

By FRANK JENKINS
Let's take a look at France today.
Something VERY interesting has happened there.

For a long time, France has struggled along under the handicap of government that never seemed sure of where it was going. There was widespread belief that the French wouldn't stand for STRONG government.

The reasoning was that so far as strong government was concerned the French had had it. They had it under the Bourbon kings, whose excesses of power led up to the bloody French Revolution.

They had it under Napoleon, who whitened the soil of Europe with the bones of France's sons. The thinking was that they had said to themselves: NEVER AGAIN!

Well—
The French have just backed up General De Gaulle—almost universally described as a STRONG MAN—with an astonishing vote of confidence. In France itself—meaning European France—the vote for his new constitution, which emphasizes STRENGTH, was almost four to one.

In Algeria, which lies across the Mediterranean in Africa, the vote for the De Gaulle constitution was even more decisive. With the Moslems, who are supposed to be anti-French, voting heavily in the election, the vote was approximately nine to one for the De Gaulle constitution.

In France's West African colonies, the people voted heavily in favor of keeping the colonies associated with France in a community of nations similar to the British Commonwealth.

De Gaulle promised strong government—even indicating that he means to levy TAXES, which the French hate, at a rate high enough to bring solvency to France.

He told the people hard truths they didn't particularly want to hear.
But when the chips were all down, they backed him with their votes.

In conclusion, let's take a look at the Republican party in the United States of America.

In recent years, it hasn't seemed to know where it was going. In 1952, it promised a strong fiscal policy. It promised to cut spending and reduce taxes. For some time, it stayed headed in that direction.

Then, for whatever reason, it WEAKENED. It ceased to practice the hard doctrine of economy. It quit telling the people the hard things they didn't want to hear, such as the necessity to spend less and reduce the debt, and began telling them the pleasant things—such as how much the government was going to SPEND.

Somewhere along the line, the economy program blew out of the window and got lost.

As of NOW—
Nothing seems more certain than that the Republican party is marching up to an epochal defeat come November.

Why?
It just might be that the same thing is happening in America that happened in France. Maybe Americans WANT to be told the hard things they ought to know.

It might be worth a try.
At any rate, as the political situation looks now, the GOP wouldn't have much to lose by trying it.

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DeGaulle Wins Big Gamble

French Adopt New Plan Giving Government Power

PARIS (AP)—Premier De Gaulle has won his fight. Returns from the most sweeping referendum in French history today gave him a resounding personal triumph and a strong constitution for a new Fifth Republic.

The Fifth Republic will be proclaimed in the official journal next Sunday. And France will enter into a new, more powerful system of government so daring that many Frenchmen gasped at the conception while they voted their approval by a landslide Sunday.

Complete official tabulations in France showed 17,666,828 "yes" votes and 4,624,475 "no" votes. There was a record turnout of 84.9 per cent of France's registered voters. Counting all those who sent to the polls, including some who cast blank ballots, the new constitution was approved by 78.5 per cent.

With one exception—French Guinea in west Africa—the overseas lands of the erstwhile French empire also backed the constitution to the hilt. This set them up with France on the world political stage as a "French community," a sort of global confederation, with commonwealth status and even independence waiting in the wings.

Even the "no" vote of independence-minded Guinea made little impression in the general massive outpouring of approval that exceeded even the most optimistic estimates.

The landslide raised the prospect that De Gaulle, the 67-year-old World War II hero restored to leadership in a rightist uprising last May, can almost write his own ticket to cure the sicknesses of this ailing country. Chief of these is the four-year-old Algerian rebellion.

De Gaulle probably will become president, with powers that no French chief of state has enjoyed since Emperor Napoleon III was overthrown in 1870.

In the interval, France has deliberately maintained a strong legislature and a weak executive. De Gaulle's dramatic victory was the worst electoral black eye the Communists have suffered in postwar France. The Communists formed the largest bloc campaigning against De Gaulle's constitution. They said it would open the way to dictatorship.

Gaullist leaders hailed the results as a decisive blow at the Reds, who have hamstrung French politics with disruptive tactics and the biggest single voting bloc—148 deputies—in the 506-seat National Assembly.

Approval of the constitution automatically rejects the old Assembly. De Gaulle now has four months of near-dictatorial powers in which he will write a new election law to seat a new Assembly. The new law certainly won't favor the Communists.

Elections probably will come in late November or early December. By generous standards, the Communist vote dropped from 29.3 per cent in 1954 to 17.5 per cent Sunday. These figures are arrived at if all the "no" votes are attributed to the Communists.

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GEN. DeGAULLE

Little Rock Grants Lease For Schools

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—The Little Rock School Board executed an historic lease today, turning over the city's four high school buildings for use as private, segregated institutions.

An authoritative source said the new private schools may open Tuesday.

A short time later the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington released an opinion on a previous Little Rock case warning that "evasive schemes" could not stand up to circumvent its integration order.

In Omaha, Neb., a two-judge court heard the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People request that the Little Rock board be restrained from leasing its senior high schools for use as private schools where racial mixing would not be permitted.

And in Little Rock, the six remaining Negro pupils who attended the Central High School during the past stormy school year, said they would await the decision of parents and attorneys as to whether they apply for admission to the private high schools.

Events swirled about the question whether Arkansas can effect a plan that will thwart the federal attempt to force integration.

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, advised that the lease had been signed, commented: "If we can get the schools open in the next two or three days and there are those who wish to challenge the legality of the action, the litigation could be carried out while the students are in schools."

"Since leases have been signed, if the schools are then closed it will be the NAACP or the federal government that does it."

Dr. T. J. Raney, president of the Private School Corp., said he would announce at 3:30 p.m. today when the schools will reopen on a private segregated basis.

Neither he nor the board mentioned the Omaha court action.

The lease is so worded that the school board may resume control of the property at any time that it becomes possible for the board to legally operate the schools under both state and federal law.

Guinea Votes Freedom, France Cuts Economic Aid

PARIS (AP)—France announced today it is cutting off economic aid to French Guinea, the only overseas territory to vote for independence in Sunday's constitutional election.

A communiqué said French administrators will be pulled out of the little aluminum-rich country in Africa's west coast within two months.

The notice that the Paris government is ending French credit for economic development was handed to Guinea's Premier Sekou Toure, in the capital of Conakry by Jean Risterucci, the French governor.

Without mentioning the word independence, which Premier De Gaulle promised any overseas territory voting against his new constitution, the communiqué specified that the responsibilities by the French state in Guinea must be profoundly revised.

The latest tabulation of votes in Guinea showed 573,470 against the constitution and 15,551 for it, representing nearly half of the registered voters.

Guinea's move to independence was no surprise. Its Negro Premier, ex-Marxist Sekou Toure, and other leaders had come out strongly against the referendum.

Toure, 37, leans far to the Left.

Though his government has no known official contacts with the Communist bloc, many of its second-line men have attended Communist meetings abroad.

French Guinea shares borders with Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Senegal and the French Sudan.

Of its 2,503,000 inhabitants, less than 10,000 are European. French, Canadian, American and Swiss interests have invested in the development of its aluminum.

Damage High As Hurricane Rips Carolina

WILMINGTON, N. C. (AP)—Up and down the coast stand houses with roofs ripped open. Battered trees gleam nakedly against the sky, their short limbs piled up on streets and roads. Telephone poles sag crazily.

On the miles of beaches, the surf washes over tens of thousands of beach shells, more souvenirs of the weekend's Hurricane Helene.

Damage from the hurricane is estimated in the millions of dollars. Communications are still out in many areas. But there was no loss of life.

Residents, recalling hurricanes of 1954-55, were prepared when Helene swirled past the Carolinas and the Virginia Capes, well offshore, with winds up to 140 miles an hour.



High Court Rules Out Private School Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court declared today states cannot resort to "evasive schemes" to continue racial segregation in schools. Thus it dealt a blow to such plans as those calling for leasing public schools to private groups.

The unanimous opinion of the high tribunal was handed down shortly after a plan to lease four closed high schools to private organizations was set afoot in Little Rock, Ark., where Gov. Orval E. Faubus has been opposing immediate racial integration at Central High School.

Today's opinion elaborated on the court's Sept. 12 decision that desegregation must proceed forthwith at Central High. It went further and aimed blows at what it termed schemes to get around its stand that racial segregation in schools is unconstitutional.

The rights of children to be free of discrimination in admission to schools "can neither be nullified openly and directly by state legislators or state executive or judicial officers, nor nullified indirectly by them through evasive schemes for segregation whether attempted ingeniously or ingenuously," said the opinion read by Chief Justice Warren.

Without naming names, the opinion also declared that no state official "can war against the Constitution without violating his undertaking to support it."

Racial segregation in schools was first outlawed in 1954, and in 1955 the court declared it must be ended with "all deliberate speed."

Today it spelled out, to a certain degree, what it means by deliberate speed. In effect, it sanctioned delay in some cases, provided local authorities develop good-faith plans to put integration into effect as early as possible.

"Of course in many locations," the court said, "obedience to the duty of desegregation would require the immediate general admission of Negro children, otherwise qualified as students for their appropriate classes, at particular schools."

"On the other hand, a District Court, after analysis of the relevant factors (which, of course, excludes hostility to racial desegregation), might conclude that justification existed for not requiring the present non-segregated admission of all qualified Negro children."

In such circumstances, however, the (District) Court should scrutinize the program of the school authorities to make sure that they had developed arrangements pointed toward the earliest practicable completion of desegregation, and had taken appropriate steps to put their program into effective operation."

The court said the 1955 opinion made plain that "delay in this guise in order to deny the constitutional rights of Negro children could not be countenanced."

Further, the tribunal declared, the 1955 opinion made clear that "only a prompt start, diligently and earnestly pursued to eliminate racial segregation from the public schools could constitute good faith compliance."

State authorities were "thus duty-bound to devote every effort toward initiating desegregation and bringing about the elimination of racial discrimination in the public school system," said the opinion.

Concerning Little Rock, the opinion said that while the school board was going forward with its preparations for desegregating that city's school system, "other state authorities, in contrast, were actively pursuing a program designed to perpetuate in Arkansas the system of racial segregation which this court had held violated the 14th Amendment."

Constitutional rights of Negro students seeking admission to Central High, said the court, "are not to be sacrificed or yielded to the violence and disorder which have followed upon the actions of the governor and Legislature."

Weather

FORECAST—Klamath Falls and vicinity: Fair through Tuesday. Highs 74-80; low tonight 34-42.

High Sunday 77
Low last night 33
Precip. last 24 hours 0
Since Oct. 1 20.58
Same period last year 15.26
Normal for period 13.47

Fire Danger Today MODERATE
Fires will start from lighted match and spread in light fuels until extinguished.

Five Day Forecast:
Eastern Oregon—Temperatures will average above normal in Eastern Oregon through Saturday. Highs 68-78; lows 35-50. No precipitation is expected.

Northern California—No rain; temperatures above normal. Minimum-maximums. Sacramento 55-83; Red Bluff 57-85; Blue Canyon 50-69 and Santa Rosa 45-79.

JUST DOING HIS DUTY
PORTSMOUTH, England (UPI)—A quartermaster aboard the aircraft carrier Albion saw a black shape sliding through the water and turned in an alarm.

Naval patrols headed for the scene. Police were called out. Divers went down to examine the hull.

An Admiralty spokesman finally stated: "We think the quartermaster mistook a porpoise for a frogman. It was very proper of him to report it."

Army Units Open Beirut

BEIRUT, Lebanon (UPI)—Reinforced Lebanese army units backed by tanks and armored cars reopened downtown Beirut for business today in defiance of gunfire and explosions from the nearby Phalangist district.

Army patrols also moved into the Phalangist-dominated area at dawn, unchallenged by the apparently unarmed rifle and automatic weapons fire from the rooftops.

Army engineers, protected by infantry units, stood by to clear away barricades erected by the Phalangists, the para-military force that supported former President Camille Chamoun during the rebellion.

The gunfire apparently was intended to intimidate merchants in the neighboring commercial area, but the noise volleyed fired into the air failed to keep the shops closed or shoppers out of the district.

American soldiers and Marines watched the rooftops uneasily a few blocks away as they loaded transport and cargo ships for the American withdrawal from Lebanon.

Chiang Says 'Will Bomb Mainland'

TAIPEI, Formosa (AP)—President Chiang Kai-shek said today his Nationalist air force will bomb the Communist guns ringing Quemoy when and if the "crucial moment arises."

He added he felt the United States would back him if that time came.

He said this moment would come when the lives of the 130,000 troops and civilians on the outpost fortress are in danger either from the effects of the Communist artillery blockade or other military action.

"When the crucial moment arises I feel the United States will not fall back on its promises to help," he stated. "But the crucial moment has not yet arisen."

"But we will act on our own regardless (of the U.S. attitude) when it comes a question of life and death," he said.

Alert and smiling, he also made these points:

1. Nationalist China is following a policy of restraint in the face of heavy losses by Quemoy's civilians and soldiers.

2. It might agree to a United Nations debate on the Formosa crisis under certain conditions.

3. The Red artillery blockade has been rendered temporarily ineffective by air drops and supply efforts.

4. There will never be any need for U.S. ground troops to help defend Quemoy.

Chiang spoke as the Chinese Reds carried their artillery assaults against the Quemoy islands into the 38th day with a relatively light shelling.

By Nationalist Defense Ministry count, 1,009 shells were fired on the islands up to midday today, and 4,352 Sunday.

Nationalist cargo planes dropped supplies on little Tatan island for the first time and on Quemoy for the sixth straight night, correspondents reported Sunday night. Another Nationalist convoy shoved supplies to the islands by ship despite Red barages.

Although Chiang said the Red blockade was now ineffective, correspondents on Quemoy said the 5,700 civilians on neighboring Little Quemoy were beginning to run short of food and medicines. Two-thirds of their homes were reported destroyed.

The Nationalists claimed their Quemoy artillery sank 22 small Communist Chinese supply boats and damaged three others in an action Sunday.

Earlier, Rear Adm. Liu Hsiu-tai, chief Nationalist military spokesman, spelled out the circumstances under which Chiang's air force would bomb Red gun positions on the mainland.

These were: If the Reds cut off food supplies to the offshore islands to the point where the people and the defenders were facing famine, and if ammunition supplies were cut to the point where the garrison did not have enough reserves to cope with an invasion.

The 71-year-old generalissimo walked briskly into the conference room today and fielded questions easily for more than an hour.

"Negotiations of any type with the Communists are futile and this includes talks now under way at Warsaw," the President said.

"Americans should not be so anxious for a cease-fire," he declared. "The Communists cannot continue their blockade and bombardment indefinitely. We must remain firm."

"Now is the time to bomb the mainland guns," he stated at one time. "But we are following a policy of restraint and have not acted out of consideration of the spirit of the U.S.-Chinese Mutual Defense Treaty and U.S. policy."

Chiang at first said the Nationalist government stand on debating the Formosa Strait crisis in the United Nations was under study.

He later said China would agree to the debate if the hostilities spread and there was evidence the Soviet Union was behind the aggression.

As to the blockade of Quemoy, he said, it "is not as serious today as it was at the beginning of the present Red attacks. The fighting has proved the Communists cannot succeed by using an artillery blockade."

The question of neutralizing Quemoy or Matsu, the other anchor of Nationalist China's island outpost line off the coast of Red China, would not be discussed in any negotiations either by his government or the United States, he stated.



AIR POLLUTION comes in for some serious study in the Klamath Falls vicinity as these two experts study air pollution filters atop Klamath Valley Hospital. Ted M. Gerow Jr., assistant sanitary engineer, far left, examines a new filter about to be inserted while Paul Sweet, Klamath County sanitarian, holds up the old filter. Gerow, assisted by James Agee, associate sanitary engineer, will conclude a week of air checks in Klamath Falls on Wednesday. The other checkpoint is at Kingsley Field. Gerow indicated that a report on the air pollution check would be made available to the State Board of Health and the city of Klamath Falls early in October.