

# The Herald and News

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### Traffic Deaths

By FLORENCE JENKINS  
Ten days ago we were complaining mildly concerning releases received from the Oregon Department of Motor Vehicles, traffic safety division.

One of the releases dealt with the death rate per 100 million miles of highway driven which had been computed through November, 1958.

The other had to do with the cost to the state, based on the number of deaths and that figure was the appalling sum of 60 million dollars. The total cost for the year was figured through December which had ended some 16 days before the release was written.

Wednesday's mail brought a letter from Edward J. Warmoth, manager of the traffic safety division at Salem which explains that the release was stating that the December death rate would not be available for several weeks.

This, he says, is because it is figured on "reports of gasoline gallonage sold" and other factors which reach his office five or six weeks after the end of the month.

He also explains the discrepancy between his department's figure of 444 traffic deaths and the 448 total given us by the Associated Press for the year 1958.

"The reason the AP figure on traffic deaths is higher than the figure we used is that Associated Press counts all deaths in motor vehicles as 'traffic' deaths," the letter states. "Our figure, which is based on uniform national definitions, does not include those persons killed in motor vehicle accidents unless the accident occurred on a public street or highway, while AP also includes those which occurred on private property as 'traffic.' The cost figures must necessarily be based on the official death toll."

We appreciate Mr. Warmoth's courtesy in explaining in detail and we agree with his final paragraph that it is important for all of us to realize "the staggering cost of accidents."

### Off-Beat Notes

By TOM STIMMEL  
A few notes from the international page:

Beards are becoming more in vogue in different parts of the world. In Cuba, they're a trademark of Castro's rebellion; in Oregon, they're a trademark for the state's centennial. I doubt that the wearers have much else in common.

Juvenile Officer Francis Mathews stuck his chin out for a brave start on a beard, but abandoned the bristly project temporarily. But he says he'll start it again.

"Everybody in the office is going to have one," he said. "Gene (Olp) and me, and the three girls — Rosemary, Jacquelyn and Suzanne."

It should be interesting.

Down in New Pine Creek, one Eric Rose appeared with a facial accessory that required some explanation. He was seen with three days' growth of beard on one side of his face, and a clean shave on the other side. Rose explains that he shaves with an electric razor, and . . . "That's as far as I got when the power went off."

The sports desk in our office has been adorned for months by the chin whiskers and handsome handlebar of Wayne Scott. Scott started his brush pile to promote a Little League ballpark, a project that fortunately has received more attention recently.

Asked for his advice to whisker aspirants, our veteran stroked his beard thoughtfully. Then he began to scratch. That must be his answer.

Back to international topics: Hawaii provided the theme, if not the material, for an interesting gift from Mrs. Maudie Liskey to Mrs. Betty Hromada of the county clerk's office. The gift was a Hawaiian lei made with 50 one-dollar bills. A nice memento to receive at tax time.

The Chamber of Commerce corresponds with several foreign countries about business conditions. Recently it asked Brazil, Mexico, Japan and half a dozen other nations for their latest statistics. From Viet-Nam came this thoughtful reply:

"We have a controlled press here, as you know, so we regret that there are no figures we can give you. Figures that are available are not reliable."

Falls Little League, I want to publicly thank the Herald and News, Buck Davidson, Wayne Scott, Jerry Jennings, and all the participants who helped make the Little League Benefit Boxing Card such a great success.

I also want to thank the people who turned out and spent their money to support the affair. The show was professionally done, and I'm sure everyone received his money's worth.

Special thanks to the Herald and News Sports Staff for all the space allotted to the affair. The fine publicity and advance build-up given was, undoubtedly, a large factor in the success achieved.

We are now one step closer to our own Little League Ballpark, a project which will benefit the whole community.

Gene Favell  
President,  
K.F. Little League

### Trade Pitch

By JAMES MARLOW  
Associated Press News Analyst  
WASHINGTON (AP)—When Anastas I. Mikoyan visited the United States this month, talking with businessmen from coast to coast, he made a big pitch for American trade with the Soviet Union. This week he got a public answer.

This, in effect, was it: If you want to trade, let's trade, but why don't you pay your bills first?

Mikoyan, Soviet first deputy premier, is the Soviet trade boss. Here he conferred with his opposite number, C. Douglas Dillon, undersecretary of state for economic affairs. It was Dillon who gave the answer.

Broken down, it goes like this: The two countries can trade, all right. But the Soviet Union which is extending credit to underdeveloped countries with which it trades, wants this country to let the Russians buy here on long-term credits.

Thus, in talking about trading with the United States, the Soviet Union is acting like an underdeveloped country itself although it is the No. 2 economic power in the world.

Moscow can't get those long-term credits — although Mikoyan laid them down as a precondition to trading — for a couple of reasons — it owes this country a big chunk of money, and until it pays up a law forbids further credits.

The Russians could do business — if they want to — on a pay-as-you-go basis, Dillon said. But he noted that the Soviet Union is the only major country with which "we have been unable to reach a settlement of lend-lease accounts" from World War II.

He wasn't talking about lend-lease military equipment sent the Russians during the war. He emphasized he meant only civilian-type lend-lease goods. These, he said, amounted to \$2,600,000,000.

He said the United States, when the two countries last discussed the matter in 1951, was willing to settle for 800 million dollars payable over a long period at low interest rates.

He noted that long-term private credits to a defaulting country are prohibited by a law enacted as long ago as 1934. But he added: "Short-term credits are, however, freely available to the Soviets on normal commercial terms."

Certain kinds of materials — those that would help build Soviet war-making power — cannot under American law be shipped to the Soviet Union. The government can prevent their shipment by controls on licenses for exporting them.

But the list of such embargoed materials, Dillon said, has been considerably reduced until now.

actually only about 10 per cent of all our products moving in international commerce are subject to embargo.

He said 900 American products need no special export license for shipment to the Soviet Union. In addition to them, he cited a long list of American products which could be shipped and which, if bought by the Russians, would help increase the economic standards of their people.

### Mikoyan Views

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign News Editor  
Anastas Mikoyan, a Russian deputy premier and one of the Kremlin's top salesmen, arrived back in Moscow this week in time for the 21st special congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

He was returning from a visit to the United States, during which he:

—Commented favorably on Americans' ability to drink vodka.  
—Commented unfavorably on U.S. foreign policy, particularly as regards Berlin and the U.S. ban on shipment of strategic goods to the Soviet Union.

—Reacted with considerable irritation when prevented from placing U.S. troop landings in Lebanon in the same category with Soviet deceit and butchery in crushing the revolution in Hungary.

The first and third points were incidental to the main purposes of his visit, which probably were two:

Mikoyan, as the Kremlin's foremost expert on merchandising, probably had an expansion of trade as his first objective.

One of the projects which the party congress will be asked to rubber stamp is Premier Nikita Khrushchev's ambitious seven-year plan for the economic development of the Soviet Union.

The announced purpose of the plan is ultimately to make the Soviet Union superior to the United States in everything from production of milk to steel.

Thus Mikoyan was in the market here for a wide variety of products ranging from entire chemical plants, to pipelines to credits.

And thus, too, his sour reaction when the State Department blocked his project.

"The cold war in the State Department is continuing," he said. To which the State Department replied: "Fatuous."

Mikoyan's second purpose here is more conjectural but may have met with greater success.

A diplomatic view of the sudden pressure applied by the Soviet Union two months ago to the Berlin problem is that the Soviets were acting with an ultimate view to forcing another meeting at the summit.

There is no belief that the Communists deliberately were inviting a war when they announced that in six months they would turn air, land and sea controls of East Germany over to the East Germans.

But neither there is any confidence that a war could not break out over the Berlin issue.

The West is determined that West Berlin remain free and that Allied forces retain their rights to remain and be supplied there.

But there remains the danger that even after his visit to the United States, Mikoyan and other Kremlin leaders remain unconvinced of this determination.

A view held by many European diplomats is that the United States refuses to recognize history. They believe the Soviet Union waited to take action in Hungary until after it was convinced the United States would not take sides. Thus, they argue, by doing nothing, we placed Hungary in the Soviet bloc for all time to come.

They believe the same argument may apply to Berlin. Again the Soviets may be waiting. When they see no visible signs of action, they may believe the time is right to move again.

### Vets Mail Bag

Young men and women in school under the War Orphans Education program are studying science in large numbers, but at the same time they aren't overlooking the humanities.

Releasing today its first survey of the two-year-old educational program for the children of deceased war veterans, the Veterans Administration said that an interest in every five War Orphans students has been attracted to the fast-growing field of science.

One in every three, however, either had selected the humanities or was taking a general college course, not yet having decided on a major. Of those who hadn't yet made up their minds, VA said, many had expressed an interest in the fine arts and English literature.

At the time VA collected data for its survey, some 6,000 young people had entered training under the War Orphans law. Since, another 3,000 have been added to VA's rolls.

Of the 6,000 covered by the VA survey, more than 1,200 had gone into science. Five hundred of them chose engineering; another 500, medicine and related fields, and more than 200, the natural sciences such as physics and chemistry. In the sciences, men outnumbered the women two to one.

Nearly 2,000 others — slightly more women than men — chose either the humanities or general college courses with no major yet selected.

More than 800 War Orphans students selected teaching, 70 per cent of them women. Nearly 600 took business administration and managerial courses, 70 per cent males. Social studies and welfare work attracted 200, nearly two-thirds men. Nearly 100 — 88 per cent men — entered the ministry.

Nearly every field of endeavor in America is represented on VA's roster of War Orphans students. Proportions might change in the future, VA said, as new students enter the program and as those taking general courses decided upon majors.

The War Orphans Education program is for the sons and daughters of World War I, World War II or Korean War veterans who died of service-connected causes. Generally, young men and women must be between 18 and 23 to enroll in school. They may receive up to 36 months of schooling, with VA paying an allowance of up to \$110 a month.

### QUESTION OF THE WEEK:

Q—The VA has just declared my disability connected to my military service, and I am eligible to apply for service-disabled Korean veterans insurance. How soon do I have to apply?

A—You must make application within one year from the date VA found your disability service-connected.

### Quotes

United Press International  
MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Edgar Bergen, on being forced to cancel a nightclub opening because Charlie McCarthy was late arriving by air freight:

"I have never been so embarrassed. I guess this is Charlie's way of letting me know where the talent is in this combination. I'm thinking seriously of raising his salary."

NEW YORK—Disc jockey Peter Tripp, on completing a 200-hour wake-a-thon without a wink of sleep:

"I've learned one major thing. You can't stay awake alone. You need someone there to keep you awake, to keep telling you, 'Up, boy, up.'"

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Aircraft manufacturer Donald W. Douglas, noting that the Thor intermediate range ballistic missile is now in full production:

"The production line is now here. But it didn't happen overnight. The Thor was 30 months from drawing board to deployment."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Disc jockey Dave Hunter, awake for more than 200 hours, comments on a medical journal article that said sleep may not really be necessary:

"You know, there may be something to that."



## America And Cuba Exist In Reciprocal Trade

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
American advertising terms run through Cuban Spanish. Cuban sugar sweetens American breakfast food.

Trade between the United States and Cuba runs more than 400 million dollars annually on each side. These are examples of an interchange built up between the two countries since the Spanish-American War of 1898 freed the lush island from Spain.

Close ties are dictated by geographic, historic, and economic facts of life, whether a Fulgencio Batista or a Fidel Castro is top man among Cuba's six million people.

Among these facts: The United States buys about half the six-million-ton sugar crop that is Cuba's mainstay. Cuba is only 90 miles across the Florida straits from Key West, Fla.

American motor cars, TV sets, household appliances and machinery are among products flowing the other way.

Private interests in the United States are estimated to have more than a billion dollars invested in Cuba. The biggest of these is the American and Foreign Power with about 221 million dollars in Cuba's major power company.

Cuba and the United States are partners in a military aid pact. The U.S. Navy maintains an important Caribbean base at Guantanamo Bay, near the island's southeastern tip.

Baseball is a year-round sport. Havana's club finished last, a notch behind Buffalo, in the International League in 1958. Such Cuban players as outfielder Minnie Miñoso of Cleveland, pitcher Pedro Ramos of Washington, and shortstop Willy Miranda of Baltimore were starring on American diamonds.

American tourists contribute to the Cuban economy. They kept coming throughout the two-year civil war that toppled the Batista dictatorship New Year's Day.

A semitropical climate makes the island a vacation paradise even during revolutions. The dollar and the Cuban peso rate as equals. A driver's license showing American citizenship has been the only thing needed to get into the country.

A gleaming monument on Havana's Malecon Boulevard bears the inscription "Liberty dearly bought is fondly cherished." White steps lead up to 75-foot marble shafts which support a bronze American eagle with wings spread.

It is Cuba's tribute to the United States for American help in 1898. It remembers the Maine. This U.S. battleship was destroyed by an explosion Feb. 15, 1898, while on a good will visit to Havana harbor. The blast, which the United States blamed on a Span-

## Wool Growers Election Set

PORTLAND (AP)—The 94th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Assn. heads into its final session today with election of officers.

Many delegates believe that Harold Jossendal of Casper, Wyo., will be elected president. Las Vegas is believed in line to get the 1960 convention, despite a spirited bid by Denver.

The only other matter to be acted upon by the convention is resolutions. A large number will be brought up for delegate action. All are expected to pass. However, some controversy may develop over the lamb promotion campaign.

Principal speaker at today's session is Alexander Johnson of the Wyoming Agriculture Experiment Station.

At Wednesday's meeting, Mrs. O. T. Evans was elected president of the women's auxiliary. Irene Young, who has served as editor of the organization's official publication, the National Wool Grower, announced she was retiring as of March 31. Jack F. DeMann of Murray, Utah, who has been assistant editor, will replace her.

Wednesday's final speaker was O. R. Strackbein of Washington, D.C., chairman of the Nationwide Committee on Import-Export Policy. He urged a tariff on wool imports.

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### SHORT RIBS By Frank O'Neal



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