

Kennedy Challenges Reds To 'Peace Race' In U.N. Talk

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—President Kennedy told the United Nations today the United States has "both the will and the weapons" to resist aggression. He challenged the Communist world to drop the arms race in favor of a "peace race."

The President, in an address alternately tough and conciliatory told the Soviet Union the United States believes a peaceful agreement is possible for the central world crisis, that of divided Berlin. But he added that threat of force must be rejected, because "yielding to threats can only lead to war."

The President's address covered the broad spectrum of crises confronting a frightened world. He proposed a six-point disarmament plan and called for the

creation of a U.N. peace force. Kennedy urged the small nations of the world to rally behind the United Nations and defeat Soviet efforts to impose a "troika" system of three-man control over its police power.

The troika, he said, would "replace order with anarchy, action with paralysis and confidence with gross confusion."

The President told the 99-nation General Assembly the United Nations' very life is at stake in the issue raised by the death in Africa of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld. He urged for new strength and new roles for the United Nations.

President Kennedy proposed an approach to disarmament which would be both far-reaching and realistic.

"It is therefore our intention to challenge the Soviet Union not to an arms race but to a peace race—to advance with us step by step, stage by stage, until general and complete disarmament has actually been achieved. We invite them now to go beyond agreement in principle and to reach agreement on actual plans," he said.

Attacking the Soviet proposal to substitute a three-man executive for a single secretary-general, Kennedy urged strengthening of the charter first of all by selection of an outstanding civil servant to continue Hammarskjöld's work.

Of the Soviet plan, he said: "To install a triumvirate or any panel or rotating authority, in the United Nations administrative of-

fices would replace order with anarchy, action with paralysis, and confidence with gross confusion."

Kennedy touched on world trouble spots and solutions to the causes of cold war conflict in his first appearance before the General Assembly.

In his prepared text he was most specific about halting the spread of atomic weapons. He said the new U.S. disarmament program, which may be set forth in detail within 24 hours, would include a proposal for all nations to sign a nuclear test ban treaty.

"Test ban negotiations need not and should not await general disarmament talks," Kennedy said to counter Soviet insistence that discussion of a nuclear treaty be wrapped into over-all disarmament negotiations.



PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Kennedy advocated a special U.N. power to keep the peace throughout the world. He recommended that all member nations earmark special peace-keeping units in their armed forces to be on call to prevent aggression.

Kennedy pointed directly to threats of peace in Laos and in Germany.

For the first time he personally emphasized that in connection with a Soviet-East German pact that "the Western allies are not concerned with any paper arrangement the Soviets wish to make with a regime of their own creation, on territory occupied by their own troops and governed by their own agents."

But to make the United States' position clear, he asserted: "No

such action can affect either our rights or our responsibilities."

He said the Western powers cannot surrender the freedom of West Berlin or their commitments in Germany.

"A 'peace treaty' which would destroy the peace would be a fraud," he said. "A 'free city' which would suffocate freedom would be an infamy."

The Western Allies "have calmly resolved to defend, by whatever means are forced upon them, their obligations and their access to the free citizens of West Berlin and the self-determination of those citizens," Kennedy said.

"Firmness and reason," rather than brandishing or yielding to threats, can lead to a peaceful solution, he said. Kennedy held out hope for peaceful solution to

the 99 nations represented in the United Nations who have grown alarmed at the hazardous situation in divided Berlin.

He said troops and tanks can for a time divide a nation against its will.

"But we believe a peaceful agreement is possible which protects the freedom of West Berlin and Allied presence and access, while recognizing the historic and legitimate interests of others in assuring European security."

Events of the next 10 months may well decide man's fate for the next 10,000 years, Kennedy declared. He pledged every effort to spare future generations the scourge of war.

"I pledge you that we shall neither commit nor provoke aggression—that we shall neither

flee nor invoke the threat of force—that we shall never negotiate out of fear and never fear to negotiate," he said.

To the noncommitted nations which make up nearly half the U.N. membership, Kennedy said "a worldwide declaration of independence has transferred nearly a billion people and nine million square miles into 42 independent states since World War II. In response to their protests against Western colonialism, he said less than 2 per cent of the world's population now lives under such rule."

Kennedy said the U.S. program for disarmament would proceed through balanced and safeguarded stages designed to prevent one country from gaining military advantage over another.

Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In his address to the United Nations General Assembly in New York this morning, President Kennedy rejects the Russian suggestion of a veto-loaded triumvirate (meaning a government of three men) to fill the late Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld's position because it would "entrench the cold war in the headquarters of peace."

He added that the secretary general of United Nations is a servant of the General Assembly, and to diminish his authority would be to diminish the authority of United Nations itself.

As for the United States, he said, "we have both the will and the weapons to resist aggression." In other words, we'll FIGHT before we'll accept a troika.

What he was saying to the 99-nation General Assembly is that the UN's very life is at stake in the issue raised by the death in Africa of Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld.

That if the United Nations is to endure it must be not only the forum of the world but the POLICEMAN of the world. By this time, we have lived long enough to know that merely passing a law isn't enough. There must be impartial courts to interpret the law and POLICEMEN TO ENFORCE IT.

With that statement, we can all go along.

He then added:

"It is therefore our intention to challenge the Soviet Union not to an arms race but to a peace race—to challenge the U.S.S.R. to advance with us step by step, stage by stage until general and complete disarmament has actually been achieved."

At that point, he proposed a six-point disarmament plan, which would include: 1. A test ban treaty. 2. To cease production of fissionable materials for use in weapons. 3. To prohibit transfer of nuclear weapons to states that do not own them. 4. To keep nuclear weapons from seeding new battlefields in outer space. 5. Gradual DESTRUCTION of existing nuclear weapons and conversion of nuclear materials for peaceful uses. 6. To halt unlimited testing and production of strategic nuclear vehicles and gradually destroying them.

This disarmament program, he said, will include a proposal FOR ALL NATIONS TO SIGN A NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY.

What of that?

It would be wonderful if it would work. But experience over a considerable period of time tells us rather plainly that in practice it would work out with the rest of the world keeping the agreement and Russia DISREGARDING it at any moment when it served her purposes to do so.

Another question:

Is it wise to make such a proposal?

Well, we must remember that our President is trying to put Russia and the communists on the spot. He wants to make them stand out before the world in all their naked grubbiness and ugliness. They are Attila and his Huns all over again. Their purpose is to conquer the world for communism, and they will stop at nothing that promises to further their ambition.

President Kennedy's purpose is to pull the uncommitted part of the world over to our side. It is a worthy purpose.

But—

It will almost surely fail. The neutrals, with few exceptions, lean to the idea that it's better to be red than dead. They aren't willing to say with our immortal Patrick Henry: "GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH." They don't know much about liberty, never having had much of it. They are, in the main, for anything that will stave off war.

And—

Besides—

They have little military power.

Weather

Klamath Falls and vicinity — Generally fair with variable high clouds. Low tonight 30-35 with light freeze in valley pockets during early morning; highs 63-68.

High Sunday	68
Low last night	31
Precip. past 24 hours	0
Since Oct. 1	12.93
Same period last year	9.27

Herald and News

Price Ten Cents—20 Pages KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1961 Telephone TU 4-8111 No. 6800

KHRUSHCHEV DENIES BERLIN DEADLINE



TYPICAL TOURISTS — Eugeni Varenitsa, left, Russian director of research for an experiment station, lines up the tour members and their American guides for a 35mm snapshot during the tour. Left to right are Varenitsa, Irina Trofimova, interpreter; Ed Geary, local rancher; John Martin, technical adviser, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Mrs. Ed Geary and Ivan Ilchenko, Russian extension specialist.



CULTURAL CONTRAST — Eugeni Varenitsa, member of the Russian seed inspection team in the U.S., pauses outside the Geary ranch home as the tour of the Klamath County operation draws to a close. The American automobile in the background belongs to the extension division, Oregon State University.

Russian Farm Team Visits Geary Ranch

By ANDY MERSHON

A Russian agricultural team wound along Lakeshore Drive Monday morning, eyes intent on the great expanse of Klamath Lake where there lay mirrored the essence of capitalist luxury alongside American industry.

Destination of the three-member inspection group was the Geary Brothers Ranch, 10 miles north of Klamath Falls.

Irina Trofimova, the Russian interpreter and the only woman on the one-month seed operation tour of the United States, was frankly tired; the tour drew to a close with the Geary operation and two additional stops. Following their brief stay here, the group will return to Corvallis then on to North Dakota and finally, New York and home.

Accompanying the team was Department of Agriculture technical adviser John Martin of Washington, D.C. He was impressed with the joviality of the Russians and confessed, "I'm taking quite a liking to them, but they also razz each other constantly."

The team consists of Ivan Ilchenko, whose job in Russia is comparable to an extension specialist here and Eugeni Varenitsa, who is in charge of a Russian research and experiment station. Aiding Miss Trofimova with the interpreting is Alexander Beck, a language student at University of California, Berkeley, employed by the U.S. State Department for the tour.

Martin, who has been with the group since they arrived in New York, said the team was mainly concerned with production, processing of seed and grain and "minute technical problems."

A representative of the Oregon State Extension Service, Richie Cowan, said the Russians' questions, for the most part, concerned problems American agriculture had solved as much as 40 years ago.

The team will wind up their exhaustive tour Oct. 5 in New York. In the course of their trip, they have seen both large and small operations and were impressed with the mechanization of American agriculture. "One man, with two hired hands, farming five to six hundred acres is unheard of over there," Cowan said.

The group arrived in Oregon Sept. 21 and have touched experiment stations, cooperative farming ventures, private ownerships and elevators while here.

About half the time allotted to the Geary operation was spent in questions to owner-manager Ed Geary. The two Russian men fed their questions through Miss Trofimova and Beck; and Geary fired back the answers through the

Shocked Crowd Watches As Cargo Plane Crashes

WILMINGTON, N.C. (AP)—An Air Force cargo plane carrying six daredevil Army parachutists lumbered clear of the runway Sunday, faltered, slewed off to one side and fell to a fiery crash before a shocked air show crowd of some 100,000 persons.

Three servicemen died, 12 others aboard were injured—six seriously.

Onlookers gasped as firemen and rescuers rushed to the broken C123 to drag out the injured from the gaping holes in the fuselage.

Three of four helicopters whirled out to the Hanover County airport. One hovered over the burning wreckage, the wash from its rotors beating back flames from two men in the cockpit.

The wife of a Civil Air Patrol officer, watching the CAP

"Friendship Day" show on television from her mother's hospital room in Wilmington, dashed down to alert the emergency room and then began contacting blood donors.

By helicopter and ambulance, rescuers brought in the casualties. The dead were Sgt. Robert T. Turner, an Army photographer from Ft. Bragg, N.C., home base of the sky divers; and two Air Force men, Capt. John E. Markel and T. Sgt. John Lesso, both of Nellis (Nev.) Air Force Base.

The injured included the six sky divers—Lt. James P. Pearson, recent winner of the world sky diving champion; M. Sgt. T. Hollis, Sgt. Joe E. Norman, Sgt. Wilfred J. A. Charrette, Spec. 3 Bobby Lebetter and Pfc. Robert McDonnell.

Others hurt were John Weston, a free lance photographer; Lt. William F. Maxey, Nellis Air Force Base; Bob Lemeyne, Wilmington Star - News photographer; and three staff members of WECT-TV, photographer John McNeill, art director James Craig and salesman C. D. Martin. All are from Wilmington.

Weston, who suffered a broken back and face injuries, said from his hospital bed: "I knew we were going to crash when we were stalled. The pilot Capt. Markel apparently nosed down to pick up

71 Survive Jet Crash

BOSTON (AP)—A four-engine Astrojet 707 carrying 71 persons skidded off a runway Sunday and dropped into shallow water in the harbor.

No one aboard the American Airlines plane was killed. Small boats rescued those aboard within six minutes, an airline official said. Two passengers and a stewardess were treated at hospitals for minor injuries and released.

Airline officials said seat belts helped avert more serious injuries.

One man died of a heart attack rescuing passengers in a small boat.

The big plane slid into the water a few feet from the spot where an Eastern Air Lines Electra crashed into the harbor on take off almost a year ago with a loss of 82 lives.

The 707 — American Airlines Flight 44 from San Francisco and Chicago — was making an instrument landing in the murky and overshot the 10,000-foot runway, an air line spokesman said.

The Astrojet's pilot, Capt. Ted Johnson of San Francisco, said: "I was making a normal approach. There was some fog. I landed on the runway a little farther than I would have liked to and we skidded off the end."

Quakes Hit Hawaii Isle

HILLO, Hawaii (UPI) — Three sharp earthquakes, apparently caused by renewed volcanic action, rocked the Island of Hawaii Sunday night but there were no reports of injuries.

The tremors cracked a 20-foot column at Hilo Intermediate School, a temporary shelter for evacuees from the volcanic area at Puna. It also knocked merchandise from store shelves.

The quakes came shortly after a new volcano eruption was reported in a dense area of the Puna Forest Reserve.

Streams of lava were reported spouting 200 feet and the outpouring was observed coming through a 200-yard long rift.

A spokesman at the Volcano Observatory said this latest outbreak was about four miles from the Saturday eruption area near the small community of Pahoa.

By JOHN O. KOEHLER

BONN, Germany (AP) — Premier Khrushchev removed the end-of-the-year deadline for a treaty with East Germany in his talks with Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henry Spaak, diplomatic sources reported today.

"Khrushchev reportedly told Spaak that the Soviet Union prefers slow negotiations to a quick war," these sources said.

Spaak reported to the council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization last Thursday on his five-hour talks with Khrushchev in Moscow on the previous Tuesday.

Khrushchev was said to have told Spaak he never had committed himself to signing a peace treaty with East Germany before the end of this year.

German officials expressed surprise at this. On several occasions Khrushchev has declared that he will sign a treaty with East Germany before the end of the year, turning over control of access to West Berlin to the East German Communist regime, unless the West agrees to a German pact on its terms.

"As far as we know he has said this a number of times," officials said.

Diplomats said they understood the Spaak report to mean that Khrushchev now proposes to delay signing an East German peace treaty if negotiations are under way by the end of the year.

Khrushchev also was reported to have told Spaak he was ready to discuss with the Western powers other subjects beside Berlin and Germany.

One West German official said Khrushchev's line in talks with Spaak, a former secretary-general of NATO, was "most conciliatory." West German officials were not optimistic, however, despite Spaak's report.

"We heard the message," said one, "but we don't believe it. He has taken on the face of a mild and compromising person for this occasion."

Diplomats said despite Khrushchev's relatively mild attitude, he remained firm against including the status of East Berlin in any East-West negotiations. He took the line that East Berlin is the capital of East Germany and cannot be discussed.

Only recently, in agreeing that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko would meet with U.S.

U.S. To Use All Weapons, Says Robert

WASHINGTON (AP) — Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy says "there is no question" that President Kennedy is prepared to use nuclear weapons to maintain the Allies' position in Berlin.

Appearing on an NBC television interview program Sunday — "Meet the Press"—the attorney general said: "The President and the free world are willing to use nuclear weapons to preserve our position in Berlin, to insure that the people of Berlin remain free and that we have access to that city."

The attorney general said he "would hope" that Soviet Premier Khrushchev has come to this realization within the last few weeks.

Robert Kennedy said that the matter of possible use of nuclear weapons probably takes more of his brother's time and thoughts than anything else, "because when we are talking about using nuclear weapons we are talking about almost the destruction of the human race—at least a very large proportion of it."

"But on this question of Berlin and on this question of principle, and the question of whether in a particular set of circumstances if we retreat that we would never be able to stand up again, that in that particular area, as we are in Berlin at the present time, there is no question that he is prepared to use nuclear weapons."

"If it comes to that he will use nuclear weapons."

Hunt Finds Lost Youth

DUNSMUIR — A 17-year-old Dunsmuir youth who spent 48 hours wandering in the heavily wooded Bogus Area was found at 7:45 a.m. Monday at Shovel Creek by the Montague Group, Siskiyou Sheriff's Jeep posse.

The youth, Jerry Wagner, son of Martin Wagner of Dunsmuir, was last seen about 7:15 a.m. Saturday at Jewel Springs in the Bogus Area where he was deer hunting.

Two Civil Air Patrol planes and a helicopter were called into the search early Monday morning, along with five Montague posse jeeps, headed by S. A. Messner, Siskiyou County Sheriff. A. B. Cottar reported that the youth was uninjured, although no further information was available Monday morning. The youth was not carrying food or water, the sheriff's office reported.

Judge L. E. Chase notified Cottar at 4:30 p.m. Sunday afternoon that young Wagner was missing. The sheriff called Howard Cramer, executive officer, Yreka Squadron, No. 116, Civil Air Patrol at 6:30 a.m. Sunday.

State Ends Saving Time

PORTLAND (AP) — Daylight Saving Time ended Sunday in five Oregon counties in the Portland area.

The state law letting these counties go on fast time would have allowed them to remain on it for another week, but the counties cut the time short so they could return to standard time when Washington and California did.

Many other parts of Oregon went on daylight time unofficially but some of these moved the clocks back again when school started.

Ford Motor Offers UAW GM Settlement Terms

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Co. made the United Auto Workers Union a new economic offer today roughly paralleling a proposal accepted by the union from General Motors Corp.

The company said the offer was contingent on the "peaceful conclusion of new agreements within the next two weeks and ratification within a mutually agreed upon time thereafter."

Current agreements, which originally expired at midnight Aug. 31, would remain in effect.

Today's proposal calls for a continuation of the annual improvement factor and a cost-of-living allowance, for full cost of hospital-medical insurance, improved pensions, and the new short work-week proposal which was included in the GM agreement.

The offer came as UAW Presi-

dent Walter A. Reuther and top union aides moved to the Ford negotiating scene following conclusion of talks at General Motors.

Reuther entered the Ford talks today bolstered with strike authorization against the No. 2 automaker.

The UAW International Executive Board Sunday night ordered GM workers back on the job and granted the union's Ford department permission to strike if necessary.

Ford's proposal was made by Malcolm L. Denise, vice president-labor relations of Ford.

Denise, in presenting the revised economic offer, said he believes his company and the union can reach agreement within the next two weeks without strikes.

The offer came as UAW Presi-

Renewed Fighting Seen In Congo

LEOPOLDVILLE, The Congo (AP)—Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of leftist military forces in Stanleyville, put pressure on the Congo central government today to invade Katanga.

Fears grew in Elisabethville, capital of the secessionist province, that fighting is about to break out again. Europeans being fleeing the city. A report from Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, said nearly 400 whites, mostly Belgians, had reached there from Katanga.

The campaign for an invasion of Katanga was being whipped up by supporters of the late Patrice Lumumba, who launched such an attack before he was overthrown as premier last September.

The Lumumbists have regained key positions in the central government with the reconciliation of Antoine Gizenga's rebel Stanleyville regime and the central government headed by Premier Cyrille Adoula.

Lundula has accepted Adoula's leadership but has kept command of strong leftist forces in Stanleyville. He sent a delegation of his officers here Sunday to step up the pressure on the premier for an invasion.

Lumumbist newspapers in Leopoldville said Lundula dispatched a telegram to Adoula saying: "I congratulate the chief of the Congolese government for his attitude to the Katanga problem. I place myself at the disposition of the republic and I am only waiting for the order to be given me to invade Katanga with my troops."

Adoula has declared his determination to end Katanga's secession by force if necessary. The Adoula government has openly shown its displeasure with the cease-fire reached last week by

United Nations and President

Moise Tshombe of Katanga. U.N. headquarters called "utter nonsense" a claim by Tshombe that 36 Soviet Ilyushin transport planes are at Stanleyville airport ready to fly Congolese invasion troops to Katanga.

Top U.N. officials and Western diplomats here are trying to persuade Adoula not to try to end Katanga's secession by force.

A United Nations spokesman said any move to end Katanga's secession would be regarded as police action and U.N. forces would not interfere.