

Herald and News

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Managing Editor

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What's An "Air Foil"?

By DEB ADDISON

It was a great day for flying! The reference is to Air Day in Klamath, when United, West Coast and private flyers combined to give the community an air show. The weather was perfect; clear, not too hot to cause turbulence, and not much breeze.

This can be vouched for after free rides, first in a small sailboat, and then in a United Mainliner. The two rides, both in company with Captain Orth Sissmore, skipper of the sailboat next door, brought forth lengthy (at least) discussion on the matter of "air foils."

It has penetrated, at long last, from reading books on duck flight, that a plane stays in the air and a sailboat sails, by passage of the air around and over the foil.

A plane wing, and a boat sail, both are air foils. The thrust that holds up the plane and that moves the boat comes not from push against the inside curve of the foil nor from vacuum on the other side, but because the air has to travel farther (and so, faster) around the outside curve of the foil than on the inside.

This creates a pressure, or thrust, toward the outside curve of the wing, sail or what have you. Now, if that doesn't satisfy you, go talk to a professional.

The air lines cooperated with Klamath "aviation education" day by providing free rides for some of the local citizenry to Crater lake and back. The "back" is important.

Remark most often overheard at these junkets: It's great to fly over country you've seen many times from the ground. That sure is true. Here are some impressions picked up on the beautiful flight to Crater lake:

Duck and goose hunters will be glad to know there is plenty of water in the marshes. All the tule marshes around the upper lake showed water in the openings. We were too high at the 1500-2000 foot height to tell whether there were any birds or not.

The new highway from Spring creek and Collier park north was easily traced. You wondered why engineers fought the Sun mountain grade when you could compare it and the easy straight-away now followed in the same glance. Guess they didn't fly over it in those days.

Crater lake is just incomparable Crater lake, no matter where you see it from. From the air, of course, it is a spectacular view . . . and you get a better idea of how it lays in the cone of Mt. Mazama.

As the plane banked to circle the lake it left me a little befuddled. Mine was the high side, showing only a wisp of cloud and a lot of sky. Glancing across through the window on the low side showed more of the same. Then into the frame of this wild blue yonder sailed the shoreline of Wizard Island. This blue blue was the surface of Crater lake.

On the return, we'd passed the meadows of Wood River valley and were out over Klamath lake before it came to mind that we'd seen no fat Herfords against the green. Were most of the cattle moved out, or were we too high to recognize them?

Another quandary: Klamath lake was laced with the familiar foam patterns, laid out as far as you could see like windrows in the harvest. No one ever has been able to tell me why wind and waves string out the foam in these symmetrical lines.

COMING in for the return landing you could see weeds poking up through unused parts of oiled runways and parkways—a sign of the immense job the city has in maintenance. New lawn and driveway improvements around the United building overshadow these weeds, however . . . As we alighted, County Agent and Mrs. Charlie Henderson were coming out for their first air flight. The old

World War I balloonist, Ed Geary, and Mrs. Geary were there to see them off. Representative Geary didn't rate a free ride himself. . . . Several youngsters had been aboard, many for their first rides. From the squeals and exclamations, Willard Ward's young sport, after a look-see in the pilot room, said the man in there looked like Chuck Yeager. Upon which all in earshot breathed a fervent, NO! . . . How does Seavey get into the act all the time. Must be part of the parlor magic he practices.

These Days

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

A PROBLEM that a columnist faces every day is whether he should devote himself to such pleasant subjects as the turning of the leaves in autumn or to giving the impression of playing a broken record by constantly calling attention to the foibles of other men. Not that the columnists have no foibles of their own, which if anyone took the trouble to write about, as Pegler does of Pearson and Eleanor Roosevelt, show up no better than they should be.

It so happens that I like the personality of Maurice J. Tobin, secretary of labor, who is a delightful companion and a great one for arguing. But he has no philosophy and therefore meanders. His department has issued a piece entitled "Security is the Common Goal of Farmers, Workers." The comma is important because for some reason, farmers are differentiated from workers, which, in the United States, is not true. In Russia, they make a distinction between peasants and workers, in accordance with Marxian class-consciousness.

But in the United States, the farmer is usually a capitalist because he owns a home, an automobile, maybe a tractor and some other machinery, a barn and a silo, cattle and whatnot. He has invested in the tools of production. Also he is a small businessman, because he is generally engaged in the financing, production and distribution of commodities. Also he is a laborer because he works himself on the job, long hours in the spring and summer shorter hours in winter. In a word, an American farmer is not a peasant and whoever wrote this article for Maurice Tobin needs to look to his ideologies. His heart is still in eastern Europe. Further, this point is made:

Job Always There

THE farmer's worry is about such things as the change in prices which he will receive for his product, and uncertainty as to future markets of weather conditions; his job is always there.

The wage earner, on the other hand, is concerned primarily with his security. Now there Maurice is doing very badly. For if all that the laborer needs to worry about is job security, then he ought to enter a state of slavery. In slavery, there is always job security. The slave is never out of a job—particularly if he is enslaved to the state. The millions of men and women in the slave camps in the Urals and in Siberia have job security.

What the laborer, as every American, should have as his first aim is to become a boss, that is, to improve himself and his family socially and economically. If Maurice Tobin will look back, that was the aim of his father and the goal has been achieved, for Maurice has moved far and he has no job security as a cabinet officer, but he does have an opportunity for great usefulness, for outstanding public service, for bringing distinction to his name. Those are things to work for, and if Maurice could do so well, perhaps you and I might.

"Job security" is a cheap way of living, for it is like those serfs who were bound to the soil, or indentured servants, people who could not move up or who moved with great difficulty. We never built this nation by such a philosophy.

Then this piece (anonymous) says: . . . It is his right to organize, and the exercise of this right, which has meant to the wage earner the opportunity for meeting as equals those elements in our society which must give him the things he needs.

Which "elements" in our society are in a position or have to give anyone "the things he needs"? How are needs defined? Who is responsible to give me my needs? Or yours? Or anyone's? And is this a charity or compensation? And how do you measure compensation for needs? There was a time when some socialist spoke of satisfying "needs," but Stalin kicked that idea out and put in a wage scale based upon production, with a speed-up called Stakhanovism.

See Maurice, you have to have a philosophy and whoever put this stuff over on you, played you dirt, because he got you involved in mixed and twisted ideas—none of which are American.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

Mass Blood Tests, VD Foe

Dr. Sayallass Blood For Sept. 20
By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Nearly everyone knows that a test can be made of the blood which will show whether or not a person is infected with syphilis. With the aid of this test, extensive campaigns have been made against syphilis because this disease could be eliminated almost for large industrial groups and during the war for military personnel.

Required Before Marriage
This blood test is also required in most states now before marriage. Premarital tests are particularly important because they help to prevent the transmission of the disease

RADIO PROGRAMS

TUESDAY EVE, SEPT 12	WEDNESDAY P. M., SEPT. 14
<p>6:00 Today's Sport Page</p> <p>6:15 Home Town News</p> <p>6:30 World News Summary</p> <p>6:45 E. L. Navy Band</p> <p>6:50 Music by Bayers ABC</p> <p>7:00 Country ABC</p> <p>7:10 Time Time ABC</p> <p>7:15 Bedtime Stories</p> <p>7:30 Entertainment ABC</p> <p>7:45 Town Meeting of Air-ABC</p> <p>8:00</p> <p>8:15</p> <p>8:30 Rhythm & Revere</p> <p>8:45 Remember ABC</p> <p>9:00 Richfield Reporter ABC</p> <p>9:15 Intermix Club</p> <p>9:30</p> <p>9:45 Dave Coleman Trio ABC</p> <p>10:00 News Summary</p> <p>10:15 Sign Off</p> <p>10:30</p> <p>10:45</p> <p>11:00</p> <p>11:15</p> <p>11:30</p> <p>11:45</p>	<p>6:00 Graziano-Pozzari Fight ABC</p> <p>6:15</p> <p>6:30</p> <p>6:45</p> <p>6:50</p> <p>7:00 Today's Sport Page</p> <p>7:15 Home Town News</p> <p>7:30 World News Summary</p> <p>7:45 Bedtime Stories</p> <p>8:00 House in the Country</p> <p>8:15</p> <p>8:30 On Trial ABC</p> <p>8:45 9:00 P. M. Time for Music ABC</p> <p>9:15</p> <p>9:30 Richfield Reporter ABC</p> <p>9:45</p> <p>10:00 Intermix Club</p> <p>10:15</p> <p>10:30 Ambassador Hotel ABC</p> <p>10:45 News Summary</p> <p>11:00</p> <p>11:15</p> <p>11:30</p> <p>11:45</p>

SIDE GLANCES



"Too late! I was hoping we'd get home from the show before your father fixed the baby's eleven o'clock bottle!"

THE GALLUP POLL

Poll Voters Against New American Loan To British

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 12—As the Anglo-American-Canadian dollar-crisis conference, which opened Wednesday in Washington, continues its deliberations, a nationwide survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion shows that slightly more than half (56 per cent) of U. S. voters questioned have heard or read about the current British financial predicament.

The Washington conference called to discuss Britain's alarming financial predicament, has been labeled by British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin as one of the most important conferences in history. "Unless we can find the right answer to the financial and economic problems," Bevin said, "we shall not have laid a sound foundation for the future peace of the world."

The institute survey was designed to find out how many voters have followed England's financial situation, what they think has brought it about, and what they think can be done about it. The survey is highly significant as a measurement of the impressions which the U. S. public has formed or read about Great Britain's persistent and thorny problem.

Correct or not, the impression of many U. S. voters who were questioned and who were familiar with Britain's financial crisis, is that England's difficulties today have been brought about mainly by economic ills, socialist developments and costs of war and postwar reconstruction.

A representative cross-section of voters from coast-to-coast was first asked by field interviewers: "Have you heard or read about the money problems (difficulties) which England is having today?"

All voters who said they had heard or read about England's situation were then asked this question: "What do you, yourself, think has brought about the present money crisis in England—that is, England's problem in not being able to make both ends meet?"

Their replies center around three major factors as shown in the following table:

Belief that England will have to have more money from the U. S. than Congress is now providing under the Marshall Plan is most prevalent among voters who have the most education and the greatest knowledge about England's financial plight. But even among voters with the most formal education, sentiment runs greater than 2-to-1 against a loan of the amount suggested.

Capable of handling 110,000 horsepower of electricity—more than 15 times the power of the biggest railroad locomotives—the transformer will cost about \$400,000 and will be delivered in 1951.

Frank L. Snyder, manager of the Westinghouse transformer division here, said the transformer would be mounted horizontally on a special railroad flatcar and kept constantly in readiness to move from one location to another and substitute for other transformers discontinued for repair or maintenance.

Rated at 81,333 kilovolt-amperes, the portable transformer will be about 25 feet long and will weigh 135 tons.

A and B Paint Store
1229 E. Main
Sherwin-Williams Paint Headquarters

The World Today

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

Czechoslovakia's official communist newspaper charges Marshal Tito, Yugoslavia's red dictator, with plotting to entice Russia's Eastern European satellites into an anti-Soviet alliance.

Whether this be true, the fact remains that Tito's defiance of Moscow's domination is being followed by conspiracies and disturbances among other satellites. The Czechoslovak and Hungarian communist governments claim to have uncovered plans for actual rebellion by force. The ferment also has shown itself elsewhere.

Well, supposing dissatisfaction among the satellites is growing—as the evidence indicates—what is its real significance? How would the democratic world be affected if Tito did succeed in forming an anti-Russian bloc? Could the Western nations work satisfactorily with such a Tito bloc?

In seeking an answer to these vital questions we must note first that Moscow and Yugoslavia are working under two different types of communism.

The Russian brand is bolshevism, which calls for world revolution in order to bring all nations into the Soviet bloc under direction of Moscow. This creed, which works by strong-arm methods, holds that the sovereignty of any red nation rests in Moscow.

The Tito brand of communism thus far appears to belong to the common or garden variety with which we were acquainted before bolshevism was born. The Tito communism stands for absolute nationalism of the state and the retention of sovereignty.

Moscow calls "international communism," as opposed to Tito's nationalism.

With those definitions before us, which brand of communism would the democracies find it easier to get along with? The answer to that isn't difficult, always assuming that the Tito would stick to the tenets which he now advocates. One naturally would choose the Tito communism as the lesser of two evils because it professes to honor the sanctity of national sovereignty.

Of course, any form of communism is totalitarian and subjects the individual to regimentation. However, reports on the Yugoslav set-up indicate that it is more liberal to the individual than is bolshevism.

We know that democracy and bolshevism can't work side by side peacefully because that has been amply demonstrated.

Scouts Aid Foresters

Ten Boy Scouts of Henley troop 11 are now on the list of volunteer protective forest agents of the forest service. The boys on a trip recently, with one of their committee men, extinguished a fire that had been started by a neglected campfire.

The fire, which was in the Harriet lake district, was happened upon by the troop while they were on an overnight camping trip. The fire had already burned down into the underground roots.

This fire was the second in the season that had been set by careless campers in a heavily wooded area. The other was a blaze caused by a lighted cigarette.

Opposition to a new loan to England undoubtedly stems from the fact that many Americans feel taxes are now too high at home and that Marshall Plan aid should be sufficient.

It should be pointed out, however, that while many private citizens may first think in terms of a U. S. loan to solve Britain's financial dilemma, it does not follow that this is the remedy Britain will actually seek. Many observers believe that a wide range of other possibilities will be explored by Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps and Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin as they are going over the British books one more during the dollar talks with U. S. Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder.

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BOYLE'S COLUMN

Picking Another Man's Wife Tough Assignment

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK, (AP)—Thirty lovely women looked at me over the weekend with provocative eyes. And they all wanted me to say—"yes, you're the one."

Yep, one after the other they came up, all 30 of them—all with that same look in their eyes. And I had to say, "no, not you" to 29 of these beautiful beauties.

It should have been easy to do this. After all, every one was married—and their husbands were looking on. But that only made it harder.

What a spot to be in! No, this isn't a nightmare. I didn't dream it. I merely acted as a judge in the Mrs. America contest at Asbury Park, the Jersey shore resort.

It is supposed to be every man's ambition to be a judge in a beauty contest. This could be true only because every man hasn't tried it. Once is plenty.

The 30 wives were the finalists in a contest to pick, from all the beauties in the United States, the one who was both the most beautiful and the best homemaker.

On the face of it this task was worse than looking for a needle in a haystack (who ever lost a needle in a haystack, anyway?). It was like searching for a walnut tree that also sprouted roses.

TELLING THE EDITOR

Letters printed here must not be longer than one column and must be written legibly on ONE SIDE of the paper, and must be signed by the correct NAME AND ADDRESS of the writer. Contributions following these rules are warmly welcomed.

IRATE FAN
KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. (To the Editor)—I am a baseball fan and love sports, but what I saw at the Gem stadium the other night can't come under the name of sportsmanship.

Their joke of clowning and ridicule certainly wasn't funny to a great many of the crowd. If the Gems could of clowned their way through a victory over the Portland Beavers there would of been something to crow about, as far as any doubt in the outcome of the game, there was none. A victory, not a clowning over a bunch of boys, tired after a hard days work was certain.

I have seen most of the Gems' games and read all their writeups, I recall a few games, such as with Pittsburg, score 22 to 10 the Gems didn't get any such writeup as the Pioneers got.

It was very disgusting and disheartening to watch; after all the Pioneers did win the Northern California league pennant.

MRS. F. HORBACK
720 Union.

HEAR
ALBERT E. WINSTANLEY
British Evangelist
at the
Church of Christ
1774 Arthur Street
on
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
8:00 P. M.
WELCOME!

A New Jersey couple just got married in a diving bell at Atlantic City. That's going off the deep end in style. You don't have to go off the deep end, financially when it comes to riding in style. Not when you can choose the new Lincoln at INMAN MOTOR CO., 424 South 5th St. Drop in for a demonstration. One try will convince you that you can't beat Lincoln quality, style and price. Phone 7778.

News Views
By GLEN B. INMAN

HEAR Your Friends From SEARS ON THE AIR WITH EXCITING SALE NEWS!
7:30 Tonight, Bill Knotts, Gen. Mgr.
Tomorrow:
6:44 A. M.—Harold Robertson, Paint Dept.
9:14 A. M.—Marvin Horton, Floor Coverings
11:14 A. M.—Buck Ferguson, Plumbing Dept.
12:29 P. M.—Gene Spencer, Men's Wear
2:14 P. M.—Robert Donstad, Shoe Dept.
3:29 P. M.—Jane Asplund, Catalog Dept.
4:59 P. M.—Harold Smith, Hardware Dept.

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