

Herald and News

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KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1961

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Weather
Mt. Shasta-Siskiyou Area—Showers and snow through Thursday with snow level 6,500 feet dropping to 4,000 feet late today; cooler.
Northern California—Showers by this evening as far south as Stockton and Yosemite with snow in mountains; cloudy tonight with showers in extreme north and snow flurries in mountains.

Day's News

Weather
Klamath Falls and vicinity — Snow level lowering to near 4,000 feet tonight. Partly cloudy with occasional showers tonight and Thursday. High Thursday 45-50. Low tonight 33-38.
High yesterday 37
Low last night 38
Precip. past 24 hours 0
Since Oct. 1 8.49
Average for period 8.20

By FRANK JENKINS
In Washington this morning, President Kennedy asks for a drastically revamped long-term foreign aid program — the most sweeping overhaul, he says, since the Marshall Plan was started in 1948. His plan would include SEVEN BILLION, 300 million dollars in five year loan authority "to meet the crucial decade of development abroad."

The President put no overall price tag on his program. But officials figured the five-year total would run SEVERAL TIMES the \$7.3 billions he proposed for economic development overseas.

Let's put it this way: If we had the kind of nations to spend it on that we had in the case of the Marshall Plan, I think we'd all be willing to tackle it again—probably with enthusiasm. The nations included in our Marshall Plan help had been our comrades-in-arms in a great war—in which human freedom was at stake. Hitlerism, if it had won, would have been as bad as communism. In this mutual struggle to preserve our free way of life, our comrades had suffered far more deeply than we. The Marshall Plan was designed simply to help them to get back on their feet again.

Present-day foreign aid is quite a different matter.

More moonshine in the news: St. Petersburg, down on the Gulf coast of Florida, is getting ready to MAKE ITSELF OVER.

In the past, it has been a retirement haven. Its equipment for handling its senior citizen population has included 3400 benches—all of them painted olive green. It has been known as "the city of green benches."

All that is to be CHANGED. The change is a part of a project of the newly-organized Suncoast Advertising club—whose purpose is to "alter the image of St. Petersburg." No more shall the city be a retirement heaven. Hereafter it is to be a beehive of industry.

How? Well, the first step will be to change the color of the 3400 benches. Olive green will give way to pastel colors — sunshine yellow, Gulf blue, sandrift brown, Bay green and Ocean coral.

Hmmmm. It sounds wonderful.

Right off the bat, that is.

But the soberer second thought suggests that if the people of Saint Pete have been retirement minded while sitting on olive green benches in the past they won't be changed much by sitting on pastel-colored benches in the future.

Now—

Another one from Washington:

President Kennedy appealed today to labor and management to keep the NATIONAL interest in mind in their disputes. If they don't cooperate for the general good, he warned, "an impatient federal government will take a greater hand in getting the two sides together."

He was speaking to his new 21-man labor-management-public advisory panel, which includes such figures as Henry Ford II, George Meany, president of AFL-CIO, Secretary of Labor Goldberg and 18 others.

He added:

"We are breaking new ground. I intend to get a look at this situation before there is a crisis. I do not want the White House to come in on a wage-price-inflationary spiral at the last minute."

Comment?

He's on the right road.

Do you remember the ancient cartoon of the two mules? They stood between two fat shocks of hay. They were HALTERED TOGETHER. Every time one hungry mule would start toward a shock of hay, the other would pull against him.

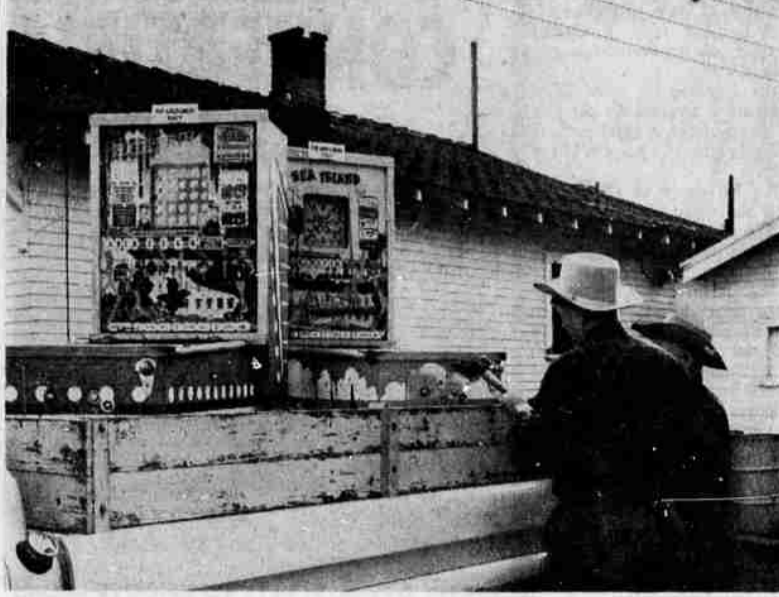
It went on and on. They got hungrier and hungrier. Then one mule whispered in the other's ear. The other whispered back. They both grinned. Then they trotted over TOGETHER, to a shock of hay and polished it off and then trotted TOGETHER to the second haystack and polished it off.

That just about tells the story.

Good Fairy?

CINCINNATI, Ohio (UPI)—Mr. and Mrs. James Kruse of suburban Cincinnati have an unusual problem and have asked police help to solve it.

Kruse said Tuesday he and his wife left their apartment in disorder Saturday, Sunday and Monday and on each occasion returned to find it restored to neatness by some unknown person.



TWO PINBALL MACHINES were smashed to bits Tuesday afternoon by Sheriff Murray Britton, right, and Deputy Sheriff A. D. Torgerson, partially hidden. The machines were ordered destroyed as public nuisances last month by District Judge Hal F. Coe. They were confiscated from Lucky Lanes Bowling Alley Jan. 12 and were sued as nuisances by District Attorney Dale T. Crabtree in an uncontested court action. The machines, worth approximately \$500 each, were owned by Southern Oregon Amusement Company, 1330 Klamath Avenue.

Court Sees Drop In Funds

Receipts from federal forest timber sales, which provide important revenue to county roads and schools, will be \$270,500 less than anticipated, the Klamath County Court learned Wednesday morning.

The federal forest money, which is allocated to the roads and schools on a 75-25 per cent basis, provided \$738,000 revenue to the county last year. Supervisors of the Rogue River, Deschutes and Fremont national forests have notified the county court that receipts will be down to about \$460,200 this year.

The forest money is applied against the following year's budget. This means that budget planning for the 1961-62 fiscal year will be revised.

The supervisors pointed out three reasons why the receipts are lower this year. They are:

1. The low market demand for lumber. Timber companies have been cautious in their buying.
2. Market lumber prices are low this year because of the lack of demand.
3. Some timber has been purchased but not cut. The government will not turn over forest

Search On For Judge

SALEM (AP)—Another intensive search was scheduled today for Circuit Judge Richard Anderson, missing since Sunday in his light plane on a flight from Lebanon to Newport, his home city.

Earl Snyder, state director of aeronautics, said that if it is unsuccessful, the organized search may be called off.

Tuesday 54 planes logged 128 flying hours in 76 flights. They covered an area roughly from DeLake south to North Bend and from the coast east to Blue River and Detroit Dam.

Snyder said that all areas have been covered to the satisfaction of search directors except that just north of Cottage Grove and one in a logging area near Newport, where the Lincoln County sheriff's office had three ground parties out Tuesday.

Honest Man Takes Pick; Elects To Accept \$10,000

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Douglas W. Johnson, the man who returned \$240,000 to its rightful owner, said today a desire to be fair to all three of his sons and to own his own home made him accept a \$10,000 cash reward.

Johnson, 50, a janitor, had been offered a steady \$90-a-week guard's job and a four-year college scholarship for the eldest of his sons, Rick, 16.

"My son wants to work his way through college," said Johnson Tuesday after accepting the money reward in the form of a check from Brink's Inc. "And I also wanted to be fair to my other two sons, Clement, 13, and Dorance, 11."

His two younger sons were not offered scholarships by the firm. A bundle containing unmarked \$10 and \$20 bills tumbled from a Brink's armored car March 10 and Johnson found it lying in the street. He returned it unhesitatingly but then had some trouble deciding what kind of reward to accept—money or the job and scholarship.

But at a news conference he called Tuesday in his tidy rented home to announce his decision, he told about 35 assembled reporters and cameramen: "I felt that the most urgent need now is a home for the family. And Brink's gave the money to use as we see fit."

Added U.S. Aid To Laos Ordered

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Kennedy has ordered a new increase in U. S. military aid to Laos and may ask members of the eight-nation SEATO pact to intervene to save the country from threatened Communist domination.

High officials said today, however, that the President still clung to the hope that diplomatic pressure would persuade the Russians to abandon their large-scale airlift of military supplies to the resurgent Laotian rebels.

So far, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev has ignored repeated U.S. pleas for cooperation in ending the civil war and helping create an independent and truly neutral Laos.

Kennedy's decision to step up military aid to Laos was taken reluctantly, officials said. But they said, he had no choice in the face of the continued deterioration of the military position of the central government, headed by Premier Boum Oum.

May Supply Troops
If the United States decides to seek SEATO intervention, officials said, it probably will propose that forces be supplied by the three Asian members—Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines.

The other five members of the South East Asia Treaty Organization are the United States, Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand.

Kennedy and his aides also have been increasingly worried by political erosion in Laos. The Western-backed Boum Oum government has been putting out feelers for a compromise with the Red-led Pathet Lao rebels which Washington considers might well be fatal.

Kennedy met again Tuesday, the second time this week, with top military and diplomatic advisers to discuss the Laotian situation. Secretary of State Dean Rusk later conferred with the British and French ambassadors.

Ministers Meet
The White House conferences covered discussion of the position on Laos to be taken by Rusk at the annual meeting of SEATO foreign ministers which begins Monday in Bangkok.

Rusk leaves Thursday at midnight for Bangkok. Authoritative sources said the stepped-up military assistance to Laos would include heavy artillery in preparation for what might be a last-ditch defense of the capital city of Vientiane by central government forces under General Phoumi Nosavan.

This was the prediction today of a citizens' committee whose promotion work so far has helped to get 35 state ratifications.

Approval by only three more states is needed to get the necessary three-fourths of the states for the amendment which Congress submitted last June 16.

Citizens' committee officials said the last three approvals could come within 10 days from among Ohio, Kansas, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

In addition to these four crucial states, there are two others—North Carolina and Texas—where ratification has a fair chance.

Ratification by the 38th state would enfranchise upward of 400,000 new voters. The District, incorporated in 1802 as the national capital, has a population of 783,956. An estimated 53.9 per cent are Negro.

Persons of voting age—21 and over—are estimated at 492,000. This figure includes possibly 50,000 government employees who already vote absentee in states where they retain a legal residence.

Spy Trial Nears Jury

LONDON (AP)—A jury today convicted three men and two women of filching top royal navy secrets for the Soviet Union.

LONDON (UPI)—Britain's biggest spy trial in a decade was expected to go to a jury of 12 men in the Old Bailey today.

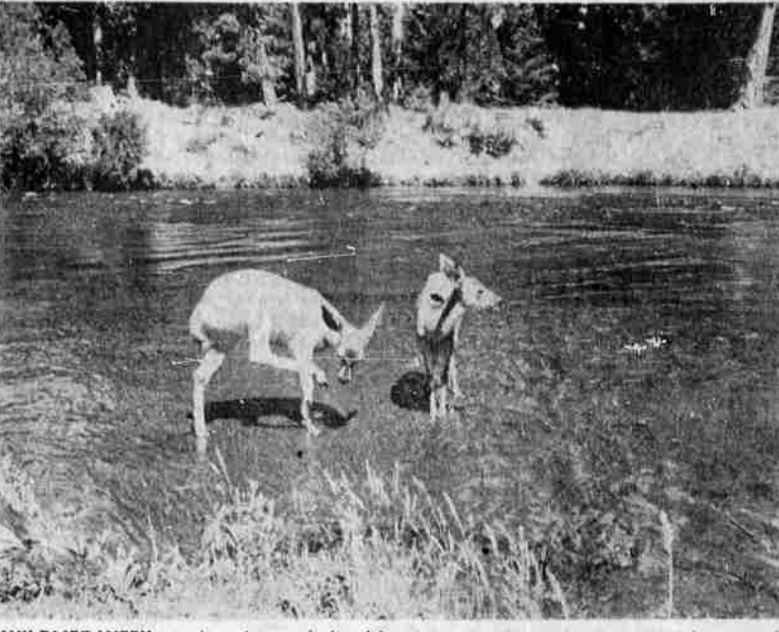
If British justice moves with its traditional speed, three men and two women will know by nightfall whether they will go to prison on charges of stealing NATO secrets for Russia.

The FBI in Washington has identified two of them as Americans. On trial and subject to maximum prison terms of 14 years if convicted are Peter J. Kroger, 50, a bookseller, and his wife, Helen, 47, whom the FBI identified as Morris and Dora Cohen of the Bronx, N.Y.; Henry F. Houghton, 55, and his fiancée, Ethel Elizabeth Gee, 46, former employees of the Portland naval base; and Gordon Arnold Lonsdale, 37, a mystery man accused of being the master spy.

Tuesday was Lonsdale's day in court. He did not want to testify in his own defense, but he did make a statement in an attempt to clear the Krogers.

Besides a radio capable of transmitting to Moscow buried under the kitchen floor, the Kroger cottage in suburban Ruislip contained all sorts of suspicious things. There was a cigarette lighter with a false bottom, a can of talcum powder with a false section, equipment for turning the bathroom into a darkroom and \$2,563 found in the attic.

No fighting has been reported between U.N. and Congo troops since native forces overran the ports of Banana and Matadi two weeks ago, but Maj. Gen. Joseph Mobutu has warned that "blood will flow" if the United Nations tries to recapture the cities.



WILDLIFE WEEK can best be symbolized by this view of two deer enjoying the natural resources of the area. "Multiple Use — Balanced Conservation Planning for the Future" is the theme of the nationwide celebration of this week. In view of mounting demands of an increasing population, it is essential that all our natural resources be utilized for as many purposes as possible. It should be a national philosophy to use only the surpluses of renewable natural resources.

Revamped Aid Plan Asked

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Kennedy asked Congress today for a drastically revamped long-term foreign aid program—the most sweeping overhaul since the Marshall Plan started in 1948. It would include \$7.3 billion in five-year loan authority to meet "the crucial decade of development abroad."

The President put no overall price tag on his program. But officials figured the five-year total would run several times the \$7.3 billion proposed for economic development loans overseas.

For the coming year, the program would equal the \$4 billion sought by former President Dwight D. Eisenhower for foreign aid.

In a special message to Congress, Kennedy said, "It will both benefit and benefit us to take this step boldly. For we are launching a decade of development on which will depend, substantially, the kind of world in which we and our children shall live."

Kennedy said the 1960s offer a golden chance to put more than half of the peoples in underdeveloped lands on their own feet economically and the rest closer to the day when they no longer need aid.

But without this massive outside help from the United States and other free industrial countries, he said, resulting chaos abroad would cost even more and "would be disastrous to our national security, harmful to our comparative prosperity and offensive to our conscience."

The President hoped to overcome opposition in some congressional quarters both to the money amount and to his loan systems which would bypass congressional appropriations procedures. Key legislators rebuffed Eisenhower on similar counts in the past.

Kennedy proposed:
1. Lumping most existing economic aid programs into a single new agency whose boss would report directly to the secretary of state and the President.

2. Five-year authorization for the new aid agency plus five-year authority to borrow from the Treasury to make loans for economic projects abroad, \$900 million in the fiscal year starting next July 1 and \$1.6 billion annually for the following four years.

The loans would run up to 50 years, at no interest or at low rates of perhaps up to 2 per cent, and would be repayable in dollars.

3. Arms aid, now running about \$2 billion a year and administered through the Pentagon, would be separated from the annual foreign aid package and placed in the military budget.

4. Carefully tailored programs for each country receiving aid, based on over-all needs and local resources rather than unrelated projects, with special favor toward those nations undertaking social and economic reforms.

5. Emphasizing loans repayable in dollars, doing away with most of the loans repayable in local foreign currencies now handed out by the DLF.

6. Encouraging other industrial nations to share more of the aid burden.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, Kennedy said that while he would stick with Eisenhower's \$4 billion spending request, he would shift sharply the use of the funds, including transferring \$200 million from military to economic aid.

Foreign aid officials said it will be a couple of months before they figure out exactly how they want to revise the Eisenhower program.



A SUCCESSFUL TEST of the new Dorris fire truck Tuesday was celebrated by the city's volunteer fire department. The truck holds 800 gallons of water and can pump 750 gallons per minute. The pump drew water 10 feet high and pumped that much water for 3 1/2 hours to complete one phase of the test. The city accepted the rig. Cost of the basic package was \$11,300. The fire department has a number of other smaller puppers purchased in 1950. An old pumper the new one replaces is for sale.