particular spot but for miles around. It stays off. It develops that the cooking here is done with oil stoves equipped with blower gadgets driven by an electric motor. Without the blower, the heat in the burner just loaf along full steam. It takes an unbelievable length of time to fry a clam. So service lags.

Furthermore the hot water is heated by a similar type of burner, so that the water takes its time getting hot. Besides, it is pumped by means of an electric motor, so that when the tank is empty there won't be any more. (Heating which everybody dashes in to get a bath before somebody else uses up all the water.)

As the food simmers along and night begins to droop her sable wings, the lights fail to come on when the switch is snapped. So candles are dug out.

And so on.

WE all laugh gaily at first, but as inconveniences (due to the lack of electric current) pile up the laughs get shorter and hollower. We're USED to all these soft conveniences that electricity has laid in our laps and when they FAIL US we get peevish.

SITTING in the semi-darkness, we watch the chandeliers, hooded that whoever is fixing up whatever is out of kilter will get the job done and the blessed light will come flooding forth again and end these discomforts with which we are afflicted.

But they don't, and in time we go moodily to bed and get moodily up again the next morning, only to learn that over the night the kitchen equipment has gone wholly to pot and there won't be any breakfast.

Old Stone Hatchet himself couldn't have been any glummer when he arose in his neolithic cave and discovered that the fire had died during the night, that all the bones on hand had been gnawed bare and that it was up to him to go out and forage for food eating.

It was really rugged from there on.

**Truman Relaxes At 'Shangri-La'**  
WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—President Truman, relaxed over the weekend at "Shangri-La," a favorite retreat of former President Roosevelt at Thurmond, Md.

He spent Saturday night and most of Sunday at the hideout after visiting the annual picnic of the Alfalfa club, Washington social organization, near Frederick, Md. He returned to the White House last night.

# The Herald and News

PRICE FIVE CENTS  
MATH FALLS, OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1946 (Telephone 8111) Number 10854

**WEATHER NEWS**  
June 24, 1946  
Max. (June 23) 56 Min. 37  
Precipitation last 24 hours Trace  
Normal 11.77 Last year 13.96  
Forecast: Cloudy today and tomorrow

## Ministers Deny Austrian Claim

PARIS, June 24 (AP)—An American informant said the council of foreign ministers rejected today Austria's demand to take over the southern Tyrol from Italy but was unable to agree on the Italian-French frontier issue.

The Austrian demand would have given the new republic control of the strategic Pusterthal railroad.

The United States, Russian, British and French foreign ministers planned to continue discussions of the French-Italian border late today. The French have demanded and received tacit approval at previous conferences for minor adjustments in the Alpine region.

Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov of Russia was declared to have sought postponement of the French-Italian frontier issue while the American and British conferees insisted on an immediate decision.

The denial of the Austrian frontier request was taken on Molotov's contention that the request did not constitute a minor rectification, which is the only kind of change permitted by a decision of the ministers last September.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes agreed with Molotov. Foreign Minister Georges Bidault agreed also, but added that the important question was the disposition of the railroad, the American informant continued.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin agreed the question was not a minor one but obtained insertion of a clause in the peace treaty that the two countries must settle the real problem so as to secure a maximum of benefit to both countries.

At the start of the morning session British Deputy Foreign Minister Gladwyn Jebb, reporting on behalf of his colleagues, presented a list of four problems concerning the Balkan treaties which the ministers were to take up after the Italian treaty. They were:

1. Danube question.
2. The clause in the Romanian treaty on personal injuries to allied nationals.
3. The tribunal of arbitration clause on the same treaty.
4. General limitation of Hungary's airforce.

## Valley Sponsors Help Girl Scouts

Lumber and other building materials were being dumped this past weekend at the proposed Girl Scout camp at Willow Springs campground at Lake o' the Woods by the Medford sponsor group. The camp, which reportedly will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000, will be ready for use this season on a temporary basis. The camp, Low Echo is located on the east side of the lake and directly across from Camp Esther Applegate, used by the Klamath Falls organizations of Girl Scouts and Camp Fire.

Neil Collins, Medford chairman, and a group of volunteer workers, were at the resort over the weekend completing plans for construction of the modern camp. Work crews started on camp tent frames and sleeping shelters. Accommodations were being arranged for 75 campers at the opening of the season.

## Bidault Chooses Cabinet For New French Coalition

PARIS, June 24 (AP)—France's third post-liberation coalition government was organized today by President Georges Bidault with eight ministers of his own party, the popular republican movement (MRP), seven communists and six socialists.

Bidault—who kept the foreign affairs portfolio handed him by Gen. Charles de Gaulle a year and a half ago—staked his future and that of his party on a cabinet formed only after sizable concessions by the communists, who retreated from their insistent demand that trade union demands for 25 per cent wage increases be met.

They agreed to Bidault's ceiling of 15 per cent salary boosts for low-wage brackets and a suggestion for a worker-employer-government conference to study the whole problem of wages and prices.

The communists also abstained from demanding one of the three key ministries in the government—interior, foreign affairs and national defense—which they had sought in vain to enforce upon Gen. de Gaulle and threatened to ask of Bidault. Socialist Edouard Despreux took the interior post and the other two key portfolios went to MRP men.

Bidault offered the food industry to Yves Farge, a member of the "group des republicains

## President Watches Horseshoe Demonstration



President Truman and Adm. Chester W. Nimitz (left), chief of naval operations, watch Jimmy Risk, Montpelier, Ind., horseshoe pitching expert, demonstrate his skill on the White House court. Risk used four stakes at one end of the court instead of the conventional one while performing some of his tricks.—AP wirephoto.

## "Petticoat" Rule Asked In Japan

TOKYO, June 24 (AP)—Jinjiro Mizuno, a member of the house of peers, advocated petticoat rule for Japan today, declaring all Japanese males were responsible for the war and should get out of politics.

After proposing that everybody resign in favor of the women, Mizuno turned in the house of peers and asked Premier Yoshida: "What is the attitude of the government on this problem?"

Yoshida, presiding as he does over a strictly male cabinet, refused to be pinned down. He replied that the government was studying ways to better the women's position.

## OPA Decision Comes Tonight

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—OPA reaches its night of decision tonight.

Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich.) predicted the final form of price control extension legislation should be determined by 6 p. m. PST.

Wolcott is a member of the joint congressional committee harmonizing differences between house and senate OPA bills. The conferees meet at 5 p. m. in a session which Wolcott said probably will be conclusive.

If a deadlock develops on any of the four provisions which remain in dispute, the lawmaker said the decision may be checked directly to the house and senate, by reporting disagreement and asking for instructions.

The committee has no time to waste, for OPA expires Sunday midnight unless the extension bill is enacted.

Although four major disagreements remain, the key to the dispute is whether to accept senate amendments lifting price ceilings on meat, petroleum and tobacco at the end of June.

House members take the attitude there is no need to single out specific commodities for special treatment, in view of the decontrol policy already agreed upon.

In general, this policy calls for removal of ceilings as soon as the supply of a commodity exceeds or balances the demand for it.

## Man In Hospital After Barge Fall

A 20-foot fall from a barge on Upper Klamath lake sent Wayne Camp, 35, Portland, to Klamath Valley hospital with serious injuries late Saturday afternoon.

Camp, employed by Gladden Construction company which is barging ballast across the lake for the Southern Pacific company, fell to the dock, striking his back. He has fractured ribs and other hurts. The accident occurred shortly before 5:30 p. m. Camp's condition is said to be serious.

## Quake Jars Northwest Coast Area

SEATTLE, June 24 (AP)—Walls fell and a hillside walked yesterday morning in the Pacific northwest when a strong earth shock jarred a wedge-shaped piece of the coastal area from Vancouver Island to Kilowina in central British Columbia and south to Olympia, Wash.

One man died, Jacob L. Kingston, 69, succumbing to heart failure when Seattle's downtown buildings swayed above him as he walked toward church. There were no other reports of deaths or injuries.

The quake knocked the needle from the recorder at the University of Washington's seismograph at 9:15.30 a. m. (PST) and was recorded at 9:14 by the Dominion astrophysical observatory in Victoria, B. C. It was noticeable for a full minute to Seattleites, but the university reported its equipment continued to record vibrations for an hour.

"It was the most severe in several years," said Dr. J. A. Pearce, director of the Dominion station, estimating its epicenter near Victoria, probably 25 miles distant.

Vancouver Island Damaged  
From the villages along the east coast of Vancouver island, north of Victoria, came reports of extensive damage to buildings and roads. A 300-foot high hill "walked" 35 feet closer to the sea at Campbell river and a house moved five feet off its foundations.

At Port Alberni the top of a brick-fronted building crashed to the street. At Courtenay a collapsing chimney smashed through two floors of an elementary school into a classroom which, on a week day, would have been occupied by 60 children. One wall collapsed from the Courtenay post office and plate glass show windows were shattered.

Across the Strait of Georgia at Vancouver, B. C., tall buildings swayed crazily and a piece of masonry crashed to the pavement from the Canadian National railway station, narrowly missing a group of people. A low-pressure gas line snapped and there were several power interruptions.

There were several chimney fires and a swing-span bridge was pushed open by the quake. Five hundred families of war veterans fled from the old Hotel Vancouver.

## School Board Voting Today

Balloting on candidates to fill two vacant positions for directors on school board No. 2 will be held today at Klamath Union high school. Voting will take place between 2 and 7 p. m.

Scott Warren is up for reelection for a five-year term on the board, and R. H. Lamott is the only candidate for the other position, a four-year term left vacant by the resignation of Paul Skeen.

## Seoul Consulate Closed By Russ

SEOUL, Korea, June 24 (AP)—Andrej Polianski, Russian consul, declared that his staff entrained yesterday for Pyongyang, headquarters of Russian-occupied north Korea, after closing their Seoul consulate. Three caretakers remain.

U. S. headquarters here declined comment on reasons for the closing.

There is no government of Korea to accredit foreign consulates, but the Russian establishment has operated here since shortly after the Soviet declaration of war upon Japan. The United States and Britain maintain only liaison agents in Seoul and no other governments are represented here. An American military government controls southern Korea and Russians rule the north.

## Carnegie's Widow Dies In New York

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, 89, widow of the steelmaker and philanthropist, died today at her Fifth avenue mansion.

Mrs. Carnegie, a retiring woman whose philanthropies always were conducted quietly, had been in failing health for more than a year. A daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller, of New York, was at her bedside.

## Pravda Asserts America Trying For World Rule

MOSCOW, June 24 (AP)—Pravda declared today that Soviet Russia never will surrender the veto power in any atomic control plan, and said the United States proposal for control of the weapon "reflects evident striving for world rule."

"In our times, such striving cannot succeed," Pravda said in its lengthy international review denouncing the proposal of Bernard M. Baruch to the United Nations security council as the "product of atomic diplomacy."

The official communist newspaper said that "there is not and cannot be a surrender of this right" of veto in atomic matters, such as the Baruch plan envisages if the United States is to share its secret of atomic fission in an effort to outlaw and control this \$2,000,000,000 weapon.

Russian Proposal Praised  
The newspaper lauded the Russian counter proposal placed before the security council by Andrei Gromyko calling for "prohibition of production and use of atomic bombs—that in a few words is the essence of the Soviet proposal."

"The Soviet plan reflects unchanging Soviet politics of peace and a defense and universal security," Pravda said, terming Gromyko's suggestion "humane, clear and workable."

The Russian proposal has been published conspicuously and textually in Russia. Baruch's American plan never has been published fully or in its complete text in the Soviet press.

Pravda said the United States government counted on naming the period, under its own judgment, during which it will permit an international agency "by successive stages to peep into the secrets of its 'atomic kitchen'."

Monopoly for U. S.  
"The American plan amounts, as a matter of fact, to clinching the monopoly position of the United States in the production of atomic weapons for an indefinite period," Pravda continued, "during this period, which will be conditioned by the development or work of an international control organ, the United States intends to produce and store atomic bombs."

"Afterwards the United States intends by degrees—by successive stages—to share with the international control organ information about the production of atomic energy and permit it to spread its control."

The communist newspaper said the American proposal was an "extremely perplexed plan" and asserted:

"Each point calls forth doubtful questions and is pregnant with all possible complications."

## Freeze Strikes Mountain Areas

Ice was standing on buckets in mountain areas in these parts Sunday morning when the mercury dropped to freezing and snow flurries were reported by guests at several of the lake resorts. The thermometer in town dropped to 37 degrees this morning, and Sunday's minimum was chafed up at 40. Maximum Sunday was 56, according to the CAA weatherman.

Forecast was for warmer weather and Klamath folks hailed this information with enthusiasm. Stoking furnaces, they agreed, was against the June theory of summer's arrival.

Visitors at Crater Lake national park reported heavy snow at the rim, sufficient at times to obliterate any view of the lake. It was pretty cold at Diamond lake, fishermen reported, and the angling wasn't much good, anyway.

## Eisenhower Ignorant Of Stalin's Plan Until Four Months Before End Of War

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower recorded in his final report today as supreme allied commander in Europe that he was kept in the dark about Russia's grand strategy until four months before V-E day.

Then, however, Marshal Stalin came through with full plans for the red army's final offensive, which became one jaw of a vise that crushed the German war machine "to a degree never before experienced in the history of modern armies."

Eisenhower's belatedly published 123-page detailed report to the combined chiefs of staff covered the fateful 11 months from D-day in Normandy to the German surrender. It was released by the war department, which said only minor details were deleted for security reasons.

In it the present army chief of staff recorded briefly his difficulties of coordination with the red army while lauding the teamwork of the western allies. The United States and Great Britain, he said, fought as "one nation."

Aside from teamwork, Eisenhower concluded that the victory was due to allied might and "inviolability of spirit" and to miscalculations by Hitler and Field Marshal Von Rundstedt, the Nazi commander in the west.

In Eisenhower's judgment, three battles were decisive in liberating Europe:

1. The battle of the Normandy beaches, where the foe was re-

vealed as a stubborn fighter but beset by difficulties of supply and communications resulting largely from the allied hammering from the air. "Completely misled" by allied diversionary operations, Von Rundstedt held the bulk of his forces in the Pas-de-Calais opposite England, waiting for a second assault which never came.

2. The battle of the Falaise pocket, where the enemy "showed that fatal tendency to stand and fight when all the logic of war demanded a strategic withdrawal."

3. Battles west of the Rhine during February and March, 1945, where "the armies which had been intended to defend Germany were shattered beyond recovery."

Of the Russians, Eisenhower said that in planning for the final spring drive last year it was recognized that its success hinged to a large degree upon the weight of the red army's pressure in the east, and he noted:

"Up to the end of 1944 I had received no information on matters affecting Russian grand strategy, although I had expressed my willingness to afford any such information concerning my own over-all plans as the red army might desire."

"At Christmas time, however, following upon a message which I sent to the combined chiefs of staff explaining the difficulty with which I was faced in attempting to evolve plans while

still ignorant of the Russian intentions, President Roosevelt secured from Marshal Stalin his agreement to receive our representative in order to discuss the correlation of our respective efforts in the forthcoming spring."

Accordingly Eisenhower's deputy, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, and others of his staff received from Stalin in January a "full explanation" of the plans for a four-pronged offensive by 150 to 160 red army divisions.

Its success proved "even greater than had been anticipated," Eisenhower wrote.

His chronicle detailed air and naval as well as ground operations, and he acknowledged that "without the overwhelming mastery of the air our assault against the continent would have been most hazardous, if not impossible undertaking."

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP) For \$1, you can get a copy of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's final report as supreme allied commander in Europe.

Copies for the public, described as "very attractive," are available from the superintendent of documents, Washington.

Money from the sale of the 123-page booklet goes to the government.

## Arriving In U. S.

By The Associated Press  
Alby Martinez, Sgt., West, arrived on Cape Clear in Seattle June 20.