

Weather

Klamath Falls, Tulelake and Lakeview
—Mostly fair today and Monday, with
chance of evening thunderstorms in
mountains both days. High 78-82, low
48-52. Winds slight and variable becom-
ing westerly 5-15 m.p.h. in afternoon.
High yesterday 82
Low yesterday 52
Low Friday morning 52
High year ago 87
Low year ago 47
Precip. last 24 hours .08
Since Jan. 1 4.12
Same period last year 4.11

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KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1963

Telephone TU 4-8111 No. 7129

Weather

AGRICULTURAL FORECAST

Generally fair for next few days. Not
much change in temperatures. Winds
slight and variable becoming westerly in
afternoons. Hazy outlook continued
good for next few days. No precipitation
of consequence expected.

Herald and News



REBUKES CHINESE — In Moscow, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, center, gives traditional Indian greeting to crowd as he opens Indian State Industrial Exhibition in Moscow. Khrushchev, in a rebuke to the Communist Chinese, praised "peace loving Indians," who until recently had been engaged in border war started by the

Chinese. Others shown, left to right, are India's Internal Trade Minister Manubhai Shah (extreme left); Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan (right of Khrushchev); and India's Ambassador to Russia T. N. Kaul (extreme right).

— UPI Telephone

Partial Nuclear Accord Predicted By Red Chief

MOSCOW (UPI)—Premier Nikita Khrushchev declared Saturday night that "agreement is in sight" on the signing of a partial nuclear test ban accord by the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain.

Speaking at a Kremlin recep-

tion after a new meeting of the three-power Moscow nuclear talks, Khrushchev said: "The talks are going well. No obstacles have been encountered so far. If they continue as they have so far, agreement is in sight."

Authoritative diplomatic sources said earlier that U.S., British and Soviet negotiators, encouraged by Khrushchev's new peace offers, had made continued progress in the sixth session of the nuclear negotiations Saturday.

The sources said the atmosphere at the negotiating session reflected the air of optimism contained in Khrushchev's major Kremlin speech Friday.

High-level U.S., British and Soviet negotiators, the sources said, were putting finishing touches on a draft treaty that would ban nuclear tests in outer space, under water and in the atmosphere.

There were expectations in Moscow that the treaty might be ready for initialing this week.

U.S. Undersecretary of State W. Averell Harriman, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and British Science Minister Lord Hailsham wound up the first week of their talks with a one-hour and 40 minute meeting in the 19th Century Spiridonovka Palace here.

Khrushchev took the lid of secrecy off the talks Friday, indicating that a partial test ban treaty was virtually a foregone conclusion. His willingness to seek a settlement with the West was in marked contrast to his bitter hostility toward Communist China, still formally Russia's ally.

He went far beyond the cautiously worded official communiques and said flatly that tests in the air, outer space, and under water would be banned "unless the Americans and British change their positions."

Notes Stumbling Block

At the same time, he said a sharp contrast with the neat and acrimonious discussions reported during the actual negotiations when the Chinese demanded the end of Khrushchev's powers as a price of reconciliation.

The Sino-Soviet talks were conducted in deep secrecy and little word of what took place leaked out. There was only bare mention in the Soviet press of the talks themselves — but thousands of words later informing the Russian people of the seriousness of the rift.

Earlier, authoritative sources had disclosed the talks—carried out in frigid atmosphere with almost naked insults by both sides—had ended after 10 fruitless sessions.

The treaty is the backbone of the Sino-Soviet alliance and calls for the Soviet Union to come to the aid of Peking if China is attacked, and vice-versa.

The "treaty of mutual assistance and friendship" was concluded in Moscow early in 1950 with Communist leader Mao Tse-tung and was accompanied by pledges of eternal friendship.

The Communist diplomatic sources said the Kremlin made it clear to the Chinese it will not consider itself bound by the treaty provision because of Peking's rejection of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's policy of peaceful co-existence.

Russians Worried
The Russians were pictured as increasingly worried that Red China's mounting belligerency could lead to military clashes in the Far East and that the Russians do not want to get involved.

The diplomats said the Kremlin's threat was intended to not the Peking leaders on notice that Russia will not allow her hand to be forced by the Mao regime, treaty or no treaty.

The sources said the Kremlin is prepared to scrap the defense pact altogether once there is a formal break between the two Communist giants — and such a break is considered imminent.

Russia, the diplomats pointed out, has had her troubles in the past arising from the mutual defense alignment.

Avoids Involvement
She has however managed to steer clear of involvement despite Red Chinese pressures. This was the case over Peking's militant policies on the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu in 1950's. Moscow kept diplomatically aloof, while paying lip service to its commitment of assistance if China were attacked.

The Kremlin's unwillingness to get involved in Red China's ventures became blatantly apparent during the Chinese attack on India last year, Moscow condemned the Chinese action which severely aggravated the already strained Moscow-Peking relations.

ban on underground nuclear tests was not in the offing for the moment because of Western insistence on on-site inspections to check suspected violations.

Harriman, Hailsham, and Gromyko were believed so far along on the test treaty that their talks have turned to other cold war issues.

Khrushchev's other peace suggestions were getting close attention from diplomats here. They included:

—Revival of a 1958 Soviet proposal for East-West agreement on international inspection at strategic points to guard against buildups.

—Freezing the present level of armaments, and reduction of armaments.

—Resumption of negotiations for an agreement to prevent surprise attacks.

—Withdrawal of all foreign troops from countries outside their own borders.

Some Rejected Before

Some of these proposals have been rejected by the West in the past, particularly those that would create a strong military advantage for the Soviets in Europe while sending American troops home.

But one diplomat said Saturday the inspection proposal: "It looks like an agreement on preventing surprise attack may really come out of it."

Observers said conclusion of the test ban treaty logically would call for a higher-level meeting to sign it, and some spoke of a summit, the first in more than three years. But President Kennedy has avoided making any advance commitments on the question of a summit.

The other issues under discussion at the nuclear talks are believed to include a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw treaty alliances. Hailsham and Harriman have authority to discuss but not conclude agreements on questions outside the test ban field.

23 Dead As Ships Hit

QUEBEC CITY, Que. (UPI)—A British ore carrier sank "like a stone" in the St. Lawrence River early Saturday after colliding in a fog with a smaller British freighter, with an apparent loss of 23 of the 40 men aboard.

Provincial police said 17 survivors were rescued from the waters of the St. Lawrence 40 miles east of here after the sinking of the 527-foot Tritonica. Seven of the crew, which was predominantly Chinese, were brought to a hospital here.

Rescue craft and a British freighter reported recovering 15 bodies by mid-day, leaving seven crewmen unaccounted for.

The 12,865-ton Tritonica collided with the 454-foot, 6,133-ton Roanagh Head at 3 a.m. EDT. Police said the British-officered Tritonica "sank like a stone" within minutes, giving few of the sleeping crewmen a chance to escape.

Voters Refuse Retention Of Superintendent

TULELAKE — Voters of Tulelake Joint Union High School Friday night decided to dismiss Superintendent J. R. Daughenbaugh in a special election called by the board of trustees.

The vote count showed 213 for dismissal and 185 for retention of the superintendent.

Board chairman, Dave Carman, said that the board "definitely" would dismiss Daughenbaugh, probably at the Tuesday session of the board.

The Friday election came as a result of a controversy over the retention of the superintendent. Carman said the election provided the board with the means of buying up the contract of Daughenbaugh in the amount of \$10,000.

Several applicants for the position will be interviewed soon, Carman said.

Chinese-Soviet Talks Collapse

MOSCOW (UPI)—The Sino-Soviet peace talks collapsed in final failure Saturday and the Chinese Communist delegation returned to Peking still convinced that war and bloody revolution are the only way to achieve the aims of communism.

Although the Soviet Union refused to budge from Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's avowed policy of "peaceful co-existence," the Soviet leader attended a farewell dinner Saturday night for the Chinese "comrades" in an outward gesture of goodwill.

But the split between the two Communist giants appeared irreconcilable, marked by bitter exchanges of recrimination that divides the Communist world into those who follow Khrushchev's line and those who espouse the more warlike line of Mao Tse-tung.

What effect the split may have

The work rules involved date back from nearly a century of bargaining and both sides agree they should be modernized, the report said.

"They differ sharply, however, as to which rules should be revised and the manner and timing by which changes should be made."

Tracing the history of the dispute, the panel said differences over train crew size were "narrowed considerably" during recent negotiations.

Wirtz told newsmen there was a "real likelihood of other issues being settled" if the controversy over employment of firemen could be resolved. There has been more progress on such issues as manning of self-propelled equipment and establishing longer train runs than the public realizes, he said.

The President and Congress must decide in considering legislation whether to seek a law that would provide settlement of the firemen issue alone or deal with every issue in dispute.

"That would seem to me to be an open question," Wirtz said.

Pickets were set up here last Sunday night and at West Coast points Wednesday in a dispute involving the alleged hiring of non-union drivers by a Consolidated subcontractor, Western Trucking Co. of Scottsbluff, Neb., to haul missile fuel from Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver to missile sites in other parts of the country.

The pickets were withdrawn when the restraining order was issued. A hearing on a request for a permanent injunction will be held by Chilton at 9 a.m. Thursday.

Consolidated said the dispute idled 3,500 workers and cost the company \$200,000 each day the pickets were up.

Civil Rights Continue Fight

DANVILLE, Va. (UPI)—Civil rights demonstrators were jailed Saturday in Louisiana, Virginia and Florida.

Helmeted police patrolled a department store and a supermarket in Shreveport following reports that new protests would be held following 15 arrests Friday and Saturday in the first anti-segregation demonstrations in the North Louisiana segregation stronghold.

Thirty eight Negroes were arrested in Ocala, Fla. when they refused to obey police orders to end their picketing at a county jail. They were protesting the earlier arrest of an integration leader.

Wirtz Schedules Weekend Talks; Railroad Dispute Is Deadlocked

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz plunged back into the railroad work rules dispute Saturday in an eleventh-hour try for a settlement that would avoid compulsory legislation or a nationwide rail strike.

He acted after a White House fact-finding board reported a complete deadlock on the key firemen dismissal issue and paved the way for President Kennedy to ask Congress for a law to dispose of the four-year-old impasse.

He met with representatives of the five unions involved Saturday afternoon and scheduled an evening session at 8 p.m. EDT with spokesmen for the railroads. He said Sunday meetings would be called if there were indications of progress.

Holding Out Hopes
The labor secretary said he wanted to explore the chances

for a voluntary settlement this weekend before the President submits emergency legislation Monday.

The special six-man board named by Mr. Kennedy to investigate the issues, disclosed significant progress on several points but no solution to any single one.

Wirtz said some of the other problems may be resolved once there is agreement on the controversial question whether firemen are needed on diesel engines in freight train and yard service.

The 15-page report did not once use the word "featherbedding"—the railroads' term for the use of 37,000 firemen and other crew members they say are unnecessary now that coal-burning locomotives have passed from the picture. Unions claim they are needed for safety and efficient operation of the trains.

Other Topics Considered
Other issues discussed in the report were the number of brakemen and conductors in a train crew, manning of self-propelled equipment, combining yard and road work, overhaul of the pay system, longer runs without crew changes, and layoff benefits.

The report, first document ever to spell out the issues in the controversy with approval of labor and management spokesmen, won unanimous approval from the labor-management-government panel.

The unions claim a membership of 70,000 on the Pacific Coast. The membership is about equally divided.

Details of the Simpson contract were not disclosed but unofficial sources said the offer of hourly wage increases provided for 10 cents retroactive to June 1, five cents until Dec. 1, 7 1/2 cents until next June 1 and 7 1/2 cents until June 1, 1965.

The lumber strike has put 25,000 men out of work in Oregon, Washington, Montana and California. Major companies affected are the members of the Big Six—Weyerhaeuser, Crown Zellerbach, U.S. Plywood, International Paper, St. Regis and Rayonier—and the Georgia-Pacific Corp.

Georgia-Pacific would not issue a formal statement after the Simpson announcement. However, a spokesman said that the settlement would have no effect on the GP negotiations with the two unions.

The Big Six and GP have no meetings scheduled with the unions.

Simpson Timber Settles; Big Six Maintains Unified Effort

PORTLAND (UPI)—The Big Six bargaining association and the Timber Operators Council appeared united against two striking Pacific Northwest lumber unions Saturday.

They took their stand after representatives of the International Woodworkers of America and the Lumber and Sawmill Workers unions and the Simpson Timber Co. announced agreement of a three-year contract here Friday.

The pact, which must be ratified by union members at Simpson plants, calls for a wage increase amounting to 33 1/2 cents per hour during a three-year period.

A spokesman for the Big Six said "we consider it extremely unfortunate that Simpson Timber Co. has made a settlement which we consider uneconomic."

"The six-company association has no interest in a settlement with the union at this figure. There has been no change in our resolve. The association was not formed with an eye to collapsing at the first evidence of an agreement which we cannot consider economically justifiable."

A spokesman for the Timber Operators Council said "the terms and projected cost of the tentative agreement reached between Simpson Timber Co. and the IWA and LSW unions' representatives do not represent the general thinking of other employers throughout the industry."

Other Big Six members closed

Randolph Collier Tunnel Dedicated

Hundreds of Oregon, California and Nevada citizens turned out on a beautiful Saturday afternoon to honor California's State Sen. Randolph Collier and his "pipe dream" come true — Randolph Collier Tunnel, a 1,835-foot tube through Hazelton Summit on U.S. 199 near the Oregon-California border.

The tunnel is the last link of the almost 500-mile Winnemucca-to-the-Sea Highway.

A drive through this rugged section of coastal mountains in Del Norte County, California, is now a scenic pleasure instead of a grueling, nerve-wracking nightmare.

But it took \$7,000,000, eight years of planning, and three years of labor to do it.

Because of the heat and the direct blasts of the sun's rays on the heads of hundreds of spectators, the dedication ceremony and politicians' speeches were cut short.

Senator Collier, to whom the tunnel was dedicated, briefly thanked "all Americans, red, yellow, black and white," for making it a reality.

U.S. Sen. Claire Engle, California, said the tunnel eliminated one of the most dangerous and difficult stretches of road in the state. In paying tribute to Collier's perspicacity, he said the state senator battled for over 11 years and when he first began talking about the project, he was called by many a visionary.

Oregon State Rep. John R. Delenback, representing Gov. Mark O. Hatfield, said there is always a need for improving communications both in ideas and transportation. "This tunnel has contributed greatly to the transportation and communication of peoples in the three-state area."

The tunnel, in providing the last important link of the Winnemucca-to-the-Sea Highway, has opened a new era of neighborliness and commerce for the people of the area.

Czechs Release Three Bishops

VIENNA (UPI)—Communist Czechoslovakia Saturday announced the release of three Roman Catholic bishops from prison in apparent sign of increasing satellite tolerance toward the Vatican.

Buddhist Riots Loom

SAIGON (UPI)—The government released 267 jailed Buddhist demonstrators Saturday, but their leaders threatened new demonstrations and a possible protest suicide in South Viet Nam's religious dispute.

A Buddhist spokesman said the prisoner release and the lifting of barricades and police cordons from pagodas here represented only partial fulfillment of five conditions set by the Buddhists for a resumption of peace talks with the government of Roman Catholic President Ngo Diem.

"Unless the government fulfills our other conditions by Monday, there will certainly be more incidents," the spokesman said.

He said in addition to more demonstrations, Buddhist leaders would call on students and workers to strike and probably would hold another protest suicide.

Earlier this month, a Buddhist monk set himself on fire to protest alleged discrimination against the Buddhists, who comprise more than three-quarters of South Viet Nam's population.

President Diem had issued a radio appeal for Buddhist leaders to meet with a special inter-ministerial committee of the government to discuss their complaints.

The Buddhists charged the government was not carrying out an agreement aimed at settling the 16-week dispute.