

By FRANK JENNINS
We listened this morning to a grim young President whose first State of the Union message sounded much more like Winston Churchill's immortal "blood, sweat and tears" speech than the normal first policy message of a President whose party has just returned to power.

We heard him confess that he has been STAGGERED in the ten days since his inauguration by the "harsh enormity of the trials through which we must pass in the next four years." We heard him say: "Each day we draw nearer the hour of maximum danger."

We heard him add: "I speak today in an hour of national peril and national emergency. Before my term is ended, we shall have to test anew whether a nation governed and organized such as ours CAN ENDURE. The outcome is by no means certain. The answers are by no means clear."

What must we do first? President Kennedy said this morning: "We must re-examine and revise our whole arsenal of tools for dealing with the threat to the free world. . . . We are moving into a period of uncertain risk in which both the military and diplomatic possibilities require a free world force SO POWERFUL AS TO MAKE ANY AGGRESSION CLEARLY FUTILE."

He proposed an immediate upping of the Polaris missile program, strengthening of our whole missile program of all kinds, and an overhaul of our facilities for moving troops and equipment swiftly into any "brush war" type of trouble that may arise.

That is to say: We must be ready to fight at the drop of a hat if we have to.

He adds: "In the field of economic aid abroad, the problems are towering and unprecedented. The response must be towering and unprecedented as well — much as lend lease in World War II and the Marshall Plan of the post war years were."

Which is to say: There must be MORE, rather than less foreign aid. He indicated that the communist threat in Cuba must be met firmly. He added that there must be special aid for Latin-American countries.

At a time when incoming Presidents normally promise that great days and happy days lie ahead, with fewer problems and more satisfactions than ever before, President Kennedy chooses to tell us that these are grave days and that even graver days lie ahead — that for the first time in our existence our nation and our way of life are threatened. He chooses to tell us that the easy days are PAST and the HARD days lie ahead.

Can he carry the people with him? Can he convince us that now is the time when we must GIVE UP EASY LIVING, the chase for the quick buck and all that goes with it and inspire us with his own conviction, as expressed in his message, that we must learn to live life the hard way in order to toughen our economy to the point where we will be able to resist a powerful enemy who is bent on our destruction and our enslavement?

Let's hope he can—for in that way lies freedom. It is a powerful and striking message. It deals with all the things we didn't expect a new President to say, and with almost none of the platitudes with which incoming Presidents usually choose to deal.

It's worth reading.

Resume Jamming

LONDON (UPI) — The Soviet Union resumed its jamming of Voice of America (VOA) Russian-language broadcasts today after a one-day respite, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported. BBC said the jamming ceased Sunday for the first time since the abortive Paris summit conference last May, but was "back to normal" today. BBC said it could give no reason for the one-day lull.

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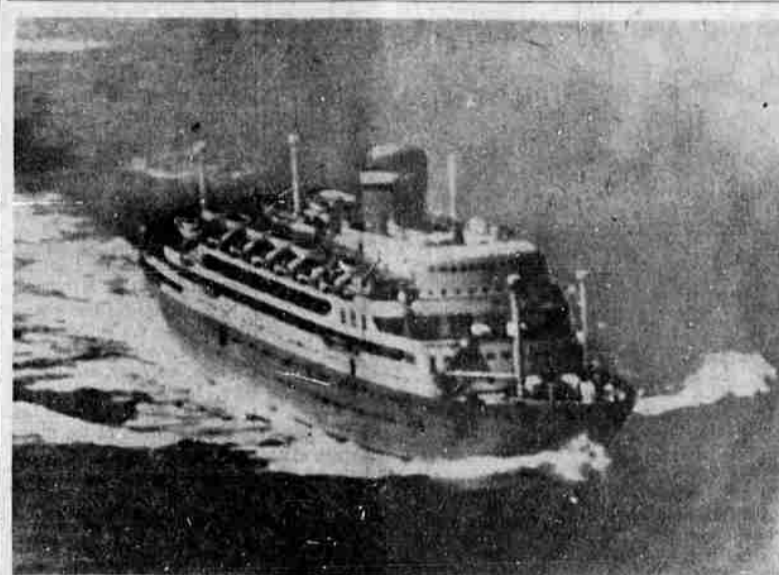
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Weather Northern California—Rain north of San Francisco and Sacramento through Tuesday; spreading to King City and Merced Tuesday; cloudy elsewhere; little temperature change; increasing south winds. Mt. Shasta-Siskiyou — Rain through Tuesday with snow level near 6,000 feet.

President Cites 'Hour Of National Peril'

Chief Orders Speedup In Nation's Defense

WASHINGTON (AP)—Of President Kennedy's three "prompt action" orders to the military today, the one for speeding up Polaris missile submarine production may be the easiest to carry out. Top naval officials believe that even with existing building facilities, the rate of Polaris sub production could be more than doubled. His State of the Union message request for accelerating the whole ballistic missile program could present more difficulties. Delays occurred in building the launching sites for the missiles. His demand that duplication in the missile program be reduced could compel sharp changes in production programs, elimination of some weapons and steps in others. Kennedy said the system for speeding fighting men to any spot on the globe at a moment's notice to cope with threat of limited war requires more air-lift capacity than we have. He added, "There wouldn't be time to design and build entirely new ones. The President wants equally swift action from the strategy makers. By the end of February—a month from now—he expects Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara to submit a preliminary report on the precise state of the nation's defense strategy. This includes: "Our ability to fulfill our commitments—the effectiveness, vulnerability and dispersal of our strategic bases, forces and warning systems—the efficiency and economy of our operation and organization—the



SANTA MARIA, the captive Portuguese liner, is shown here about 65 miles off Recife, Brazil, where an American admiral awaits word on a request for a U.S. destroyer to take off the 588 captive passengers on the vessel, including the 42 Americans aboard.

Destroyer Plans Rescue

RECIFE, Brazil (AP)—An American admiral waited in this Brazilian port today for a U.S. destroyer to take him to the liner Santa Maria standing 65 miles offshore to arrange for release of her 588 captive passengers. The President's three-point weapon speed-up program can cause some unhappiness within the individual armed forces. In ordering that the Polaris program be stepped up, Kennedy said that unobligated ship building funds would be used "to build and place on station, at least nine months earlier than planned, substantially more" Polaris missile firing submarines. This apparently means that money which the Navy had expected to use for building other types of ships—destroyers, service and support vessels—will be turned into expediting the Polaris program. Fourteen Polaris submarines have been built or are building. Money for 19, including those built or building, has been provided. Two Polaris submarines, the George Washington and Patrick Henry, have joined the fleet. Another, the Robert E. Lee, has completed missile firing tests and is in the yard for final check before going into operational status. By the end of the present calendar year, the Navy expects about eight Polaris submarines to be ready.

Challenges Russia To Cut Cold War, Join U.S. In Vast New Space Probe

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Kennedy challenged the Soviet Union today to cut back the "bitter and wasteful competition of the cold war" by joining the United States in a vast new venture in space science to probe the secrets of the planets Mars and Venus. Even as he announced measures to bolster this nation's nuclear age military power against Communist might, the President told Congress he "intends to explore promptly all possible areas of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other nations" to invoke the wonders of science instead of its terrors. At the same time he warned the Soviet Union and Red China that the United States will continue to oppose the use of "aggression and subversion" in their drive for world domination. In place of a conflict of force he offered "open and peaceful competition" in commerce, science, politics and ideas. In a peaceful struggle between freedom and communism, he said, "I would look to the future with ever increasing confidence." Thus in his State of the Union message, following up his inauguration address of 10 days ago, Kennedy held open to the Communist powers a choice among three paths for the future: spreading conflict, peaceful competition, or increasing cooperation. He did not display much hope that they would speedily choose the ways of peace or cooperation. He called this "an hour of national peril" and said he had been staggered during his 10 days in the White House to learn "the harsh enormity of the trials through which we must pass in the next four years." "Our problems are critical," he declared. "The tide is unfavorable. The news will be worse before it is better. And while hoping for the best, we should prepare ourselves for the worst." Kennedy implied new political and economic offensives by the United States in Communist-controlled Eastern Europe. He asked Congress for greater flexibility "to use economic tools in this area," evidently meaning foreign aid. And he said "we must never forget our hopes for the ultimate freedom and welfare of the Eastern European peoples." But when he addressed the Soviet Union directly Kennedy put his emphasis on the possibility of cooperation. "Specifically," he said, "I now invite all nations—including the Soviet Union—to join with us in developing a weather prediction program, in a new communications satellite program, and in preparation for probing the distant planets of Mars and Venus, probes which may someday unlock the deepest secrets of the universe." "Today this country is ahead in the science and technology of space," Kennedy said, "while the Soviet Union is ahead in the capacity to lift large vehicles into orbit. Both nations would help themselves as well as other nations by removing these endeavors from the bitter and wasteful competition of the cold war. "The United States would be willing to join with the Soviet Union and the scientists of all nations in a greater effort to make the fruits of this new knowledge available to all—and, beyond that, in an effort to extend farm technology to hungry nations—to wipe out disease—to increase exchanges of scientists and their knowledge—and to make our own laboratories available to technicians of other lands who lack the facilities to pursue their work. "Where nature makes allies of us all, we can demonstrate that beneficial relations are possible even with those with whom we most deeply disagree—and this must someday be the basis of world peace and law." Kennedy's proposals for scientific cooperation among the United States, the Soviet Union and other powers were the latest in a long series of such propositions to come out of Washington. Kennedy laid down no startlingly new foreign policy in his State of the Union message. His discussion of foreign policy constituted rather an argument to Congress and the country for the need he sees for massive and costly efforts to meet the Communist challenge.

Volcano Found In Crater Lake

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS An underwater volcano, 1,500 feet high, has been found on the bottom of Oregon's Crater Lake, the National Park Service reports. The dead volcano was located by Dr. Howard Williams of the Department of Geology at the University of California when he mapped the bottom of the lake. Williams named the volcano Merriam Cone after the late John C. Merriam, former president of the Carnegie Institute of Washington. Williams said also that his studies showed the deepest part of the lake is 1,932 feet, making it the deepest lake in the United States and the seventh deepest lake in the world. An article on Williams' mapping project will be published in the February issue of American Journal of Science.

Ban Holds On Flier Interviews

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The ban on public interviews with the returned RB47 fliers will continue indefinitely as far as military officials know. The order is to be kept in effect even though preliminary questioning has shown that the fliers have nothing especially surprising to say about the shooting down of their reconnaissance plane over the Barents Sea, or their imprisonment and subsequent release by the Russians.

Stream Of Mexican Air Lifts Bitter Cold Siege

By United Press International A broad stream of warm air from Mexico poured into the central third of the nation today and lifted a 10-day siege of biting cold. Sub zero weather was driven back almost to the Canadian border. Below zero temperatures were recorded during the night only in the northern Dakotas and in the eastern fringes of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Maine. Cold weather still clung to the East Coast, although temperatures seemed almost pleasant compared with the record-breaking sub zero readings of last week. New Yorkers, still shoveling sidewalks and digging out cars after the second snowstorm in eight days last week, had the warmest weather in well over a week Sunday. The mercury rose to 28. Temperatures sank below freezing before dawn in all of the country except the Pacific Coast, the Southwest and the Deep South. Early morning temperatures ranged from 67 at Miami to 11 below at International Falls, Minn.

White House Comes Alive

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The White House came alive Sunday night with gaiety and conviviality comparable to the Franklin D. Roosevelt era. Washington society could not recall a White House party in recent years that had more bounce than the get-acquainted reception President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy held for members of their official family.

Lumumba Forces Hit

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (UPI)—Congo strongman Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu was reported today to be pushing a military drive against pro-Lumumba forces in Oriental Province to the north. After claiming victory over a Lumumbist column at Bumba, on the frontier between Oriental and Equator provinces, Mobutu's central government troops were said to have occupied Buta and Basoko, two major centers in the west of Oriental Province. Previous reports from the outlying area had indicated that forces supporting imprisoned ex-premier Patrice Lumumba were gaining strength and were getting help from outside by air and overland. Oriental Province is a stronghold for Lumumba forces. Buta, a commercial center on the Rubi River, is 150 miles north of Stanleyville, capital of Oriental. Basoko is on the Congo River, 120 miles northwest of the capital. Troops airlifted from here by Mobutu, commander of the Congolese national army, intercepted a group of pro-Lumumba soldiers near Bumba Saturday as they tried to infiltrate anti-Lumumba Equator Province. Informed sources said 45 Lumumbists were killed in what was described as perhaps the heaviest fighting in the Congo since the nation became independent last summer. While Mobutu was pressing his military campaign, Kasavubu and other politicians resumed round-table talks here today aimed at finding a common ground for unification of the rival political factions.

Military Tribunal Mulls Fate Of Six Americans

HAVANA (AP)—Six Americans accused of conspiring against Fidel Castro may learn their fate today from a military tribunal that could deport them, keep them in prison or send them to their deaths. There was speculation the court might emulate Soviet Premier Khrushchev's freeing of two American fliers last week as a gesture toward the new Kennedy administration. In a 2½ hour trial Saturday the Americans claimed they had come to Havana in a stolen boat early in January, after the United States broke diplomatic relations with Cuba, to help defend Castro's revolution. The prosecutor scoffed at the Americans' explanation and charged they were bringing arms to rebel guerrillas fighting Castro. He asked for death by firing squad. Although Castro has repeatedly called for the sternest treatment of those trying to overthrow him, defense attorney Luis Raul Fleitas cited the prime minister's less angry attitude toward the new U.S. administration and Premier Khrushchev's release of the two American reconnaissance fliers. Fleitas said these were samples of "good faith" the court should follow. The army court had a precedent for deporting the six men, Alan Robert Nye, an ex-Navy pilot, was expelled after a death sentence against him was suspended in April 1959. Nye claimed he had come to Cuba to join the Castro revolution but was convicted of plotting against Castro's life. The six Americans are George B. Beck, 24, of Norton, Mass.; Tommy L. Baker, 28, of Dothan, Ala.; Donald Joe Green, 28, of Gastonia, N.C.; James E. Bean, 34, of Cedar Falls, N.C.; Alfred Eugene Gibson, 32, of Mount Gilead, N.C.; and Leonard Louis Schmidt, 21, of Chicago.

Africans Depose King

USUMBURA, Ruanda-Urundi (AP)—Native officials of Ruanda have deposed Mwami (king) Kigeri IV, abolished the monarchy and set up a republic. The action by 3,200 burgomasters and municipal councilors represented a triumph for the Bahutu tribe over its traditional enemies, the Watutsi, who once ruled this east-central African land. Elected president is Mbyonyutwa, a Bahutu chief who was the target of an attempted assassination by Watutsi warriors in the bloody tribal warfare in 1959. While the officials elected their own government, including a legislature and a Supreme Court, they announced the republic recognizes the United Nations trusteeship that Belgium administers.

Standoff!

BILLINGS, Mont. (AP)—It was badge against badge in Billings. And a male maneuver won over feminine wits. It began when an off-duty traffic policeman a block from his car saw a meter maid watching the final seconds tick away on his parking meter. Click went the meter and the maid started across the street, ticket ready. "One more step and I'll pick you up for jay-walking," bellowed the patrolman. He waved good-bye from his car while the meter maid was waiting on a red light.



FOLKS WHO PASSED BY the block-long tape on Main Street between Eighth and Ninth Saluaday were generous with contributions for the New March of Dimes. The annual "tape" was sponsored by the Klamath Falls Exchange Club and manned by members, Students of Script and Mike handled the loudspeaker and urged Klamath Basin residents to donate. Left is Angelo Conzani who placed a \$5 bill on the tape. Center is Gino Gheller, Klamath Falls fire chief who is an Exchange Club member, and right is Brenda Horger, Klamath Union High School Script and Mike student. Total amount had not been tallied by press time Monday.

Mad Mothers Plan Action

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—The stage was set today for a resumption of mass racial demonstrations by irate mothers when two white boys attend an integrated school that had been boycotted for 10 weeks. Police protection around McDonogh 19 Elementary School, reduced to only token proportions, was expected to be heavily reinforced today in anticipation of strong reaction to Friday's surprise attendance by a white third-grade student. John Thompson, 33, a \$70-a-week drug store clerk, touched off the latest crisis when he accompanied his son, Greg, to the school which had been attended by only three Negro first grade girls since Nov. 17. Thompson said he would bring his other boy, 8-year-old Mike, with him today. He did not attend Friday because he had a cold. Greg's attendance caught segregationists off guard. They had long abandoned all-day vigils at the school. Crowds, which at the beginning were around 500, dipped steadily after no one dared breach the 100 per cent boycott by white students. At Frantz School, those who dared go to school were jostled and had their property vandalized.

Reds Level Congo Blast

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—The Soviet Union today charged the Belgian government with new acts of aggression in the Congo, including formation of a foreign legion to fight against forces loyal to deposed Premier Patrice Lumumba and his pro-Communist deputy, Antoine Gizenga. Tass, the Soviet news agency, said Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin, in a letter to the president of the Security Council, also charged Belgian "colonialists" bombed several Congolese towns controlled by Lumumba's forces and caused numerous casualties. Zorin's letter, apparently delivered over the weekend, was a prelude to a Security Council meeting on the Congo scheduled for Wednesday.

Chimps Ready For Space Flight

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. (AP)—A very smart young earthling soon will test whether the brain clicks along normally or goes haywire in space flight. This earthling will be a chimpanzee, one of man's closest cousins in the department of smartness. He, or she, will provide the first careful measurements whether mental faculties and reflexes are affected by the weird stresses of taking off in a rocket, and floating in space without the familiar sensation of having weight. On this answer could depend partly the prospects that humans ever can go to the moon or Mars or on jaunts through space. Animals have ridden up and down in rockets before, and Soviet dogs have even been brought safely home after orbiting completely around the earth. But none of these was ever before analyzed to learn whether they can think and react normally. This is one of the significant elements in a new test preparing for man in space. A highly trained chimpanzee is scheduled to ride Tuesday 115 miles up and 290 miles down range into the Atlantic ocean from this famous space port. Later, if all goes well, one of seven human astronauts is scheduled to take the same type of ride in another step toward human trips orbiting the earth. The chimpanzee will have jobs to do in his brief ride. Mental processes of the young chimps are closer to those of man than the ape, scientists report. And their reaction time of .7 of a second is close to man's .3 of a second. Six chimps have trained to flick levers when lights go on or else they get slight electrical shocks through the foot. They have learned to perform almost perfectly in the laboratories. A key question is whether they can do as well under the oppressive pressure of rocket takeoff and during nearly five minutes time of zero gravity in the arcing ride. Cameras and electrodes will record expressions and reactions, heartbeat, respiration and temperature, to correlate with the chimp's performance as "pilot." One of the biggest unknowns is whether anything happens to mental faculties during the peculiar state of weightlessness. The weightless state cannot be duplicated on earth for many seconds except in certain airplane flights.