

Drive Set To Rescue Tax Package

SALEM (UPI)—The state was set today for a massive campaign to salvage the 1963 legislature's \$50 million tax increase package. The campaign is expected to be launched immediately, and be fought on the basis of "save our schools" and "keep our property taxes from going up."

Oregon voters will decide the fate of the tax bill at a special election Oct. 15.

A drive to refer the measure to a special election already has won more than the 23,185 petition signatures needed, unofficial tallies indicated today.

The Oregon Education Association, AFL-CIO, Associated Oregon Industries, and Oregon Farm Bureau Federation appeared ready to spearhead the drive to save the tax bill from defeat.

Right To Vote Upheld
None of the groups opposed the peoples' right to vote on the bill, but all appeared ready to wage a bitter campaign to keep it from being defeated at the special election.

Cecil Posey, Oregon Education Association, said "we will try to save the tax bill. It is too important to education. People don't realize that 60 per cent of the general fund goes to education."

"The legislature was skimpy in its appropriations for education, and we fear a defeat of the tax bill would do great damage to education."

Ivan Congleton, executive secretary of Associated Oregon Industries (AOI), was visiting the governor, and was not available for comment. But an AOI spokesman said "we will oppose defeat of the tax bill. We don't like it but we support it because we know what will happen."

"The legislature worked 141 days on that bill, and it was the best they could do. We doubt if it can do better at a special session. It could be worse."

Labor To Assist
Organized labor planned a campaign on the state and local level to keep the measure from being defeated.

J. D. McDonald, president of the Oregon AFL-CIO, said "we have about 48 per cent of the people in our ranks, and we plan a campaign to get as many people as we can to vote for the tax bill. We plan to work with other organizations. We will start immediately."

George Dewey of the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation said the Farm Bureau Board wasn't happy with the tax bill, but would oppose its defeat for fear property taxes would be increased.

State Leaders For Bill
Gov. Mark Hatfield, Senate President Ben Musa, House Speaker Clarence Barton, and most other state officials are on record as opposing defeat of the measure.

They warn that a \$50 million cutback in the state's general fund budget could prove disastrous to the state's educational system.

Musa and Barton issued statements supporting the people's right to vote on the measure. Both are currently in Honolulu for the 16th annual Legislative Conference.

"People who bear the burden of tribute under the constitution should have the right to determine how that tribute should be calculated," Musa said. "People have to pay the bills and if the bill is more than they can bear they should have the right to reduce the amount."

"I have no quarrel with the right of the proponents of the referendum to invoke it," Barton added. "And if they obtain the required number of signatures, I have no quarrel with the right of the people to review the action of the legislature."

Organizer Pleased On Referral
SALEM (UPI)—A surprised and elated J. Francis Howard said today he was amazed that referral of the legislature's \$50 million tax hike had taken place in so short a time.

"We're the most unorganized statewide organization you could imagine, and we got the signatures in about 12 days. I am surprised," he commented.

Howard, editor of weekly newspapers in Albany and Corvallis, said he now had about 9,000 verified petition signatures in his possession.

A United Press International poll of the state's 35 county clerks indicated more than 24,723 petition signatures already had been verified. Thousands remained to be checked, and it appeared likely the referendum movement might get more than 30,000 signatures.

Only 23,185 valid signatures were needed to require a special election on the tax measure Oct. 15.

Howard said he expected to turn the petitions over to Secretary of State Howell Applegate late next week, possibly on Friday. Deadline for filing is 5 p.m. Sept. 1.

Rail Dispute Goes Back Into Hands Of Congress

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The work today on legislation designed to avert a nationwide rail strike at midnight Wednesday. The committee was scheduled to meet at 10 a.m., EDT.

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., called the group to consider the failure to reach an accord despite tentative agreement on an arbitration plan proposed by Wirtz.

The cabinet officer told Magnuson Wednesday night the breakdown of negotiations left no immediate prospect of a voluntary settlement before the Aug. 29 strike deadline.

Congress Reluctant
Congress was reluctant to get involved in the four-year-old controversy but appeared to have little choice in view of the collapse of Wirtz' latest mediation effort.

The Senate committee was reported split, 9-8, in favor of President Kennedy's recommendation to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to approve new work rules that would remain in effect for two years. No strike would be allowed during this time.

Kennedy's plan has been endorsed by the railroads but condemned as a form of compulsory arbitration by the five unions involved in the dispute.

Organized labor is backing an alternative proposal by AFL-CIO president George Meany which would temporarily block any rules changes while a congressional committee supervises renewed negotiations.

Week From Today
The railroad spokesmen said they intended to place sweeping new rules into effect at 12:01 a.m. (local time) next Thursday despite union warning this would trigger a rail strike.

Discussing the breakdown in negotiations, management spokesman J. E. Wolfe said union restrictions on the Wirtz arbitration plan would have destroyed its effectiveness.

Hike Mishap Kills Youth On Shasta
MOUNT SHASTA—Recovery of the body of William Mihm, 20, a summer employee of the forest service, was delayed Thursday morning while the Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office attempted to get an Air Force helicopter to assist with the recovery.

Mihm, whose home is in Lindenwood, N. J., was killed Wednesday afternoon while hiking with a companion, Stephen Telman, 21, a Duke University student from Olmsted, Ohio, on the slopes of Mt. Shasta near the 11,000-foot area.

The young men, both employees of the Blister Rust Control Station at Lost Creek in the Lassen National Forest, were hiking without clamps, ropes, or ice picks and were off the trail.

Telman said that Mihm slipped on an icy snow pack and slid approximately 150 yards and tumbled another 100 yards over rocks.

A rescue team, headed by Siskiyou County Deputy Sheriff Lawrence Taylor, reported after returning to the Ski Bowl Lodge that Mihm had lived from 45 minutes to an hour after the accident, but that he probably would not have lived longer if medical help had been available.

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Evans Fights Extradition
PORTLAND (UPI)—Robert J. Evans, 27, of Honolulu, may fight extradition to Oregon from Fremont, Neb., to face charges of first degree murder in the strangulation death of Irene Davis, police said today.

Detectors told the Oregon Journal today that Evans has refused to agree on a waiver of extradition to Oregon until he consults an attorney.

If he refuses, it could take 30 days to complete the proceedings and return him for trial.

The 41-year-old Payette, Idaho, cattle heifer was found in a bathtub at the Portland Hilton hotel Aug. 6. A nylon stocking had been wound around her neck and she was clad only in a black half slip.

Officers said a search of Evans' car at Fremont has turned up about \$1,000 in cash and a ring similar to one which belonged to Mrs. Davis.

Due to traveling over the rugged mountain in the dark, the rescue party left the body a short distance from the accident scene. It took the members five hours to work themselves down to the jeep road.

Helicopter aid was summoned from Stead Air Force Base, and the pilot hovered over the scene Wednesday night but could not land because of excessive turbulence. Another effort was made Thursday morning by the Stead Air Force team, but the helicopter lacked full power and it was deemed too hazardous to maneuver it at the high elevation.

Although a ground crew was ready to start up the mountain this morning, Taylor said the terrain was extremely dangerous. At 11 a.m., the rescue crew was waiting for another helicopter.

Keepen Der Hands Offen

PORT ARGUELLO, Calif. (UPI)—A sign on delicate electronic equipment at the naval missile range base near here warns curious visitors:

"Das computermaschine is night for gerfingher poken und mittengraben. Is easy schannpen der springenwerk, blowenfusen und poppenorken mit spitzzenparken. Ist nicht fur gewerken by das dummkopfen. Das rubbernecken sightseeren keepen hands in das pockets. Relaxen und watch das blinkenlights."

Former AEC Chairman Attacks Test Ban Treaty
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Former atomic energy Chairman Lewis L. Strauss attacked the nuclear test ban treaty today as a security risk. He urged the Senate to surround it with two formal reservations and four other safeguards against Soviet cheating.

Strauss testified after another former AEC member, Dr. Wilfrid F. Libby, gave what he called his "worried or reluctant acquiescence" to ratification of the pact barring all but underground tests.

Libby said he "probably would favor" the treaty but is "worried" that the United States has not tested a super-bomb in the up-to-100 megaton range. Russia, he said, tested one in the 65 megaton range and could construct a 100-megaton bomb.

The United States, he testified, probably could not at this time.

Outlines Reasons
Strauss, a veteran of 12 years with Atomic Energy Commission affairs, outlined a broad range of reasons for continued atmospheric testing and then concluded:

"Since early ratification of the treaty now appears probable on the premise that it is in the public interest 'on balance,' with which I wish that I could see my way to agree, I am concerned as a private citizen that insofar as possible the risks to our country which the joint chiefs and other advocates concede to exist may be reduced so far as possible."

He said this "might be effected by two Senate reservations and four actions which the Congress might take."

His reservations:

—Clear up what he called "ambiguous language" in the treaty to make it clear the United States could use nuclear weapons to aid an ally hit by armed aggression.

—Reserve the right to construct harbors, canals and other peaceful works by use of nuclear explosives on U.S. or friendly territory requesting it.

Should Remain Ready
Strauss said Congress should direct maintenance of test readiness facilities, including "vigorous" underground testing, create a number of "substantial annual awards" for weapons laboratory personnel, give "generous appropriations" to agencies operating detection systems, and require the President to "report immediately" all information on tests or "suspicious or unexplained events" by other countries.

Earlier, Libby told the Senate he "probably would favor" the treaty but is "worried" that the

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United States has not tested a super-bomb.

Libby called the treaty "a real act of disarmament." He said he would like to see some "tacit understanding" that peaceful uses of nuclear power to dig canals could proceed under the pact and hopes that underground testing will be "meaningful."

Libby's main concern dealt with the "high yield" field of development of the 100-megaton bomb — the area in which Russia leads the United States.

Testifying before the three Senate committees — foreign relations, armed services and joint atomic — considering the pact, Libby said the "Soviet advantage may be very large" in the large-bomb area. He said:

"They have fired eight times as much yield as we since 1958. Theirs is twice ours in total."

Cites Previous Advantage
Libby, now a professor of chemistry at the University of California at Los Angeles, said through 1958, or before the test ban moratorium halted U.S. testing, the "ratio was approximately the other way" in favor of the United States.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, asked Libby if he could reconcile the "wide divergence of view" among nuclear scientific experts which Fulbright called "one of the most unexpected developments" in the treaty hearings.

Libby was unable to do so, but in explaining his concern about the big bomb development, said that during his five years on the Atomic Energy Commission "I always felt we could not afford to fall behind in the high-yield category."

Top government witnesses have testified that development of the 30-to-100 megaton bomb was rejected deliberately on the ground that smaller available nuclear weapons would do a "better job."

These witnesses have testified repeatedly that a big bomb can be built with predictable results with no difficulty except providing the money.

Then Libby told the senators: "I am worried that we have not fired one and observed the effects which must be awful indeed."

Lacks Some Information
The tall, balding scientist testified that he has no "real opinion" on the issue of whether the treaty would put Russia ahead in development of an anti-missile defense system because he lacks up-to-date information on the question.

crackdown today with wholesale arrests. Chief targets of the roundup were Buddhist priests who have been leading the battle against the regime dominated by Roman Catholics.

Troops with orders to shoot to kill were deployed throughout Saigon, Hue, Danang and Nhatrang, the four main centers of Buddhist protests, to back up the martial law and state of siege proclaimed by Diem Wednesday.

The government press agency said that in addition to the tight curfew placed on most cities, price controls and anti-boarding restrictions were being put into effect.

The government suddenly took action against restive Buddhists Wednesday with a wave of post-midnight raids by armed troops and police on pagodas which

religions for political ends or the transformation of pagodas into centers for agitation, propaganda, terrorism and plotting."

The armed forces clamped a tight grip on the country to enforce harsh restrictions imposed Wednesday to wipe out Buddhist opposition to Diem's regime. Soldiers and police were stationed throughout Saigon and were rounding up suspects.

Press censorship was in effect, but some cables were getting out of the country.

The government suddenly took action against restive Buddhists Wednesday with a wave of post-midnight raids by armed troops and police on pagodas which

served as headquarters for Buddhists feuding with the government over alleged religious discrimination. Hundreds of Buddhist priests and nuns were arrested, and pagodas were left in shambles.

The raids brought strongly worded disapproval from the United States, which is spending \$250 million a year and contributing 12,000 men to help the South Vietnamese government in its fight against Communist guerrillas. U. S. officials feared the Buddhist crisis might play into the hands of the Communists.

Informed sources said government forces were continuing the



HOPEFUL WATCH — Mrs. Louis Bova, left, holds her eight-month-old son John as she tensely awaits word of her husband who has been trapped in a mine near Hazleton, Pa., for more than a week. Last word was received from him late Tuesday. A good friend of the family, Mrs. Helen Colna, accompanied her to the disaster area. — UPI Telephoto

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Probing question:

What is the BIG problem in the Senate hearings in Washington on the test ban treaty?

It may be this:

Are the Russians farther ahead in the race to develop an ANTI-MISSILE MISSILE than we are?

Dr. Teller thinks they are.

Speaking at a luncheon at the National Press Club in Washington yesterday, he said:

"The Soviet Union, through their magnificent test series in 1961 and 1962, may have gained the knowledge to enable them to PERFECT such a missile."

He conceded that he doesn't know whether such a weapon has been developed by Russia, but he noted that "they claim they can shoot a fly from the sky."

Dr. Teller has been joined in his objections to the test ban treaty by Dr. John Foster, Jr., director of the Lawrence radiation laboratory at Livermore, California.

He testified yesterday that "from purely technical military considerations the test ban treaty appears to be disadvantageous to us."

He added that one of his starkest worries is that the United States will not be able to PROOF-TEST ITS WEAPONS SYSTEMS because of the lack of atmospheric tests—particularly as they relate to ANTI-MISSILE DEFENSE and protection of the U.S. missile sites.

In his National Press Club address, Dr. Teller insisted that the treaty would prevent the development of a U.S. missile defense which, he said, could save 90 per cent of American lives in the event of a nuclear war.

He told his hearers that attempts to perfect an anti-missile missile by theory and underground tests alone would fail. He said that something as complex as an anti-missile defense must be TRIED OUT in order to prove whether or not it is effective.

What he was saying is that an anti-missile missile, if it is to be effective, must operate UP IN THE AIR, where the enemy missiles are.

And—

If we are to perfect an anti-missile defense against enemy missiles, we must be able to TEST our missiles up in the air, where they will operate against the enemy missiles.

What may ask:

What is an anti-missile missile?

Well, it is a missile that can be launched up into the air to seek out and destroy the missiles that an enemy may have launched against us.

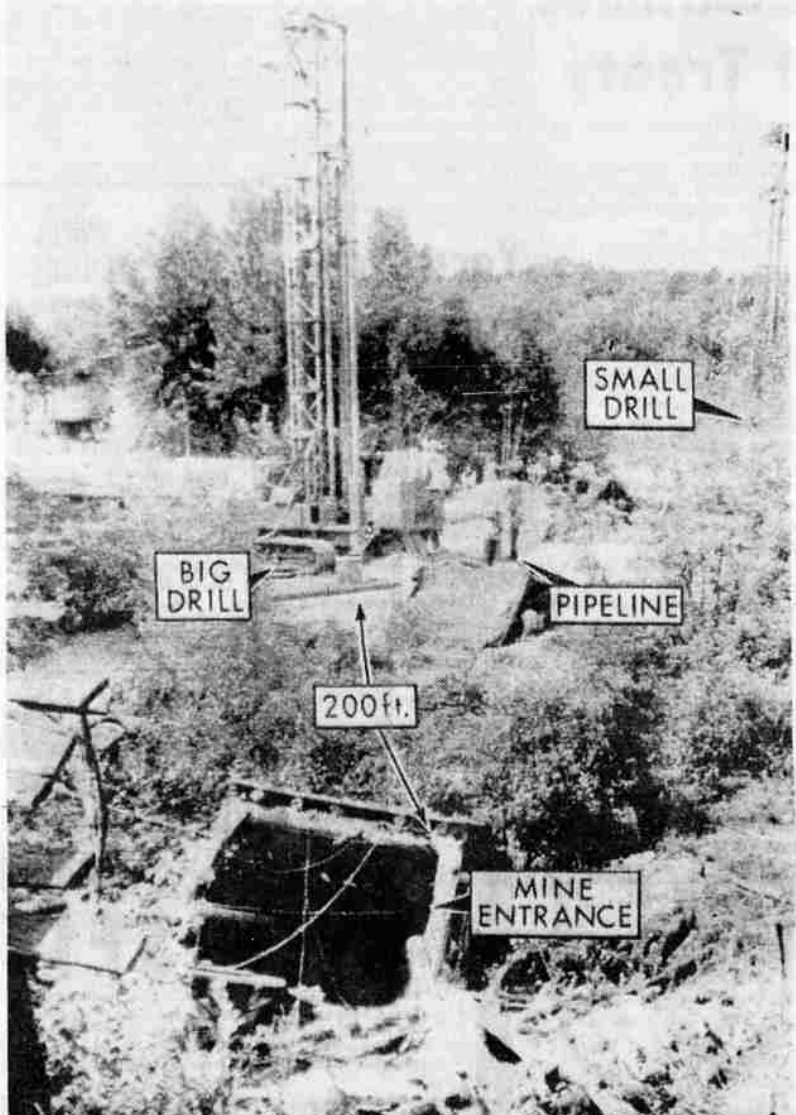
We do not have such a weapon. If we are to DEVELOP such a weapon, we must be able to test it in the air. The treaty bans such testing. What the Russians may have learned about anti-missile missiles we do not know.

But they did a lot of atmospheric testing back in 1961 and 1962 in the course of which they developed MONSTER missiles. The monster missiles may be what it takes to destroy enemy missiles.

That is the basis of Dr. Teller's contention.

And Corn Fed, Too

WICHITA, Kan. (UPI)—Competitors in the Kansas hog queen contest Friday must be between 16 and 21 years old and have been reared on a farm where hogs were raised, according to the Kansas Swine Improvement Association, the sponsors.



RESCUE EFFORT — A second attempt to drill through to two miners trapped 331 feet underground for 10 days near Hazleton, Pa., ended in disappointment today when the drill missed the chamber where they are entombed. Diagram spots the big drill that missed its mark; small drill where a six inch "contact" hole was sunk to isolated third miner, Louis Bova; and then pipeline that has been sunk and used to supply David Fellin and Henry Thorne with supplies. Rescuers will tap on the drill that missed to see if the trapped men can locate the hole. — UPI Telephoto

Rescue Hole Misses Mark In Drilling For Two Miners

HAZLETON, Pa. (UPI)—A second attempt to drill through to two miners trapped 331 feet underground for 10 days ended in disappointment today when the drill missed the chamber where they are entombed.

The 24-hour drilling attempt, which started at 7 a.m. EDT Wednesday, was halted when the special 12-inch bit dug into rock below the tiny chamber.

"It's apparent we missed the monkey tunnel," Dr. H. Beecher Charnbury, state secretary of mines, said. "All we can do is sit tight for the present, tapping on the drill to see if they (the trapped men) can locate where the hole is."

"Then he can try to get into the hole."

Charnbury was referring to David Fellin, 51, one of the miners trapped Aug. 13 by a roof collapse with Henry Thorne, 23, and Louis Bova, 42. Fellin and Thorne were separated from Bova by a wall of rock and debris.

Drilling Stops
Charnbury said the drilling had stopped at 315 feet.

"We are not going any deeper," he said. "We think we are into bed rock. We thought they were at 330 feet, but apparently they are higher."

Some mining men theorized that a "drift" of the drill, fairly common in drilling, was responsible for the "miss."

"We will drill another hole if we have to," Charnbury said, "but this time to the north. Meanwhile, we will see if they (the trapped men) can pick their way to the hole."

Last Signals
The last sign of life from Bova, according to Fellin, was tapping signals heard late Tuesday. Bova,

he said, tapped three times to indicate he was alive, then twice to say that he was not bleeding; then twice more to signal that he was not covered with rock.

But, though food was dropped through the contact hole Wednesday, it was presumed Bova had not eaten since the cave-in, and hopes for rescuing him alive dwindled.

When the 12-inch hole is completed, it will be plugged with a metal device, and this reinforced with cement, to prevent debris from dropping into the tiny chamber containing Fellin and Thorne.

Then will begin the 30-hour chore of enlarging the hole to 17½ inches, on the presumption that a custom-made metal cylinder — under construction today — will be able to lift the two men to the surface.

Designs Hatch
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Earthquake Rattles Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—A sharp earthquake rattled windows throughout a wide section of the Los Angeles area shortly before dawn today but no damage was reported.

The quake apparently was centered in the southeastern section of Los Angeles County but was felt throughout most parts of the Los Angeles Basin.

The sheriff's substation in nearby Norwalk said its telephone switchboard was jammed with calls by persons reporting the job. A telephone operator at Los Angeles Civic Center said doors and windows in the 28-story building rattled.

The seismology laboratory at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena said the quake was centered 25 miles southeast of there. It was recorded at 5:13:19 a.m. It had a magnitude of 3 on the Richter scale, not regarded as strong enough to do damage in a populated area.

The nearby communities of Monterey Park, Alhambra and Arcadia reported feeling the shock.

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