

The World At Stake

Germans Will Turn To Reds If West Deserts Goal

Herald and News

Editorial Page

Safety Must Be Built-In

Slowly, some modest dividends are resulting from the campaigns by health, safety and other groups for seat belts in automobiles.

Wisconsin has just passed a law which makes seat belts mandatory on all '62-model cars.

New York has joined Michigan and California in a new legal requirement that all new cars sold in those states after Oct. 1, 1962, must have metal anchorages for the installation of belts.

Starting with the 1962 model year, the federal government is requiring seat belt anchorages for both front and rear seats in all cars it purchases.

Presumably this means that some time next year all new cars will have at least the front seat anchorages, wherever they are sold. Bigger questions remain: "How many motorists will actually buy the belts, and how many will use them steadily if they do?"

Today only 3 per cent of this country's passenger cars are thus equipped, and an auto industry survey showed that just 36 per cent of drivers with belts used them all the time.

Contrast this with progressive, safety-conscious Sweden, where more than half the nation's cars are equipped not just with the lap belts we settle for, but with shoulder or chest harness.

New argument should not have to be made for the tremendous value of good seat belts. Tests have proved convincingly that they can save lives and prevent injuries on a big scale.

If anyone, however good a driver, imag-

ines that he is somehow immune from highway dangers, he should take note of the estimate by U.S. Surgeon General Luther Terry that 70 per cent of licensed U.S. drivers will be involved in some kind of auto accident in the next five years.

He estimates that 5,000 lives would have been saved in 1960 alone, by use of seat belts.

This matter has another aspect. The impending general installation of belt anchorages is enticing more manufacturers of belts into the field. Wisely, the U.S. Public Health Service asked Consumers Union, a veteran product and materials testing organization, to check the quality of seat belts now in the market.

Dramatic tests, conducted this time by a highly regarded Swedish laboratory with experience on safety belts, simulated crash conditions.

Twenty-eight of 50 belt models tested survived the highest speed check, but only six did so without any sign of failure. The others developed some weakness in belt webbing or stitching.

Five types survived the second speediest crash, with one showing weakness, and seven passed the minimum speed test, though two of these began to give.

The other 10 were marked unacceptable, failing one way or another at the minimum crash speed.

Obviously, rigid self-policing by car makers and auto parts suppliers is in order. As a safety device good belts are proven. There could be nothing more cruel, however, than for a motorist to put his trust in belts which fall short of today's standards.

State Department Failure

There must be something wrong with the alarm bells in the Department of State. Sometimes they fail to ring out the alarm.

All bells should have rung long and loudly in November, 1956, when a United Nations diplomat tried to alert the authorities through the State Department that there was great trouble at the United Nations and that Soviet Union agents had infiltrated the United States intelligence service.

The U.N. diplomat was Povl Bang-Jensen, formerly a member of the Danish Foreign Service and well known to State Department foreign service officers. Bang-Jensen is dead. The word he sought to pass was that the Soviet Union had infiltrated the high command of the United Nations as well as U.S. intelligence. The record available indicates, also, that Bang-Jensen knew of one or more Soviet nationals in the United Nations who wanted to defect to the United States.

Specifically, Bang-Jensen wanted to tell his story to Allen W. Dulles, chief of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) whose organization allegedly had been infiltrated by Soviet agents. The Dane began in November, 1956, to bid for a chance to talk with Dulles. When nothing happened, Bang-Jensen persisted into June, 1957. Dulles was unaware of this until May 3, 1957.

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee reported recently on its investigation of

the Bang-Jensen case. The report is adversely critical of the State Department. It finds no fault with CIA nor with the FBI for failure to bore into the Bang-Jensen mystery when first word of it reached those agencies. On the contrary: "Since this was a highly sensitive matter involving the United Nations," the subcommittee report said, "both the CIA and the FBI took the stand that they could not act without higher authorization from the State Department. The only action called for was a simple suggestion from State to Mr. Allen Dulles that he listen to what Bang-Jensen had to say.

"But for some reason this suggestion was not forthcoming. The result was that nothing was done. From the standpoint of national security, the entire record in dealing with Bang-Jensen's request must be considered a lamentable example of procrastination and indecision.

"Matters such as this cannot be permitted to wait for months or even weeks before a simple decision is made to receive the information."

This is not light and casual criticism. It raises a question as to what kind of a tip to the State Department about a threat to the U.S. national security would be sufficient to get action. If the Department's alarm bell did not ring on Bang-Jensen's tip, what would make it ring?

By LEON DENNEN
Newspaper Enterprise Analyst
NEW YORK (NEA) — Western experts on communism see a deadly parallel between Hitler's actions immediately before Munich and Premier Khrushchev's maneuvers for a Summit conference on Berlin.

Hitler sought to play on the hopes and fears of frightened statesmen and diplomats by alternating promises and threats and often combining both. He dangled before their eyes alluring offers of peace while he violated treaties and plotted aggression against Danzig, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Like Hitler, Nikita Khrushchev gambles on his opponents, especially the United States, being soft. I have found much uneasiness in Europe over the outcome of this deadly game.

State Department officials believe that the signs of "reasonableness" Khrushchev is lately showing are due to his wish to announce to the Communist Congress (which opens in Moscow Oct. 17-Ed.) that there will be a Summit conference on Berlin. The Soviet Premier, no doubt, wants to show his adversaries in the Red world, especially Red China's Mao Tse-tung, that he can browbeat the West into negotiating on his terms.

However, the fact is that even Khrushchev's new "soft sell" is part of his war of nerves. He has been blowing hot and cold for a long time. There is still a lot of hot air to be expelled from his lungs before a genuine Berlin settlement is negotiated.

Not since Hitler has the vicious diplomatic circle been so unscrupulously exploited.

First Khrushchev used threats to cook up the Berlin crisis. The "crisis" warranted further threats. Each turn of the screw



ADENAUER: Setback



MENKE: Encouraged



ERHARD: A Trader



BRANDT: A Warning

supplied justification for the next. What do the Russians hope to gain from all this?

When the Summit conference on Berlin is finally held Moscow will aim to reach three major goals:

To "legalize" the division of Germany and Berlin.

To detach West Germany from the North Atlantic Alliance and thereby split or destroy NATO.

To throw the West into such panic that the Russians will receive hasty and ill-considered concessions without giving anything in return.

Khrushchev tried to "legalize" the division of Germany and gain Western recognition for Walter Ulbricht's East German Communist regime when he met with former President Eisenhower in Geneva in 1955.

He failed. But the Soviet Premier believes in the Russian proverb that "every season has its vegetable." He obviously hopes to get at a 1961 Summit meeting what he failed to gain at the Geneva conference.

Khrushchev is aware — even if

some Western diplomats and commentators are not—that recognition by the West of the East German regime in any shape or form will seriously jeopardize NATO.

For the West to recognize Ulbricht means to violate the promise the U.S., Britain and France made to West German Chancellor Adenauer when they enrolled Germany into NATO in 1954.

The resulting disillusionment will be so great that West Germany might break away from NATO and seek a deal with Russia as the only way left of unifying the country.

These are facts of life which Khrushchev understands and calculates.

West Germany is a key power in the Atlantic alliance. As long as Chancellor Adenauer guided Bonn's destiny, West Germany's tie to NATO was firm. His setback in the recent elections has encouraged Erich Mende's Free Democrats who have long favored closer ties between West Germany and Russia.

Should Bonn's Economics Min-

ister Ludwig Erhard eventually succeed Adenauer as chancellor, partisans of German "neutrality"—neutral on the side of Moscow—will gain an important victory.

Mende and Erhard speak for West German big business and the Ruhr industrialists who believe that West German neutrality will open the vast markets of the East to German trade.

West Berlin's Mayor Willie Brandt warned the Allies of the danger of nationalist revival in Germany should the division of the country be "legalized" at a Summit conference.

His warning did not come too soon. Already the ingredients of a new rabid nationalism can be seen in West Germany. Already there are mutterings by nationalists who work hand-in-hand with the Communists that "America betrayed Germany."

Western diplomats who believe that nationalism and communism are usually at loggerheads should take another look at German history.

Since the 19th Century days

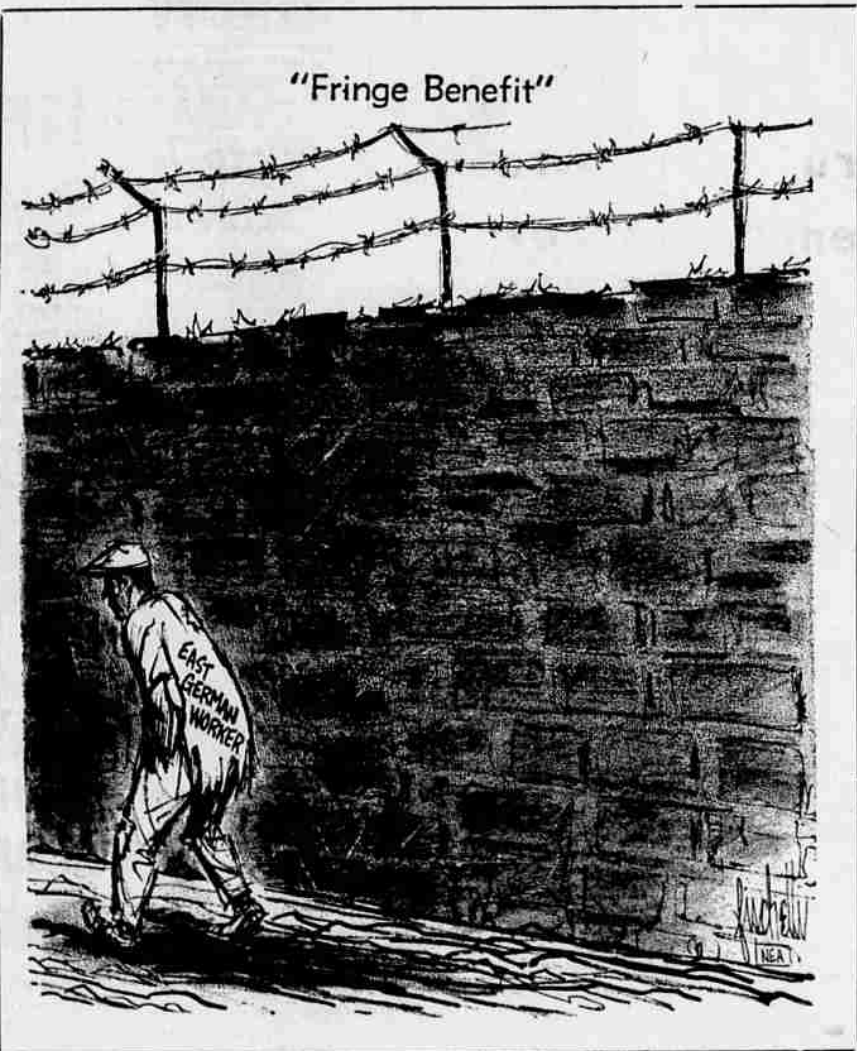
of "Iron Chancellor" Bismarck German nationalists have believed their destiny was in an alliance with Russia.

Kaiser Wilhelm tried to come to an agreement with the Russian czar in 1914 and failed. It was Hitler's alliance with Stalin in 1939 that unleashed the last war. Subsequently, the Nazi and Red dictators could not divide the spoils among themselves and came to blows.

But the fact that the German nationalists and the Russians failed to agree twice does not mean that they will not try again. Especially if Khrushchev dangles before them the prospect of a united Germany.

Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's economic wizard, always favored a German-Russian alliance. He is still one of the most influential advisers of the Ruhr industrialists.

Germany divided East and West will thus be a breeding ground of pro-Russian intrigue, rabid nationalism and communism.



YOUR POCKETBOOK

Making Will Is Easy, But Get Legal Advice

By FAYE HENLE
Q—Just what does a person do to make a will? Does he put it in his handwriting or just sign a written statement?—B. R.

A—Dear B. R.: The first thing to do in making a will is to total up all your assets—money in the bank, insurance, U.S. Savings Bonds, stocks and real estate. Next, find out what you might receive from a pension plan. Decide to whom you wish to leave your worldly goods and formulate a plan. Then you are ready to see a lawyer.

The cost for this legal service is nominal and could pay for itself many times over in savings on taxes and court fees. Your lawyer will then draw the will, which usually must be witnessed by two persons when you sign. (Check your state laws.) Wills made without legal advice have been recognized when properly witnessed, but we don't advocate will-making as a do-it-yourself job.

Q—If I'm drafted what are my job rights?—R. S.
A—Dear R. S.: You are entitled to re-employment with the same seniority, status, pay and vacation rights that you would have received if you had continued on

the job during the time spent on military duty.

You are entitled to any promotions due to seniority, any pay increases and benefits, such as life and health insurance. Once back on the job you are protected against being discharged without good cause for at least a year.

Q—What is the difference between a cashier's check and a teller's check?—A. S.

A—Dear A. S.: There is no difference. This type of check can also be called a bank check and simply means that the bank has set aside the funds to back the check.

Q—Is it true that I can exchange shares of stock on which I have a substantial profit for mutual fund shares and thus not have to pay a capital gains tax?—C. B. M.

Q—Dear C. B. M.: The information you received is partially true. Some funds allow you to exchange some stocks for their shares. The number of fund shares you received is based on the value of the stocks exchanged.

However, when you sell the fund shares you must pay a capital gains tax computed on the difference between the acquisition

Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Sunday, Oct. 15, the 288th day of the year with 77 to follow in 1961.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

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

On this day in history:

In 1917, the most famous spy of World War I, Gertrude Margarete Zelle, known as Mata Hari, was executed at Vincennes barracks outside Paris.

In 1946, Reichsmarshal Hermann Goerring, sentenced to death by the Nuremberg allied military tribunal, committed suicide by taking poison in his cell a day before his scheduled execution.

In 1959, a New York art dealer bought Paul Cezanne's "Boy With a Red Vest" for \$616,000, the highest price ever paid for a painting to that date.

A thought for today: The orator Demosthenes said, "To remind the man of the good turns you have done him is very much like a reproach."

price of the stock and the price of the fund shares you sell. This is a method of postponing payment of the capital gains tax, not of skipping it.



NOTHING SPECIAL

(W. B. S.)

With Klamath County displaying at a booth in the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in Portland this week, there should be more than ordinary interest in the show this year on the part of residents of this area. Dates of the exposition are Oct. 14 through Oct. 22.

Klamath is one of 25 counties displaying products and industry examples at the exposition this year. Obviously the biggest livestock show in the West, this should be a big year for the show, for the cattlemen, and other exhibitors. The 1961 presentation marks the 51st year of the show, which has seen some hard times, and taken many lumps.

Some background material from Duane Hennessy of the PILE, points out that the role of the exposition was set forth in its charter many years ago—to improve the quality of livestock in this region. According to what I hear from people here who have watched the progress of the PILE the past 50 years, it has achieved some notable success in this endeavor. Hennessy's brochure points out that "the Grand Champion steer of the Pacific International, 51 shows in the past, would not be a good feeder to reach the table today."

I suppose not. There have been tremendous strides in the livestock industry, particularly in upgrading meat animals. I was surprised at a bit of information in the leaflet. It stated that Oregon and other states in this region do not produce half the meat their people consume. If this is so (and I presume it is) it behooves us to observe and learn new and better species of livestock, and new and better methods of producing that livestock. The Portland Exposition is one of those ways.

Women 'Round the World: It's much easier to take care of a sackful of fleas than a woman—Hungary.

When buying a horse or taking a wife, shut your eyes and commend yourself to the Lord—Italy: Woman is a calamity; however no house ought to be without this evil—Iran.

The tongue of a woman is a sword that never rusts—Japan. A beautiful woman smiling means a wallet weeping—Italy.

To take an eel by its tail or a woman at her word leaves little hand—Sweden. It is said to put out to sea in a leaking boat than to trust a secret to a woman—Norway.

If a woman were as big as she is good, a whole dress could be made out of a clover leaf—Ireland.

When three women agree, the stars will come out in broad daylight—India. Adam ate the apple and we get

the toothache—France. It is better to have a disorderly life than to take a wife—Egypt. Where women are honored, there the gods are highly displeased—Peru.

For sweetness, honey; for bitterness, a wife—China.

Now, dadgummit, girls, I'm merely quoting something I read.

After a child has learned how to say Mom, spell cat, and read the comics, many parents see no need of any further study of English; they prefer that the kid learn how to play football, how to dance, or how to twirl a baton.

A real treat in Klamath Falls will be the appearance of the Boys' Town Choir at Mills Auditorium tomorrow night. I've heard the choir elsewhere, and they are exceptional.

The other day I had the privilege of speaking (or talking) to the Journalism class at Fremont School. Just the fact that there is a Journalism class there of 31 students is astounding, but that is another story. From what I observed, I'd say Fremont is quite a school. Among the many interesting things in evidence was the special library and historical data being accumulated and stored there. Anyway, as part of the discussion, I tried to stress the importance of the youngsters' assuring themselves of a good fundamental education in English, history, government and spelling. I rate any one of these subjects with any of the top scientific or mathematical subjects.

I was reminded of a passage in a magazine of national scope, as follows:

There are sixteen misspelled words on this page. They were not written by parrots, kindergarten pupils, enemy sergeants nor amateur authors. They were taken from the examination papers of young men and women who have just had the benefit of one of the best things in American life... a college education. Proper spelling is a sign of a well disciplined mind. In our opinion a graduate who can't write a definite, precise analysis may turn out to be a type with a tendency to split atoms that will ascend us all through the ceiling.

I don't think that it is right that parents should blame all of the awful spelling seen nowadays on the education system. A great deal of the fundamentals of spelling can be brought to the attention of the child at home.

Is it true that some men are incapable of thinking things out for themselves so they get married and thereafter don't have to think?

BARBS

If we did nothing we'd never make a mistake. The boss knows we haven't been idling on the job.

Some people live happily after the chance to constantly argue with someone.

When a girl is easy to look at the fellows look that much harder.

There are no cliff dwellers these days, but plenty of bluffers.

What we deserve is always less than we expect or more than we want.

Some roads must come in handy for cocktail shaking in trailer homes.

People who take no interest in their government shouldn't condemn complacency toward hamburgers in cows.

We don't think much of social standing when it comes by the quart.

Cameroon

ACROSS

- Cameroon
- English river
- Paddies
- Monitor lizard
- Handled
- Looked askance
- Snake
- Woolly
- Masculine
- Restraints
- Vex (coll.)
- Disenchantment
- Adolescent
- Born
- Chivalrous
- Rehearse
- Symbol for erbium

DOWN

- Fibula, tarsus, ulna, etc.
- Eats away
- Hollow place
- Fish sauce
- Thaw

Answer to Previous Puzzle

GROUP LEGS PATS
AGRA LUB OVEN
PEAR ADEL TONE
SLEETION MANOE
AGL PLY
LEIGH HOB
ADLT BONA ATE
SIE GAST OELL
STATUTE CREWS
GIPS AD
SODAS GENATED
ADLO PANITILE
CLINT AND NILE
WEEPS YES SNAP