

By FRANK JENKINS
The big news today?
As this is written, it seems still to be the alleged split between the Russians and the Red Chinese. At the moment, there appears to have been a definite and WIDE split—and the Russians appear to be relieved and RELAXED by what has happened. The Red Chinese appear to be gloom and angry.

This morning's dispatches say: "Joking and huddling with enthusiasm, Premier Nikita Khrushchev launched the Kremlin talks on a nuclear test ban agreement yesterday in a three and a half hour conference with special U.S. and British envoys. He jovially suggested signing the agreement right away."

Red China, whose feud with Khrushchev has reached the point of a split, took angry note of the talks. A Peking broadcast charged that the negotiations were based on what it called the "utter hypocrisy" of President Kennedy's strategy for peace.

Not only was Khrushchev in a jovial mood. The Moscow dispatches add:

"Newsmen saw E. H. Harriman (U.S. negotiator) and Lord Hailsham (British negotiator) come out of the Kremlin in apparent good spirits. Leaving in separate cars, both were laughing and smiling as they talked with their associates."

Question:
Can there be a SAFE agreement with Russia?

Well, some pretty good people have thought so. John Foster Dulles, who in his way was a pretty good man, said many years ago: "The time may come—I believe it will come—when Russians of stature will patriotically PUT FIRST their national security and the security of their people. They will be unwilling to have that security and that welfare subordinated to the worldwide ambitions of International Communism."

"If their point of view should prevail, then indeed there could be a basis for worthwhile negotiation and practical agreement between the United States and the new Russia."

One more question:
If there should be a World War III, would it be possible to wage it without using nuclear bombs?

That's a difficult question. But we have to judge the future by the past.

The Germans introduced the use of poison gas when they sent clouds of chlorine gas against the allied forces at Ypres. It wasn't too successful then. The wind changed and blew the gas back into the German ranks.

But poison gas was perfected. Ways were found to make it more dependable as a killer to be used with relative safety against an enemy.

There came then World War II. The warring countries stockpiled gas masks and manufactured vast quantities of highly perfected poison gas. No one knows how close the Germans tied at that time by a MADMAN came to using it. The Allied high command was prepared to FIGHT BACK WITH POISON GAS.

But even Madman Hitler never used it.

So—
Maybe it will be possible to ban the use of nuclear weapons in any future war.

Who knows?
At any rate, it may be worth a trial.

Prices Hit By Strike

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—The Northwest lumber strike has affected building material prices in the Bay Area and more increases are expected, local lumber dealers said today.

Some of the Bay Area's largest building material firms have raised their prices by as much as 20 per cent.

A spokesman for dealers said the "situation can only get worse."

Body May Be Buried In Train Wreck

The possibility existed today that the body of a man buried beneath the wreckage of the Southern Pacific freight train which was derailed early Sunday night about nine miles south of Dorris, Calif., the Herald and News learned Tuesday.

As of noon yesterday, railroad workers had removed debris from the tracks and SP trains operating between Portland and Oakland, Calif., were back on schedule.

Meanwhile, railroad crews were continuing to dispose of some of the 21 freight cars which were flung into a field when the 90-

car freight train left the tracks about 9:15 p.m. Sunday. It is among those 21 shattered cars, many stacked like cord wood, that the body of a freight car hitchhiker is buried, according to an opinion of Wilbur Richardson, 44, of Alturas, who was one of three men riding on the train at the time of the derailment.

Richardson, who was taken to the Klamath Valley Hospital with a possible back injury after the derailment, told the Herald and News that he observed one of his companions walking away from the train but the other definitely

did not leave the wreckage, he said.

Soon after the derailment, Richardson alerted trainmen at the scene of the accident that one of his companions was probably injured and pinned under one of the freight cars. Trainmen and California Highway Patrol officers began an immediate search but were unable to locate the missing rider.

A spokesman for the railroad stated early today that many of the freight cars had not yet been moved from where they had been thrown following the derailment, affirming the possibility that the

body of the hitchhiker could be under one of the demolished cars.

He added that maintenance crews would continue the mop-up work on eight-hour shifts and estimated that the area would be cleared of the debris in about a week.

An investigation as to the cause of the derailment is being conducted by the superintendent's office at Dunsmuir, but it is believed that a faulty wheel bearing contributed largely to the derailment.

An estimate of the damage is also being determined by the superintendent's office.

Weather

Klamath Falls, Tulelake and Lakeview—cloudy fair through Wednesday with continued mild temperatures. Low 55, high 77-81. Winds mostly under 12 m.p.h.
High yesterday 77
Low this morning 47
High year ago 74
Low year ago 48
Precip. past 24 hours .06
Since Jan. 1 .62
Same period last year 6.11

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Weather

AGRICULTURAL FORECAST
Continued fair conditions and below normal temperatures except for slight chance of showers Thursday. Haying outlook continued good. Eight-inch soil temperature 64 degrees.

Senate Approves Tule Lake Preservation

Hopes Dull In Lumber Disputes

By United Press International

Strikes in the Northwest lumber industry continued to spread today, after any hopes for a settlement soon were scuttled by the outcome of negotiations in Portland Monday.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union (LSW) and International Woodworkers of America (IWA) extended their strike against Georgia-Pacific Corp. to its Springfield operations, idling between 1,000 and 1,100 men.

Pickets appeared at 8 a.m. at two plywood mills and a fiber-ply mill near Springfield, at logging operations in the Mosby Creek and Row River areas south of the city, and across a private logging road.

Monday the LSW struck a Georgia-Pacific plant at Toledo, idling 400 workers at a sawmill and a plywood mill. IWA members working in the woods were not affected.

Other Georgia-Pacific operations at Coos Bay, Coquille and Pilot Rock, Ore.; Olympia, Wash., and Feather Falls, Samoa and Woodleaf, Calif., were working today.

About 22,500 idle
The Springfield closures bring to about 22,500 the number of men idled in Oregon, Washington, Montana and California by the dispute.

The two unions Monday turned down a wage increase of 25 cents per hour over a three-year period. The offer was made by the Big Six bargaining group in a seven-hour negotiating session arranged by federal mediators in Portland. The unions reportedly asked 35 cents.

No more meetings were scheduled with the Big Six, which represents U.S. Plywood, Crown Zellerbach, Weyerhaeuser, St. Regis Paper, International Paper and Rayonier.

The unions struck U.S. Plywood and St. Regis June 5 and the other four firms shut down the next day on the basis that a strike against one is a strike against all.

Simpson Talks Today
Negotiators for the union were scheduled to meet with Simpson Timber Co. officials today in Portland. Simpson, an independent, has continued to operate under an extension of a contract which expired June 1.

Shot To Moon Under Debate

MANCHESTER, England (UPI)—Sir Bernard Lovell, director of the Jodrell Bank Radio Astronomy Station, said today Soviet scientists are debating whether it is worthwhile to proceed with a program to put a man on the moon.

Lovell said Matislav Keldysh, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, planned to raise the question of getting international agreement about the comparative value of concentrating on getting a man to the moon or obtaining information by instruments.

The British scientist gave his impressions to newsmen after a three-week visit to the Soviet Union where he visited observatories and met top Russian scientists.



EVERYBODY'S DOING IT — It's summer time and everybody's doing it, swimming, that is, at the Municipal Swimming Pool. The bare chested lads and swim capped lassies are getting their money's worth frolicking around in the cool water at the pool. Business at the pool has been soaring during the last few days as these youngsters try to beat the heat. Young Roger Clark, below, 14-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Dale Clark, 529 Torrey Street, speculates upon the possible pleasures of the wading pool. Oops, Roger, you're a little overexposed.



Wallace Takes Position Against Civil Rights

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace told Congress today that if the proposed public accommodations section of the administration's civil rights bill becomes law, he will make no effort to enforce it in his state.

Wallace testified for the second day before the Senate Commerce Committee, one of three committees holding hearings on different sections of President Kennedy's civil rights package.

A scheduled appearance today by Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy before the Senate Judiciary Committee was called off when the committee decided to hear some of its own members ahead of him. A spokesman said later that Kennedy might testify Wednesday or his appearance might be rescheduled for a later date.

Sen. Estes Kefauver, D-Tenn., made an unsuccessful effort to have the attorney general testify ahead of the Judiciary Committee members, since Kennedy and his aides were on hand and ready to begin.

But committee Chairman James O. Eastland, D-Miss., a foe of civil rights legislation, ruled that it was committee cus-

Soviet Asks U.N. Summit Meetings

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI)—The Soviet Union has proposed that the heads of state and government of all member nations attend the 20th anniversary session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1965.

The suggestion raised the possibility of a summit meeting between the major East and West powers in conjunction with the U.N. session.

The Soviet proposal was disclosed by U.N. sources and the official Soviet news agency Tass.

The Soviet recommendation was contained in a letter from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko handed to U.N. Secretary General Thant Monday by Nikolai Fedorenko, chief of the Soviet mission, the U.N. sources said.

Gromyko's letter was a reply to a message from Thant asking for the views of all member governments on an "international co-operation year" for 1965 voted last year by the General Assembly.

Advocates Free Zones

According to Tass, Gromyko also advocated nuclear-free zones separating nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) from Warsaw Pact countries, normalization of trade between all countries and an end to colonialism by 1965.

The General Assembly has voted to set up a 12-member committee to make plans for the 20th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations in 1945. Thant polled the 111 U.N. members on their views on the resolution.

The Soviet suggestion came at a time when East-West cordiality at the nuclear test ban talks in Moscow led to hope for a relaxation of tensions and the possibility of a top-level meeting among leaders of the major world powers.

Diplomatic sources in London said Monday that President Kennedy does not favor a summit meeting with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and other Western leaders at this time. But they said if the Moscow talks opened up the prospects for further cold war settlements he was not believed likely to refuse.

Eager For Meeting

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, according to the diplomatic sources, is eager for an early summit meeting and would press for one if the Moscow talks are encouraging.

The sources said a three-power summit meeting among Kennedy, Macmillan and Khrushchev could be arranged on the occasion of signing a test ban if agreement is reached.

Among the difficulties which could prevent such a meeting is opposition from France and Germany, the sources said.

French President Charles de Gaulle is known to oppose summits on the ground that it is not an effective diplomatic practice.

The West German government is believed to fear an allied "deal" with Russia at Germany's expense.

Bill Stops Homestead Entries

A bill which proponents claim would preserve four national wildlife refuges in the Tule Lake area, stop further homestead entry on the lands and maintain Tule Lake water area at 13,000 acres received favorable action in the U.S. Senate Monday.

The bill, Senate Bill 793, as amended, is a compromise measure following extensive hearings in Washington at which various interested individuals and groups from this area appeared in April. The bill was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Clair Engle, California.

The bill does not contain all of the recommendations proposed by the various groups, but "it is a bill that contains many of the suggestions and recommendations of Klamath Drainage District," it was stated today by Dick Henzel, president of the district. Henzel and George Proctor, KDD attorney, appeared in hearings April 24 this year to urge changes in proposed Senate bills 784 and 793.

Other area groups seeking changes in the proposed law were Tulelake Irrigation District, which had earlier supported a bill by Senator Thomas Kuchel of California; Klamath Sportsmen's Association, Klamath County Farm Bureau, irrigation districts, City of Klamath Falls, and others.

Henzel said Tuesday that the Senate-passed measure would establish in perpetuity the validity of the original contracts between the Department of Interior and agricultural purposes.

Observers pointed out that the bill establishes wildlife conservation as a rating consideration over agriculture uses of the area, but it still protects the right of irrigation water users and homesteaders. It continues the present pattern of land leasing.

According to testimony by Sen. Engle before the Senate subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation, in April, the bill is designed to end a "pointless controversy" between agricultural and wildlife interests. Engle said that his bill is a "concession" to agriculture, but he added "it is of minor consequence and a proper one," terming it a "small price to pay to obtain united support at last."

The Tulelake Irrigation District, through manager Ed Lance, Tuesday morning stated: "The board of directors of Tulelake Irrigation District is gratified that the bill was amended to provide for a cash leasing program as provided in Section 5 of Bill 784—Sen. Clair Engle's bill."

"However," the statement continued, "the amendment passed in Section 6 of Senate Bill 793 is ambiguous and not clear, and doubt is created as to the consistency with the district's contract."

Lance said the district is making a report to Congressman Harold T. (Bizz) Johnson recommending some minor changes in Section 6.

Lance and Henzel both said that their groups will continue to work with congressmen in an effort to achieve the necessary changes in the bill when it comes to the attention of the House. No action has been taken by the House Interior Committee, where similar legislation bogged down last year.

Monday's Senate bill is designed to stabilize the ownership of lands in adjacent and intermingled irrigation districts and the Upper Klamath, Lower Klamath, Clear Lake and Tule Lake refuges in Southern Oregon and Northern California. The refuges were all created by presidential decree as far back as 1905, according to TID testimony, which referred to authorization of the Klamath Project.

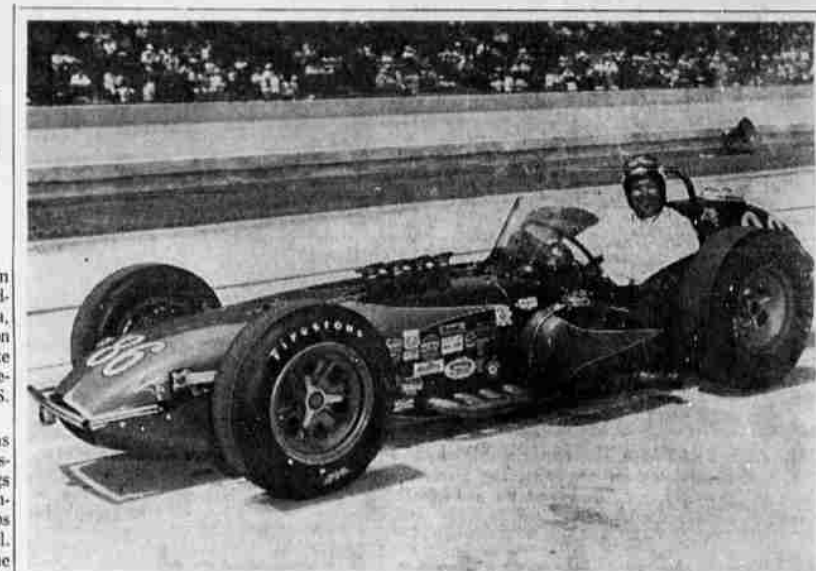
Spokesmen at the Senate hearings in April had proposed several amendments to the legislation. It is not known at this time whether the specific recommendations can be successfully incorporated in the final revision of the bill. They include:

—Preservation of wet land needed for breeding, nesting and aquatic feeds.

—Preserve to the public the hunting rights which are the only and highest recreational value upon the Klamath Straits Unit.

—Opportunity for the secretary

(Continued on Page 4)



INDIANAPOLIS DRIVER TALKS SAFETY — Bob Veith, seven-time competitor in the Indianapolis 500-mile race, will present the award-winning Champion Highway Safety program at Kingsley Field, 9:30 a.m. Thursday and Friday, July 25-26, in the base theater. In presenting the program, Veith uses his racing experience to illustrate three basic points of safe driving, including good car condition, courtesy and mental alertness. Also part of the program is a 27-minute color film made at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, Kingsley Field is one of many Air Force installations which will feature the program during the summer. Military personnel, as well as the public, are invited to attend the classes.

Test Ban Talks Spirited

MOSCOW (UPI)—The United States and Britain met with Russia today in the second straight day of nuclear test ban negotiations and the session once again got off to a good-humored start.

High U.S., British and Soviet officials conferred for three hours today in a meeting in the Spiridonovka Palace guest house ending at 6 p.m.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, taking over leadership of the Soviet negotiations from Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, struck the light note during a pre-conference session in front of photographers with U.S. Undersecretary of State W. Averell Harriman and Britain's Lord Hailsham.

Someone accidentally knocked over a chair while the three delegation chiefs were posing in the meeting room in the Spiridonovka Palace guest house. Everyone in the room turned toward the chair.

A Jovial Start

"See, there is confirmation that everyone detected it," Gromyko said, in a joking reference to Soviet-Western differences over the need for inspections to police a nuclear test ban treaty that includes underground tests.

"No, it still needs inspection," said the British delegation chief.

Monday's 3 1/2 hour opening session in the Kremlin also got off to a jovial start as Khrushchev joked and bantered with the Western delegation chiefs.

Khrushchev's action in personally opening the talks and his rollicking good humor on the occasion stirred optimism among

Western diplomats here that East and West might agree on a partial test ban.

Cautious optimism continued to surround the negotiations as today's meeting got underway.

The Soviet press today kept up the optimistic mood by giving Monday's opening session of the three-power conference top play.

This contrasted sharply with the virtual silence of the Soviet press on the current Sino-Soviet talks that have apparently failed to heal the widening rift between Moscow and Peking.

Khrushchev joked Monday with Harriman and Hailsham during a three-and-one-half hour meeting.

Striking Contrast

His behavior was in striking contrast to the snubs and attacks against Communist China, whose delegates were holding ideological talks with a Soviet team at the same time the nuclear conference was going on.

Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, gave the nuclear talks front-page treatment today. It has made no mention of the Sino-Soviet discussions since the arrival of the Peking delegation was reported.

Diplomats who thought the Soviets might be seeking peace with the West at the expense of their former Chinese allies stressed this contrast.

(Outside the nuclear conference, however, there was less warmth on the part of the Soviets. At the United Nations, the Soviet delegation charged Monday that former President Eisenhower was responsible for breaking the last

moratorium on nuclear testing.

"It said Eisenhower's 1959 statement reserving the right to resume tests meant the United States 'officially abandoned the moratorium.'" The Soviets broke the unofficial ban by a massive test series in 1961.

(In London, diplomats warned that Communist China was "certain" to ignore any test ban agreement arrived at by the Soviets and Allies. It was believed that France also would continue testing if it considered it necessary for its defense program.)

Hoffa Case Deny Made

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (UPI)—Federal attorneys denied Monday defense claims that they offered to "take care" of one of the defendants in the James R. Hoffa jury tampering case.

In briefs filed with District Court Judge Frank Gray, the government said it did offer, however, to protect Thomas Ewing Parks, one of the defendants, if he would testify against the Teamsters president.

The attorneys said there was nothing improper about the manner in which Hoffa and 10 others were indicted last May by a federal grand jury. They asked that defense motions seeking a dismissal of the charges or a separate trial in another city for Hoffa be dismissed.

Arguments on the motions by both sides are scheduled July 22.

Hoffa and the others were indicted on charges of attempting to bribe jurors and prospective jurors in Hoffa's \$1-million conspiracy trial last fall, allegedly offering \$75,000. The Teamster president could be sentenced to 25 years in prison and fined \$25,000 if convicted on all five counts.

Russ, China Take Recess

MOSCOW (UPI)—Soviet and Chinese delegates today took an apparent recess from their talks on the split in the world Communist movement.

Continuing press attacks have showed the split was widening. The Peking negotiating team met alone at the Chinese Embassy, Communist sources said, indicating that it was waiting for new instructions from the Chinese leadership and would not meet the Soviet ideological negotiators today.

The instructions were presumed to deal with the unprecedented attack on China published in Sunday's Pravda.

There has been no direct Chinese reply to the attack as yet, but the press and radio in Moscow and Peking today made it clear no hope of reconciliation remains in the talks.

Legislation Said Only Rail Strike Solution

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Chief executives of the nation's leading railroads said today that legislation was the only way to head off a nationwide rail strike over alleged "featherbedding" work rules.

The railroad executives blamed five unions for blocking any settlement of the conflict. They predicted that Congress would not penalize management in drawing up a law to end the rail crisis.

The statement, adopted by spokesmen for 103 railroads belonging to the Association of American Railroads, appeared to dash Kennedy administration hopes for renewed bargaining in the four-year-old dispute.

"The refusal of the railroad operating unions to consider any reasonable proposal for settlement of the work rules dispute leaves legislation as the only remaining means we can see of heading off a calamitous nationwide rail strike," the railroad statement said.

The carriers' position was announced as a special fact-finding committee prepared a report for President Kennedy on the issues in the controversy.

Kennedy had said he will ask Congress for legislation to dis-

pose of the dispute on Monday—a week before the current truce is due to expire. A strike could occur after July 29 unless Congress acts before that time.

Democratic congressional leaders had said earlier following a meeting with the President that they were "very hopeful" for a settlement of the dispute next week.

Tempering his comment by saying he is "always hopeful," Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield said the lawmakers discussed with Kennedy the fact-finding mission undertaken by a special presidential committee. The committee hopes to report to the President Friday.

Mansfield said the Democratic leadership was "very hopeful" there will be a settlement in the discussions now going on. He added: "If not, of course, the President will have to make a move."

In setting up the special committee to pinpoint the issues in the work rules deadlock, Kennedy set Monday, July 22, as the deadline for submission of the report. If there still is no settlement by then, he plans to use that report as a basis for proposals to Congress to end the dispute.