

By FRANK JENKINS

Question:
Did you ever hear about the XYZ Affair?

Let's talk about it today. It's interesting—especially at this particular period in our history.

The XYZ Affair is the name given to an exchange of diplomatic proposals between France and the United States. Back in 1797 relations between the two countries became strained. After the Revolutionary War—in which, for reasons of her own, France aided the struggling 13 colonies—the French government was bitter because the infant U.S. had refused to help France in its war against Great Britain.

Our Founding Fathers, wise and far-seeing, refused to enter into the continuing European power struggle. They had other fish to fry. They had a new nation to build. They had visions of a DIFFERENT KIND of nation—a nation designed to create a new and better way of life for its people. So they signed the Jay treaty, that brought about a peaceful settlement with Britain.

This breach of the ancient rules infuriated the French leaders. France seized cargoes from U.S. ships and forced U.S. seamen to serve on French vessels. The Directory, as the then French government was known, refused to receive Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, whom President Washington had appointed as U.S. minister to Paris.

President John Adams, who followed Washington, had no desire to declare war on France. Getting into Europe's wars of conquest was the last thing he wanted. So he sent three special ambassadors to France to seek a peaceful settlement. The ambassadors were Pinckney, John Marshall and Elbridge T. Gerry.

The French minister of foreign affairs, Prince Talleyrand, refused to talk directly with the Americans. Instead, he appointed three agents to deal with them. These agents insulted the Americans with various dishonorable proposals.

One of these proposals demanded that the Americans give a large gift, which amounted to a BRIBE, for Talleyrand—who, as students of history are aware, was a weird character. He survived the French Revolution, came to the conclusion that Napoleon Bonaparte was the coming man of Europe and threw in his fortunes with him. He stuck with Napoleon as long as the Little Corporal's star was in the ascendant, but when the end of the chapter came for Napoleon Talleyrand deserted him.

To a character such as Talleyrand, a bribe, squeezed out of the Americans, was quite in order and something to be accepted gratefully as a windfall, but to the Americans who had just completed the founding of a new and DIFFERENT nation it was a scandalous and shocking proposal.

To Pinckney, a fiery South Carolinian, the proposal was particularly humiliating. The records of the whole transaction are scanty, but Pinckney is said to have risen to his feet, his face red with anger and his voice vibrant with emotion, and to have shouted these words in reply:

"WE HAVE MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE, BUT NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE!"

President Adams made no official report of the affair to the U.S. congress. He did not name Talleyrand's agents, but simply referred to them as X, Y and Z.

Hence the name, the XYZ Affair.

Why refer to it here? Well, we've been receiving some strange proposals in these strange days from some very strange kinds of people. This President Sukarno of Indonesia, for example. He is generally accepted as a strong communist sympathizer. At the Belgrade conference of the "unaligned" countries he has been an ardent backer of Soviet policy.

Yet he has accepted from us a half billion dollars in foreign "aid," and will undoubtedly want more. Maybe the next time he comes asking for "aid" and at the same time praising the Soviets we'd better quote to him Charles C. Pinckney's immortal reply to Prince Talleyrand's demand for TRIBUTE.

Girl Wired In Bathtub

WENATCHEE, Wash. (AP)—A LaMirada, Calif. couple held in jail here Saturday signed a statement that a 3-year-old girl left in their care died after being wired in a bathtub to discipline her.

The couple held is Clarence Van Suren, 40, and his wife, Ruth, 41, of LaMirada.

Weather
Klamath Falls and vicinity — Partly cloudy through Sunday with a few showers. Low 45-50. High 68-73.
High yesterday 72
Low last night 50
Precip. last 24 hours trace
Since Oct. 1 12.07
Same period last year 9.27

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KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1961

Telephone TU 4-8111 No. 6793

Weather

MT. Shasta-Siskiyou — Fair Sunday; slightly cooler.

Northern California—Fair Sunday except local morning coastal overcast.

UN Staggered By Katanga Drive

Big Four Strategists Set Counter Punch At Soviets

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Western Big Four foreign ministers went into the final session of its strategy conference reportedly agreed on further counter-measures to deal with Red threats to West Berlin.

The Western policy makers also reached general agreement that U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk would undertake a preliminary sounding out of the Soviets to see if an East-West foreign ministers negotiating conference would be worth while. Such a gathering would be expected to be held in October or November.

Rusk is scheduled to go to New York Sunday for Tuesday's opening of the U.N. General Assembly, and for exploratory talks on Berlin with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Before the foreign ministers meeting, France's Maurice Couve de Murville and West Germany's Heinrich von Brentano went directly to the conference room. But Lord Home, Britain's foreign secretary, had a separate conference with Rusk.

While the delegations assembled in the conference room, some foreign diplomats confirmed to reporters that there is a hardening of the Western position since the conference opened on Thursday.

The tougher attitude of the French government was apparently accepted at least partly by the Allies. The French, a diplomat said, were especially concerned that the Russians might misinterpret the Western position.

Couve de Murville reportedly persuaded his colleagues that Moscow has to be warned repeatedly against such "miscalculations."

The foreign ministers are reported to consider the Rusk-Gromyko probing operation a matter of crucial importance.

Senate Battles Filibuster Rule

WASHINGTON (AP)—A scrap broke out in the Senate Saturday over whether President Kennedy had any responsibility for putting off a fight over the Senate's anti-filibuster rule until near the end of the session.

The argument started even before Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana formally moved to take up the rules change proposal. The change would permit debate to be cut off by a vote of three-fifths of the senators present and voting, instead of the present two-thirds.

Mansfield, defending the timing of the move, said he never had discussed it with Kennedy. He rejected what he termed a GOP effort to put responsibility on the administration.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., retorted that the Kennedy administration could not escape responsibility.

Javits, a leader of the Senate's civil rights forces, said he was willing to accept Mansfield's statement that he had not discussed the matter with Kennedy.

But the New Yorker said that doesn't relieve the Democratic majority of responsibility for carrying out a pledge in their party platform to change the present rule.

Mansfield said he would resent "any intrusion by the executive branch in what he called an internal matter of the Senate."

Terminating a rules change matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the Senate, Mansfield said, "it would be most improper and inaccurate to attribute decisions to the President in any way, shape or form."

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois was supporting Mansfield's move to call up the rules change proposal along with a petition to limit debate on it. The petition was signed by 21 senators, or five more than the 16 required.

Under this procedure, a vote will automatically come one hour after the Senate meets Tuesday on the question of whether to limit debate. This is expected to mark the turning point of the battle.

If debate limitation is invoked—and it will take a two-thirds majority under present rules—then each senator will be allowed to speak for only one hour.

This would clear the way for bringing the proposed rules change to a vote. But if the move to limit debate fails, the Southern forces will be able to filibuster against any action.

Civil rights forces have protested that the end of a session is the worst possible time to try to change the Senate's rules. They contend it plays into the hands of the Southerners because senators are tired and anxious to go home.

Junior Size Atom Bomb First In U.S. Test Series

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States began its underground nuclear test series with an apparently junior-sized blast packing a punch equivalent to 1,000 tons of TNT—possibly less.

President Kennedy announced that Friday's low yield, no-fallout underground explosion took place in a remote, highly guarded section of Nevada. There was no advance announcement and the blast was not audible in the nearest city, Las Vegas, 65 miles away.

In his statement, Kennedy said, "The detonation has produced no fallout. This is in marked contrast to the Soviet nuclear tests in the atmosphere."

He added, "The United States once again reaffirms its readiness to negotiate a controlled test ban agreement of the widest possible scope."

Sixteen days ago, the Soviets junked their three-year moratorium on nuclear testing. They have fired 10 blasts into the atmosphere in their current test series.

Kennedy said the United States was "forced reluctantly" to test again "when the Soviet Union without warning, but after a great deal of preparation, resumed testing in the atmosphere."

There have been reports from an authoritative source that a service of 24 U.S. weapons was ready for testing as soon as Kennedy gave the go-ahead.

The known facts about the force of Saturday's U.S. test are these:

1. The White House described the explosive yield of the blast only as one of "low yield."
2. A University of California seismologist reported that his seismograph had recorded the earthquake from the blast. He said its magnitude on the earthquake scale of reckoning was 4. That would be a moderate earthquake.

Betty Needs Blood—Red Cross Unit Here September 19-20

By HELEN L. MERSHON

Ironically, after a childhood history of pneumonia and frequent illnesses, 14-year-old Elizabeth Ann (Betty) Sandberg looked the healthiest anyone could remember.

She was up to 136 pounds, which is quite an accomplishment for a rangy teen-age girl who has been burdened with periodic fatigue, home tutors and not getting to do anything active "the way all the other kids do."

After an older sister's wedding on June 10, Betty was allowed to accompany her grandparents home to Washington. A month later Mr. and Mrs. Ted J. Sandberg, 2005 Berkeley Street, were summoned by doctors to return their again-ailing daughter to Klamath Falls.

Parents of seven daughters learn to expect the ups and downs of childhood diseases and ailments. But it did seem that Betty, the middle one, got more than her share.

After a week in bed with symp-

toms doctors thought to be pneumonia, Betty had a heart attack. Rushed to the hospital in the middle of the night, her blood was analyzed for a transfusion. Technicians quickly discovered she had the rare A-negative type blood.

Fortunately there were two pints available in Klamath Falls that July night. Doctors and parents prayed it would be enough.

The two precious pints were just enough. It tided her over for the emergency trip to the University of Oregon Medical School Hospital where she was placed under oxygen for six weeks. And there were more transfusions of the rare blood.

The precious 136 pounds have dwindled to 106 pounds—it took only one month to lose what had taken years to add.

Damage is so extensive to Betty's heart that doctors are not even able to analyze the trouble. Maybe it was a fault at birth. Maybe it was caused later by some sort of rheumatic condition. Whatever the situation, Betty

lies waiting in the Portland hospital encouraged by her own ever enthusiastic will, the cards and letters of friends and family and, of course, modern medicine. Doctors hope to build back her strength for corrective surgery.

Meanwhile, the Sandbergs, who

moved to Klamath Falls from Bly 10 years ago are grateful and waiting. They are grateful because they have the privilege of waiting for Betty to gain back the pounds for the hopeful surgery.

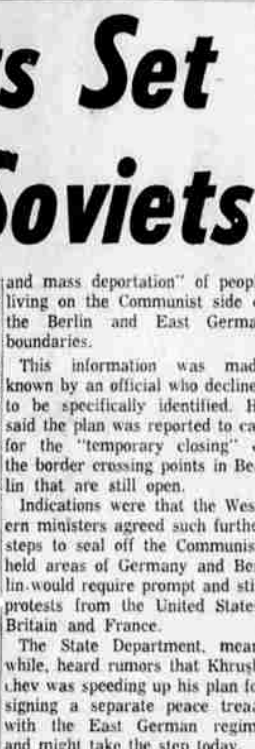
"We wouldn't have her if the blood hadn't been available," said Mrs. Sandberg. "And it wouldn't have been there waiting for Betty at 3 a.m. if there hadn't been a blood bank."

By coincidence, neither rare blood nor giving are new to the Sandbergs. Betty's father, Ted, is AB-positive. And he's given six pints of it in recent Red Cross blood drives.

Not by coincidence, the Klamath Basin Chapter, American Red Cross is having its annual fall blood drive Sept. 19-20. It's a quarterly concerted effort to keep blood on hand for cases like Betty's. The drive opens Tuesday at the National Guard Armory.



BETTY SANDBERG



HAT IN RING — Sig Unander, ex-state treasurer, Saturday announced he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for U.S. senator in the May primary.

Gorge Death Girl Guilty

MADRAS (AP)—A Circuit Court jury Friday convicted Jeannette June Freeman, 20, of first degree murder in the death of Larry Jackson, 6.

The jury made no recommendation for leniency. This means Miss Freeman faces death in the gas chamber, pending an automatic appeal of the verdict to the state Supreme Court.

If the appeal should be denied, her only recourse would be an appeal to Gov. Mark Hatfield, who has the power to commute the sentence.

Miss Freeman and Mrs. Gertrude May Munez, 33, were arrested after the bodies of Mrs. Munez's two children were found at the bottom of the Crooked River Gorge in Central Oregon May 12.

Mrs. Munez has admitted throwing her daughter, Martha, 4, over the cliff. Miss Freeman was charged with the boy's death.

Bulletin

It has been learned that the former Klamath Basin Pine Mills operation has been purchased by the Klamath Lumber and Box Company.

The mill recently closed down operation. Ivan Kesterson was manager of the operation for the Wyman Lumber Company of Seattle who leased the property from the Glacier Park Company, a Great Northern Railroad subsidiary.

It has also been learned that Klamath Lumber and Box plans to expand a portion of their current Klamath Falls operation into the new facility which will give them additional capacity for their lumber operation.

Unander To Run For Morse Post

Sig Unander, ex-state treasurer and until recently vice-chairman of the Federal Maritime Board, Saturday announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for U.S. senator in the May primary.

Unander will seek the seat now held by Sen. Wayne Morse.

In becoming the first Oregonian to toss his hat into the 1962 political ring, Unander asserted, "Oregon needs a working senator who will concentrate his time and energy on the things that will build Oregon and greater opportunities for our people. If he does that job right, he will have no time for endless, boring Senate speeches, or record-breaking filibusters. Oregon needs fewer words and more action in the Senate."

Unander, a 48-year-old native Oregonian, has an illustrious background in politics. He was first elected state treasurer in 1952, defeating Francis Lambert, now Multnomah County sheriff. He was reelected in 1956, polling 416,410 votes in defeating his Democratic opponent, Wiley Smith. That was the largest number of votes ever received in Oregon by a Republican candidate for a contested office.

Unander lost to Mark Hatfield in the Republican gubernatorial primary in 1958. Hatfield went on to unseat the Democratic incumbent, Robert Holmes, in the general election.

President Eisenhower appointed Unander to the Federal Maritime Board on Jan. 4, 1960. Unander became vice chairman of the board, and remained in that position until his term expired on June 30, 1961.

Unander's military record is as brilliant as his political career. He was decorated by four governments for his service in World

War II. He entered the Army as a lieutenant in the field artillery in April, 1941, and was later transferred to Army Intelligence. He served in Australia, the Southwest Pacific, the Solomon Islands, North Africa, Italy, France, and Germany. He was discharged in January, 1946, as a lieutenant-colonel.

Unander lives in Portland with his wife and two children.

In announcing his candidacy for the U.S. Senate, Unander said he will conduct a "hard-hitting, grass-roots campaign." He said he will make it crystal clear to everyone where he stands on the issues, and he backed up that statement with remarks that leave no doubt as to his convictions.

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Relief Force Hit By Rockets, Guns

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—All radio contact with the embattled Irish garrison at Jadotville was lost Saturday within hours of a U.N. announcement that helicopters had dropped fresh supplies of food and ammunition.

A U.N. relief column of 300 Irish and Indian Gurkha troops were pinned down by withering Katangese machinegun and mortar fire at the Lufira River 15 miles from Jadotville. A Katangese jet fighter plane raked the U.N. positions with machinegun and rocket fire.

Irish officers said it was the bloodiest battle of the entire Katanga campaign with casualties heavy on both sides.

LEOPOLDVILLE, the Congo (AP)—U.N. troops were reported reeling Saturday under a massive assault by Katanga soldiers and war-painted Baluba tribesmen on Kamina, the main U.N. military center in rebellious Katanga Province.

Casualties have been heavy and U.N. sources said Katangans regained control of large sections of Elisabethville.

The bitterest fighting, however, appeared centered at Jadotville and at Kamina, in the north.

Official Belgian sources in Usumbura—taking a much graver view than Dublin or Leopoldville of the Jadotville situation—estimated 66 Irish soldiers had been killed there and said it was "virtually confirmed" that the rest of the contingent surrendered.

U.N. troop positions, which have neither fighter planes nor anti-aircraft batteries.

U.N. headquarters was reported to have asked member governments urgently for jet fighters. Informal sources said Sweden was considering sending in some.

A radio message from the Kamina control tower received at Usumbura, in the neighboring Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi, said resistance of the 500-

man Irish and Swedish garrison was weakening and "it will be difficult to hold out much longer."

White officers led the massed attacks.

A bloody struggle, touched off Wednesday by the U.N. decision to use force to restore Katanga to the rule of the Congo's central government in Leopoldville, persisted also in Elisabethville, the capital, and at the mining town of Jadotville, 60 miles northwest of Elisabethville.

U.N. helicopters ferried food and ammunition to the isolated Irish garrison of Jadotville, besieged by hordes of hostile Katangans in six days of savage fighting. A Dublin dispatch said the Irish government listed 3 men as missing and presumed dead, 5 wounded and 27 captured from a Jadotville defense force that originally totaled 150.

Sniping continued in the tree-lined streets of Elisabethville. City power lines were reported cut again. A clandestine station calling itself Radio Free Katanga quoted President Moise Tshombe as saying his regime is conducting total war against the United Nations.

Two jet aircraft of Tshombe's tiny air force bombed and strafed power lines of Elisabethville.

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