

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

At a big fund-raising dinner in Washington the other night, Vice President Nixon told his hearers (who had paid \$100 a plate for their meal):

"To be frank about the whole thing, the Republicans can't win without the sinews of war."

Technically speaking, he is right. Elections can't be won without campaigns. Campaigns can't be waged without money to finance them.

But—
As of now, the Republican party needs more than campaign funds. It needs a CAUSE. A cause in which it believes so fiercely that it is willing to stake its future on the outcome of a battle for it.

Not just POWER.
Not just the offices that go with power.

What the Republican party is going to need in 1960 is an issue in which it believes with the kind of faith that wins battles and saves nations.

Twice in its history, the Republican party has had such a cause—once in 1860, when its sacred cause was the end of human slavery, and again in 1896, when it waged into battle against Bryan's funny money issue.

In neither campaign—at the beginning—was it believed to have a chance. But that made no difference. It went to battle anyway. It went to battle because it believed in its cause.

It won—both times. It won because it believed in the justness and the rightness and the wisdom of its cause.

What is the issue now?
There is every reason to believe that again—as in 1896—the issue is SOUND money. Money that people can have faith in. Money that will buy as much tomorrow as it buys today. To have that kind of money—money that will be good all over the world, money that is stable enough in value to hold our costs and our prices in balance with foreign costs and prices—our government must quit spending every year more than it takes in and borrowing the difference.

If properly dramatized, that is an issue that people can get their teeth into.

Wheat Voting Set Thursday

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House votes Thursday on new wheat legislation aimed at cutting production sharply in 1960 and 1961.

The voting stage was reached a day after the Agriculture Department forecast a 1959 wheat crop of nearly 1,200,000,000 bushels. That would add another 200,000 bushels to the 1,285,000,000 already accumulated from past crops.

The legislation would require wheat farmers to take a 25 percent cut in acreage, but increase the price support level to 9 percent of parity. Parity is a price determined under law to be fair to farmers in relation to their costs.

The present program provides wheat supports at 75 percent of parity on a national base of 35 million acres.

The government has invested nearly 3½ billion dollars in wheat. It has acquired under support operations.
Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson contends the House bill would add to the program's costs without bringing a sufficient cut in production. He favors instead basing price supports on a percentage of average market prices—much lower than parity—as a means of cutting production. But he has won no congressional support for that idea.

Nixon, Rockefeller Meet With New York Politicos

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two old friends meet in New York today, share ceremonial honors, review the Atlantic Fleet and fly off—perhaps symbolically—in different directions.

Their meeting would be regarded as little more than routine if it weren't for the certainty that Vice President Richard M. Nixon will seek the 1960 GOP presidential nomination and the speculation that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York may make a contest of it.

Ahead of Nixon and Rockefeller were scheduled aims at reaffirming old political associations, making new friends and perhaps influencing people.

Flying to New York, Nixon was to join Rockefeller, Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey and Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr. of New York City in ceremonies celebrating the 350th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River.

Despite the grouping of four potential presidential aspirants, this was listed as a strictly non-partisan affair. If they aren't exactly in the class of Nixon and Rockefeller as possible contenders, Meyner and Wagner have had

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Denver, Colorado, Lad Wins Spelling Contest

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joel Montgomery, 12, of Denver, Colo., today won the 32nd annual National Spelling Bee.

He defeated runner-up Robert Crosley, 12, of Center Square, Pa., to become the first boy national champion since 1954.

Joel successfully spelled the word "fanfaronade" after Robert missed it. Then under the rules he successfully negotiated one more word, "catamaran" to clinch the championship.

"Fanfaronade" means swagger.

ing or vain boasting. A "catamaran" is any vessel with twin hulls side by side.

The last boy to win top honors was William Cashore of Norristown, Pa.

The winner gets \$1,000, a weekend trip to New York, a trophy and a plaque for his school. All the finalists get at least \$25 awards.

A boy also finished in third place. The last to be eliminated before the contest settled down into a two-way bee was Allan Lee Kramer, 13, of Lake Worth, Fla.

He misspelled "ratiocination," placing an "s" where "c" should be. Allan Lee thus went out on the 13th round of the morning and the 24th of the two-day bee. His stumbling block word means reasoning or exact thinking.

Robert and Joel gave each other leashes on life in the boy-for-boy duel. To win, the speller must correct any mistake of his rival and then spell correctly an entirely different word.

On his fifth word in the showdown Robert spelled "susurrus," meaning a whispering sound, or "succus," Joel got that one right but then failed on "vinaigrous," which means sour tempered. He came up with "vinegrous."

Robert then had his chance to go ahead but he missed out by making it "vinaigrous."

The combination of errors put them back on an even footing. Today's first round knocked out 14-year-old Jeannette McGhee of Jackson, Ohio. It also produced a dispute over instructions from a judge.

Jeannette slipped up on "perisillage."

The dispute arose over advice which Dr. Belmont Farley, chief judge, gave to Benson S. Alleman, who reads off the words.

Alleman pronounced the word "capias" to Betty Jo Abel, 14, of North Canton, Ohio. Farley interjected to suggest the dictionary provided one other way. As Farley put it, this pronunciation showed a long "a."

Miss Saralena Sherman, representing the Topeka, Kan., Daily Capital, protested that Farley's suggestion had brought out a key letter in the word. Miss Sherman's paper sponsored one of the 11 youngsters who survived 11 rounds. She is Charlotte Ballard, 14, of Hazleton, Kan.

Arthur J. Keeney, representing Betty Jo's sponsor, the Canton Repository, pointed out that the slim, dark-haired girl had not asked for the judge's additional pronunciation.

The officials decided the word should be cast out and Betty Jo was challenged with another. She got by easily, though, spelling "triumvirate."

Cathy Coates, 13, of Rocky River, Ohio, misspelled "epheus." Charlotte Ballard missed out on "additament."

Round 15, the fourth of the second day, took out Irving Gordon, 14, of Marlboro, N.H.

Cannon Booms To Salute Trade Fair

PORTLAND (AP)—The Oregon Centennial Exposition and International Trade Fair opened a 100-day run here Wednesday, a cannon booming once for every year of statehood.

The salute preceded a brief ceremony during which Gov. Mark Hatfield said both the people's spirit and material goods are on display at the exposition. Hatfield cut a ribbon, then pressed a button that sent up a burst of rockets, and proclaimed the exposition under way.

Scattered crowds that were quiet during the brief ceremony started heading through the gates. And hundreds of persons who had parked their cars some distance from where the ceremony was held began swarming into the grounds.

Some wore pioneer-style clothing. They scattered over the 60-acre Exposition grounds to get a look at the show that took two years to organize.

Many found the major attraction the trade fair, where 23 foreign nations have products on exhibit.

At the opening ceremony Hatfield said the exposition was the largest, but only one of the many celebrations in Oregon this Centennial year.

Master of Ceremonies was Raymond Burr, the Perry Mason of television. He introduced Hatfield as a man "likely to be vice president or president." The governor's response was "Thank you very much, Mr. Mason."

Refuse Fire Kills 3 Tykes

RAY, N.D. (AP)—Three children burned to death Wednesday in a trailer camp refuse burner into which they apparently crawled while at play.

The victims were Rodney Brenden, 5; his sister, Debra, 3; and Larry Dean Slater, 5.

Sheriff Leroy Lutz said investigation indicated either that the youngsters had set a fire in the metal cylinder with matches or that dying embers started the fatal blaze.

The children were missed about 10:30 a.m. and found about an hour later.

The incinerator, made of an old steam engine boiler, is about 12 feet high and three feet in diameter. A door opens into one side.

The burner is about a half block from the nearest trailer. It was a windy day, Lutz said, and cries couldn't have been heard. Parents of the dead children live in the trailer court.

New Alliance Faces Test

BONN, Germany (AP)—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Vice Chancellor Ludwig Erhard today faced the first test of their patched-up alliance—a critical onslaught from the opposition parties in Parliament.

The Socialists and Free Democrats planned to exploit the ruling Christian Democrats' bitter squabble during debate in the Bundestag on the federal budget.

With Adenauer's majority party once more united, there was no chance of the opposition attracting enough votes to overthrow the government on a vote of confidence.

Instead the Socialists and Free Democrats planned to build up propaganda record for the 1961 election campaign by criticizing the Christian Democratic split resulting from Adenauer's decision to continue as chancellor and not step up to the West German presidency.

Adenauer's official explanation was that a worsening international situation required him to continue at the helm. But privately he was highly critical of Erhard.

The German-born scientist was jailed in 1950 for betraying West-ern atomic secrets to the Soviet Union. It has been said that as a result, the Soviet Union got the A-bomb five years sooner than it would have done.

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MOORE PARK tulips, blazing furiously Wednesday under the influence of summer's first serious onslaught, caught the eye of pretty Jennie Ann Wade, aged 6½ months and her sister Sue Ellen, 8, granddaughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hedlund of Klamath Falls. Herald and News Photographer Don Kettler snapped the youngsters in this fresh, summery pose.

Railroads Ask Service Slash

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three Pacific Northwest railroads Thursday sought authority to reduce their joint passenger train service between Seattle and Portland from eight to six runs daily.

The application was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission which in 1925 approved an agreement between the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Union Pacific for pooled passenger service between these points, via Tacoma.

The railroads said patronage of the trains has steadily declined in recent years and their operating costs far exceeds the revenues.

The ICC was asked to sanction a new agreement among the three lines under which they would drop trains numbered 402 and 459.

The former leaves Seattle at 11:45 p.m., arriving Portland at 6:45 a.m., and the latter leaves Portland at 3:00 p.m., arriving at Seattle 9:15 p.m.

Warn System Given Test

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (UPI)—The North American Air Defense Command Wednesday tested a new means of reassuring Americans and Canadians in the event of a sneak attack.

NORAD used its special telephone network, which bypasses major targets and population centers, for a voice fidelity test. It assumed that the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada might be forced to depend on military communications to advise a fleeing, panic-stricken populace that the governments remained intact in the wake of a possible atomic attack.

"We believe that in the event of such a devastating sneak attack existing communications would suffer severe damage and the heads of government would be forced to use all surviving means of communications, up to and including over them," a NORAD spokesman explained.

Wednesday's test message, read by Army Maj. Gen. Marshall S. Carter, NORAD chief of staff, went over the "hot-line circuit" from here to the five regions in Air Force Gen. Earle E. Partridge's air defense net.

At the five regional headquarters, Hamilton AFB, Calif.; Richards Gebaur AFB, Mo.; Stewart Air Force Base, N. Y.; Montreal, Canada, and Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, the message was recorded and retransmitted to air divisions.

The trial was considered successful in all regions except Alaska, where voice fidelity failed to meet the necessary minimums.

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Williamson Takes Infant

An 18-month-old boy drowned in the Williamson River Wednesday afternoon after falling from a boat landing while at play.

The victim was Stephen Douglas Hayes, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Ritchard Hayes.

The drowning occurred at Hayes' Landing just beyond a bridge crossing the river on old U.S. 97, about 20 miles north of Klamath Falls.

Sheriff Murray Britton said the child fell into the icy waters about 12:50 p.m. His body was recovered by a volunteer, Gene Carbin of Chiloquin, 50 minutes later.

The sheriff said the little boy was at play on the landing with Margaret Montgomery, 5. The little girl saw the boy fall and raced home with the alarm.

State police and sheriff's deputies relayed the word from Chiloquin and Britton, with deputies Del Summers and Louis Bogart and two carloads of jail prisoners, left the scene with a rescue boat and grappling hooks.

The sheriff said Carbin recovered the body with a grappling hook just before his arrival.

The child's body was found in from six to eight feet of water, about 150 yards from his trailer home near the Williamson store. The father is a Johns-Manville employee.

All winners received photographs and award ribbons. Votes cast by the public decided the contest.

Agnes were grouped into eight brackets — from Class A, youngsters from 3 months to a year of age, to Class H, twins of all ages.

In Class A, for babies from 5 months to 1 year of age, Matt Cottrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Cottrell; Michael Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Cook; and Richard Meeker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Meeker were the first three winners. Patricia Lynn Pelzel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Pelzel and Kathy LaLosa, daughter of Mrs. Virginia LaLosa, won honorable mentions.

The first three winners in Class B, for girls 1 to 2 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class C, for girls 2 to 3 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class D, for girls 3 to 4 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class E, for girls 4 to 5 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class F, for girls 5 to 6 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class G, for girls 6 to 7 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class H, for girls 7 to 8 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class I, for girls 8 to 9 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class J, for girls 9 to 10 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class K, for girls 10 to 11 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class L, for girls 11 to 12 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class M, for girls 12 to 13 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class N, for girls 13 to 14 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

The first three winners in Class O, for girls 14 to 15 years of age, were De Anne Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randy Montgomery; Virginia Keady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Keady; and Deborah Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pearson. Honorable mentions went to Catherine Ivie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivie.

East, West Aides Will Contemplate Meet Continuance

GENEVA (AP)—U.S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko today to find out if there is any basis for continuing negotiations for a Berlin agreement.

Taking the lead for the West in the Big Four negotiations, Herter met with Gromyko after consulting with his Western colleagues.

Herter had talked for 30 minutes with Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd of Britain, French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, and Ambassador Wilhelm Grewe of West Germany.

Gromyko showed some signs of willingness to lower his price for ending the Soviet threat to West Berlin temporarily.

Herter and his colleagues had to find out, however, whether Gromyko was willing to lower the price enough to give further negotiation reasonable hope of agreement.

They were completely opposed to accepting the Soviet suggestion for a one-year deadline on a Berlin settlement, which the Russians could use to prolong the threat of a future blockade.

It was understood that the method of approach was to try to determine whether there were elements in various Western proposals on Berlin and in the unacceptable Soviet package plan of Wednesday which could be pulled out to provide a hopeful new basis for continuing the talks here.

Failing this, an early collapse of the conference was a serious possibility.

Gromyko denied Western charges that the Soviet proposal is a take-it-or-leave-it ultimatum.

Other Soviet spokesmen said the one-year deadline is negotiable and indicated the Soviets might agree to a longer period of Western occupation. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian Zorin at a press briefing called on the West to make counterproposals so that the negotiations could proceed.

The Western foreign ministers, however, remained adamantly opposed to any deadline on their occupation of the former German capital. U.S. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter told the foreign ministers' conference that the Western occupation rights were not granted by the Soviets and "they are not rights which the Soviets can cancel, assign or modify."

Herter and Gromyko scheduled a private session today to consider the future of the conference. It appeared likely the Geneva meeting would break up in disagreement within a few days unless the

Soviets drastically revised their proposal.

There was some talk of a long suspension of the foreign ministers' talks while deputy foreign ministers of the four nations carry on some negotiations.

Western officials believed Gromyko had contacted Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to report the violent U.S.-British-French reaction to the new Soviet proposal and to discuss the possibility of modifications.

President Eisenhower and Herter were reported ready to scrap all consideration of a summit conference itself was in recess for one day, with another semipublic formal session set for Friday afternoon. This gave all four foreign ministers time to consult with their governments at home.

Union Boss On Horns Of Dilemma

WASHINGTON (AP)—James R. Hoffa faces an unhappy choice today. Either way, his continued rule of the big Teamsters union is in jeopardy.

Under a new court order, Hoffa must either lead a thorough cleanup of his union or face a possible jail sentence for contempt.

If the tough-talking Hoffa espouses reform, bringing disciplinary and ouster proceedings against some of his closest lieutenants as ordered, he loses support of key men who helped him move to the union's top job.

If Hoffa continues to balk at union reforms — only recently he said there was no Teamsters corruption to investigate — he's bound to run into toils of the federal courts.

That is the dilemma facing Hoffa, 46, as the result of a U.S. Court of Appeals ruling Wednesday. The court held unanimously that Hoffa and his union, the nation's largest claiming 1,600,000 members, must knuckle down to reforms recommended by court-appointed monitors.

Obedience to reforms may include a union investigation of charges against Hoffa himself. The monitors have been holding off a batch of charges brought by union members against Hoffa, until monitor enforcement powers were cleared up.

Hoffa has been cornered before, however, and emerged in the clear. He's won acquittal in two recent criminal trials.

Hoffa still could ask for a Supreme Court review of the appeals court decision. He withheld comment on the ruling.

The appeals court ordered Hoffa and his union to comply with clean-up orders already issued. This specifically included orders, based on Senate committee disclosures, to investigate Owen (Bert) Brennan, Detroit; Ray Cohen, Philadelphia, and John J. McNamara, New York.

All three are powerful Teamsters officials and close associates of Hoffa.

The appeals court also outlined a procedure whereby the monitors may force compliance with future reform recommendations through orders of U.S. District Court Judge F. Dickinson Letts.

The 84-year-old Judge Letts has been ruling consistently with the monitors, and it was his interpretation of court enforcement powers of monitor cleanup orders that was upheld by the appeals court.

Hoffa accepted the monitorship a year and a half ago as part of a compromise settlement of a lawsuit that charged he rigged a Teamsters convention to get himself elected.

Under the compromise he's been serving only provisionally as Teamsters president. Judge Letts has indicated he could throw Hoffa out of the job.

World News In Brief

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