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Herald and News

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In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Well! Well! We finally have a satellite in the air.

Maybe we can now quit blushing and beating our breasts in humiliation and get to work on a sound military defense program while at the same time giving intelligent thought to keeping our economy solvent.

—

Our artificial moon isn't as heavy as Russia's. For that, we must hang our heads in shame. But it GOES HIGHER and TRAVELS FASTER. That gives us something to brag about.

Our moon has no dog inside. But it carries instruments that study and report back to us by radio such things as cosmic ray intensity (cosmic rays, you know, might KILL the space men we send up later) and space particles (meteors, meteoric dust, etc.) that might play hob with our space ships when we later get that far along.

SO—

Everything considered—

It looks like we're in a position to claim for propaganda purposes that the satellite race is horse and horse.

—

Our satellite is named 1958 Alpha.

Since Greek hasn't been compulsory in our educational system for a long, long time, maybe we'd better explain that Alpha is the first letter of the Greek alphabet.

So 1958 Alpha means simply 1958 A.

Beta is the second letter of the Greek alphabet and Gamma is the third. So, presumably, our next satellite will be named 195- Beta and the one after that 195- Gamma. It seems reasonable that we will go as far down the alphabet as 19-- Delta and 19-- Epsilon.

By the time we get past Epsilon, we may have had the good sense to restore Greek to our school curricula and thus be able to figure out more names for our man-made moons.

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While we're at it, we'd better take a sharp, realistic look at Russia and Russians. We've been kidding ourselves about them too long.

Modern Russians — say within the past century and a half—have had GOOD scientific and literary minds. Pavlov, with his conditioned reflex experiments, is probably the most widely known example of the Russian scientific mind. On the literary side, Dostoyevsky, Turgenev and Tolstoi are well known names, even in our not too erudite country.

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Dostoyevsky was influenced chiefly by his bitter hatred of Russian despotism. He had reason to be. He was condemned to death for his liberal views, and was actually standing before the firing squad when his sentence was commuted to hard labor for life in the Siberian salt mines.

Tolstoi developed a fuzzy belief in an idealistic system of anarchy in which there would be no such thing as governments, churches and creeds and mankind's affairs would be ruled by simplicity, faith, love and the brotherhood of man—an admirable philosophy, but certainly not a very practical one.

Turgenev, novelist and poet, became a proponent of the weird doctrine of nihilism, which aimed at anarchy and the complete overthrow of law, order and ALL existing institutions, with the idea of rebuilding the world spick and span new from the beginning.

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All three of these men were extremists. Their extreme views were instigated by their bitter hatred and utter abhorrence of the ages-old institution of Russian DESPOTISM.

Their hatred of despotism warped their views, but it must be recognized that they possessed KEEN minds. They were literary artists of the first magnitude, and their works were read widely all over the world. Their writings influenced millions of people.

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Let's quit fooling ourselves about the Russians. They AREN'T all dumb cattle. The tragedy of Russia is that from the beginnings of recorded time it has been RIDDEN BY DESPOTISM. It is still ridden by despotism.

But its people, taken as a whole, aren't ignorant, incompetent savages. There are GOOD MINDS among them. We'd better not forget that.

TWO PERSONS DIED in this flaming collision about six miles south of Klamath Falls on Highway 97 at 6:25 Saturday night. Shown here is the trucking rig which was proceeding south from Klamath Falls. Driver of the truck suffered burns in the crash and is in "fair" condition at Klamath Valley Hospital. To the left, in the background, can be seen a portion of the auto which claimed the lives of two Klamath Falls men. Two other men, in another vehicle not shown, are also in Klamath Valley Hospital, both listed as in satisfactory condition. Another photo of the accident is shown on page five. —Photo by Ellis

U.S. Satellite Successful

Moon Radioing 'Priceless Data' To Our Experts

By EDMOND Le BRETON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — America's first earth satellite radioed priceless data back to earth Saturday as it whirled through space in a long-lease orbit that may keep it aloft for 10 years.

The solid success of the baby moon was established within hours after the long tube-shaped instrument carrier was catapulted high into the skies over Cape Canavarel, Fla., Friday night and given a mighty shove around the world by an Army Jupiter-C rocket.

It is traveling generally west to east around the globe's girth, in contrast to the north-south paths followed by the Russian Sputniks, but is not likely to be visible to the naked eye.

Scientists in Washington reported to newsmen that radio transmissions from the Explorer, as the Defense Department named the satellite, are being picked up by tracking stations and "everything is working very well."

The 30.8 pound satellite, lofted after a sister Navy project encountered agonizing setbacks, is sending valuable automatic reports on temperatures, cosmic rays and meteorites. This data is being shared with all nations under the International Geophysical Year program.

Congratulations from President Eisenhower down poured in on the Army-civilian team that finally put the United States back in the running with Russia in space vehicles. But there were warnings against complacency, too.

On the basis of one complete circle around the globe every 114 minutes, the American satellite Explorer had made a little more than eight revolutions by 3 p.m. Saturday. It was placed in an orbit at 10:55 p.m. Friday night.

Explorer is following an egg-shaped course that ranges from 200 to 1,700 miles in altitude and is traveling 18,000 miles an hour.

President Eisenhower's "That's wonderful!" seemed to sum up the national mood.

The elation went around the free world, inspiring fat headlines in Western Europe and a shout of congratulations from a Japanese scientist.

A Soviet spokesman said: "We congratulate you." A Soviet scientist said the third Sputnik will be launched soon.

A crowd of 10,000 joyfully demonstrated last night at Huntsville, Ala., home of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency which produced the Jupiter-C missile that launched Explorer.

In Washington, delight shone through the careful words of a panel of scientists assembled to answer newsmen's questions. Congressional leaders mixed congratulations with exhortations to push ahead quickly in the competition for space.

Dr. Wernher von Braun, German-born scientific head of the Army missile team, said: "We are all highly satisfied. This is the culmination of a pretty long and strenuous effort."

But he reminded a questioner that "Sputnik II had 1,126 pounds of payload. What we have in orbit now is only a rival in spirit to Sputnik." Explorer weighs 30.8 pounds.

Von Braun stood on his estimate that it will take five years to pull abreast of the Soviets in missile and satellite achievement.

Scientists made it plain the United States is freely giving the world information about Explorer and the data gathered by it, as this country promised the others participating in the International Geophysical Year (IGY) it would do.

The Soviets have made similar promises, but newsmen were told that so far only "very rough information," such as times of passages over cities, has been received.

The United States told the world on what frequencies (108.03 and 108 megacycles) Explorer would be taking. The code in which it transmits its observations, by signal bursts, was made available and has even been published in a magazine for radio amateurs.

The radio transmissions can be heard in Southern Russia, although the satellite's orbit keeps it in low latitudes so that it does not actually pass over any of the Soviet Union.

Soviets Told Of Launching

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP)—The successful launching of America's first earth satellite was greeted Saturday with pleasure and a sigh of relief in Western Europe. Some hoped it meant talks between the East and West would be brought nearer.

The Soviet people were told of the launching by Radio Moscow, first in a brief factual account without comment and later in a congratulatory "yes-but" type commentary.

A top Russian scientist, Dr. A. A. Blagonravov, gave the commentary in a Moscow home service broadcast. He said the U.S. achievement was a good job but not quite up to Soviet performances.

Blagonravov said the rocket carrier used by the Americans "is apparently considerably less powerful than our rocket" and that "this small satellite cannot be as well-equipped as our second satellite."

"One must congratulate them on the first success achieved by them," the scientist added.

"It should be said that the Americans have selected a most advantageous orbit," he went on "because the angle of the plane of this orbit is very small as regards the equator and the equatorial plane of the earth. Thus the speed of rotation of the earth is being utilized, and this results in substantial advantage in respect of the capacity of the rocket.

"One can only express regret that Soviet scientists cannot observe the satellite because this choice of orbit does not carry the satellite over Soviet territory at all," Blagonravov said.

He added that "as compared with our satellites," the weight of the first American satellite is very small.

Two Soviet officials congratulated the United States on the successful launching. One was a spokesman for the State Committee on Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. A dispatch relaying his congratulations was held up by the Moscow censors for three hours. The other was Vitaly Bronsten, a member of the staff at the Moscow Planetarium and a member of the Soviet International Geophysical Year Committee.

Generally, however, the American achievement had an anticlimatic air about it. Most people in Europe had expected the satellite launching sooner or later. Also, Sputnik I and II, launched in October and November, had taken the edge off.

The London afternoon papers did not even make it their major news story. It took second place to a bannered story about the finding of a missing girl's body in a woodland. Inside pages were filled with details about the American Explorer, however.

On the Continent most Western European papers gave the satellite story banner headlines.

Across the world, Australia hailed the U.S. achievement with giant newspaper bannerlines. All Sydney papers devoted the whole front page and much inside space to it.

In Taipei, Formosa, a Nationalist Chinese official declared: "It will give joy to everyone outside the Iron Curtain." Many were convinced it would restore American prestige in the Far East.

In Tokyo, Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan's third largest paper, said the launching "illustrates the advanced state of U.S. science and its will and ability eventually to catch up with and perhaps surpass Russian science . . . ."

Results Expected To Be Exchanged With All Nations

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE
A. P. Science Reporter

NEW YORK Feb. 2 (AP)—Knowledge of space secrets now promises to come in a rush from U. S. and Soviet satellites.

Soviet scientists have given some of their moons' findings. A full report on Sputnik is said to be on its way to headquarters of the International Geophysical Year for sharing with all nations.

Quick disclosures are expected of some main or unusual findings by the very young U. S. moon.

A few of its 11 meteorite detectors already have been broken, it was announced. But it's too early to say whether meteorite hits did it, or something else happened on its flight up into orbit.

The first few hours of cosmic ray measurements show nothing unusual, said Dr. Wernher von Braun.

Coded radio signals are reporting on cosmic rays, meteorites, and temperatures inside and on the skin of the rod-shaped moon. This code was announced to all nations.

Some gross meanings of the signals can be reported quickly. But precise analysis of the reams of records were being gathered will take months.

"That being so, we can't really fault the Russians for not saying much about their Sputniks yet," some U. S. satellite experts remark.

The Soviets have said that space high above the earth appears to have more gaseous matter in it than was believed.

American scientists, from careful study of the Sputnik I flight, estimate the air 250 miles up is 40 times denser than had been thought. At heights of 140 miles, it may be nine times denser.

So what? Denser air would shorten the previously expected lifetime of any moon touching these heights. The air density findings may help explain some effects of the sun or other forces affecting life on earth.

Moscow Radio says Sputnik I had detected changes in the absolute intensity of energy on the magnetic pole, but this was not amplified. There also were reports that meteor showers were less dangerous than had been assumed.

The dog in Sputnik II showed that such an animal at least can survive the blast-off into space and a week of weightlessness or lack of gravity. The dog's blood pressure and breathing were recorded.

Sputnik I measured meteors and temperatures and sent this by a code not made known to Western scientists. Sputnik II radioed information on both these things and also cosmic rays, ultraviolet and X-rays from the sun.

Egypt & Syria Effect Merger

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 2 (AP) — Egypt and Syria merged Saturday hoping their action will lead to a vast Arab union embracing the Middle East and North Africa.

President Nasser of Egypt and President Shukri Kuwatly of Syria signed the proclamation of union that invited every Arab state to join or to federate.

The new state of 28 million persons, to be known as the United Arab Republic, may be functioning by fall, with Cairo as the capital and Nasser the likely president. Many steps must be taken before union is a fact.

Nasser and Kuwatly appeared on the balcony of the Presidential Palace after the signing, and 5,000 Egyptians below burst into cheers. There were cries of "Nasser, destroyer of imperialism."

"We have formed a strong country free from the influence of foreigners who used to boast of being . . . strong and great powers," Nasser declared in a brief speech.

Kuwatly called it "a great day in the history of Arabs and a turning point in world events."

Premier Sabri Assali of Syria who made the official announcement, declared union was "the first step on the path to achieve entire Arab unity."

Kuwatly and Nasser led a parade through Cairo's streets, gaily decorated and lined and cheering thousands.

Flaming Car-Truck Crash Claims Two Klamath Men

Two Klamath Falls men met instantaneous death about 6:25 Saturday night, and three other men suffered injuries in a two car-truck smashup on Highway 97 about six miles south of Klamath Falls.

William A. Badorek Jr., 28, 2650 Memorial Drive, operator of South Sixth Street Oxygen Sales, and Leonard Allen, 17, 3916 Clinton Avenue, died in the flaming collision.

In Klamath Valley Hospital are Lawrence Austin Johnson, 41, Route 3, Box 1071, Klamath Falls; William Russell Hotchkin Jr., 27, 204 Nevada, Klamath Falls, and Albert Gail Mayer, 30, 6061 Thirty Sixth Avenue, Sacramento.

Hospital attendants report Johnson's condition as "fairly good," but state he may be suffering from possible head injuries. Hotchkin is described as "satisfactory," suffering from lacerations and shock. Mayer is classified as "fair," but was listed as "critical" shortly after the smashup. He is suffering from burns.

State police officers investigating the accident were still on the scene at a late hour and full details of the accident were not available at press time.

Sketchy reports from the scene indicate, however, that Badorek and Allen were in one vehicle, Johnson and Hotchkin in the other and Mayer was driver of the trucking rig involved.

An observer of the accident reported to police that the two automobiles were traveling north toward Klamath Falls and were moving at a high rate of speed. The report stated that the two cars were moving side by side at the time of the collision with the truck.

The vehicle carrying Badorek and Allen apparently met the truck head-on after a futile attempt to move back into the right hand lane of traffic. This vehicle hit the truck and rolled over onto the cab, crushing the cab and injuring Mayer. The car burst into flames as it plowed off to the left.

The other car apparently rolled when it either was hit by the death vehicle or when its driver attempted to swerve. Authorities were not certain who was driving either car.

State police report that the two cars had shortly before passed a third car, and the driver of that car was following them attempting to get their license numbers. He reportedly dropped out of the chase just before the accident occurred.

These were the first two highway fatalities in Klamath County in 1958.

Plane Wreck Toll Mounts

NORWALK, Calif., Feb. 2 (AP) — A big military transport and a Navy night fighter collided in flight Saturday night and crashed in fames into this heavily populated Los Angeles suburban area. Two planes were reported to have carried a total of 40 persons.

In the confusion of fire, explosion and shock there was no immediate estimate of casualties. The Civil Aeronautics Administration said the transport carried 35 passengers and a crew of seven.

But the terrific destruction as the transport crashed at the rear of the Norwalk sheriff's station made it unlikely that there could be many survivors, deputies said.

The shooting flames set two houses afire.

The Navy plane fell to the northeast of the bigger one and set a second fire.

Dep. Coroner Lee J. Malims said seven bodies had been taken from the transport "and there'll be a lot more."

Jim Tucker of Norwalk said he saw three bodies inside the wreckage of the smaller plane.

He said he talked to a Navy airman who had been catapulted out of the wreckage. He said this injured man told him the fighter plane carried seven persons.

The transport took off from nearby Long Beach Municipal Airport bound for Maguire Air Force Base, N.J., the CAA traffic control tower said. It had been unreported for a short period before the crash.

The big plane, a four-engine C118 known as the Liftmaster, has a capacity of 76 troops.

It plunged to earth 20 miles southeast of downtown Los Angeles.

The wreckage severed power lines and plunged the Norwalk and Downey areas into darkness, complicating rescue efforts.

Coroner's deputies said there is "an unknown number of bodies" at the rear of the Norwalk sheriff's station.

It was impossible immediately for rescue workers to determine whether there were casualties in the houses set afire by the exploding wreckage.

Tax Booklet Error Found

NEW YORK (AP) — The Internal Revenue Service has announced an error in the 1958 edition of its booklet "Your Federal Income Tax."

Tax officials said the error in the 128 page booklet appeared in the discussion of the $600 exemption for dependents under Example 2 on Page 13.

The announcement said:

"The discussion indicates that a divorced father is entitled to claim exemptions for his two children even though he failed to furnish more than one-half of their support.

"This is erroneous, because the word 'not' was omitted from the discussion.

Rocket Expert For Vanguard

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — Dr. Wernher von Braun said Saturday he thinks the still-unlaunched Navy Vanguard rocket is superior to the Army's Jupiter-C.

Von Braun directed development of the Jupiter-C, which Friday night thrust the first U.S. earth satellite into space.

"I tell you quite frankly the Vanguard is a missile superior to this." Von Braun told newsmen.

He said the Vanguard satellite will be pushed by a rocket needing only one-third of the thrust and take-off weight of the more cumbersome Jupiter-C missile.

Von Braun reported the take-off thrust on the Jupiter-C was 83,000 pounds, rather than the 78,000 pound figure previously given out.

The former V2 rocket scientist said the Navy Vanguard is at a disadvantage in the very fact that it is such an advanced rocket.

"It is so sophisticated that it is a little difficult to get it off," he said. "Ours is based on older and more proven components . . . ours is a little more obsolete."

Senator Neuberger Blasts Klamath Republican Party

Sen. Richard Neuberger by telegram Friday to the Herald and News deplored the fact that the Klamath County Republican Central Committee declined to act on a resolution recently which favored federal purchase of the Klamath Indian Reservation.

In his telegram, Neuberger said, "I am extremely disturbed to learn through press that Republican County Central Committee of Klamath County has declined to endorse our federal purchase bill for Klamath Indian resources on grounds 'committee does not feel that Indian problem belongs in politics.' It is my understanding that honorable Thomas B. Watters, chairman of Management Specialists and an appointee of ex-secretary McKay, suggested that both major party central committees in Klamath County support federal purchase legislation.

"Press reports that Democratic committee did so. Failure of Republican committee to follow this wise and fair procedure, as proposed by Mr. Watters, makes more difficult our efforts to keep this issue nonpartisan and to pass federal purchase bill which could prevent chaotic economic situation from developing in Southeastern Oregon.

"Original Klamath termination bill was passed in 1954 under sponsorship of leading Oregon Republicans, and we are trying with all our might and main to keep such termination from taking place, with its inevitably ruinous impact on timber industry in entire Klamath Basin.

"Unwillingness of Republican Central Committee to join in endorsement of our efforts in disappointment on eve of Senate hearings February 3, 4 and 5."

George Proctor, chairman of the Klamath County Republican Central Committee issued the following statement Saturday morning after reviewing Sen. Neuberger's telegram: "It was with amazement that we learned of the junior senator's concern over the failure of the Klamath County Republican Central Committee to 'rubber-stamp' a blanket resolution recommending federal purchase of the Klamath Indian Reservation.

"Since at no time has there been complete agreement as to one specific solution acceptable to all concerned, the Republican committee felt that until a full hearing was had by Congress, considering all problems, possible solutions and views of all interested persons, that any decision or resolution would be premature and not in the best interests of the members of the tribe, the Klamath Basin, state and federal government.

"The junior senator's insistent attempt to interject politics into the Indian question clearly demonstrates his rejection of the cardinal principle that strength in our democracy lies in the 'melting pot' of people and their ideas toward developing a sound solution to any problem.

"The action of the federal government in relation to Indians affairs over the past 100 years has left much to be desired, and in exercising the trust which we accepted it is imperative that any final solution adopted, which so vitally affects individual rights and property, must not be wrong.

(Continued on Page 5)

Hell's Canyon Vote Delayed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic members of a House subcommittee sidestepped a showdown vote Saturday on controversial legislation to authorize a federal dam in the Hell's Canyon stretch of the Snake River bordering Idaho and Oregon.

Over Republican opposition, a Democratic-controlled House interior subcommittee postponed until June 2 a vote on a Senate-passed Hell's Canyon dam bill.

The proposed federal project would flood the sites of three smaller dams the Idaho Power Co. has been authorized to construct under a Federal Power Commission license.

Rep. Gracie Pfost (D-Idaho) offered the postponement motion, which was approved 16-8. One Republican, Rep. Chenoweth of Colorado joined the Democrats in voting for the motion.

CUTTING REMARK

CLINTON, Tenn. (UP) — Robert Stocks insisted it wasn't robbery when he whipped out a razor and took $18 from Victor Roberts. Stocks said "I was only collecting a debt and using the razor to peel a peach." He was sentenced to five years in prison.

Weather

FORECAST—Klamath Falls and vicinity: Partly sunny Sunday with a high of 40-45.

High Saturday	46
Low at Midnight	42

Mouse Meetings

Information meetings will be held throughout Klamath County during the coming week on the mouse problem. The county agent's office plans to present data on the present population, baiting program, precautions and methods of using bait as well as other important points.

All farmers are urged to attend the meeting closest to him as listed below:

MALIN—Malin Community Hall	Wednesday	2:00 p.m.
MERRILL—Merrill Recreation Hall	Wednesday	7:30 p.m.
HENLEY—Henley Grange Hal!	Thursday	2:00 p.m.
POE VALLEY—Poe Valley Grange Hall	Thursday	7:30 p.m.
BONANZA—Bonanza Library	Friday	2:00 p.m.
LORELLA—Lorella Community Hall	Friday	7:30 p.m.

Other meetings will be announced at a later date.

Truck Renters Granted Stay

PORTLAND, Feb. 2 (AP) — A federal court order was issued Friday to stop Public Utilities Commissioner Howard Morgan from interfering with the operation of two Oregon truck rental firms.

Truck Rentals, Inc., of Klamath Falls and Pacific Diesel Rentals Co., Portland, asked for the injunction, asserting Morgan had attempted to require state permits for trucks they lease to shippers.

District Judge William East indicated arguments will be heard Feb. 10 on whether to make the injunction permanent.

The Interstate Commerce Commission recently won a new hearing on the same matter.

Earlier the ICC, charging that leasing of trucks was a "sham and subterfuge" to get around ICC certification, sought an injunction against the firms, but Judge James Alger Fee denied it.

The ICC said new evidence since has been turned up, and Judge Gus Solomon set March 17 for a hearing to reopen the case.

Developments Might Help Sign Control Law Passage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP)—Sen. Neuberger (D-Ore) said Saturday new developments have aroused fresh hopes that legislation to control billboards on the nation's 41,000-mile superhighway system can be passed this year.

One of these, he said in an interview, was the apparent shift of Sen. Kuchel (R-Calif) to a position in favor of a control bill.

Kuchel voted with the majority last summer when the Neuberger bill was tabled by a 7-6 count in the Public Works Committee.

However, the Californian has scheduled a news conference Monday to unveil his own plan for control of billboards on the 41,000-mile interstate system of expressways.

Kuchel told a reporter that his vote last August did not indicate his general position on the question but rather his doubts about some of the features of Neuberger's bill.

He said he had put his staff to work on a measure of his own and that several months of study have gone into the proposal he will announce Monday.

Neuberger said he would await Kuchel's measure with interest.

"But I think," the Oregon senator added, "that he must bear one seventh of the responsibility for not giving the Senate a chance to vote in this last session.

"The delay has given the billboard companies many additional months to acquire sites along the interstate system and thus to build up vested rights it will be hard to overcome."

Neuberger pointed out that one senator who supported his bill, Sen. Carroll (D-Ohio), has left the Public Works Committee. His replacement has not yet been named by the Democratic Steering Committee.

The position of the new member on billboards will be important, the Oregon senator emphasized, because of the exceedingly close division in the committee.

Neuberger's bill calls for the federal government to pay 90¾ per cent of the cost of an interstate system project in a case where a state agrees to go along with billboard controls.

This would be a ¾ of 1 per cent bonus, since Washington now pays 90 per cent of the cost of the superhighway network.

Under the bill's terms, it would be possible for a state to elect to regulate the advertising signs on one portion of the interstate system within its borders but not on another.

Neuberger said the bill already had been diluted in order to have a chance of passage and that he would not agree to any further watering down.

"I look upon it as an entering wedge," he said. "If we can get the principle of federal help established to nudge the states toward action in this field, I believe public opinion will make itself felt.

"I think there is overwhelming sentiment in the United States to preserve the scenic beauty along our highways. I think this made itself felt to some of the senators who opposed my bill last year."