

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, Soviet Premier Khrushchev has formally rejected the U.S.-British appeal for a halt to atmospheric nuclear tests. In a statement handed to the U.S. and British ambassadors in Moscow, he says:

"The Anglo-American proposal would allow the United States to carry on with underground nuclear tests and (thus) endanger the security of the communist world."

He added:

"It goes without saying that the Soviet government CAN NOT and WILL NOT agree to such a deal."

Why not?

Is underground testing more efficient than atmospheric testing? The exact contrary appears to be true. Underground testing seems to be a device to gain knowledge of nuclear weapons and the performance to be expected from them without dangerous nuclear fallout. Also it appears to have certain advantages in the way of secrecy. When you test underground, your enemy doesn't know immediately what you are doing, but when you test in the atmosphere, he DOES know. The proof of that is that we have known since immediately of the four recent atmospheric tests made by the Russians.

We have no monopoly, however, of underground testing. The Russians can make use of it the same as we can.

So—

Why this seeming effort to FORCE us to use atmospheric testing if we do any testing at all?

The natural conclusion is that Russia wants to go on using atmospheric testing, with all its dangers to neutrals and belligerents alike, as a means of TERRORIFYING the world, but at the same time realizes that the danger of atmospheric fallout to all mankind will tend to turn world opinion against Russia.

So he wants to compel us to SHARE THE GUILT of atmospheric testing. That is about the only conclusion that makes sense.

As this is written, Washington officials are saying that Premier Khrushchev's complete rejection of the Western proposal for a ban on nuclear explosions in the atmosphere deals another blow to Western hopes for East-West talks looking toward reducing the risk of war.

The fact is, they add, that he seems to be committed to a tough and truculent course aimed at intimidating the Western allies into accepting his Berlin demands.

What will come of it?

Much, of course, will depend on our European allies. One of the interesting incidents of the past week was a four-hour talk in Moscow between Premier Khrushchev and C.L. Sulzberger of the New York Times.

The talk, Sulzberger reports, was on the friendliest possible personal basis. They discussed more or less everything from the present dangerous state of world affairs to the best way to cook meat to where to go to shoot ducks. Khrushchev appeared to be easy and relaxed all the way through the interview.

But—

Sulzberger reported in his dispatch (which was permitted to go out uncensored) that Khrushchev believes absolutely that when it comes to a showdown Britain, France and Italy will refuse to join the U.S. in a war over Berlin for fear of their absolute destruction.

If that turns out to be true, it will be important.

We'll see what we'll see.

Weather

Klamath Falls and vicinity — Sunny and warm through Sunday. High 77-83. Low tonight 36-43.

High yesterday 68
Low last night 45
Precip. last 24 hours .00
Since Oct. 1 12.07
Same period last year 9.27

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KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1961

Telephone TU 4-8111 No. 6787

Weather

Mt. Shasta-Siskiyou — Fair and warmer through Sunday.

Northern California — Fair with little temperature change through Sunday except for night and morning coastal high fog and afternoon thunderstorms over southern mountains.

Diplomats Fail Peace In Berlin

WASHINGTON (AP)—U.S. diplomats have failed so far to open any basis whatever for negotiations with the Soviet Union on a peaceful settlement of the Berlin crisis.

Washington officials, reporting Saturday, said Soviet Premier Khrushchev's complete rejection Saturday of the Western proposal for a ban on nuclear explosions in the atmosphere dealt another blow to Western hopes for East-West talks toward reducing the risk of war.

Although Khrushchev called for big power talks on major world problems—disarmament and Berlin—informants said that was clearly propaganda sugar-coating for his rejection of the test limitation plan. The fact is, they said, that Khrushchev seems now to be committed to a very tough and truculent course aimed at intimidating the Western nations into accepting his Berlin demands.

Jet Crash Kills Army Personnel

SHANNON, Ireland (AP)—A chartered airliner carrying about 80 American Army personnel and their families crashed in the River Shannon early Sunday, a U.S. Air Force spokesman said.

"It appears that casualties are heavy," the spokesman said. "Most of these aboard the plane were women and children."

The airliner—a DC-6—went down shortly after taking off from Shannon Airport in a thick fog.

The log hampered rescue operations.

The River Shannon, where the plane was reported to have crashed, is about two miles from the airport.

The four-engine plane was flying from Germany to the United States and stopped at Shannon for refueling.

Gorge Jury Hears Story

MADRAS, Ore. (AP)—Two Oakland, Calif., policemen testified Saturday at the first degree murder trial of Jennette Freeman, 19.

Miss Freeman is accused of killing a 6-year-old Lawrence Jackson. His body was found last May at the bottom of a 350-foot cliff in the Crocker River Gorge.

The policemen, James E. Spence and Leonard T. Fake, testifying for the prosecution, said that when they arrested Miss Freeman in Oakland May 16, she laid the blame for the slaying of the boy and his sister on their mother, Mrs. Gertrude Nunez.

Mrs. Nunez admitted the slaying of the boy's sister, 4-year-old Martha Jackson.

The state contends that Miss Freeman and Mrs. Nunez killed the children because they interfered with their life together.



NEAR SUCCESS — Winner in the 4-H livestock showmanship round robin at the Tullake-Butte Valley Fair Saturday were in the judging ring to compete for the fine trophy given by the Bank of America to the 4-H winner in this division. In final competition before the eyes of two judges, brothers, Ray Peterson, Klamath County extension agent, and Don Peterson, Merced County, Calif., farm adviser. Left is Judy Schaffner, with her Southdown Cross market lamb, center foreground, Marcie Chambers with a Berkshire hog and rear, Shirley Zeider, Tullake, 13, member of the 4-H Modoc Trailers. The fine Hereford steer, Brett, is a May calf from the Johnson Stock Co. of Malin. Story and pictures of the fair on page 6A.

De Gaulle Escapes Assassin

PARIS (AP)—President de Gaulle escaped a carefully organized attempt on his life Friday night. His car plunged safely through a wall of flame set off by the fuse of a plastic bomb while he enroute to his country home east of Paris.

French Interior Minister Roger Frey declared today the attempt against the 70-year-old soldier-president was organized by a right-wing European group opposed to De Gaulle's policy in Algeria.

De Gaulle shrugged off the incident with the remark, "This was just a little joke in bad taste."

But investigators said it was only because of exceptionally fortunate circumstances that De Gaulle had escaped injury when his presidential limousine sped through a wall of flame, created by an inflammable mixture apparently intended to serve as a fuse for a plastic bomb. The bomb, weighing eight pounds, failed to go off.

Frey said that the attempt against De Gaulle's life "was certainly organized by the OAS," the OAS is a secret army organization of a right-wing European group violently opposed to De Gaulle's Algerian policies.

Plastic explosives are frequently used by right-wing Algerian extremists as a form of terrorism against De Gaulle's Algerian policies.

Official sources said De Gaulle ordered the cars in his party halted after they had passed through the flames. He got out, hunched his shoulders, and said scowlingly: "This was just a little joke in bad taste."

Then the 70-year-old president got back into his limousine and resumed the trip to his country home about 150 miles east of Paris.

De Gaulle at first insisted that the incident not be made public because he considered it "of no importance at all," government sources said. Later, he relented when his advisors told him word of it was certain to get out.

A palace communique said: "An inflammable mixture along with an explosive charge was placed between Nogent and Romilly, on the road that the chief of state was taking to Colombey-les-Deux Eglises."

"This inflammable mixture took fire without provoking an explosion toward 2200 hours (10 p.m.) at the moment when the presidential cars passed. The speed of the cars was not slackened."

"Gen. de Gaulle arrived at Colombey-les-Deux Eglises at the scheduled time."

One of the regular gendarmes

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U.S. To Bolster Berlin Defenses By 40,000 Men

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara announced today that about 40,000 U.S. troops would be sent to West Berlin "in the immediate future."

Most of them will go to Germany to strengthen combat and supporting forces in view of Soviet Russia's threat to West Berlin.

The Pentagon also announced that transportation of dependents to Europe would be suspended, beginning Oct. 1.

The suspension covers all means of travel and applies to travel to the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The suspension of travel applies to dependents of both combat troops and civilian employees of the Defense Department. It does not apply to West Berlin. The Pentagon said West Berlin was a "special case" but did not explain this.

The 40,000 men being sent abroad are all regular Army troops. Officials would not say the units or tell exactly where they are coming from.

An announcement said these reinforcements would bring the 7th Army, stationed in Germany, and other U.S. units committed to North Atlantic Treaty Organization to full combat strength. They will also provide additional combat, combat support and logistical units for U.S. Army forces in the area.

The 40,000 includes 3,000 men the Army had previously announced were going to Germany.

Gen. George M. Bunker, said Friday that each of the three infantry divisions in the critical Germany area was being given 1,000 additional men.

Present strength of U.S. forces in Germany includes five divisions—three infantry and two armored. There are about 230,000 troops in Germany.

Explaining the cut-off of travel for dependents, officials said it was due to "logistic requirements" for the movement of the troops, which apparently means that transportation is overburdened.

The flow of dependents of military personnel and civilian workers of the Defense Department has been running at about 7,000 a month.

Both the troop reinforcements and the ban on dependents' travel were announced by the Pentagon with the approval of President Kennedy.

The secretary of the Army, Navy and Air Force was expected to:

1. Stop completely on Oct. 1 government-sponsored travel of dependents to Europe.

2. Discontinue immediately all "port calls" for the transportation of dependents to Europe. A port call is notice for a dependent to show up at a certain port for transportation.

3. Cancel authority for "concurrent travel" of dependents in all cases where the military man or civilian employee has not departed from his last duty station. This means that if the man is still on duty in the United States his dependents cannot go to Europe with him.

4. Explain the situation to holders of pass books or commercial travel orders and encourage dependents to change hotels in those cases where the travel order would expire in Oct. 1.

5. Advise all concerned about the right of dependents to accompany travel orders and encourage dependents to change hotels in those cases where the travel order would expire in Oct. 1.

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General Motors Strike Deadline Monday

DETROIT (AP)—Walter P. Reuther says the United Auto Workers' labor contract negotiations with General Motors Corp. can drag on indefinitely unless shop committees and plant managers reach agreement on working conditions.

The UAW president said Friday night there isn't a chance of the union extending its 10 a.m. Monday strike deadline against 129 GM plants in the United States.

"The Sept. 11 date holds," he told newsmen after bargaining talks were recessed until 10 a.m. today. He said local unions have adequate time over the weekend to complete their negotiations. If they don't, he added, "the thing can go on forever."

Local unions unable to resolve their problems, he said, are authorized to strike Monday.

The UAW and GM already have agreed on a national economic package which the union says will give GM's 350,000 hourly workers an increase of more than 12 cents an hour each year in take-home pay.

"We're in essential agreement in the broad economic area," Reuther said.

Both Reuther and GM's chief negotiator, Vice President Louis G. Seaton, said the national economic agreement, which gives UAW members many long-sought benefits, is contingent upon non-economic settlements on non-economic problems. These include work standards, grievance procedure, compulsory overtime, use of supervisors on hourly paid jobs, and how much time should be allowed for relief, washup and

coffee breaks.

Seaton was asked what happens Monday. He replied, "Ask the union. They put the deadline."

Reuther said the union made it clear Wednesday when the strike deadline was extended five days that there wouldn't be another extension.

"All we can do is to create a sense of urgency," he said. He said every local union has been instructed to work hard over the weekend on resolving plant problems. He said management must do the same, adding, "I think we can make progress and get these things in shape."

Seaton acknowledged "there's quite a problem at the local level." He said nearly 3,000 local demands are pending, with 4,000 others either settled or withdrawn. "We'll be working today," he said.

In Washington, Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg was optimistic. He told an inquiring spectator at a picture-taking ceremony that the auto negotiations are in time to go with GM set to sign Monday and Ford and Chrysler to follow suit shortly afterward.

The UAW has extended contracts with Ford and Chrysler until Wednesday. Both companies are awaiting the outcome of the GM negotiations.

An outbreak of wildcat strikes at a few GM plants in the last three days has contributed to tension in the UAW-GM negotiations but this was eased somewhat today because most of GM's plants operate on a five-day basis and they were closed for the weekend.

Crash Kills Policeman

SALEM (AP)—An Oregon State policeman was killed in the crash of a light plane about 10 miles north of Salem Saturday.

The victim was Frederick Keilborn, McMinnville.