

Weather

Klamath Falls, Tulelake and Lakeview:
Partly cloudy through Wednesday. Little
change in temperature. Possible scattered
showers on Wednesday. Lows to
night 35 to 40. High Wednesday 44 to 72.
High yesterday 71
Low this morning 46
High year ago 55
Low year ago 40
Precip. last 24 hours .00
Since Jan. 1 4.82
Same period year ago 10.24

Herald and News

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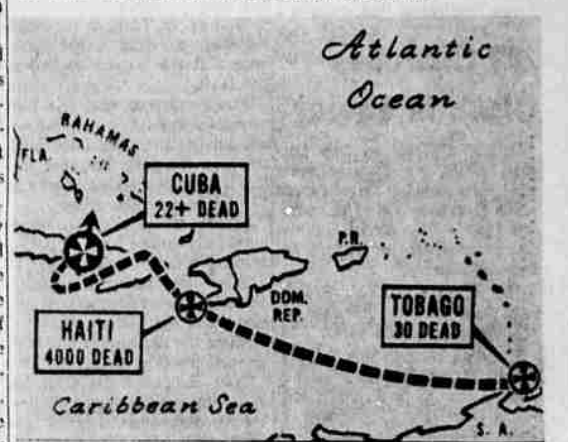
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AGRICULTURAL FORECAST
Harvest outlook fair to good with some
unsettled conditions next four days.
Warm temperatures and scattered show-
ers next few days.

Deadly Flora Claims Over 4,100 In Haiti

MIAMI (UPI) — Hurricane Flora crossed Cuba today for the third time, heading for the Bahamas and leaving a trail of destruction across three Caribbean islands which counted more than 4,100 dead.

The Weather Bureau urged emergency hurricane precautions be taken in the southeastern Bahamas islands at once. It predicted the center of the deadliest storm in 63 years would cross Crooked Island a few hours later. Flora went on the prowl today after spending an unprecedented four days pounding Cuba where the death toll mounted to more than 100. It left the economy of Premier Fidel Castro's regime reeling and the government ordered tight new food rationing.



DEATH PATH — Dawdling Hurricane Flora, one of the 20th Century's deadliest storms, raked battered Cuba again today with winds and floods after leaving a path of death and destruction in the Caribbean Sea. — UPI Telephoto

U.S. Suspends Viet Nam Funds

SAIGON (UPI) — The United States has suspended nearly \$12 million commercial aid payments to South Viet Nam since the August crackdown on the Buddhists and is considering further cuts, informed sources said here Monday.

The plan to further reduce aid is aimed at forcing political reforms from the government of President Ngo Dinh Diem, the sources said. It is reported now under consideration in Washington.

The payments suspended since Aug. 21, when Buddhist leaders were arrested and pagodas closed, covered aid to imports. This program costs the United States \$95 million a year, out of the total \$203 million economic aid. It finances more than 60 per cent of South Viet Nam's imports.

The sources said further suspension of this commercial aid would amount to a reduction in the economic aid to this nation and could seriously affect its economy. This might have the effect of bringing policy or personnel changes on the part of Diem's government, they added.

In related developments, the Soviet Union Monday tried to block U. N. approval of a fact-finding mission to South Viet Nam. Diem's government offered to accept a team of U. N. members to investigate the Buddhist dispute. But the Russians insisted that they and the British, as co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China, carry out the probe.

Diem's sister-in-law, Mme. Ngo Dinh Nhu, arriving in New York Monday night to begin a three-week visit to the United States with hopes of improving her own image and that of the South Viet Nam government.

Mme. Nhu, whose sharp criticisms of U. S. policies, officials and newsmen in her country have helped make her controversial, said she came here "to see you and to try to understand why we can't get along better."

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The hurricane crossed into the Atlantic at 11 a.m. EST near Cape Lucrecia, the Miami Weather Bureau said. Its center was located near latitude 21.1 north, longitude 75.7 west, or about 80 miles north-northwest of Guantanamo Bay. This was 40 miles southeast of Miami.

The Weather Bureau said Flora would move generally toward the northeast at about 10 miles per hour during the day.

A Cuban government broadcast monitored here said the town of Santa Cruz del Sur, on the southeast coast of Camaguey Province was being flooded by ocean tidal waves. The broadcast said urgent help was needed.

A tidal wave that crushed Santa Cruz del Sur on Nov. 9, 1932 killed more than 3,000 persons.

Crop damage in Cuba was in the millions of dollars. Fidel Castro assumed personal command of relief operations.

The Miami Weather Bureau said the storm was centered midway between Santiago and Camaguey.

Havana Radio announced that all coffee distribution had been suspended in Havana because of losses to the coffee crop in Oriente Province.

Meat rations were cut in half and vegetable rations were reduced 60 per cent, the broadcast said.

Haiti was devastated by the storm with an estimated one-third of the Negro Republic's 3 million population affected. Entire villages were destroyed and crops were wiped out. An estimated 2,000 bodies had been recovered on Haiti and officials estimated 4,000 persons in all had died on the island.

Only a hurricane that claimed 6,000 lives in Galveston, Tex., in 1900 killed more persons in this part of the world, according to U. S. Weather Bureau records.

Since striking the eastern end of Cuba with 125 mile-an-hour winds last Friday, and then making three slashes across the island to its present location, Flora's torrents and lethal winds also had taken a huge economic toll in devastated coffee, sugar and vegetable crops, livestock and buildings.

Castro arrived Monday night in Camaguey, about 25 miles from the hurricane's center. He ordered helicopters try to board Soviet army trucks trying to get through on flooded roads and begin removal of stranded residents threatened with famine and the spread of disease.

Philippine said other coastal cities on the Tiburon Peninsula were 40 to 70 per cent destroyed. An estimated total of 1 million persons—about a third of the people of densely populated Haiti—were affected by the hurricane. Crop damage was described as "nearly total."

The health minister said it probably will take two weeks to reestablish communication with isolated areas and complete a survey of the rugged terrain. A call has gone out for tetanus and typhoid vaccine to meet the threat of disease in devastated areas. Red Cross officials from Puerto Rico arrived Monday to discuss other needs.

Spokesmen for the Canadian-owned Reynolds Bauxite Company said its mine at Miragoane suffered an estimated \$1 million damage. They said the mine will be closed down for at least three months.

Kingsley Holds 2nd In Early Live Firing
TYNDALL AFB — Kingsley Field was in second place today after the first round of competition in the William Tell missile firing competitions at this Air Force base, but despite its position in the runner-up slot the Klamath Falls air fighter team was being tabbed as the unit most likely to capture the blue ribbon.

This morning, four F101s of Kingsley Field blazed into the Florida skies at 9 o'clock and headed for their second target mission. Three rockets detonated in a valid high altitude area, but one aircraft, experiencing radar trouble, did not fire at the Fire Bee jet drone.

Today's mission will probably not be scored until tomorrow. Yesterday's results of Kingsley's firing in the Air Force World-Wide fighter meet were announced this morning.

After its first mission, a low level intercept, the 322nd scored 1450 points and is now officially second in competition. Firing a higher score was the 62nd Fighter Squadron of K. I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Michigan, which totalled 1550.

Two other F101 units have not yet fired. Kingsley's chances for a first place trophy remained undimmed because the hardest mission, that of low level interception, is now behind it, Kingsley Field officers said. The 62nd Fighter Squadron, with its 1550, fired in an easier category and still faces the sterner test of a low level flight. At this time, Kingsley's chances for a trophy look good, Lt. Tom Hanlin, Kingsley Field information officer, has disclosed. The Tyndall AFB television station has announced that the Kingsley team is the unit to beat. Portland's 460th Fighter Squadron is trailing in fourth place in the F102 competition and will need good firing to earn a blue ribbon.

Helicopters To Survey Death, Damage In Haiti

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (UPI)—The U.S. aircraft carrier Lake Champlain was to launch helicopters today to survey storm damage in southwestern Haiti, where Hurricane Flora killed an estimated 4,000 persons.

Health Minister Girard Philippe said Monday more than 2,000 bodies already have been recovered. He estimated that the total death toll might run to twice that number.

The city of Anse A Veau was said to have been "wiped off the earth" by the storm, and only a handful of its residents survived. A number of nearby villages also were swept away.

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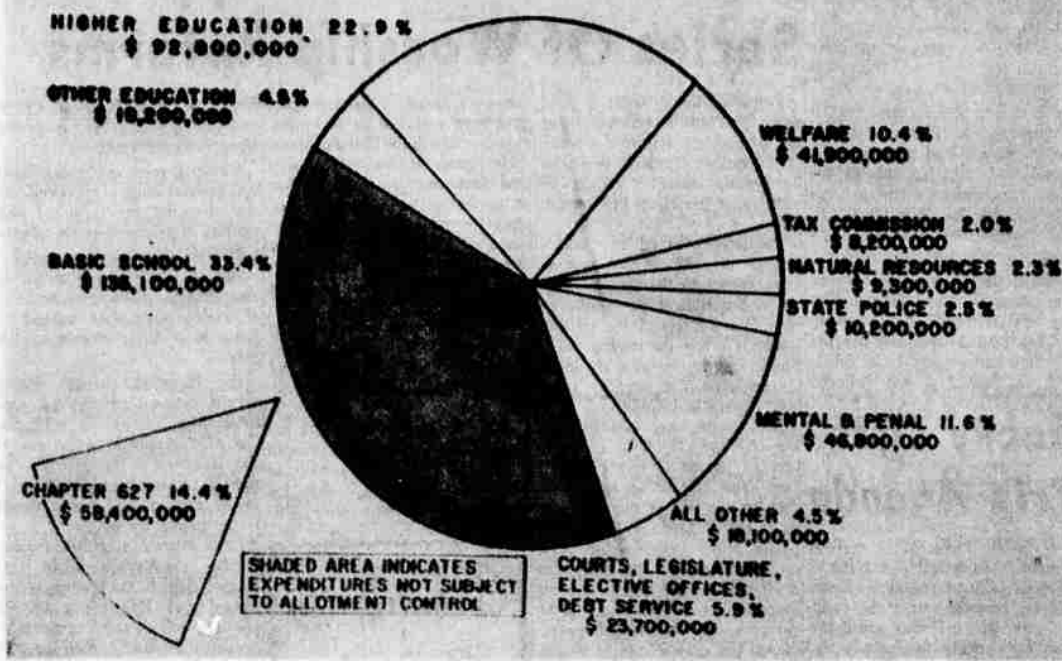
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PARK DEVELOPMENT MILESTONE — The first railroad car on the tracks of a recreational and historical train system being developed near Dunsmuir is an executive coach donated by the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Company office in Klamath Falls. Awaiting its final journey for some months, the coach was taken from the Southern Pacific yards to the museum and park site on Little Castle Creek this week through the courtesy of Hawkey Transportation, Inc., Redding.

GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES 1963 - 1965

TOTAL \$ 404,300,000



In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Miami: Hurricane Flora slashed northward back into Cuba yesterday, and for the fourth straight day the communist island reeled under the vicious one-two punch of howling wind and driving rain.

With more to come, the already staggering economy of Fidel Castro's regime, has suffered a crushing blow. The Agrarian Reform Institute said HALF of Cuba's sugar, rice, coffee, cotton and cocoa crops may have been destroyed. Sugar, the backbone of the Cuban economy, has been used by Castro to trade with Russia for military and other assistance.

Forecasters searched their records, wondering when, if ever, a hurricane had hammered so long at a single area.

From Washington: The Soviet Union, for the first time, has indicated to the U. S. government that it is interested in buying between \$150 million and \$200 million worth of wheat. "Informed sources" said last night that this apparently represents the first DIRECT admission by the Russians that they want to buy American wheat. Previous Russian overtures had been made through purchasing agents to private American wheat traders.

High administration "sources" believe a Presidential decision on the sale may come within the next day or so — or, at the latest, by the end of the week.

More from Washington: "While it has been known that the Soviet bloc was having agricultural production trouble, the size of the Russian grain purchases from the free world has caused considerable surprise. These purchases have been EXTREMELY COSTLY to the Soviets.

For example: The Soviet government has been SELLING GOLD to help pay for the wheat. This gold costs Russia an estimated \$60 or \$70 an ounce to produce. But it brings only \$35 an ounce when it is sold abroad.

Which is to say: Every time Russia sells an ounce of gold she loses about \$35 — the difference between what it costs her to produce it and what she gets for it.

And — Every time the United States gets an ounce of Russian gold, or its equivalent in foreign exchange, in payment for wheat, we benefit in two ways:

- 1. We get more gold, or foreign exchange, with which to improve our present unfavorable balance of payments.
- 2. We GET RID OF WHEAT, of which we have a surplus.

AND — Every time Russia uses her gold or her foreign exchange to BUY WHEAT with which to feed her people she robs herself by just that much of gold or foreign exchange that she might have used otherwise to increase her arsenal of modern military weapons.

Big question: Why is Russia doing what she is doing? The LOGICAL answer to that question is that Communist Russia isn't quite so ALL POWERFUL as she has been claiming to be. That, if true, is VERY interesting.

Education Gets Big Share Of Budget Fund

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of articles on the recently passed Income Tax law which will be voted on Oct. 15.

The general fund budget set by the 1963 Legislature totals \$404,300,000. This represents an increase of \$37,600,000 from the general fund budget of the 1961 Legislature.

Where does the money go? Of the total general fund, almost 61 per cent goes for education. Basic school support equals \$135 million or about 33.4 per cent of the total. Higher education gets \$92,800,000 or about 22.9 per cent and other education gets \$18,200,000 or about 4.5 per cent.

In addition to education, next highest expenditures go to welfare which gets \$42 million or about 10.4 per cent of the total. Mental and penal institutions get \$47 million, about 11.6 per cent. Court costs, legislative costs, elective officers and debt service takes 5.9 per cent or \$23,700,000. \$10,200,000 or 2.5 per cent goes for state police operation; \$9,300,000 or 2.3 per cent for natural resources; \$8,200,000 or two per cent for tax commission and \$18,100,000 or 4.5 per cent for all other state government functions.

Now, where did the \$37,600,000 increase in budget funds go? Of this amount, \$32,100,000 occurred in the costs of education, while the balance was in mental and penal institutions.

Of the total increase for education, \$14.5 million was added to the basic school support fund. History of this fund shows that it has increased from \$105 per census child (ages 4-19) in 1959-60 to \$143 per census child (5-16) in 1963-64 and will go to \$132 per census child in 1964-65. This increases the level of state support and decreases the load on local property taxes.

Within education, in addition to the increase in basic school appropriation, the budget provided a 29.4 per cent increase of \$18.1 million for higher education. Community colleges secured an increase of \$1.9 million, administration costs in education were up \$100,000 and other special education programs increased \$600,000. There was a sizeable decrease in the amount of money available for salary raises in the educational structure at the state level.

Mental institutions were budgeted an additional \$4.3 million, an increase of 14.8 per cent over the previous biennium, while correctional institution budgets were up \$2 million or 18 per cent. Public welfare budgets were up \$400,000, an increase of one per cent, and all other general fund expenditures were up \$4.7 million or about 7.7 per cent.

Overall, appropriations for education increased 15.3 per cent for the 1963-65 biennium while all other general fund expenditures were up only 3.5 per cent.

Reasons given for the rise in educational costs have a direct bearing to the increase in expected enrollment, especially in higher education.

Here, authorities estimated that there would be a six per cent increase in enrollment for 1963-64 school year and another eight per cent increase in 1964-65. In figures, they estimated enrollment in state schools would increase from 29,493 for 1962-63 to 31,250 (an increase of 1,757 for the 1963-64 year), and a total of 33,750 (another increase of 2,500) for the 1964-65 year.

It was estimated that the population of the state's four correctional institutions will increase 6.2 per cent, from 2,371 to an estimated 2,517 in the biennium.

It was estimated that the total persons in the state's three mental hospitals will decline during the biennium from 4,167 to 3,719, a drop of 10.8 per cent, but the relatively higher cost of improved treatment, loss of part of the patient work force and other factors will cause increased costs.

This is where the money collected and spent in the general fund goes. Next—Why does the bill increase tax revenues \$64 million when the budgeted increases were only \$37.6 million?

Solons Rap Mme. Nhu's Visit In U.S.

NEW YORK (UPI) — Mme. Ngo Dinh Nhu, blurring with confidence but brimming with cynicism, arrived Monday night for a three-week visit to the United States with hopes of improving her own image and that of the South Viet Nam government.

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Suit Adds New Twist To Work Rules Dispute

By DAN WALTERS

Seven local railroad firemen have added a twist to the work rules dispute by filing in Portland, but a change of venue has transferred them to Klamath County for trial, the date of which hasn't been set. The suits were filed June 25, 1962, and were transferred here last week.

The point of contention is an agreement between Lodge 542 and Southern Pacific limiting firemen from working more than 3,800 miles in any month.

Union officials explained to a reporter that the limitation is designed to allow younger firemen without much seniority to get their fair share of the work.

The agreement provides that a fireman who violates the rule by working more than 3,800 miles shall be suspended two days for each 100 miles he has exceeded the limit.

The seven firemen charge that they were suspended for varying periods up to 49 days in 1961 and 1962 for exceeding the limit. One fireman charges he was suspended twice.

Each man is asking the wages he feels he lost during suspension, plus \$25,000 each in punitive damages.

The plaintiffs charge in their complaints that during March, April, May and June, 1961, 18 men were employed by Southern Pacific as firemen in the Klamath Falls area, and further allege that all of the 18 exceeded the 3,800-mile work limit during those months.

The firemen charge that following these four months, Eugene Lynch, acting as chairman of Lodge 542, caused Southern Pacific to suspend eight firemen, seven of whom filed suits.

The seven said the suspensions came "discriminatorily, arbitrarily, willfully, maliciously and with malice."

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