

Good Ties With Latin America Held Of Interest To American Pocketbooks

Editor's note: Roy R. Rubottom Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, has traveled more than 50,000 miles in the past six months visiting nearly every Latin American country. In the following dispatch, he tells what Latin America means to the United States.

By ROY R. RUBOTTOM JR., Assistant Secretary of State (Written for UPI)

Washington—UPI—Our relationship with Latin America is unique in a number of respects. This relationship has been described as one of "good neighbors" and more recently as "good partners."

History as well as geography has helped to forge indissoluble ties between the United States and Latin America. We are proud of our joint heritage of freedom and liberty, our broad identity of aims and interests.

Adding further emphasis to these ties, I would like to call special attention to the high degree of economic interdependence which characterizes our relationship with Latin America.

This independence is increasing every year. It is a matter of practical, pocket-book interest to all U.S. citizens.

In recent years, our trade with Latin America has been greater than that with any other area of the world except Canada. This great exchange of goods, valued at approximately \$8 billion a year, is of tremendous impor-

portance to the well-being of our economy, as it is to the economy of Latin America.

Understanding Necessary
This economic independence makes it essential that there be a greater mutual understanding of the problems which confront us particularly in meeting the demand for improved standards of living to which all peoples aspire.

Nowhere in the world is there a greater demand for economic development than from the people of Latin America. Their population is increasing explosively, approximately 2.7 per cent per year, the fastest in the world. Housing and educational facilities are inadequate. The countries want to industrialize just as fast as possible.

Everywhere I traveled over the past six months, and I covered more than 50,000 miles in visiting nearly every country in Latin America, I

heard similar expressions: **Loans for Housing**
"We must have loans for housing—for irrigation facilities—for new factories—for modern equipment—for highways and railroads; indeed for airplanes too—for schools."

The list is long. The U. S. is helping Latin America to meet some of these goals. Loans to Latin American countries by the United States Export-Import bank totaled 2.2 billion dollars during the 10-year period from 1948 to 1958. This represented more than 40 per cent of the total of all loans made by the bank during that time.

The United States stands ready to make additional loans for sound projects. However, so vast and increasing are the needs for capital in this developing that private enterprise rather than public funds will undoubtedly be re-

sponsible for the greater part of Latin America's future economic development.

Our neighbors, like ourselves, can be expected to place their main reliance on private initiative and investment—both domestic and foreign—for their economic growth. Fortunately, in our opinion, these private resources are not only available to fill a need which public resources simply are unable to fill, but they also have proven themselves to be efficient and effective down through the years.

Investments Grow
In the past 12 years the book value of direct private United States investment in Latin America has grown from three billion dollars, this accounting for more than one-third of our total private investment abroad. The rate of flow has been about 600 million dollars annually, although the 1957 total reached \$1.3 billion. This flow can be speeded up, provided conditions are established which attract private capital.

Another major economic objective of our Latin American neighbors is to overcome the adverse effects of sharp fluctuations in prices of their primary export commodities. The prices of raw materials, which constitute most of Latin America's exports at present, are subject to wider fluctuations than those of manufactured goods, and tend to drop sooner and farther in times of recession.

Frontal Lobes Removed
In the psychosurgery, a portion of the brain's frontal lobes about the size of a half-dollar is removed in order to calm highly disturbed patients. In this study, all were schizophrenics.

The study was conducted by Drs. Aaron Smith and Elaine F. Kinder, psychologists at Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, N.Y.

Dr. Smith told Science Service that these findings also contradict a widely held belief that as far as intellectual impairment is concerned it does not matter which part of the frontal lobes is removed. According to the Smith-Kinder study, the impairment was more pronounced in cases where the removal took place in the rear of the lobes as compared to the front.

Dictators Seen Thing of Past In Latin American Countries

By United Press International
The day of the dictator seems slowly but surely to be coming to an end in Latin America.

Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela, all of which tossed out dictators within the past two years, are moving gradually under Democratic regimes toward elimination of conditions which breed totalitarianism.

Now that they have freedom again after years of suppression, the peoples of these countries are not likely to permit any strongman rulers to gain a firm grip on them again.

With the ouster of Cuba's Fulgencio Batista on New Year's Day, only three dictators remain in Latin America. They are Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, who has ruled the Dominican Republic for a quarter of a century; Luis Somoza Jr., who took control of Nicaragua after his father was assassinated in 1956; and Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, who assumed power in Paraguay in 1954.

Economic Problems Loom
In Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela, the problems facing

the successors to the dictators are mainly economic. In this respect, the new regimes look to the United States to help them out with increased trade, financial aid and foreign investments.

There is some resentment in these countries toward the U. S. government for its Latin American policies and the assistance it has given the past dictatorships. But the ill feeling has not curtailed the desire for better relations with the United States, particularly in economic matters.

Argentine President Arturo Frondizi, who currently is on a goodwill trip in the United States, has had an uphill fight since he took office last May. Given little chance to succeed, he nevertheless has consolidated his regime politically and appears well on the way to pulling his country out of the economic doldrums.

The situation in Colombia is similar. Since Alberto Lleras Camargo was named president in a free election after dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla was booted out in 1957, the country has returned to constitutional government. The state of siege was lifted im-

mediately. Censorship was abolished. Political prisoners were given amnesty. Opposition groups were allowed full voice.

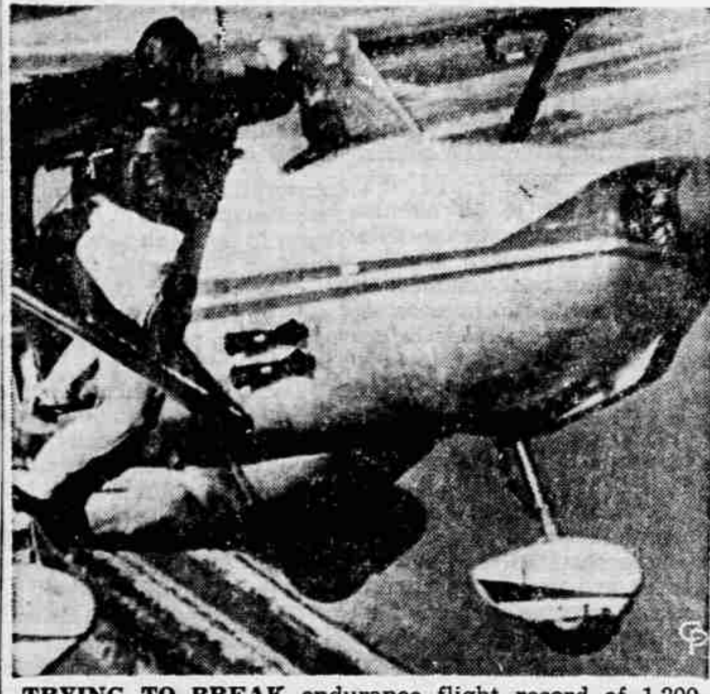
The major advance in Venezuela since dictator Marcos

Perez Jimenez was deposed early in 1958 was the free election last month which made Romulo Betancourt president. The balloting was regarded as the most honest in the country's history.

The possibility that Perez Jimenez might return from exile is considered extremely remote. Military plots to in-

stall anybody else as dictator are equally out of the question for the foreseeable future.

THIS MEANS YOU!
Memphis, Tenn.—UPI—Mary Anne McCarron tells how her mother manages to stick to her diet. Mrs. McCarron has pasted a note inside her refrigerator saying, "Stay Out."



TRYING TO BREAK endurance flight record of 1,200 hours held by two Texas pilots, Co-pilot John Cook wipes off windshield of Cessna plane as they fly over Los Angeles with just few hours to go to set new mark.



EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW, the Rev. Louis Dion (right), newly appointed Catholic chaplain to Americans and other Catholics in Soviet Union, talks with Rev. Leopold L. S. Braun at New York before boarding plane for Moscow. Father Braun was first Catholic chaplain to Russia.

Intelligence Loss Greater Eight Years After Brain Surgery

Washington, (Science Service)—Psychosurgery on mental patients has been shown in a long-term study to impair their intellectual ability.

Previous tests indicated that within 12 days after surgery the patients suffered no permanent loss in "intellectual function."

The new study was carried on with patients eight years after they underwent surgery and took the original tests.

In the psychosurgery, a portion of the brain's frontal lobes about the size of a half-dollar is removed in order to calm highly disturbed patients. In this study, all were schizophrenics.

The study was conducted by Drs. Aaron Smith and Elaine F. Kinder, psychologists at Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, N.Y.

Dr. Smith told Science Service that these findings also contradict a widely held belief that as far as intellectual impairment is concerned it does not matter which part of the frontal lobes is removed. According to the Smith-Kinder study, the impairment was more pronounced in cases where the removal took place in the rear of the lobes as compared to the front.

There is some evidence, Dr. Smith said, to indicate that more nerve passageways exist in the rear portion. Cutting them is like severing a busy telephone trunk line and caus-

ing heavy communications damage.

In the study, Drs. Smith and Kinder tested 28 schizophrenics who had operations and psychological tests eight years before. As controls, they worked 24 of the same type of patients who had not undergone psychosurgery but who had also been tested eight years previously.

The abilities scored in the tests make up what Dr. Smith called the "large concept of intelligence." Some of the abilities are vocabulary, arithmetic, comprehension, picture and block arrangement and multiple word meanings.

In the last named test, which Dr. Smith believes is the most significant, the patient may be asked for the meanings of the word "bill." Before the operation, or immediately after, he may answer, a legal document, paper money, a statement of debt and a man's name. Eight years later, he may be able to think of a man's name.

1,500 Fathers Are Expected at OSC

Corvallis—More than 1,500 fathers of Oregon State college students are expected on campus for Dads week end Feb. 6, 7 and 8, according to Dan W. Poling, OSC dean of men.

Classroom visitations, guided tours, business meeting, athletic events, dinners and box lunches have been scheduled. Ronald Larson of Hermiston, senior in business and technology, is general chairman.

'Giraffe' Lift Added By United Air Lines

Chicago, (Science Service)—A new hydraulic lift that can raise two men 50 feet in a few seconds has been purchased by United Air Lines here. Known as "giraffe," it will be used for inspection and maintenance of lofty tail assemblies of DC-8 jet aircraft the company expects to place in service this summer. The lift consists of two sections that unfold like a jack-knife. A working platform at the top has controls to raise, lower and pivot the device through a complete circle. The "giraffe" was built by Pitman Manufacturing Company, Grand View, Mo., and is anchored to a two-ton truck.

PREMATURE
Memphis, Tenn.—UPI—Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Preston arrived at a downtown hotel restaurant here, found seats, ate dinner and then settled back for the speeches. Only then did they realize that the \$4-a-plate banquet for which they had purchased tickets wasn't scheduled until the next day.

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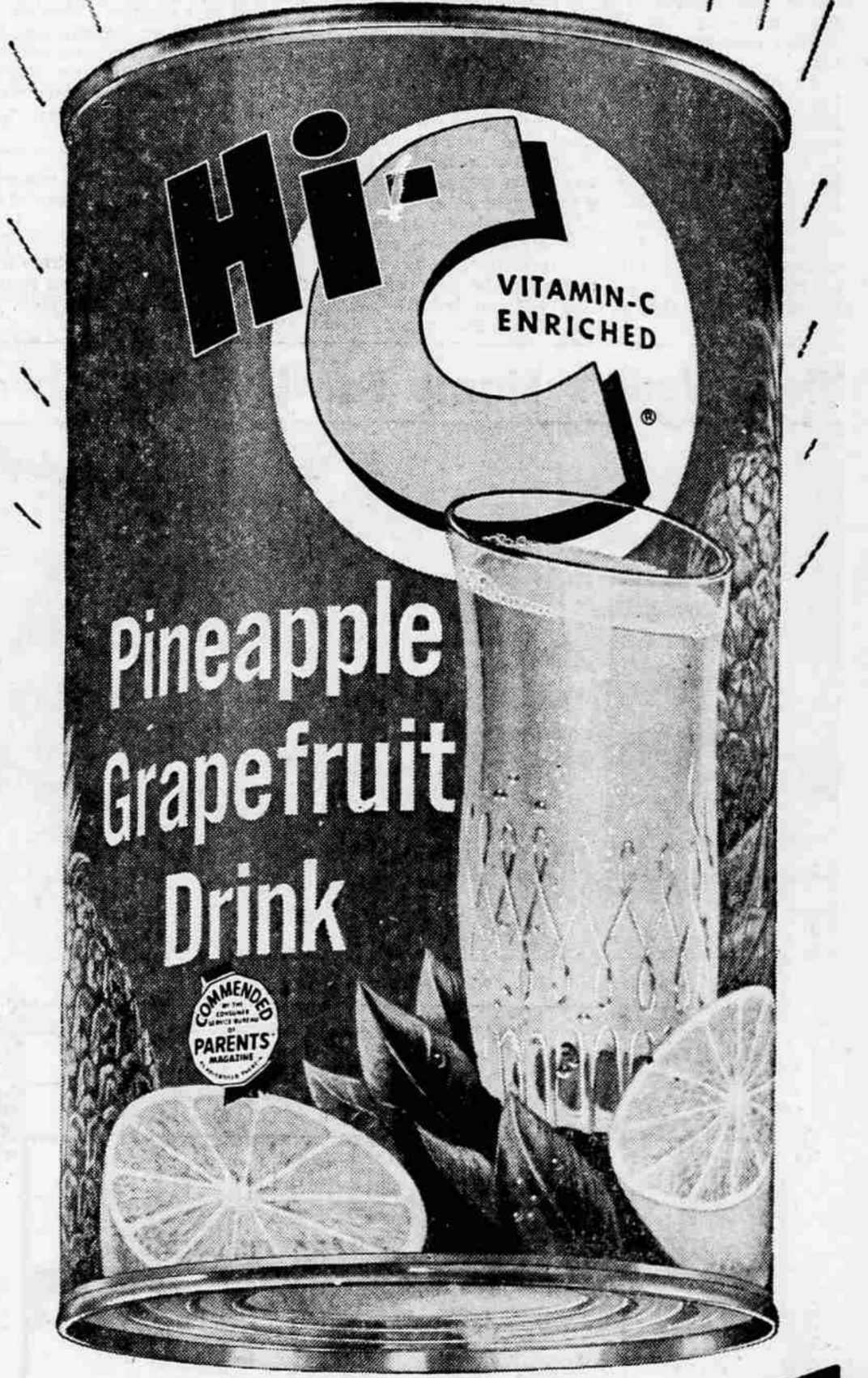
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