

The Spirit Of Camp David Remains Tattered Ghost, Too Weak, Discredited

WASHINGTON (AP)—All that remains of the spirit of Camp David now is a tattered ghost—too weak and discredited to influence this year's summit negotiations.

A few months ago 1960 was regarded by many people as likely to be a hopeful year for a start on settling East-West issues. That idea was fostered by the talks between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev at Camp David last September.

The evidence now is that the Western powers and the Soviet Union are heading into a period of strain and tension as they try to bring concessions from each other.

Since the Western powers have trouble agreeing among themselves on when and how they should stand firm against Soviet pressures, the strain is sure to be much worse for them.

The Eisenhower-Khrushchev meeting provided a peak of amiability only a few months after Soviet threats against West Berlin had created a serious danger of East-West conflict. The peak was quickly scaled, then quickly lost to sight.

A whole series of incidents has provided evidence that the forthcoming East-West negotiations are more likely to be grim and dangerous than to be relaxed and productive of agreement.

The latest came two days ago with a breakdown here in U.S.-Soviet negotiations for a settlement of the Soviet Union's 15-year-old lend-lease debt.

The renewal of talks on lend-lease after a lapse of seven years was agreed on at Camp David. There was much speculation on the U.S. side that the Soviets might now actually settle by compromise the old obligation of less than a billion dollars. A compromise settlement of about half a billion might have been possible.

But Soviet Ambassador Mikhail

Menshikov demanded on the first day that the United States agree to remove trade restrictions on the Soviets as part of any lend-lease deal. U.S. Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen said this was impossible.

The two sides never changed from those positions and finally on Wednesday Bohlen broke off the talks, saying they served no further purpose.

Though the issue was not vital, the lessons which diplomats may draw from it are important.

In the first place, through four sessions, Bohlen and Menshikov never succeeded in bridging the negotiating gap between them. They were always at cross purposes.

In the second place, by insisting on an unacceptable condition the Soviets seemed to be expressing a tough attitude in the very first 1960 negotiation.

Third, by breaking off the negotiations Bohlen in effect told the Soviets that the United States was not impressed by their tough attitude.

There are other pieces of evidence which fit into the same pattern:

1. The only solid agreement made at Camp David was that which lifted the Soviet threat to West Berlin and committed Eisenhower to go to a summit conference if his allies would agree. On three occasions now Khrushchev has renewed the threat to Berlin—in a December speech in Budapest, in a January policy speech in Moscow and in a New Year's Eve talk with U.S. Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson.

2. The U.S.-British negotiations with the Soviets at Geneva for an enforceable prohibition on the testing of nuclear weapons have made no important progress for several months. The Soviet Union is still trying to negotiate the Western powers into accepting a general ban without strong enforcement machinery.

3. In the United Nations session at the end of last year Soviet spokesmen tried to force U.S. concessions on various issues by charging this country with violating the "spirit of Camp David." Their behavior left no doubt that the Soviets considered this a tool to be used in propaganda harmful to the United States.

4. The Soviet decision to set up a rocket range target area in the Central Pacific is one of the most dramatic and subtle moves the Soviets have made in missile diplomacy. Allen W. Dulles, Central Intelligence Agency chief, said in a speech this week that Soviet rocket testing in the past has been conducted with the greatest possible secrecy but now: "they wish to call attention to the strength of their sinews."

At the time of Khrushchev's visit to the United States and the agreement to hold a summit conference this year (set for Paris in May) two courses of negotiation were open to the Soviets. They could seek to settle issues on their merits by mutual concession and compromise, to bring a long term improvement in East-West relations. Or they could seek to advance their own expansionist aims at the expense of the Western powers.

Under this latter possibility it would appear that a major Soviet aim in negotiations on disarmament would be to weaken the Western powers. In the negotiations on Berlin the main Soviet purpose evidently will be to break the Western hold on West Berlin and begin to tear down the Western position there.

Barring some change of Soviet behavior, there is little sign that the high hopes of a real relaxation of tension and real East-West settlements, which flourished in many countries at the time of Camp David, now have any justification whatever.

It happened Thursday at Chicago's Midway Airport, where some 200 persons cheered as Regina and Tomas fell into their parents' arms.

Lithuanians Reunited In Chicago

CHICAGO (AP)—The Leonas family, reunited through the personal intervention of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, today began making up for 16 lost years.

"They feel strange but close to us," said Paulius Leonas of his two children, Regina, 20, and her brother, Tomas, 17, who arrived in Chicago Thursday from Soviet-controlled Lithuania.

It was the first time the children had seen their parents since 1944, when Leonas and his wife fled Lithuania in front of the advancing Soviet army. They had lived with their grandparents.

There was little time for getting reacquainted Thursday night at the Leonas home, where scores of friends gathered to celebrate until nearly midnight.

There were gifts for Tomas and Regina from friends and from strangers. "So many I couldn't count them," said the elated father.

Lithuanian songs were sung with solemnity and vigor. Lithuanian delicacies were served. There were champagne toasts, speeches, telephone calls, telegrams, laughter, tears.

And thanks were given to the atheist Khrushchev and to God. "I think it is only proper to say 'thank you' to Khrushchev," said Leonas. "He is the man who has made this possible. And my wife made a promise to the church..."

"This is the most exciting day of my life," said Leonas. "There's been no such day since the world was created. My feelings can't be said in words. My heart is too small to hold them."

"It was too good to believe," he said. "Could this miracle happen?"

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But Soviet Ambassador Mikhail



TED A. BLAIR

WILLIAM C. FOSTER

2 Nominated To Attend Academies

Two Klamath Union High School seniors have been nominated by Congressman Al Ullman for appointment to military academies. They are Ted A. Blair, son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hodges, 537 High Street, and William C. Foster, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Foster, 401 Laguna Street.

Blair, 19, selected the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. He attended various elementary schools in this area and will have spent four years at KUHS. He likes to repair old cars.

Foster, 17, wants to attend West Point. He attended Sacred Heart Academy elementary school and two years in KUHS when he is graduated. His hobbies are photography, swimming and boating.

Only one of the congressman's nominees applying for each academy will be selected to attend. Each winner will be judged on the basis of his score in the standard College Entrance examination and rigid physical tests.

Blair must compete against 10 other nominees from Oregon. Foster has three competitors. Both have passed screening examinations administered by the Civil Service Commission.

Weather Table

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

High	Low	Pr.	
Albany, cloudy	34	30	25
Albuquerque, clear	52	29	
Anchorage, snow	25	21	M
Atlanta, cloudy	61	48	
Buffalo, cloudy	32	29	.02
Chicago, cloudy	35	32	.01
Cleveland, cloudy	40	32	
Denver, clear	43	24	
Des Moines, cloudy	39	29	
Detroit, rain	34	32	T
Fort Worth, clear	72	29	
Helena, clear	46	29	
Honolulu, cloudy	M	M	M
Indianapolis, cloudy	39	34	.01
Kansas City, cloudy	35	28	.21
Los Angeles, clear	75	57	
Louisville, cloudy	46	37	
Memphis, rain	53	41	.42
Miami, clear	76	63	
Milwaukee, cloudy	35	29	
Mpls.-St. Paul, cloudy	27	22	.01
New Orleans, clear	69	52	.34
New York, cloudy	41	35	
Okahoma City, clear	39	33	
Omaha, cloudy	30	17	
Philadelphia, cloudy	43	37	
Phoenix, clear	68	47	
Portland, Me., cloudy	24	18	.10
Portland, Ore., cloudy	44	41	.89
Rapid City, clear	39	29	
Richmond, cloudy	48	43	
St. Louis, cloudy	37	31	.13
Salt Lake City, clear	43	27	
San Diego, clear	71	53	
San Francisco, clear	61	51	
Tampa, cloudy	76	59	
Washington, cloudy	50	43	.02

To Mar Meeting

LaMar K. Jensen, director of instrumental music for the Klamath Falls schools and member of the board of directors for Oregon Music Educators Association, will be in Portland for the annual winter board meeting of that organization Saturday, January 30.

Jensen is state band affairs chairman for Oregon Music Educators and in that capacity is responsible for organizing the Oregon All-State High School band which will perform at the Oregon Education Association Convention in March.

WATERMELONS ARRIVE LAREDO, Tex. (AP)—A truckload of watermelons arrived here from Mexico Thursday—possibly the first to reach U.S. markets this year. Grower Mickey Salinas shipped them from a farm near the town of Apatzingan, far south of the border in the Mexican state of Michoacan.

THANKS FELLAS PITTSBURG, Kan. (AP)—Vandals burned down an abandoned house Thursday night that the Pittsburg Fire Department had been saving for just that purpose.

The firemen planned to burn it as part of a demonstration for the annual meeting of the Kansas Firemen's Assn. in April.

More than 8,000 Maine fishermen annually catch a quarter million pounds of sea food.

Fund Dissipation Feared If New Recession Comes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials fear that if another recession develops in the next few years the jobs aid funds of more than a dozen states will rapidly go bankrupt and be unable to pay idle benefits.

The reason: Reserves in all the states were nicked hard in the 1958 recession and many aren't being replenished very fast.

Banquet Set By Growers

TULELAKE — The Tulelake Growers Association will hold its annual banquet and ladies night Wednesday, February 10, 8:30 at the home economics building at the fairgrounds.

Sam Wynn will be installed as president of the group. Outgoing president is Dick Falconer. Guest speaker will be Joe Burger, public relations director for H. V. Nootbar Co., an outstanding speaker who has given talks throughout the country.

Ladies of the LDS Church Relief Society, under the direction of Mrs. Peter Davies, will serve a farm-style turkey dinner. Tickets may be purchased from the directors or from the Growers' Office.

The domestic turkey is the only type of poultry that has descended from wild stocks native to the United States.

States regarded as being in the worst fix for reserves include Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Maryland, West Virginia, Alaska, Delaware, Oregon, Tennessee, Connecticut, New Jersey, Minnesota and Maine.

If they ran out of money, the federal government undoubtedly would have to step in.

The Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies caution last fall that a recession within two years is likely to cause critical fund shortages in one fifth to one fourth of the states with presently low reserves."

The conference added that many states with low reserves have "an established practice of levying taxes at low average rates relative to their benefit costs."

President Eisenhower called attention to the problem in his Economic Message to the Congress recently. He said the unemployment compensation funds of a number of states "would be in a precarious financial condition if another recession should occur in the next few years, unless their finances are improved."

The administration has been urging (1) the states to rebuild their reserves, and (2) Congress to increase a federal emergency loan fund. This fund of about 200 million dollars has been nearly wiped out by loans to two states, Michigan and Pennsylvania.

In addition, Eisenhower again proposed that the states increase benefit amounts. "In general," he said, "benefits have lagged behind the rise in wages, and it is again recommended that the states increase their benefits to make the great majority of covered workers eligible for payments equal to at least half their regular earnings."

Benefits, varying widely between states, averaged about \$30 weekly for idle workers in 1959. Under the Eisenhower formula the benefit average would increase about a third, or to about \$40 weekly.

The Labor Department says only one state, Hawaii, meets the Eisenhower benefit standard. A number of states also lag behind.

THE FULL MEASURE RALEIGH, N. C. (UPI)—Engineering student Marvin Hughey, 29, was arrested Thursday for using his slide rule as an aid to passing examinations. Police said he used it to break into a North Carolina State College classroom to steal examination papers.

Billboard To Be Razed

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—The Red Cross is hauling down a billboard advertisement here showing Mayor James Maxwell donating blood. It is captioned, "Maxwell—Good to the Last Drop."

Maxwell is a Democrat up for reelection this spring. Republicans cried "politics" over the poster.

Thursday to boost the Red Cross campaign for blood donors, Tulsa Republicans challenged Democrats to a blood giving contest.

Democrats rolled up their sleeves ready for the challenge. The Red Cross is elated because its blood bank is short.

Deadline for the contest is the April 5 election.

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