

# West Faces New Crisis In Dealings With Reds Over A-Ban Test Treaty

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER  
WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and Britain are facing a new crisis in their negotiations with the Soviet Union for an enforceable treaty outlawing test explosions of nuclear weapons.

It may reach a head soon after the three-power talks resume Jan. 12 in Geneva. It is not the first time a deadlock has threatened. The crisis centers around development of an international inspection system strong enough to discourage cheating with sneak explosions.

Unless the Soviet Union modifies its opposition to strengthening the system already proposed, President Eisenhower indicates he may order a resumption of underground test explosions in the United States.

Before such a step would be taken, officials said, the United States would very likely change its strategy in the negotiations at Geneva to seek a limited rather than a comprehensive test ban. A limited ban would apply only to explosions in the air or in the water. They could be policed more easily than underground explosions.

A toughening U.S. policy with respect to the negotiations was disclosed Tuesday when Eisenhower substituted a day-to-day voluntary suspension of nuclear weapons tests for the present fixed-term moratorium which expires Dec. 31.

The United States, he said at Augusta, Ga., will consider itself free to resume nuclear weapon testing but "we shall not resume... without announcing our intentions in advance."

In effect Eisenhower put the world and particularly Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev on notice that without substantial progress toward agreement at Geneva the U.S. test suspension policy may be revoked some time next year.

The decision drew a mixed reaction on Capitol Hill.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), chairman of the Sen-

ate Disarmament subcommittee, sharply disapproved, calling it "nuclear brinkmanship" which might backfire and upset chances for agreement with the Soviet Union.

Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said nuclear testing would be resumed only if it is necessary for this country's security. He said Eisenhower's stand should be supported.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), the committee chairman, said the decision would involve only "a very slight change" in the current situation unless the U.S.S.R. resumed its testing. He said the President "may be trying to suggest a little more urgency in proceeding with the negotiations at Geneva."

This is not the first time that disputes over the inspection system have endangered the negotiations. Concessions by the Soviet Union toward strengthening the proposed control machinery eased another threatened collapse last summer.

The new dispute is made more serious, however, by the fact that it has involved not only the political negotiators but also the U.S. and Soviet scientists who have recently participated.

The State Department released Tuesday night a statement by Dr. James B. Fisk, chairman of the U.S. scientific group which met with British and Soviet experts in Geneva earlier this month. Fisk accused Dr. E. K. Federov, the Soviet scientific chief at Geneva, of having made an "incorrect, distorted and misleading statement" about information furnished by American scientists.

Federov had said at Geneva that a U.S. report on difficulties in detecting underground nuclear explosions contained "many errors and even some misrepresentation." He accused the U.S. scientists of "manipulations in developing their conclusions."

The new American information was derived from a series of four underground explosions held in this country under the code name "hardback" in the fall of 1958.

This information, the American scientists told the British and Soviets showed that underground nuclear explosions could be muffled to such a degree that it would be impossible to distinguish them from ordinary earthquake tremors.

## "DENNIS THE MENACE"



"WE CALL THAT THE SUN. AT NIGHT WE CALL IT THE MOON."

## State's '59 Health Record To Be Worst In History

PORTLAND (AP) — Oregon's 1959 health record is expected to be the worst in its history, the state Board of Health said Tuesday.

The 77,000 cases of communicable diseases reported probably is the greatest number in the state's history, state board statisticians said.

This was due mostly to an all-time high influenza epidemic and an unusually heavy outbreak in both polio and infectious hepatitis.

An expected death toll of 16,800 this year will carry Oregon beyond the 16,000 mark for the first time in its history.

The death mark gives Oregon a death rate of 9.5 persons per 1,000 in 1959, compared to an expected national rate of 9.4 persons.

This is the first time since 1943 that Oregon has exceeded the national rate.

The report also expressed concern over increases in infant deaths, illegitimate births, traffic and industrial accidents, heart disease and venereal disease rates.

An increase in infant deaths of some 7 per cent to 900, compared to 844 last year, is expected.

The state's infant death rate was second lowest in the nation in 1950, fifth in 1957 and 11th last year. This year it is expected to be 15th.

Dr. Harold Erickson, retiring state health officer, said the statistics are danger signs and rap-

## Welfare Group Has Adopted New Program

PORTLAND (AP)—Men can be forced to go to work cutting brush to get them off the welfare rolls under a program adopted Tuesday by the Oregon Public Welfare Commission in cooperation with Polk County.

The first phase involves brush cutting on the Lone Star Road between Polk and Yamhill counties. The state will pay 70 per cent of the cost and the county 30 per cent.

The program is aimed at making work more attractive than welfare, but members said it is not meant as a substitute for welfare payments and will not replace other jobs.

The welfare officials under the program may cut off relief to anyone who refuses to take a job or do good work under the new program.

"We must end this situation in which people are encouraged to sit back and accept welfare," said Commissioner Joseph E. Harvey Jr.

A policy requiring general assistance recipients to take jobs offered them also was reaffirmed.

A four-point program on adoptions was approved. It would seek an Oregon law change to allow only authorized child-care agencies to place children in foster homes; seek more studies of adoptive homes; a law making it illegal for real parents to revoke consent for adoption; and an end to state subsidies for private child care agencies.

There are fewer public health nurses per capita in Oregon this year than there were 10 years ago, he said.

The communicable disease rate for infectious hepatitis this year is the fourth worst in Oregon history. That for polio is the worst since 1955. Flu cases were at an all-time high of more than 55,000 cases.

Marriages were expected to increase some 2.1 per cent to 10,000. But there were 6,020 divorces or 1.2 for every two marriages in Oregon.

The number of illegitimate births was 1,100 this year, far above the 667 of 1950. Total births were only 36,130, the smallest number in Oregon since 1950.

There were an estimated 936 cases of gonorrhea for 1959 and 186 were persons less than 20. In 1959 there were 614 with only 58 among teen-agers.



**HOME** for Christmas from Lake Mead Navy Base near Las Vegas, John A. Hayden, Personnelman third class, will report to Fleet Intelligence Center at Pearl Harbor for 33 months duty after his leave. A 1958 graduate of KUHS, John is the son of Mrs. Eloise Hayden, 2717 California Avenue. His grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ward, also of Klamath Falls.

## City Honors Sam Rayburn

SHERMAN, Tex. (AP)—Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, who will be 78 when Congress convenes Jan. 6, gets an advance birthday celebration today as Sherman pays special tribute to its veteran representative.

Highlighting the "Sam Rayburn Appreciation Day" was a luncheon in his honor staged by the city's eight service clubs. The luncheon was billed as "non-political."

Sen. Mike Monroney (D-Okla.) headed a group of senators and representatives from Washington who flew to Sherman in a government plane to help honor Rayburn, who has represented this North Texas district in Congress since 1913.

Joining the North Texans in the observance was Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), Johnson, majority leader of the Senate, and Rayburn are the two most powerful men in Congress.

## U.N. Observations

Editor's Note: This is the third in a series of articles written by the United Nations Study Class of the Women's Society of First Methodist Church, Mrs. Fred Kelsey, chairman.

The recent appointment of a 10-nation committee to study disarmament plans will focus worldwide attention on the activities of that committee and the operations of the United Nations in general.

The resolution on which the study is based defines disarmament as the maintenance of peace through a system of enforceable arms reductions down to the level necessary to preserve domestic order. At the 14th General Assembly the delegates predicted that disarmament would be the central issue of the coming session.

With this vital issue before us it is well to consider what the United Nations means to the United States. Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. representative to the United Nations, has issued a statement in which he states that in seeking the answer to this question we must look at the U.N. with the utmost objectivity. We must scrutinize its purposes, its achievements, its shortcomings, its utility, and its future promise.

He further stated that while the need for the United Nations is as strong and as steady as the human yearning for peace, its future success depends entirely on the extent to which members support it.

The sources for information on the United Nations are available from many points of view. Newspapers and periodicals report on its activities. Radio and television programs provide direct and current information. As many as 45 organizations of special interests have observers at the U.N. meetings, all of which provides assurance of comprehensive reporting.

Many organizations sponsor U.N. study groups. There is a local chapter of the American Association for the United Nations, and membership in this group provides a flow of information and a setting for discussion.

For persons who wish to exercise their privilege in taking part in world affairs, this course of action can be considered. Learn about the United Nations, its function, and its accomplishments. On the basis of as much information as can be obtained—form convictions. Communicate with the elect-

ed officials of the national government and state your concern convictions.

It would seem that the invitation to do this is compellingly given by President Eisenhower when he stated "The United Nations is —both to our country and the community of nations—a proven asset of incalculable value. To remain so it requires and must continue to receive the faithful support of a strong United States."

## Tax Filing Begins Jan. 4

State residents got a reminder today that the wake of the holiday season is bleak.

That is when the income tax season begins, said A. G. Erickson, district director of Internal Revenue Service for Oregon.

The period for filing federal tax returns extends from January 4 through April 15.

The Klamath Falls tax office, 219 Post Office Building, will be open from 8 a.m. until 4:45 p.m. each Monday through April 4, except Monday, February 22, George Washington's birthday. The office will open instead the following day.

Erickson advised completing as much of the return as possible before asking assistance of the local office. The taxpayer should read the return and the instruction booklet carefully, he said.

He also suggested phoning the office for solution to minor problems. The number is TU 4-4264.

## Newly Accredited

NEWBERG, Ore. (AP)—George Fox College has gained regional accreditation from the Northwest Assn. of Secondary and High Schools. Milo Ross, the college's president, said Tuesday.

This means George Fox, a college of 142 students, now can solicit students from Oregon high schools.

REBURY WAR VICTIMS  
WARSAW (UPI) — The bodies of 143 Polish and Hungarian women shot by the Nazis during World War II have been disinterred from a mass grave in a forest near Usewo and reburied in Rybnik cemetery, it was reported Tuesday.

## Solon Eyes U.S. Problems

WASHINGTON (AP) — Peace, tax reform, education, civil rights and migratory labor—in that order—were listed as the key problems of Congress and the nation next year by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore) Tuesday.

The congresswoman said in a newsletter the federal income tax code seriously needs revision. She estimated that present loopholes cost the government 11 billion dollars annually in revenue.

"There is every reason to believe the present rates can even be cut slightly and still yield additional revenues," she said, "if some of the worst loopholes are plugged."

She said the failure of the last session of Congress to act upon any of the bills to make federal assistance for education available to states and school districts was one of the most glaring failures.

## Owners Bury Talking Bird

WINDBER, Pa. (AP) — Pretty Boy Ling probably the most talkative parakeet on record, has gone to the Happy Hunting Ground.

Billed as the world's best talking parakeet, Pretty Boy delighted audiences throughout the United States with his gift of gab. He made 500 personal appearances and performed on radio and television.

Highlight of Pretty Boy's act was recitation of a 50-sentence speech. He had a vocabulary of 500 words, sang songs, and recorded a special parakeet training record entitled "Pretty Boy Talks."

Mr. and Mrs. William Ling of Windber, the bird's owners, valued him at \$25,000.

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