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Flames Strike Chiloquin Lumber Firm

Weather
Klamath Falls, Tulelake and Lakeview—Mostly fair through Thursday with slightly cooler temperatures. Lows tonight 35-45, highs Thursday about 80. Light westerly winds becoming 5-15 m.p.h.

High yesterday	82
Low this morning	46
High year ago	85
Low year ago	47
Precip. past 24 hours	.0
Since Jan. 1	4.22
Same period last year	8.39

Herald and News

Price Ten Cents — 36 Pages KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1963 Telephone TU 4-8111 No. 7320

Weather
AGRICULTURAL FORECAST
Mostly sunny the next few days with slightly cooler temperatures. Highs 80-85 and lows 35-45. Spotty light frost tonight in lower Klamath Basin. Slightly less soil moisture loss. Haying and field work outlook good. Eight inch soil temperatures 47 degrees.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In New York the other day, a Spanish - speaking woman who holds U.S. citizenship through birth in Puerto Rico began a court suit against the New York state law requiring an ENGLISH literacy test as a requirement to vote.

She is a citizen of the United States by birth. She has lived in New York since 1948. She says in her suit that as a reader of Spanish language newspapers and periodicals her understanding of government and politics is at least equal to that of the average New York adult.

But because she can't pass an ENGLISH literacy test she can't vote. She asks the New York supreme court to direct the New York board of elections either to register her as a qualified voter or to provide a literacy test in SPANISH.

Hmmmmmmmmmmm.

Let's do some supposing. Mrs. Cardona alleges in her suit that as a reader of New York Spanish language newspapers and periodicals her understanding of government and politics is at least equal to that of the average New York adult.

Let's suppose she has read in Spanish—in which, of course it is available—the great literature of the world.

So let's compare her with a New Yorker who READS ENGLISH—and so is able to keep up with all the dirt and the scandal and the fluff that make up so much of our modern day-to-day reading—especially in our modern megalopolises, such as New York.

Question:

Which is best equipped to vote?

One fears that a brutally candid answer wouldn't be very flattering to us as a nation.

In Portland the other day, rules for the use of the Rogue River trail between Almeda Bridge and Marial, a distance of 26 miles, were announced. The decision was made by Bureau of Land Management Director Russell E. Getty after a hearing and a conference of interested federal and state agency people. It restricts use of the trail for these 26 miles to hikers.

Horses, other trail stock and MOTORIZED WHEELED EQUIPMENT, including motorcycles of all types, will be barred. One reason for barring horses is that forage is rather scarce in that area, thus necessitating the carrying of grain for the saddle and pack animals.

The reason, presumably, for the barring of "motorized wheeled equipment" is that the region will be set apart as a wilderness area, for the use of those who like to get as far from civilization as possible.

It must certainly be conceded that these snorting, smelly "mo-

(Continued on Page 4-A)

End Of Lumber Strike Expected

PORTLAND (UPI) — The Pacific Northwest's lengthy lumber strike was all but over today after negotiators for two striking unions and the Big Six employers' bargaining association agreed on a contract here Tuesday night.

The three-year agreement between representatives of the International Woodworkers of America IWA and the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' LSW unions and the Big Six—if ratified by union members—would leave only an estimated 500 men on strike. At one time about 29,000 were idled.

About 6,400 men have been on strike since June 5 against two Big Six companies, St. Regis and U.S. Plywood. The other four members shut down in retaliation but reopened last week.

The proposed contract, which calls for a 30½-cent hourly raise in wages and benefits during the next three years, will be voted on this week by IWA and LSW workers. Results of the referendum balloting are expected to be announced Sunday afternoon.

At the start of negotiations the LSW had asked for a 60-cent hourly increase and the IWA a 40-cent hike, both spread over three years.

Another Meeting Set

The unions meet here Thursday afternoon with the 196-member Timber Operators Council employers' bargaining association. Some TOC members already have settled new contracts.

The contract negotiating session between the unions and the TOC was scheduled by federal mediators following the settlement between the IWA-LSW representatives and the Big Six officials at 7 p.m. They had met off-and-on since 9:30 a.m.

The agreement, similar to most of the lumber contracts approved previously in the region during the strike, calls for a 10-cent hourly pay increase and a 2-cent hourly skill differential retroactive to June 1, an additional 5 cents Dec. 1, 6 cents next June 1, 6 cents June 1 in 1965 and increased travel pay for certain woods employes next Jan. 1, averaging 1½ cents an hour.

The two sides also agreed to form a joint study committee to look into automation and other major problems. The Big Six dropped its demands for a change in overtime pay for working weekends.

Hatfield Comments

Gov. Mark Hatfield issued the following statement after the settlement:

"The division within the ranks of management in the lumber industry indicated the delicacy of issues involved and the various ways in which they are affected. All Oregonians are relieved that our economy will be restored and that fire and infestation dangers will be lessened.

"Rather than imposing itself, government instead participated through persuasion and counseled both sides to continue negotiations in good faith."

If the Big Six contract is ratified by union members—and it is expected to be—the only major company left on strike would be the Manasha Plywood Co. at Coos Bay where about 400 men are idle. Also still affected are some boom operations.

Four Had Reopened

Some 14,000 men returned to work this month at four Big Six companies following the end of a lockout. The lockout came at Weyerhaeuser, Crown - Zellerbach, International Paper and Rayonier June 7 after the unions struck St. Regis and U.S. Plywood.

The unions also announced Tuesday that its members had ratified contracts negotiated last week with four struck TOC firms; Willamette Valley Lumber Co., Santiam Lumber Co., Edward Hines Lumber Co. and Pope and Talbot, Inc.

THIRD GENERATION — The production of fine Hereford cattle is a family tradition in the Glen Buchannan family of Algoma. These two brothers, Robert, 10, left, and Neal Buchannan, 14, are grandsons of Mr. and Mrs. George Hagelstein who have raised Herefords at Algoma for many years. Robert, a first-year 4-H Club member, will show Mickey, a 1,000-pound steer, at the Junior Livestock Show at the Klamath County Fairgrounds Aug. 18, 19 and 20, and a registered Hereford heifer. Neil, a fifth-year 4-H member, will show Matt who will weigh in at 950 pounds. The boys are members of the 4-H North Klamath Beef Club. Both have eyes on that purple championship ribbon.

Simplot-DeVoe Plant Partly Burned

CHILOQUIN — Flames swept through the Simplot and DeVoe Lumber Company's sawmill here Tuesday night, halting mill operations for at least a week.

Mill Superintendent Warren Lough this morning was awaiting arrival of an insurance adjuster before making an estimate of the damage, but he said about 20 to 50 per cent of the mill was destroyed.

Most of the damage was in the electrical system and in the basement.

Men from five fire departments battled flames for two and one-half hours before bringing them under control.

Night watchman Marion Stanfield discovered the fire about 10 o'clock Tuesday night in some motors. At that time, the fire was small.

Stanfield turned in the alarm and Chiloquin Chief of Police Mac Smith and Officer Bob Ray were the first men on the scene.

Chiloquin Fire Chief Roger Wright said that within a few minutes, by the time first units of his department were arriving, the fire had spread the full-length of the 100 - foot - long building under machinery and was starting on the roof beams.

Wright said the fire was burning mostly flooring and other wooden parts of the metal-roofed building and had not yet started on the machinery.

"I didn't think there was much of a chance but what it would take the whole thing," Wright said later.

But three trucks from the Chiloquin department were pumping 600 gallons of water a minute into the building and by 12:30 a.m. today, the fire had been controlled.

Seventeen Chiloquin volunteers were aided by men from the Suburban and the Oregon Technical Institute fire departments, the Forest Service and the Klamath Forest Protective Association.

The men were supplied with coffee and sandwiches through the night by the Fire Belles.

Lough said it would be a week or 10 days before the 14 men who work in the sawmill will be able to return to their jobs on a temporary basis.

Meanwhile, however, other sections of the plant will be working.

The starting chain will operate until the dry lumber is shipped out.

The rough pine mill is owned by J. R. Simplot of Boise, Idaho, and started operations in November, 1955.

U.S. Proposes Halt To Atomic Weapons

GENEVA (UPI) — The United States today proposed immediate agreement with Russia to stop making fissionable material and to use large amounts of stockpiled uranium for peaceful purposes instead of nuclear bombs.

U.S. negotiator Charles C. Stelle told the 17-nation disarmament conference that agreement on the proposed measure would be a logical follow-up to last week's Moscow treaty banning nuclear testing in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.

He said accord on such steps "are feasible now and are in the interest of all parties over more complicated issues such as a ban on underground nuclear tests."

But Soviet disarmament negotiator Semyon K. Tsarapkin told United Press International afterwards that he "cannot accept" the American proposal.

"I cannot accept this because it is not a genuine disarmament measure," Tsarapkin said.

"Even if one transfers 50,000 or 60,000 kilograms (of uranium) from military stockpiles, there would still be plenty left for making a great amount of nuclear weapons.

"We must use the atmosphere created by the Moscow agreement to proceed with real disarmament measures."

The disarmament conference resumed Monday after a recess that began before the United States, Britain and Russia signed the partial nuclear test ban treaty Aug. 5. Western negotiators are hoping to achieve more agreements on side issues to create a further easing of East-West tension.

It is expected the next major effort on disarmament will await a meeting of the U.S., British and Soviet foreign ministers at the United Nations General Assembly session opening in New York Sept. 17.

Stelle made his new proposal in an attempt to take advantage of the "friendly" atmosphere created by the signing of the nuclear treaty.

The dual proposal is similar to one made by Washington last April, but it contains a new offer designed to increase chances of Soviet acceptance.

The original proposal suggested that besides stopping production of fissionable material, the United States and Russia should each transfer 50,000 kilograms of stockpiled uranium 235 to purposes other than use for nuclear weapons.

Today Stelle offered to meet any Soviet objections that the United States has more U - 235 than Russia by increasing the American transfer to 60,000 kilograms and accepting a Soviet transfer of only 40,000 kilograms.

Author Sees Success In Tax Referral

SALEM (UPI)—Albany publisher J. Francyl Howard predicted today he would get more than enough signatures to refer to voters the 1963 legislature's $60 million revenue package—but he fears they may not be certified in time.

Howard said "things are coming along lots better. I was pessimistic last week, but everything has improved and the signatures are rolling in. I got a call from two men in Eugene today. One had gotten 260 signatures, another 175. A man in Portland said he got 178 signatures in just a few minutes."

Jack Thompson, elections supervisor, said he made a spot check of several county clerks Monday, and estimated between 1,000 and 1,500 signatures already had been obtained.

Howard, who said petitions were now out throughout the state, said he had no idea how many already had been signed.

23,158 Needed

He must collect 23,158 valid signatures by Sept. 1—17 days from now—to force a special election on the revenue package Oct. 15.

The legislature, fearful that the revenue bill would be referred, set aside the October date and $300,000 to finance a special election in case the needed signatures were obtained.

Divided Twin Loses Fight

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — One of the Siamese twin boys born to a 16-year-old Glendale, Calif., mother last Saturday died early today from an infection of the blood stream.

Daniel Bartley was separated from his brother, David, Sunday in a delicate three-hour operation at Children's Hospital.

David, who has not shown symptoms of the infection which took his brother's life, was reported still on the critical list but "holding his own."

The infants were joined from the breastbone to the navel when they were delivered to Rebecca Bartley at Glendale Hospital. Their combined weight was 14 pounds, 4 ounces.

Railroad Talks Collapse

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The touchy railroad work rules dispute appeared today to have been dumped back in the lap of a reluctant Congress.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz announced Tuesday night the collapse of collective bargaining talks he had been holding with union and rail negotiators.

Both Senate and House Commerce committees, which had been considering President Kennedy's proposal that the work rules impasse be settled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, suspended action pending outcome of Wirtz' attempt to get the parties to settle it themselves.

Collapse of the talks indicated pressure would be back on Congress to step into the situation.

Accuse Each Other

Both the railroads and the group of five rail unions involved accused each other of failing to bargain realistically. The situation sounded considerably like it did late last month when the railroads agreed to postpone for 30 days imposition of new work rules that would eliminate so-called "featherbedding" jobs and practices and touch off a strike.

The moratorium on work rules changes ends Aug. 29.

Hearings by the committees produced bitter union reaction to the administration proposal, which the railroads have endorsed. It was this politically explosive reaction and subsequent comment from congressmen that more collective bargaining was in order that prompted Wirtz to organize the new talks more than a week ago.

The unexpected breakdown of the talks came as the railroad firemen's union assembled 140 members of its policy - making committee here at the behest of Wirtz so they would be on hand to accept any agreement reached in the talks. The group would have to decide at a meeting today whether to stay around in hopes the new deadlock could be broken or return home.

Appeals To Both

Wirtz appealed to both sides to consider again changing their positions and said prospects of settlement depended entirely on one side or the other making a concession.

But J. E. Wolfe, chief railroad negotiator, said flatly that "a negotiated agreement is hopeless."

H. E. Gilbert, president of the firemen's union, said Wolfe was saying "no settlement on other than our (railroad) terms."

If Wolfe's statement is final, Gilbert said, the five unions have no choice but to prepare for a nationwide walkout the minute the work rules are posted.

Wolfe said the railroads had agreed in imposing the new work rules to "protect those now working" and to accept the principle that jobs would be eliminated by attrition — normal retirement or resignation — but charged that the union would eliminate jobs at a rate lower than attrition.

A union spokesman charged that the unions answered Wirtz' request for a fresh statement of its views during the talks but "we didn't get anything back from the railroads."

Committee Okays Cut

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House Ways & Means Committee voted 19 to 4 today to cut everybody's income taxes starting Jan. 1.

The tax rate reductions—recommended by President Kennedy—would average 20 per cent and cost the Treasury $9.5 billion in revenue when fully effective on Jan. 1, 1965.

The net tax relief would average less than 19 per cent. Savings for some taxpayers would be reduced by tax-tightening provisions. This probably would hold the net revenue loss from individual tax relief below $9 billion.

Still facing the committee were showdown votes on the President's recommendations for reductions in corporation tax levies. Kennedy's over-all tax program is designed to provide net reductions of $10.6 billion for both individuals and corporations.

In today's committee action on individual tax rates the closest vote came on a Republican move to make the second stage of the two-stage tax reduction contingent upon the size of the national debt on July 1, 1964.

This motion was defeated on a 13 to 12 vote. It was offered by Rep. Howard H. Baker, R-Tenn., and supported by all of the other nine Republicans. Two Democrats jumped party traces to support the motion.

Lion Likes Night Out

NEW YORK (UPI) — Lawrence Benedict, 55, Lancaster, Pa. was accused of not protecting the public Tuesday night because he let George see the sights of midtown Manhattan.

George is a full-grown African lion.

George was "lounging" inside the screened bed of a pickup truck just east of Fifth Avenue on 30th Street when a crowd gathered.

A panicky citizen called police.

Officers arrived and accused Benedict of not adequately protecting the public from his beast.

However, the charge was dismissed. Benedict, who owns a menagerie and automobile wash in Lancaster, planned today to pick up George, who was "put up" for the night by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Opening Set On OTI Bids

Bids will be open today, Aug. 14, at 2 p.m. for Phase II-B of the new OTI campus. The bids will be open at Portland in the General Extension Building, Room 7, 1633 South West Park Avenue, and not on the OTI campus as previously announced.

Dr. Winston Purvine, OTI president, and J. L. Churchill, dean of student personnel services, will be present at the bid opening.

Phase II-B consists of a radioisotope laboratory, financed by state funds, and a residence hall, financed by restricted funds (all sources other than state). Architects are Skidmore, Owings and Merrill of Portland.

Recodifying Near Finish

An 18-month project to catalogue the city's ordinances that have been passed in the last 50 years is nearing completion.

A Los Angeles firm, Michie City Publications, undertook the job about 18 months ago under a contract to the city of about $5,000.

Up to this time, all of the general ordinances passed by the city council have been numbered in order, with no thought to classification.

This job by Michie City classifies the ordinances into categories such as criminal, building, etc.

It is expected that the final copies of the city code, bound into books, will arrive here about Sept. 1.

AEC Chairman Assures Solons Of Pact Benefit

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) assured senators today that the nuclear test ban treaty would permit U.S. anti-missile weapons development and should improve, rather than jeopardize, American security.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, testifying in behalf of the pact to outlaw all but underground testing said this country "already has" a number of nuclear warheads eligible for use on anti-missile missiles.

The Nobel Prize-winning physicist, who discovered plutonium, said that if Russia broke the treaty the United States could resume atmospheric "proof tests" of nuclear weapons in "perhaps a month." Development tests would take three months to start and effects tests would take from three to six months, he said.

But Seaborg emphasized that this country might "not want to test that soon" because it has 18 years of experience and has made "hundreds of tests."

Appraising the overall military effect of the pact, Seaborg told the three-committee group considering the treaty:

"There are some risks but they are minor. In the balance, I think it is in favor of improving the security of this country if you approve the treaty."

Politically, he said he believed that "the people of the United States want a treaty of this sort" and that they "regard it as a step along the road toward easing tensions and slowing the arms race."

His endorsement followed similar strong support given the pact by two Kennedy administration cabinet officers. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

Seaborg said he hoped the U.S., Britain and Russia "would seek ways of modifying the treaty" in the future to make way for above-ground peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

WHAT A BALL! — The 21st annual Firemen's Ball, sponsored by the Klamath Falls Firemen's Beneficiary Association, will be held Aug. 31 at the National Guard Armory on Shasta Way. Pete Colley's Orchestra will provide the evening's music. Tickets, $1 each, are on sale now and when you're approached by smiling firemen like Robert Moon, left, and Harold Eilts, remember what fun you had last year and purchase a few extra for your neighbors too.

Cleric Cites Discrimination In Oregon

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A clergyman from Eugene, Ore., told a Senate subcommittee Tuesday that discrimination against Negroes exists on a "very quiet basis" in Oregon and even at the University of Oregon.

The statement was made by Dr. Wesley G. Nicholsen, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Eugene, before the Senate Employment and Manpower subcommittee.

The clergyman and Dr. Kenneth Polk, assistant professor of sociology at the university, appeared before the committee to urge extension of a law under which communities receive federal grants to help plan youth employment programs.

The topic of racial discrimination was brought out when Subcommittee Chairman Joseph S. Clark, D-Pa., asked whether the juvenile delinquency rate was higher among minority groups.

Dr. Nicholsen, who said there was no difference in the delinquency rate in Lane County, suggested that discrimination was found throughout the country. Clark had expressed surprise that it should exist in Oregon.

Dr. Nicholsen said a "tense situation" exists in Portland and elsewhere in the state. He cited the case of a Negro electrician who worked for the Bonneville Power Administration. He said the Negro had previously worked in Olympia, Wash., where he found everyone to be "very friendly" in stores, churches and schools.

But since being transferred to Portland, Dr. Nicholsen said, "the Negro had been most unhappy" because he had found people to be "very unfriendly."

The clergyman said he thought the problem was "local" rather than a difference between the states when asked by Clark why Negroes should receive a less friendly reception in Oregon than in Washington.

The two Oregonians testified as spokesmen for the Lane County Youth Study Board, which received a $192,000 grant for an 18-month planning program to combat juvenile delinquency.

They told the committee that in rural areas such as Lane County there was less juvenile delinquency than in urban areas but that it was growing at an "alarming" rate. Dr. Polk told the committee that delinquency in Lane County involved less serious offenses than in large urban areas.

The major problem, in Lane County, he said, was drinking among youth.

ASPHALT LAYER — This asphalt slurry laying machine was specially built by city crews for the job of refinishing city-owned runways at Kingsley Field. About 25 men are working on the project to repair two runways. (See story on Page 4.)