

By FRANK JENKINS

A new code of conduct for American servicemen who become prisoners of war is expected to become effective today when President Eisenhower signs an executive order putting the new program into effect.

The new code grows out of the cases of Americans charged with collaborating with the enemy in Korean prison camps. Its details have not been made public but it is known to represent a compromise between the stern attitude of the army and a somewhat more lenient viewpoint taken by the air force as to men subjected to enemy pressure.

The old code had its origins in the age of chivalry — when war was regarded as GENTLEMEN'S BUSINESS. The Geneva Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1929 formalized into international law agreements for humane treatment of prisoners of war.

The nations signing these conventions agreed, for example, that prisoners could be put to work if they were WILLING, but must be paid for their labor. Prisoners could send and receive mail — subject, of course, to reasonable censorship.

Torture of prisoners — for any reason, but specifically torture to force them to reveal military information — was strictly forbidden by international agreement.

And so on.

That day is past.

We're now back to barbarism — thanks largely to communism. The communist countries wage war as savages wage war. They use ANY method — including torture of prisoners, both physically and mentally — to gain their ends.

We need a new code of conduct for the members of our armed forces. It is no longer fair or decent to send them into battle which includes the risk of capture as well as the risk of death) under a code that subjects them to TRIAL FOR TREASON if under inhuman torture, mental as well as physical, they reveal military information.

The latest prison ruckus is at Lincoln Nebraska, where the Nebraska state penitentiary is located. To quell a 12-hour convict rebellion national guardsmen had to be called in with orders to shoot to kill, if necessary.

The guardsmen were called in after about 235 rebels had set fire to six prison shops and smashed equipment and furniture in their cell block. Fortunately, the show of force ended the uprising and it was not necessary to do any shooting. Facing the rifles of the soldiers, the prisoners returned to their cells.

What shall we do about these prison rebellions — which are becoming almost ROUTINE in the news?

CONSTRUCTIVE work is all I can think of as remedy. Keep our convicts busy. Be CREATIVE work. Pay them wages. Put their wages away, to be PAID TO THEM if and when they have paid their debt to society and have been released.

Someway —

Let's give them HOPE.

When hope is taken away from a man, there isn't much left to build on.

Our modern prisons too nearly approximate the picture of hell, as given to us by Dante Alighieri in his Divine Comedy. Over the gates of hell, as he pictures it in his visionary journey through "Hell, Purgatory and Paradise" was this legend:

"All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

Our prisons are too much like that.

### Copper Union Resumes Work

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Employees of the Kennecott Copper Corp. started back to work today in four states, ending a costly 47-day-old strike.

A joint union council last night instructed the men to return after agreement was reached with the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers at Ray, Ariz.

Kennecott spokesmen said full-scale production would resume as maintenance work completed during the strike had been pushed off. They said all the 11,000 employees in Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona are expected back by the end of the week.

Utah workers agreed on settlement terms, including a 15¢, seven-hour wage and pension package, last Friday. New Mexico and Nevada workers later accepted the same offer.

Agreement in Arizona was blocked by a bargaining dispute between the independent Mine-Mill union and the CIO United Steelworkers. The steelworkers have asked the National Labor Relations Board for a collective bargaining election. The board's decision has not been announced.

Kennecott officials said the agreement would not become a formal settlement unless Mine-Mill was certified as the bargaining unit for Ray workers.

A. C. Skinner, secretary of the joint union council, said the Ray Mine-Mill local ratified the agreement last night by a "substantial margin." Terms were the same as in the other three states, Skinner said.

### Mineral Claims Filed In Lake

LAKEVIEW — Seventeen more mineral claims were staked in Lake County early this week, according to the county clerk's office.

The new filings bring the total to more than 300 since July 14.

# CONTRACT RIOT IN NEBRASKA

## Storm Rakes East; Destruction Light

WILMINGTON, N.C. (AP) — Hurricane Diane, after menacing the South Atlantic Coast eight days, hit into North Carolina early Wednesday, but did relatively little direct damage. Northeast of her path, though, winds whipped high tides into business houses at Elizabeth City, Washington, N.C., and other points.

Sixty-mile gusts along the mile-wide Pasquotank River at Elizabeth City sent water to one-foot depths in river-front establishments.

The Weather Bureau warned that the Pasquotank would continue to rise until about 1 p.m. (PST), probably sending water to a three-foot depth in riverside stores. Highways to the south and west were reported impassable. Routes north to Norfolk, Va., remained open.

Wind-whipped tides of the Pasquotank River rose into streets of low areas at Washington. A local defense spokesman there called the situation critical. National Guard trucks were ordered into the area to help evacuate householders.

Diane pushed into central North Carolina with ever-increasing force. Her route was north northwest toward Raleigh and the Virginia line. Her forward speed was about 12 miles an hour. Before noon her winds had fallen beneath hurricane force and her eye was becoming disorganized.

The office of North Carolina Gov. Luther Hodges said scattered and "very preliminary" reports indicated damage along the beaches was "almost miraculously light."

"This fourth hurricane of the season made her central landfall at this southeastern North Carolina river port. Her force was blunted as she moved on a northwesterward course over land toward Northwestern Virginia.

WINDS FALL  
Even before Diane came to the mainland her one-time 115-mile-an-hour core winds had fallen to gusts of 100. Maximum winds clocked here were 74 m.p.h.

Diane invaded the land only five days after Hurricane Connie had sideswiped Northeastern South Carolina, invaded this area and blown into Pennsylvania. Connie took 45 lives and wrought damage estimated in the millions.

The Weather Bureau said the storm would move into Northwestern Virginia early Thursday with winds abated to 20 to 30 miles an hour.

Before the storm hit land, hurricane force winds extended far ahead of the storm center and gales ranged up to 250 miles out.

Hoover, replying in a statement released here Tuesday, said they were made by "someone ignorant of the whole workings of the commission." Both Republican and Democratic members of the commission, he said, certified that "my work was fairly and patiently conducted."

To the statement that the task force, especially that on public power, had been stacked to "turn back the clock" of government policy, Hoover replied:

"Public power pressure groups were not represented upon the water resources task force for the simple reason that it also referred to appoint representatives of the public utilities. We were conducting an objective inquiry and not a donnybrook fair."

"As to the attitude of President Eisenhower," he added, "he has directed the security department to set up machinery for the implementing of the commission's administrative recommendations."

FRASER, Colo. (UP) — President Eisenhower's seven-year-old grandson, David, had a full morning of fly casting and horseback riding today on his first day of sharing the chief executive's mountain fishing sojourn.

The boy, who joined Mr. Eisenhower here last night, tried his hand at casting in a new, heavily stocked trout pond close by the new three-bedroom guest house built on the ranch of Aksel Nielsen, Mr. Eisenhower's host for the five-day visit.

But David seemed much more interested in getting aboard a white horse and walking the animal around the yard of the house. He appeared much more at home on horseback than fishing.

Reporters watching from a road-side almost a half mile away distinguished the President walking around the yard. But they did not spot him at the trout pond. David was getting flycasting instruction from other fishermen.

## Pope Appoints New Bishop

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Rev. Bernard Joseph Toepel, now of Carroll College, Helena, Mont., was named Wednesday as coadjutor bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Spokane, Wash.

The bishop-elect, now in charge of students for the priesthood at Carroll College, will serve under Bishop Charles D. White at Spokane.

The appointment by Pope Pius XII was announced through the Holy See. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, apostolic delegate to the United States.

Bishop-elect Toepel was born in Bozeman, Mont., May 31, 1903, the son of Henry Albert and Mary Pauline Hagen Toepel. The father is deceased. The mother now lives in Missoula, Mont.

The new bishop attended Carroll College, then went to Grand Seminary in Montreal in 1923-24. He studied at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., in 1924-27, winning his degree in education. He attended Harvard University for the next two years and won his M.A. in mathematics. He took a Ph.D. in mathematics from Notre Dame.

He was ordained in Helena June 7, 1927, by Archbishop John J. Mitty, who is now archbishop of San Francisco but at that time was bishop of the Salt Lake City Diocese.

## Peron and Perons

### New Trouble Breaks Out In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — New disorders broke out Wednesday in front of the Roman Catholic Metropolitan Cathedral on Plaza de Mayo in central Buenos Aires. Police used tear gas to break up a demonstration. Several persons were reported arrested.

Witnesses said the disorders erupted as Catholics emerging from mass in the cathedral began shouting anti-government slogans and were met by antagonistic groups.

The outbreak came less than 24 hours after a shaky two-month truce between the Catholic church and Argentina's dominant Peronista party apparently ended. The Catholic church is the state church in this country.

Meanwhile the Radical party, chief opposition group to President Peron's regime, introduced in Congress a bill demanding that the government "remove any barrier to the return of two Catholic prelates expelled to Rome by the government June 13.

The prelate, Bishop Manuel Tato, auxiliary bishop of Buenos Aires, and his assistant, Msgr. Ramon Novoa, were stripped of their government-paid duties on charges of inciting disorders. This was followed by the Vatican's excommunication of Peron and others who had had part in the expulsion.

The Vatican said the prelates left an unsuccessful revolt against Peron broke out.

Peron's Supreme Council indicated Tuesday night its open anti-church campaign would be revived. The council issued a statement condemning "those who use religious dogma and their church as instruments of low political ends." The council added the time had come for it to resume all-out political activity.

Such a move had been expected after the government announced "those who believe in organized plots to assassinate President Juan D. Peron, and other government leaders. The government blamed "Catholic nationalists" and opposition political leaders.

The council statement said: "Do not let the Peronista party sympathize with the criminal transgressions of those who . . . aspire to grab power to serve their own designs for subjugation and reaction? Evidently no. And for this we will resume and intensify the brilliant political role of 1946 (when Peron became president)."

Peron last November brought a church-state dispute into the open with a charge that some church leaders were working to undermine his regime. The church denied the accusation.

Since the June 16 revolt the government has soft-pedaled criticism of the church, and sponsored a move in Congress to postpone for six months the constitutional convention authorized to remove Catholicism's favored status as the state church.

Police demonstrations and disturbances which began Monday continued yesterday. Police fired tear gas to break up a crowd of 500 students shouting insults at the government in the city of Eva Peron, 40 miles south of Buenos Aires. They arrested 41 demonstrators.

## Russians Tour California Farms

SANTA ROSA, Calif. (UP) — A delegation of 11 Russian farmers disrupted their scheduled tour today to lay a wreath on the grave of famed botanist Luther Burbank.

The delegation was to leave San Francisco at 9 a.m. PDT this morning for Santa Rosa, about 55 miles north to the Burbank home and graves.

The wreath-laying ceremony originated with Vladimir Matzevich, head of the delegation and acting Soviet Agriculture Minister. It mildly disrupted plans for their tour of California's San Joaquin Valley.

As a result, the delegation had to skip an inspection of some irrigation installations today, and some other details of their California tour had to be changed.

The party of 11 delegates, three interpreters supplied by the United States, three Russian newsmen and two state and agriculture depart-

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The question of the mill's right to cut other than salvage timber in the national forest was brought up by State Rep. Richard Groener of Milwaukie, a Democratic Greenbacker accused Ralph C. Groener, Portland attorney and former Republican national committeeman, of using "influence" to operate the mill which he acquired in 1948.

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The incident, latest in the series of South Korean demonstrations demanding ouster of pro-Communist Czech and Polish members of the NSNC, flared into violence as 100 South Koreans tried to block Army supply trucks going to Wolmi.

It came just as last week's mob rioting and demonstrations against NSNC personnel appeared to have subsided and as Gen. L. L. Lemmitter, U.N. Far East commander, was en route to Seoul airport for the return flight to his Tokyo headquarters.

Lemmitter spent several heated sessions with South Korean President Syngman Rhee last week, sternly warning Rhee that American troops would protect all members of the NSNC from violent demonstrations.

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George Sweers, Associated Press photographer who was on Wolmi at the time and who arrived at the causeway scene after the rock barrage, said the South Koreans twice attempted to blockade the reopened causeway entrance to Wolmi.

Shortly before noon, Sweers reported about 100 Korean demonstrators drove two trucks up to the entrance and parked them, brakes locked, in a blockade attempt.

An Army tow truck and an Army fire truck pushed them to one side.

Shortly after dinner about 300 prisoners refused to return to their cells. Some 340 others went peacefully, but those who refused to go scattered into the prison yard and into the shops.

Four or five of the prisoners involved in the rioting were among the eight prisoners who seized two guards last March and held up in the security building for 3 1/2 days before they were starved out.

A. C. Eichberg, administrative assistant to Gov. Anderson, described the start of the trouble.

"Right after dinner about 300 prisoners refused to return to their cells. Some 340 others went peacefully, but those who refused to go scattered into the prison yard and into the shops."

Then they fled to join the hollering crowd in the prison yard, Eichberg said prison officials immediately called in the yard guards to prevent their being seized as hostages and sent a hurrrup call for state safety patrol reinforcements.

As the state troopers rolled into the area, a fast job of rounding up those in the yard began, Eichberg said, many obeyed a command to return voluntarily or be taken by force. Others tried to hide but were flushed out and herded into the cellblock.

Gov. Anderson said he understood the rioting prisoners had been angered over the confinement of two inmates in segregation "because they wouldn't work."

Companies of Lincoln firemen waited outside the walls. With the last prisoner herded out of the yard, the firemen came in to start their fight against flames that had broken through through six shops against the efforts of a small force of prison workers.

Burned were the furniture, canvas, tin, novelty, tool and machine shops.

After the seige last March, Warden H. H. Hain resigned and the State Board of Corrections governs the prison, employed Col. E. B. Albert, a former Army prison director, as director of the prison, and Joseph Bovey, captain custodian under Gov. Anderson, was named warden.

## Air Foresters Control Fire

YREKA — Four smoke jumpers were flown in from Cave Junction last week and are credited with confining a forest fire on Cottonwood Mountain, 15 miles from Yreka, to less than an acre, according to Lee Morford, Klamath National Forest fire dispatcher.

Another fire was controlled last week southwest of Little Deer Mountain in the Goosecrest Ranger district.

Morford said that the fires were apparently "sleepers" from the thunderstorm of August 7.

"Quite frequently," he said, "the rain accompanying a thunderstorm will provide a wet surface blanket, but a fire will spread on dry leaves or needles underneath should wet coming. Occasionally, such a fire will cover a large area before breaking into the open."

## Violence Flares In Casablanca

CASABLANCA, French Morocco (AP) — Scattered violence by Moroccan Nationalists continued in Casablanca Wednesday. French authorities geared for possible second troubles Saturday, the anniversary of the French exile of Nationalist sultan Mohammed Ben Youssef.

Ben Youssef was whisked out of Rabat two years ago and replaced on the throne by an aged pro-French relative, Mohammed Ben Moula Agafia.

In recent months the Nationalists have stepped up their demands for Ben Youssef's return.

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