

Castro's Shaving Plans Reason For GI Clothes Learned in Talk

By FRANK ELEAZER
UPI Correspondent
Washington—(UPI)—For the latest word on whether, and when, Fidel Castro plans to shave off his beard, read on. Also it is possible to divulge now one possible reason why the Cuban prime minister still wears those GI clothes.

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Porter Tells Castro Of Duty To Visit Oregon Centennial

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune Washington Correspondent
Washington—Fidel Castro Monday became an ambassador at large for Oregon.

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change its mind about freeing some fliers charged with dropping some bombs for Batista.

He said the accused has the right of appeal. So why shouldn't the government? That was a new theory of jurisprudence to most of us non-lawyers, but Castro has a doctorate in law so maybe he knows. Anyway, we were impressed with the fact that he believes what he says, whether or not he's always right.

Our questions were written and relayed through Lawrence. Mine was, "how are you fixed for blades," and it never did get asked exactly.

However, Lawrence did ask Castro whether Gillette still sponsors ball games in Havana. Fidel, an old ball player himself, fielded this one with no trouble.

He said he worries about Gillette. He said if everybody in Cuba wore beards, the blade folks might be in a fix. So he said he plans to shave his off.

When? "When we finish the job."

We gathered this might take a while.

and beards in Oregon," Porter told the man who rose to hemispheric fame by emerging from the mountains of eastern Cuba with a band of loyal bearded rebels to lead a popular revolution against an entrenched dictator.

Castro didn't rush out and buy a cutaway and striped pants for his ambassador role. Porter said he just sat down and pulled on his boots. They were together in the Cuban embassy.

Then they climbed into a limousine and, with sirens howling, sped down to the National Press Club where Castro was the guest speaker and Porter was seated on his right as the highest U. S. official attending the function.



NEW STATE SECRETARY—President Eisenhower is shown introducing Christian A. Herter (left), at a news conference in the vacation White House in Augusta, Ga., where the President officially named Herter as the new U. S. Secretary of State. Herter replaces the ailing John Foster Dulles, who has been stricken with cancer for the second time.



Small Worlds Around Us

By Lynn M. Watkins

Animated 'Skippers' Are Not Beautiful

"Skipper" is a popular name for a dog, probably implying a sprightly or vivacious nature. But "skipper" is also the common name for a butterfly, which, too, is alert and animated, seeming to enjoy every minute of its life in the sun.

Most of the butterflies are said to be beautiful but the skippers, although common, fall down in this category; they are too dull colored, usually brown, with yellow or white markings. And the skippers are too small to be conspicuous.

The handsomest of the lot is the gold-banded variety. The body is hairy, of a dusty brown color, with a bright-colored, gold band or slash on each wing. The silver-spotted skipper probably the most plentiful in the U. S., has yellow spots across the forewings and a conspicuous silver white spot on the underside of each hind-wing. In flight the butterfly often emits a buzzing sound.

Named for Flight

The name skipper comes about because of the method of flight, an irregular, jerky, rapid up-and-down series of hops and usually close to the ground. The flight or skip, is much more rapid than the more leisurely flight of most of the butterflies. When the skipper comes to rest the wings are held in a vertical position. Although the skippers are day-time fliers, they resemble the night flying moths in many respects. Early naturalists classified them with the moths.

The body is moth-like, being more robust and stout. The wings are strong and the insect has short, well developed legs. The antennae are far apart at the base and end in a tiny hook at the tip and point backward.

The skipper lays her yellow eggs singly on the underside of selected plant leaves. Each egg hatches into a small pupa, who immediately begins cutting a flap in the edge of a leaf. The flap is wedge-shaped, whereby the loose end can be pulled over or folded back upon the body of the leaf and "sewed" or "tied" with several silk cords, forming a small tent or nest. Inside this tent the worm lives during the daylight hours. At night it crawls forth to feed on the plant tissues returning to the tent at daylight.

Keep Moving

reason the larvae or caterpillar destroys his former home when he leaves by cutting the silken cords that hold the leaf-edges together allowing the leaf-flap to fly back.

Usually, if not disturbed, the caterpillar will build many tents before it arrives at the time and place where it spins a cocoon about itself.

There hanging head downward it goes to sleep to emerge later, often the following spring, as a rapid flying, vivacious butterfly known as a skipper. (Released by The Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1959)

Liz Will Leave Hospital Soon

Hollywood—(UPI)—Elizabeth Taylor, recuperating slowly from a 90-minute throat operation last week, might remain hospitalized until Wednesday.

The 27-year-old raven-haired actress had hoped to be released from Cedars of Lebanon hospital the day after removal of tonsil nodes, but doctors said that more infection had been discovered than anticipated.

Miss Taylor planned to return to her rented Las Vegas, Nev., ranch after her release to be near singer Eddie Fisher, 30. The couple will marry early next month after Fisher obtains a Nevada divorce from Debbie Reynolds.

Fisher also has been ill, suffering from a virus infection that has kept him from appearing at the Tropiana for the past two nights. He planned to go back to work tonight.

Records of Canyon Received at Library

Eugene—Records of the National Hells Canyon association's Washington D. C. office have been received by the university library.

Influx of Negroes Into North, West Create Several Problems

Editor's note: This is the second of two dispatches on the vast change and problems created by the recent migration of Negroes from the South to the cities of the North and West.

By LOUIS CASSELS
UPI Correspondent
Washington—(UPI)—During the 19th century, America's big cities were inundated by great waves of immigrants from Europe.

They crowded into ghetto-like districts of the inner city—New York's East Side, Chicago's South Side, Detroit's Hamtramck. Differences of language, culture and religion set them apart from the native population, and made their assimilation a slow and painful process.

For the past two decades, immigrants of another kind have been pouring into the metropolitan centers of the North and West. They are Negroes from the rural areas of the American South.

Like their European predecessors, they have settled first in the decaying areas of the inner city. They, too, are "different"—not in nationality or language, but in race, in education and income levels, in many of their cultural mores.

Their assimilation also is proving to be a painful process—both for them and for the cities.

The problem has many aspects. Here are some of the most acute:

There is no legal segregation in northern cities—that is one big reason why Negroes move there. But there is unofficial and often highly effective segregation in housing. It is enforced by restrictive covenants (which have no standing in court but are carried out as "gentlemen's agreements"); by the financial pressure of lending institutions, which approve mortgage loans for Negroes only if the home being purchased is in an already "broken" block; by the refusal of white owners to sell or rent to Negroes.

These and other factors have served to keep the fast-growing Negro population of most northern cities cooped up in grossly overcrowded slums and near-slums. It is not uncommon, in New York's Harlem, for 15 people to live in a three-room, cold-water flat. In Chicago's South Side "black belt," the population density is approaching that of Calcutta, India.

Many of the Negroes who have migrated to northern cities in the past two decades were illiterate. Nearly all were "under-educated" with an average of four years less schooling than whites of comparable age. Most of them knew only one trade—farming.

The handicaps they brought with them have been compounded by racial discrimination in training and employment. In Washington, for example, Negroes cannot train as apprentice plumbers or electricians—the unions won't let them. Throughout the North, the barriers to Negro employment in higher-paying jobs are still very high. Census surveys show that only 12 per cent of all Negro workers have professional, managerial or other "white collar" jobs, compared to 42 per cent of the white workers.

The result is clearly apparent in Negro incomes. The latest government analysis shows that the medium income of full-time Negro workers is \$2,661 a year, compared to \$4,375 for whites.

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Item: Philadelphia's venereal disease rate has climbed to an all-time high. About 90 per cent of the patient's treated at public clinics are Negroes.

Item: Washington has what one official calls a "staggering" rate of illegitimate births to teenage girls. Of 185 public school girls who became pregnant in the 1957-58 school year, 169 were Negroes.

The social disorganization inherent in transplanting a huge Negro population from southern farms to big city slums is also reflected in a sharply rising crime rate.

Muggings and yoke robberies have become so common in Washington that many citizens are afraid to walk the streets at night. Baltimore has equipped police patrols with German shepherd dogs to cope with increasingly bold street bandits. New York's public schools have been plagued by rapes, robberies and assaults.

Youthful Hoodlums

It is a fact well-known to police departments, including those that do not break down arrest statistics by race, that a large percentage of these violent crimes are being committed by youthful hoodlums from the Negro slums.

In Philadelphia, two thirds of those arrested for serious crimes during 1958 were Negroes.

While stern police measures may be the immediate answer to this problem, authorities agree that the ultimate solution lies in relieving the social tensions of which a high crime rate is symptomatic.

"Educational deprivation, job discrimination, low income levels, overcrowded housing, broken homes and juvenile delinquency are all mutually related parts of the same picture," says an official of the Urban League. "Each phase of the problem feeds on the other."

"It will take time and titanic efforts to work this thing out. But there are no shortcuts."

Oregon Ranks 15th In Small Planes

Portland—(UPI)—Oregon is ranked 15th in the country in number of four and five-place single engine postwar planes, according to Earl Snyder, director of the Oregon State Aeronautics board. He said Monday that the state also is second in the 11 Western states in the number of non-airline multi-engine aircraft.

Snyder said the general aviation growth in the state has been amazing. Pilot registrations in the last five years were up 75 per cent to a total of more than 2,800 annually and aircraft registrations had jumped 20 per cent in the same period, he said.

British Ballerina Arrested in Panama

Panama City—(UPI)—Panamanian authorities took British ballerina Dame Margot Fonteyn, 39, into custody Monday night and planned to question her today about reports she and her Panamanian husband had plotted to overthrow the government.

The dancer's husband, former Ambassador to London Roberto Arias, has been charged with plotting against the government on the basis of reports that he fished up a cache of arms from the Pacific ocean near the entrance to the Panama Canal and smuggled the weapons into Panama.

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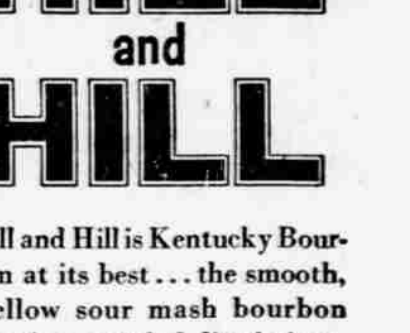
Millions of Americans are still not polio-protected as the 1959 polio season quickly approaches. Polio isn't licked yet!

Among those not vaccinated, paralytic polio cases actually increased in 1958 over 1957. (There were more children's cases, too.) Play safe... make sure you and your family get all your polio shots... before it's too late. Remember polio strikes all ages.

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Oregon Delegates Receive Missouri Welcome Friday

Some 50 newspaper, radio and television men, and official delegates from Oregon received a real Missouri welcome Friday evening on their arrival in Kansas City.

Transported in four planes, the Oregonians were taken to Independence quarters in loaned station wagons. The Independence, Mo., Junior Chamber of Commerce furnished all but one driver in the caravan from the airport to Independence, some 15 or so miles.

The other driver was a volunteer: John Salisbury, a newscaster for KPTV, channel 12, in Portland, who had never been in Kansas City before.

The caravan of about six station wagons (most of the members of the party had been taken to the motel earlier), was escorted by Missouri State Highway Patrol, Jackson county (Missouri) Sheriff's deputies, Kansas City police and Independence police.

4-H Club News

Knitwits

Applegate - The Applegate Knitwits met at the home of Joe Krause. Vice President Judy Drake was in charge and Susan Head led the flag salute. Adrienne Brian led the 4-H salute.

Members talked about a model meeting some time in May. Mothers will be invited to a tea. The club decided to sell mail boxes, name plates and to paint every mailbox in the area.

Linda Pitcock, Reporter.

Krazy Kooks

The Krazy Kooks met at the home of Mrs. James Pullman April 17.

Danny Thompson called the meeting to order. We decided to plant trees on Saturday. We talked about goals for the club. We discussed how to measure ingredients and had a short demonstration.

Next meeting will be May 15. We are going to make cookies.

Steve Nelson, Reporter

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