

U.S., Soviets Near A-Test Ban Signing On Antarctic

WASHINGTON—The day after Thanksgiving the 22 countries concerned with the Antarctic were to sign a historic treaty guaranteeing the peace of that vast area and providing for inspection to prevent atomic bomb explosions for military purposes.

One important point remained to be ironed out, but the treaty was almost certain to be signed anyway. Significantly Russia was the holdout, but it wants to go further than any other nation in preventing atomic bomb tests.

The other nations are all agreed to ban military A-bomb tests. But Soviet delegates want to go one better and ban even scientific atomic tests. The argument inside the secret meetings has been friendly but continued. At one point, Herman Phleger, U. S. delegate, was arguing with the Russians.

"Drew Pearson," he entreated, "has announced that we are going to succeed in signing this historic treaty and yet we are still separated."

Aside from the disputed point the delegates are now agreed, and the treaty will be signed this week. Many diplomats regard this as a precedent for peace more far-reaching than any taken since the organization of the United Nations.

For, with the United States and Russia agreeing to the principle of inspection and to the banning of military atomic explosions, an important step has been taken toward applying the same system to other areas. The basic difference between the United States and Russian viewpoints has been international inspection.

In the past Russia has hung back. However, driving from Des Moines to Coon Rapids, Iowa, Khrushchev informed corn farmer Roswell Garst that he was ready to accept inspection. He repeated this to Adlai Stevenson, later to Eisenhower at Camp David. Since then Russian delegates at the Geneva atomic conference have been most cooperative. U. S. delegates at the Ge-

neva atomic conference have been most cooperative. U. S. delegates say there has been a complete rightabout face.

This progress may be one of the greatest reasons for giving thanks which the American people have had since the Pilgrim Fathers gave thanks for their first precarious year on the American continent.

KKK Politics Pays

It pays to be a member of the Ku Klux Klan—in Alabama.

When Robert Shelton, grand dragon of the Alabama Klan, threw his weight behind John Patterson and elected him governor of Alabama, Shelton was only a common laborer in the U. F. Goodrich rubber plant at Tuscaloosa. But after Patterson became governor, suddenly his fortunes blossomed. Goodrich promoted Shelton from an ordinary workman to chief sales representative for the state of Alabama.

At first this didn't seem to help Goodrich. It was not the low bidder on a state tire contract and appeared to have lost out to U. S. loyal which submitted the low bid.

But at this point the grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan got busy. And last month the state purchasing office threw out the low bid of U. S. Royal and negotiated a deal with B. F. Goodrich for \$1,600,000.

Note—Governor Patterson has not followed the Klan in regard to other matters. The Klan is anti-Catholic but Patterson led among southern governors in backing Sen. Jack Kennedy of Massachusetts for president. Patterson also defeated conservative Alabama forces to pass a tax program to help Alabama's public schools.

GOP TV-Rigging

Republican congressmen are having second thoughts about the rigged TV quizzes they have recorded with high government officials for political campaign purposes. They hope there'll be no backfire.

Both radio and television shows have been prepared by the Republican congressional committee in which the government big shots appear to be interviewed by individual congressmen. Actually there was no interview. The political answers were recorded in advance. The questions were dubbed in afterwards in the voices of the different congressmen. It is just as rigged as anything on the network.

However, in this way, each congressman can impress the home folks by appearing on the same show with big-name Washington personalities.

A typical example is budget boss Maurice Stans who gave the GOP committee a five-minute interview defending President Eisenhower's balanced budget. The committee offered this interview along with others to Republican congressmen.

The Republican national committee's letter explained: "To use this interview on your radio program, call the House recording studio for an appointment to be recorded asking the questions on the attached script. Mr. Stans' answers, which have already been recorded on tape, will then be dubbed in the proper place."

Even the questions the congressmen were supposed to ask were written out for them by the GOP committee.

Time Out

Time magazine has quietly settled out of court with Teamster Official Bill Bufalino whom the magazine falsely linked with racketeers. He has collected \$15,000 and will receive another \$10,000 next year. As a bonus, the magazine presented him with a family tree, eight feet long, which its investigators compiled in a vain attempt to prove he was related to racketeers.

The settlement is bad news for Senate racket-buster Bob Kennedy whom Bufalino is also suing for airing the same charges against him over television.

BANNERS PLANNED

MADRID (UPI) — Madrid's main streets and monuments will get new lights and banners in honor of the forthcoming visit of President Eisenhower. The mayor of Madrid, the count of Mayalde, said a completely new lighting system will be installed along the tree-lined Castellana and Recoletos boulevards down which the President will ride on his arrival here Dec. 21.

U.S. Scientists Agree On One Thing — America Trails Soviets

Editor's Note: How do scientists arrive at their estimates that America is so many years behind—or ahead—of the Russians in a given field of space exploration? What do these estimates mean? And what is the score sheet today in the various contests? UPI correspondent Joseph L. Myler gives some of the answers in the following dispatch.

By JOSEPH L. MYLER
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Scientist X says the United States is at least two years behind the Russians in space. Scientist Y says five years. Scientist Z says maybe a decade.

Such estimates are guesses. Even if one of them was right, no U. S. scientist can possibly know when or whether this country ever will catch up.

Only the Russians are in a position to make a logical estimate of the gap between them and us. They are privy to most of the U. S. space capabilities and plans, which are public property, whereas this country knows little about theirs.

When scientists say the United States is behind the Russians, they mean mainly that it lacks their space muscle. They have the more powerful rockets with which to boost scientific payloads into space. This country has launched more satellites and space probes—the score is about 15 to six.

But two years after 100-pound Sputnik I, the heaviest scientific satellite America had managed to put up was 90-pound Explorer VII. So it was more than two years behind Russia's first and feeblest space achievement.

U. S. officials say the Russians went to work on powerful boosters seven years before this country did. By some time in 1963 the United States expects to have a rocket vehicle capable of matching muscles with the booster that put Russia's 2,925-pound Sputnik III in orbit May 15, 1958. By 1964-65 America may have a rocket roughly twice as powerful as those which flung the Soviet Luniks into the sky.

No Resting On Laurels

But no U. S. space official expects the Russians to rest on their laurels in the meantime. To catch up with the Russians and eventually take over the lead, the United States would have to come up with a rate of progress greater than theirs. Has the United States established a development program capable of pulling it even with the Russians?

The answer, according to a noted American space scientist, is "no." According to this scientist, Dr. William H. Pickering, the United States is not competing with the Russians in space. Pickering, director of the jet propulsion laboratory at Pasadena, Calif., said this country must work harder or declare itself out of the race.

In many respects U. S. scientific accomplishments in space, despite weaker muscles, have been greater than the Russians'. We discovered the radiation zones named after Dr. James A. Van Allen of the State University of Iowa.

Americans discovered that the earth is slightly pear-shaped. They also learned that the atmosphere is denser and hotter at satellite altitudes than had been supposed.

Virtue Of Necessity

Since the United States lacked rocket power, it made a virtue of necessity and carried the art of miniaturization perhaps farther than the Russians have. Where the Russians allot pounds for a specific instrument, this country can afford only ounces.

U. S. scientists are fond of saying that some American satellites and probes have been "more sophisticated" than the heavier and roomier Russian versions.

But in space power and engineering the Russians have demonstrated sensational superiority. U. S. scientists were overwhelmed with admiration for the skills which enable the Russians to put a rocket behind the moon and then orient it in space for 40 minutes while a camera took a picture.

The Russians have gone dramatically onward and upward in each of their six space shots while America, for the most part, was repetitiously firing a multiplicity of satellites and probes which blazed no new trails.

Consensus Unfavorable

The consensus appears to be that while U. S. science matches the Russians', it is far behind in space engineering. According to Pickering, it will take us years to acquire the engineering experience that the space age demands.

In atomic developments, the United States still claims the lead. Chairman John A. McCone of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission said after a tour of Sov-

iet nuclear power establishments and laboratories that "we are ahead" and are likely to stay there.

U. S. officials contend that the Russians built their big rockets because their hydrogen warheads were primitively big and awkward.

But according to McCone the Russians, too, "have developed the light, high-yield warhead." This, he said, has paid them "two handsome dividends." The Russians can now deliver nuclear warheads at greater distances than first anticipated, McCone said, and they can put huge payloads into space.

"Hence," McCone said, "in this area they hold an advantage we cannot easily overtake."

DRINKING

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A policeman or a friend usually brings the drunk to a sobering up station. Sometimes he wanders in alone.

He is given a steam bath, a cold shower, hot black coffee, and a bed for the night. His clothes are taken and returned the next day, washed and ironed. There is a fee of \$1.

No jail sentences or fine is imposed unless the drunk has been in a brawl, used vulgar language or been involved in a fight with a policeman. If a drunk patronizes the station too frequently he may wind up in jail.

Alcoholism among Russian women is uncommon. I never saw a Russian woman drunk in public. I saw many men in restaurants who were rowdy and well plastered but the women accompanying them seemed sober.

The female habitual drinkers are usually prostitutes, I was told. They have a difficult time plying their trade since laws against prostitution are rigidly enforced. Hotel rooms are assigned only to travelers from other cities who are armed with passports.

A prostitute cannot check into a hotel because her passport shows a local address. Most prostitutes, as they are called, visit clients in the morning when it is easier to walk unnoticed by hotel desk clerks which operate on every floor of almost every hotel.

A taxi driver who is caught procuring clients for a prostitute or permitting his cab to be used as a portable bedroom is fined heavily. For a second offense he must serve a jail sentence and can no longer operate a taxi.

Students caught associating with prostitutes are temporarily suspended from school and put on "probation." A third offense means dismissal from school and "assignment" to a job.

Although there are no statistics, Russian students do not frequently run afoul of the law. Perhaps they are too busy to get into trouble or perhaps they are aware of what can happen to one who finds himself at the mercy of Russian "justice."

Russian law is shot through with cruel inequities. Prof. Harold Berman, a professor of law at Harvard University, told me in a Moscow courtroom that "an American can't appreciate what a magnificent instrument our own constitution is and how it protects the rights of the individual until he witnesses the Russian legal machinery in action."

In Russia, a person suspected (not convicted) of a crime may be picked up and held incommunicado for as long as a year without benefit of formal charges. He cannot see family, friends or a lawyer. While he languishes in jail his accuser may be gathering all sorts of evidence against him.

According to Russian law, if the prosecution does not feel the verdict is hard enough, the prosecutor can appeal the case and try to get the punishment increased. A Russian woman may take her husband to court and charge him with rape if he forces her to have relations against her will. Incest, however,

DRINKING

City Okehs Dance License Applicant

An application for a Seaside (Oregon) man for license for a public dance has been granted by the city commission, Pat Mason requested the license for a dance at the armory Dec. 4 from 9 p. m. to 1 a. m. the following day.

The license request was granted on the recommendation of Police Chief Oliver Reeve. Dance license fee is \$5 for one night.

City commissioners also will renew the city's lease with John J. Gregory for 100 acres of pasture land on city-owned property at the airport. The land, commonly known as the "airport pasture," has been leased by Gregory since Feb. 5, 1954.

The commission agreed to extend the lease for another five years at an annual rate of \$240.

EOC Instructor To Attend Meet

Miss Alene Gossage, Eastern Oregon College assistant professor of education and supervisor of teaching, has been invited to attend an executive meeting of the National Educational Association in Washington, D. C., Jan. 7-10.

Miss Gossage is one of two national delegates recently appointed to the executive position in the NEA Kindergarten-Primary department.

The NEA department is concerned with emphasis on the values and promotion of kindergarten programs throughout the United States.

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The most shocking aspect of Russian "justice" is the parasite law. Every factory, collective farm or working unit has its own small committee. If this committee decides by a majority vote that a person under its jurisdiction is not putting in an honest day's work, he is labeled a parasite and can be sent to a labor camp. A parasite has no recourse; the decision of the committee is final.

I learned not only that loafers were banished in this way, but also people suspected of prostitution, dope-peddling, black-market and ticket scalping. When I asked a Russian judge what would prevent an affluer man in a community from framing and railroad-ing out of town the husband of a woman he desired, he shrugged his shoulders and said "Etah jahl." (Too bad.)

When I inquired about the penal system in Russia, I learned it is one of the most enlightened and advanced in the world. This represented a challenging adjustment in my thinking. It was astonishing that a country whose archaic laws trample on the basic rights of the people should be so advanced in terms of punishment.

Russian prisoners are often rehabilitated. They work and learn. They are paid \$100 a month, \$80 of which goes to the family. Thus prisoner's family does not become the ward of the state. If a prisoner has no trade when he enters he has one when he leaves and is well equipped to be a useful citizen.

The cell system has long been abolished and prisoners sleep in dormitories. Married men may have their wives visit them over night a few days every month. They are provided with private quarters and the government pays for the wife's transportation.

A Russian attorney told me: "American prison authorities ignore the basic emotional instincts in men. One of the main worries a man has when he is in prison is what his wife is doing in his absence. If he is permitted to be with her, this solves the problem from both sides.

"This eliminates the problem of homosexuality which we understand is a big problem in American prisons."

When a man has served his time, his record is "clean." His prison record does not appear on his internal passport or his work record.

Tomorrow: A visit to a Russian home.

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Among Valley Farmers

By County Agents Ted Sidor and Charles Gavin

BY TED SIDOR
And
CHUCK GAVIN
Union County Agents

The period of Nov. 20-26 was set aside as Farm-City Week here in Union County with the Farmer-Merchant banquet, the Chamber of Commerce farm tour and other events that link the farmers with main street, we probably have one of the strongest programs in the state. If other areas could be as familiar with the farm problems as this one, we certainly wouldn't have the problems we have now statewide and nationally.

It is significant to note that in our Ten-Year Planning Conference report under industrial development, the committee recognized that our farm lands was the most important county resource we have. The committee report states, "When we think of industrial development, our thoughts automatically turn to smokestacks, large factories and congested areas. Your committee feels that this is not so; that farming is our largest industry. If we could add \$10 income per acre to our tillable land, our income would increase by almost \$2,000,000. We therefore believe that a large area of potential income lies in increased productivity brought about by new crops or new varieties of crops.

This is the season for annual and statewide meetings. Of importance to this area are the annual Seed League meeting to be held in Corvallis, on Nov. 30 through Dec. 2. The annual Wheat League meets in Pendleton from Dec. 3, through 5. Both are going to be well attended by farmers and others from this area.

By attending the annual meeting of the Oregon Weed Conference we were brought up on some of the latest methods on chemical weed control. The researchers and chemical representatives came up with a list of new chemicals as long as your arm, some of which would fit into our area quite well. I find though, that all of us, at least in Eastern Oregon, have one common foe—that is cheatgrass. A number of good results have been obtained by using a new chemical Al-razine on wheat and some of our grasses. They did find detrimental results on the use of the chemical on bluegrass.

One of the farmers in the Medford area, has been doing a good job using Karmex, but this must be used in conjunction with extensive irrigation.

Producers who had milk cows in the county who made that honor roll in DHIA testing for the

month of August was Al Miller with three cows. In September Miller had one and Cletus Hohstadt had one. In a partial report for October, Hohstadt had four cows. These nine cows belonging to these producers produced a total of 19,436 pounds of milk and 744 pounds of butter fat.

We have 20-cow herds in Oregon that do not make this production and this is another example of why it pays to carry on a testing program if you are going to continue staying in the dairy business.

OBITS

United Press International

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — Retired bishop Titus Lowe, 81, former national head of the Methodist Church, died Friday in a hospital here.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. (UPI) — George Victor Martin, 38, author of "The Bella of St. Mary's" and "Our Vines Have Tender Grapes," committed suicide in his room at the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital here, it was revealed Friday.

PETHLEHEM, Pa. (UPI) — Percy F. Albee, 74, noted artist, died Thursday at his home near Springtown.

NORSTAD HONORED

LISBON (UPI) — The Portuguese government bestowed the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Aviz on Gen. Lauris Norstad, Supreme Allied commander in Europe, in ceremonies Friday.

REMEMBER WHEN

25 years ago, La Grande was selected for an important American Legion meeting. Union, Wallawa and Baker County posts were to attend the regional confab.

The city and valley areas were blanketed by a sudden snow storm which dumped four inches of the white stuff. It was the heaviest single snowfall since February of 1943 when three inches were recorded in one period.

In Europe, Hitler had his troops poised for a possible attack against the Saar plebiscite region.

15 years ago, 12 local Boy Scouts received awards at a court of honor. They were Boyd Hadden and Leland Johnson, Star awards; Gerald Motz, I. Johnson, Roderick French, Robert Madsen, Alvin Madsen, Donald Smith, merit badges.

Also—Doug Tainey, Max Ingerson, Bob Wilkins, Bill Wells, Charles Brackett, special merit badges.

The La Grande High School Tigers were rated a slight edge against Medford for the state prep football championship finals to be played in Portland Dec. 26. A total of 26 local gridgers were to make the trip for Coach Cece Sherwood.

BANNERS PLANNED

MADRID (UPI) — Madrid's main streets and monuments will get new lights and banners in honor of the forthcoming visit of President Eisenhower. The mayor of Madrid, the count of Mayalde, said a completely new lighting system will be installed along the tree-lined Castellana and Recoletos boulevards down which the President will ride on his arrival here Dec. 21.




FOR NEW MOTORS

- "STP" maintains a better ring seal on high compression engines at all operating temperatures.
- "STP" reduces carbon formation, keeps spark plugs clean and maintains original compression ratio to prevent ping and knock.
- "STP" keeps a constant lubricating film on hydraulic valve lifters and reduces wear.

FOR OLD MOTORS

- "STP" will restore original performance, reduce excessive oil use and provide easier starting by giving a better ring seal and therefore higher compression and higher oil pressure.
- "STP" reduces existing carbon formation, stops blow by and improves operating economy.
- "STP" makes old motors run smoother and quieter.



"STP"

ROY SAYS:

Since our introduction of STP—which is the motor oil additive—in this area, there have been many other similar products introduced, some of which have made unwarranted claims of results. **THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR STP!**

What Will "STP" Do For You?

"STP", Scientifically Treated Petroleum, a GERMAN DEVELOPMENT, is 100% petroleum and will blend with all petroleum base oils. DO NOT BE ALARMED at using "STP" because of its thick nature. "STP", a pure petroleum product, is the result of a catalytic action which changes the molecular structure of the original product. It is a concentrate and is meant to be used with other oil.

"STP" is to be used with any lube oil in any engine; for cars, trucks, tractors, diesels, aircraft, marine motors, lawn mowers, large or small engines, two or four cycle, vehicular or stationary, burning any type fuel, gasoline, diesel, L-P gas or natural gas.

"STP" was initially developed as a super lubricant, has a very high film strength and can withstand great pressures and high heat and thus prevent metal to metal contact of surfaces under friction.

"STP" has thousands of uses, can be used wherever oil is used, with the assurance that friction will be reduced and that constant lubrication will be maintained under all conditions.

WE CAN SHOW YOU LABORATORY TESTS

"STP" has been proven by laboratory tests, to raise the viscosity of oils at high operating temperatures where other oils thin out and only under the most severe conditions of low temperature, is it necessary to drop to a lower weight oil. This of course is a procedure that would be followed even where "STP" is not used. This impartial laboratory report by the engineering department of a recognized university, is available on request.

LESS GUM, SLUDGE and CARBON!

Laboratory analysis of crankcase oil in all types of engines are constantly demonstrating the fact that less gum, sludge and carbon are found present when "STP" is used in the crankcase, as compared to standard lube programs.

Ask Your Garage or Service Station For "STP"

IF THEY DON'T HAVE IT, SEE US!

ROY FARNUM SUPPLY

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Tomorrow: A visit to a Russian home.