

The Herald and News

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Modern World

By RILL JENKINS
According to the magazine Electronics the business of noise meters in this country is a growing one. About a million dollars a year.

A noise meter is a gadget used to measure how much noise any given piece of equipment gives off.

They are used because a lot of cities now have laws governing the noise level that cannot be exceeded.

As an example the magazine says that in Milwaukee the laws say that maximum permissible noise from a motor vehicle at a distance of 20 feet to the right of the rear wheel shall be 95 decibels.

To show some comparison, a boiler factory going full blast tunes up about 140 decibels, a subway train the same distance away causes a displacement of 110 decibels and ordinary conversation at a distance of only three feet takes place at about 80 decibels.

I cannot help reaching the conclusion that the best way to stop noise would be to prohibit conversation of any kind.

The same magazine also says that the old fashioned refrigerator may be on the way out.

Irradiation will take its place. I looked up irradiate in the dictionary (Funk and Wagnalls) and the only thing I could find that seemed to apply was under item six that reads "To treat with or subject to radiant energy of any kind, as X-rays."

I suppose it is all right. There are so many things in this world that we have to take someone else's word for that I'm not disposed to burden myself with any more worries.

According to reports from Electronics tests have shown that meat can be processed, irradiated and stored for considerable lengths of time. Milk and canned goods can be irradiated in their containers.

Perhaps this means that we can buy a month's supply of meat and store it under the bed.

Until I find out a little more, however, I'm going to hang on to my old refrigerator.

How else does one get ice cubes?

William S. Rosecrans, who is a former chairman of the California Board of Forestry, spoke out for management of wildlands in a recent address before a group called the Wildland Research Center of the University of California Agricultural Experiment Station.

He stated that if we don't manage the wildlands we are going to "... have a poorer agriculture, a diminished water supply, less recreational possibilities and a poorer economy in our state."

He was talking about California where they have about 65 million acres of what they call wildlands. This is timber, grass and brush lands in various states of nature.

If you manage a wild lion until he will answer your call and do tricks he is no longer a wild lion but a tame one.

If you manage wildlands in order to assure yourself of paved roads for recreation, reservoirs for water and cleared fields for agriculture you don't have wildlands anymore you have tame lands put to use by mankind.

I draw no conclusions from this. I am merely reminded of the ages old joke on the race that goes along the lines that when the pilgrims first came to this country they found a land abounding in game wherein roamed the original inhabitants in a state of freedom where there were no cities, no commercials, no taxes and where the women did all the hard work.

Since that time we have "managed" and "improved" our land to its present state.

No comment.

School Patrols

By FLOYD L. WYNNE
The subject of school patrols has taken a new twist at the state level.

For the past several years, I've been editorially urging the local elementary school board to institute school safety patrols, and for the past several years they have just as stoutly refused to do so, acting on a legal opinion first given them by Wilson Wiley and later by George Proctor.

My urging was based on the fact that there were 450 such patrols operating at schools elsewhere in the state, and that the State Legislature slapped down a bill at the last session which would have met the objections voiced by the local group.

In slipping down the bill, the Legislature stated that there was no need to pass a bill just for Klamath Falls.

And, if the records were examined they would probably find that the State Department of Motor Ve-

hicles agreed with the Legislature. But, now things have changed.

After several years of battling the state and public opinion, the school board and its legal counsel appear to have been vindicated.

At least, Vern Hill, state director of the Department of Motor Vehicles, has called for an investigation to determine the liability standing of the school safety patrols.

This coincides with the view that has been put forth by the local school board and its attorney.

It represents an about-face for the State Traffic Safety Division and now throws a large shadow of doubt across all safety patrols in the state.

It could well result in all schools suspending their school safety patrols until such time as some clarification is made by the Legislature.

As far as the public, in general, is concerned it is not worrying about who is liable when a student is hurt or killed where school safety patrols are operating. It is concerned primarily with whether or not every precaution is being taken to protect their young schoolers.

If it is deemed necessary to get a clarifying law passed by the Legislature, then, by all means, let's get to it.

I haven't changed my basic belief that they are important, and should be instituted. The legality of them and the question of liability are something that will have to be determined in the course of an investigation.

If we can get the State Department of Motor Vehicles to back an approach to the State Legislature, we should be well on the road to eventually getting school safety patrols in Klamath Falls, although it doesn't look as though anything will be accomplished until about 1961.

Home Remedies

By FLORENCE JENKINS
Parties are a lot of fun and one gets such fascinating bits of information.

During the summer there were interesting reports on ways to prevent the hair from becoming bleached by the hot sun, including rinsing with stale beer.

Along came fall and gregarious persons trotted out their favorite home remedies for poison oak (two have one of our own to swear by) and other ailments and annoyances such as burrs.

The faint aroma lingering along the lake shore after a "striped puddy cat" has passed that way recalled the drastic cure detailed at a party by one of our friends who removed skunk odor from the family feline by bathing the cat in gallons of tomato juice.

Which, of course, recalled the suggestion of putting mothballs under the porch and around the house to keep the skunk away in the first place.

This week, however, we gleaned another little gem to add to the collection.

Two friends were discussing the need for having a piano tuner in and one stated that he had called and had discovered mice had gotten into the piano.

"He put poison ivy in the piano to kill the mice," she continued, marveling at the ingenuity of the technician.

"Why, everybody knows that will take care of mice in a piano," the other friend retorted.

Castro Quandry

By JAMES MARLOW
WASHINGTON (AP)—If Fidel Castro is earnest about wanting a democratic Cuba, then why all the blood?

Prime Minister Castro has been in effect dictator since his rebel army last New Year's Day threw out Fulgencio Batista's dictator-

ship and took over. He has called for land reforms, probably badly needed, and other social changes. But Cuba is in growing turmoil. Criticism of his regime is rising.

He was an inspired rebel military leader but now gives the impression of a man too emotional, chaotic and disorganized to run a government.

As the heat increases, he thinks of vengeance. He calls for death for his enemies by firing squads and depends not on ballots but on mobs for support.

His government suspended Congress Jan. 6, put off new elections for 18 to 24 months, suspended criminal courts, and, through military courts, rolled up 555 executions by firing squads.

Yet he said Cuba will remain a democracy. "We are men of the law."

The firing squads worked for months, were finally stopped. But his troubles continued. This week he summoned 250,000 Cubans to a rally in Havana.

He outdid Hollywood by arriving in a helicopter, gun in hand, denounced the United States and asked the mob for approval for new firing squads. He got it.

This was reminiscent of last January when the firing squad execution of so-called war criminals was being severely criticized abroad and he called together a rally of a million Cubans to approve what he was doing to his enemies.

His idea of justice was to try a foe in a sports stadium, with not a single witness appearing in his defense, before 10,000 people. The crowd included American newspapermen his government invited down to see the spectacle.

This was what happened in the case of Maj. Jesus Sosa Blanco, who had directed Batista's army operations against Castro. There was never any doubt of the outcome; the major was sentenced to death before a firing squad.

When Castro addresses a mob he harangues, he screams, he appeals to hate in a way Hitler or Mussolini might have found refreshing.

He denies he is a Communist but turns with fury on any who say he is or complain that Communists are infiltrating his government.

He has done this three times to men once close to him.

On Oct. 19 Maj. Hubert Matos, one of Castro's most respected revolutionary leaders, resigned as commander of Camaguey province, charging the Castro regime was being penetrated by Communists.

Castro had him arrested and before Monday night's mob virtually signed the major's death warrant by asking approval for Matos' execution by a firing squad. The mob responded: "Firing squads! Firing squads!"

On July 13 Manuel Urrutia, Castro's handpicked president, blasted Cuban Communists although declaring Castro's government "has absolutely nothing to do with Communism." Why this threw Castro into an emotional spin is not clear. But it did. He accused Urrutia of "near treason."

On July 17 Castro denounced Urrutia on television and, in a play for mob support against the President, resigned as prime minister. A few hours later Urrutia resigned. Then Castro went back as prime minister.

The most sensational case was that of Maj. Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz, who resigned June 30 as Cuban air force chief, fled to the United States, and told a Senate committee Castro was a Communist. Cuban officials called him a liar.

On Oct. 19 — the same day Matos resigned — Havana was plastered with leaflets from a plane flying over Havana. This was the latest of several similar leaflet air drops.

The former air force chief sev-

eral days ago told U.S. authorities he had piloted an unarmed aircraft over Havana last Wednesday. Later he publicly denied this statement. He is in the United States.

These various episodes so inflamed Castro, that at Monday's rally he denounced the United States. The U. S. State Department protested in a stiff reply. The episode of the plane put this country in an embarrassing fix.

But Castro didn't gain anything, except mob approval, for his performance. The net result: tattered relations between Cuba and the United States.

Strike Cost

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP)—The cost of the big steel strike is beginning to show up in the figures. Whether they're earnings or payroll totals they aren't pleasant.

Stockholders are being told the net loss in income in the first months of the strike. But these figures have to be read against the background of the year as a whole if they're not to be misleading.

The metalworking companies also are reporting their third quarter and nine months earnings. In most instances these figures cover periods when neither the steel strike nor the copper work stoppage pinched. These statements also have to be read with the final three months in mind if they are to be given their true perspective.

But, first, here are the figures. Fifteen steel companies have reported on their third quarter operations. Five of them report net losses. Two others, with some of their activities unaffected by the strike, reported in the black but much lower net income than the previous year. Most of those showing increased earnings are small companies not involved in the strike.

Combined, the 15 show a loss for the July-August-September quarter of nearly 9 million dollars. This compares with a net income of 124 million for the same companies in the 1958 third quarter. The second largest steel producer, Bethlehem, isn't included in the list.

But this year's loss must be considered in relation to what went before.

In the first six months of the year steel users were ordering a nine-month supply of steel so that they could ride out a three-month strike, which was the longest then expected.

The big earnings that the steel industry piled up in the first half of the year enabled them to turn in a pleasant report for the year to date.

Nineteen steel companies report their combined nine months earnings are 443 1/2 million dollars, a third higher than the same companies reported in the like 1958 period—a good part of which was recession ridden.

The metalworking companies have gone through the summer quarter without many bruises. Most fabricators of steel and copper products didn't first feel the strikes until October.

In this group 37 companies show only five making less for the first nine months of the year than they did in the like period of 1958.

Combined, their earnings come to \$80,001,000, or an increase of 70 per cent over what the same companies reported for the 1958 period.

The Almanac

United Press International
Today is Thursday, Oct. 29, the 302nd day of the year, with 63 more days in 1959.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning star is Venus. The evening stars are Mercury, Jupiter and Saturn.

On this date in history: In 1618, Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded for treason.

In 1786, the English poet John Keats was born.

In 1884, members of the Democratic Party united in anger after the charge that they were the party of "rum, Romanism, and rebellion."

In 1918, units of the German Fleet mutinied to underline their demand for peace.

In 1929, pandemonium reigned in the New York Stock Exchange as prices virtually collapsed and billions of dollars in open market values were wiped out. This generally is considered the beginning of the Great Depression.

In 1940, the first peacetime draft began with the drawing of number 158.

A thought for today: The English poet John Keats said, "I would rather fail than not be among the greatest."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

Circuit Court Gives Bomber 3-Year Term

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—A Pulaski Circuit Court jury gave a three-year prison term to Jesse Raymond Perry, 24, for his part in Little Rock's Labor Day bombings.

Death Count Nears 100 In Mexico

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The count of known dead neared 100 today in Mexico's flood-stricken states of Colima and Jalisco. Many more persons still were missing in one of the country's worst modern disasters.

Red Pig Iron Sent To U.S.

BUFFALO, N.Y. (AP)—A shipment of 370 tons of Soviet-made pig iron has been in the Black River yards of the Canadian National Railway here since Sunday, a railroad spokesman says.

Perry, convicted Wednesday, was the second of five accused bombers to receive a prison term. Trials of the other three are scheduled later.

J. D. Sims, 35, who drew a five-year sentence on a guilty plea to bombing Little Rock School Board offices, was the state's key witness in Perry's trial for the same offense.

Sims, dressed in prison khakis and speaking in a low, tense voice, testified that he and Perry volunteered for a "confidential squad" organized to harass Little Rock

for accepting public high school integration. Sims said he and Perry were assigned separate bombing targets, but that Perry backed out on the night the blasts were scheduled and Sims set off crude dynamite bombs at both targets.

The state made no effort to prove Perry actually set off a bomb. But Sims testified Perry knew he was going to bomb the School Board building and that Perry held the dynamite to be used there while Sims carried out Perry's assignment — blowing up Fire Chief Gann Nalley's station wagon.

Perry was convicted under a state law dealing with bombings. The jury set the sentence.

Judge William J. Kirby delayed formal sentencing to give Perry's attorneys time to file a motion for a new trial. Perry remains free on \$15,000 bond.

BLACKLIST YANK SHIP
DAMASCUS, Syria (UPI)—The Syrian government announced today that Arab nations are blacklisting the American ship Armock "for violating boycott regulations." Such blacklist action normally follows trading with Israel.

James Mason

stars in the tense drama of a bitter duel
"A SWORD FOR MR. MARIUS"



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