

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

Jobs And People

By DEB ADDISON

AS stated yesterday, the newspaper business is a rather complex. To run the thing smoothly you have to integrate the work of several departments which have to be of very different natures.

Speaking in generalities and mixed metaphors there are five strings under the bow, and like the violin, they sometimes squeak. (Which is cat gut and which is steel, I'll never say.) The five are: news and advertising, that provide what goes into the paper; mechanical, the manufacturing end; circulation, that sells and distributes to readers; and accounting, that keeps things straight and collects and pays bills.

Let's not forget the boss. Administrative, the bow that plays the strings.

WHAT with one of the star members of the team, Mac Enley, having just left for the major league, it might be well to take the opportunity of National Newspaper Week to mention some of the personnel and how they fit into the team.

There's just one boss, of course, and that's Frank Jenkins. He's president of the firm that owns this paper, the Roseburg News-Tribune, and a small interest in the Medford Mail-Tribune. Ernie Giltstrap of Medford is the other principal.

Frank's job is administrative, with a hand to the news department through writing the daily, front page editorial column, "In the Day's News." The news department is headed by the managing editor, the job that Mac left. Bill Jenkins is breaking in on this spot. Seeing that local, state, national and world news; sports, society, feature and picture news all get covered in relation of Big Basin interests—and that all get into the paper under the pressure of deadlines—is quite a job.

City Editor Lois Stewart has the other big assignment on the news end, that of seeing that basin news is covered. There's Sports Editor Red Hurd, Society Editor Sally Kent, Photographer Wes Guderian, and so on.

BEFORE going on it might be well to mention editorials. There are no editorial conferences at the H&N to determine what stand is to be taken on what. Frank Jenkins writes mostly on world and national affairs, as he sees it. I write about what I bump into, as I see it. It's unusual for local editorials to be written by people from the administrative and advertising departments in by-line (signed) columns, but that's the way we're doing it.

The way I got into this column business, in addition to being advertising manager, went like this:

The boss said, "Deb, if you'd like to write the editorial page column, I'd like to have you do it. Write about anything you want. I've known you long enough that I'll take a chance on what you have to say."

"Okay," sez I, "I'll give it a whirl." On the rest of this page you see the syndicated writers: Sokolsky, Boyle, Mackenzie, Gallup, and Dr. Jordan. (We're always glad to hear which ones you like and which you don't.)

There are other by-lines on radio, sports, school and special events. (Didn't realize the paper was so lousy with "columnists.")

Writing this sort of thing (as any fool can plainly see) you can ramble on and on. Writing ad copy you have to be brief and to the point. And you know that if it doesn't click, somebody is going to quit paying for it.

THE GALLUP POLL

Should Freedom of Speech Be Curbed in Some Instances?

By GEORGE GALLUP

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Democracy's top dilemma—how to preserve freedom of speech yet prevent any abuse which might endanger human rights—finds the American public lined up in squarely opposed camps.

Half of a balanced cross-section of voters who could define freedom of speech believe in its unqualified right. The other half, nearly as many, advocate a distinct limit to the right of free speech.

Freedom of speech is one of the issues in the Peekskill, N. Y., riots involving Paul Robeson and his band of followers. To find out what the average American's views are about

the principle of free speech, the American Institute of Public Opinion conducted a nationwide survey on a number of questions. The first was:

"When you hear or read about the term 'freedom of speech,' what does that term mean to you?"

Replies of 92 per cent indicated more or less clear understanding of the familiar expression. There were 8 per cent who would not attempt to define the phrase, or who had only a vague idea of its meaning.

Persons who did define or explain freedom of speech were then asked:

"Do you believe in freedom of speech for every body—that is, for example, permitting anyone to say anything at any time about our government or our country?"

The results:

Believe in: Complete freedom 50% Limit or qualification 45% Undecided 5%

WEDNESDAY A. M., OCT. 5

6:15 News, News Edition

6:30 News, News Edition

6:45 News, News Edition

6:55 News, News Edition

7:05 News, News Edition

7:15 News, News Edition

7:25 News, News Edition

These Days

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

IN recent years, few men have come to the U. S. senate with the intellectual equipment, the scholarly attainments, and the established international position of John Foster Dulles. He is the author of the bi-partisan foreign policy, which, for better or for worse, controlled the conduct of our affairs from 1944 to a few weeks ago. He saved the San Francisco conference from collapse and he carried his party with him to prevent it from using the foreign affairs of this country for partisan purposes.

While many of us felt that the bi-partisan foreign policy gave the democrats an undue advantage and prevented the American people from having a full and open debate on the war, its conduct, its errors and its costly aftermath, it is nonetheless important to give to its author the recognition that he deserves.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES is now a candidate for the U. S. senate, having been appointed to that body by Governor Dewey. His opponent is Herbert Lehman, whose governorship of New York state followed Franklin D. Roosevelt. Lehman enjoys a considerable following, although an analysis of his career makes the reason dubious.

Lehman has a reputation as a liberal which means that he can say what it is fashionable to say at a particular moment.

It would, indeed, be difficult to write of his philosophy of life with any objectivity or sureness of thought. One would be limited to such phrases as New Dealer, Fair Dealer, liberal without definition. His management of UNRRA, which preceded LaGuardia's, was uninspired and served Soviet Russia to advantage, although that would not make Lehman a Marxist.

Generally speaking, he is what is called a nice person, charitable, honorable, well-intentioned. To say more than that would be to enter a realm of wishful thinking without substance.

DULLES, on the other hand, is a man of unusual intellectual equipment. New York state has, in recent years, sent few men of distinction to the U. S. senate and none who assumed a leadership befitting its size, population and significance in the life of the American people. The last U. S. senator of outstanding significance and leadership was Elihu Root, sent to that body in 1909. James W. Wadsworth Jr., who served during World War I and the years immediately after, assumed a position of leadership, although he would, I am sure, be the first to admit that Root was in a class by himself.

Excepting Root and Wadsworth, the U. S. senators from the Empire State have been James A. O'Gorman, William M. Calder, Royal S. Copeland, Robert F. Wagner, James M. Mead and Irving M. Ives, none of whom have left a scratch upon history. Robert F. Wagner left somewhat of a reputation as the introducer of a bill that bears his name, said to have been prepared by Lee Pressman and other CIO lawyers. Irving Ives, the present incumbent, gave promise of a great career, but it is still a promise and not a fulfillment. The others were political hacks of the kind that are now so usual in public office.

THE nomination of John Foster Dulles then gives to the voters of New York state an opportunity to redeem themselves by proving that it is possible for an upright, trained, competent, independent mind to be elected. Dulles runs in a year when a mayor is to be elected for the city of New York, with a population of 8,000,000, and of the three candidates who are running one is no better than the other and one of them is Vito Marcantonio, so that gives you an idea of the best that 8,000,000 Americans can produce.

If Dulles were elected to the senate, it would be of singular advantage to that body because, at any rate, there would be one there who knows our foreign relations at first hand. But it is difficult to say whether he will make it or not, for the issues are often racial and religious and skin pigmentation, and Dulles cannot claim membership in any minority group, which is indeed very bad politics. However, it would be fortunate for the United States if he were elected.

Educated Most Tolerant

An analysis of opinion according to extent of education shows that persons with college training are the most tolerant of free speech, the majority voting for complete freedom at all times.

The vote follows:

Complete freedom 58% 53% 45% Limit 38 43 48 Undecided 4 4 7

Limitation of freedom of speech is nowadays under debate chiefly as related to communism. Only a small proportion of Americans, however, think of qualifying the principle specifically for that reason. Persons who do not favor complete freedom of speech (45 per cent) were asked:

"Under what conditions don't you believe in it?"

Only 5 per cent would curb freedom to preach communism or nazism. The chief "conditions" cited were:

"If government or democracy is threatened" (19 per cent).

"Slander, false statements" (6 per cent).

"Free speech should be limited to citizens only" (4 per cent).

"Limit free speech during wartime" (4 per cent).

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SIDE GLANCES



"There seems to be a lull in their conversation—shall I ask them if they'd like to see the color movies I took in Yellowstone?"

Strike A, B, C's

Will Taft-Hartley Act Be Used in Big Steel Strike?

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—You may be wondering: Why is there a steel strike? I thought the Taft-Hartley act was supposed to stop big strikes?

The strike, which started October 1, already was delayed 78 days by presidential action. If Truman wants to use T-H now, he can stop it for another 80 days.

This is an explanation of what has been done and can be done.

The CIO steelworkers were supposed to strike at midnight, July 15. On that day Truman appointed a three-man fact-finding board to look into the case, hear both sides, and recommend a solution.

So, until the board could finish its work, the steelworkers and the steel owners agreed there'd be no shutdown or strike. The board reported back to the president September 10.

A couple of times between September 10 and October 1 a strike seemed near, but was delayed upon the president's request. When it finally started October 1, 78 days had elapsed since Truman appointed his fact-finding board July 15.

This 78-day delay was voluntary on both sides, the union and the company. There was no law compelling them to agree to the president's request for delay.

If he had used T-H, Truman could have delayed the strike by law. This is how T-H would have worked in this case.

First, Truman would have had to decide a steel strike was a national emergency, endangering the nation's health and safety.

Then he'd appoint a board of fact-finders to study the dispute. Then it reports to the president on the facts.

There's a difference between the T-H type of fact-finding board and the one used in the present steel case. T-H boards can't make recommendations. The one in this case, not covered by law, could and did.

After receiving the T-H board's report, the president can tell the attorney general to get a U. S. court injunction (order) forbidding a strike for 80 days.

The first 60 of the 80 days are intended to give more time for the union and a company to reach a settlement. Meanwhile, the president calls back his T-H board and asks for a report on the latest developments.

This report must be made within the first 60 of those 80 days covered by the no-strike order. The president makes the report public. If, at the end of the 60 days, there's still no settlement, the national labor relations board steps into the picture.

It has 15 days—after the elapse of the first 60—to hold a vote among the union members to see whether they—even though their leaders reject the idea—want to accept a company's latest offer.

That uses up 75 of the 80 days. In the next five days the NLRB must tell the attorney general the result of the vote. Then, with the 80 days used up, he must go into court and have the no-strike order dismissed.

Free to Strike

At that point, after 80 days' delay, a union is free to strike. At this point the president sends a full report to congress. Then it's up to congress to take any special action it wishes, by passing some special act, to delay a strike further. This hasn't happened yet.

So, although the steel strike was delayed 78 days without benefit of T-H, Truman can still use T-H to stop it for another 80 days by going through the various steps outlined here.

There are over half a million boys who sell and deliver the newspapers of the nation.

Here is a thought I had while returning to work after supper last night. Take it or leave it, for it's kind of silly.

All a young fellow would have to do if he intended to set up house-keeping, is to win a couple of quiz programs like "Stop the Music."

After paying off all taxes on the loot won, the only thing he would have to do is find a mate with whom to share the winnings.

That shouldn't prove too difficult, with all those diamond watches, thousands of dollars worth of clothes, pianos and what-not in his possession.

The World Today

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

Chinese ability to devise problems which are difficult to solve has given rise in the Western world to the term "Chinese puzzle" as descriptive of anything intricate.

That term appropriately represents the chaotic condition to which civil war has brought old China. Having within her border more than a fifth of the globe's population, she continues to be accorded the rank of one of the Big Five.

Yet she is part communist and part Nationalist, with two rival governments, both seeking the favor of foreign nations.

Russia was quick to recognize the new world powers, communist regime established in Peking, and the Chinese Reds now have invited formal recognition by the rest of the world. Meantime the United Nations has before it a Chinese Nationalist charge that Russia is backing the Chinese Reds with military aid.

Tough, Dangerous

That's the Chinese puzzle which America, Britain and other powers have to solve. It's a tough one and filled with dangers.

Britain announces that she is ready to discuss the new Red regime with 18 other nations, comprising the North Atlantic alliance and the British Commonwealth.

John Bull has the biggest industrial and financial investments in China and wants to protect them.

This means that the Western democracies, which have been battling communism in the Cold War, must now decide whether they want to compromise in China, the vital Asiatic theater in this war of the ideologies.

Hard Blow

Moscow's recognition of the Peiping government is a hard blow to the Nationalist regime in the big southern port of Canton. This comes as both sides are deploying their forces for a new phase of the great battle on which hinges possession of Canton.

As this conflict boils up the Nationalist cabinet has accepted the resignation of the government's chief of staff, Gen. Ku Chu-tung, who has been charged with inefficiency.

General Hsiao Yi-tzu, vice minister of national defense, has been named acting chief of staff in this crisis.

Important Figure

One of the most important figures in the new Communist government is Gen. Chou En-lai, who has been named premier and foreign minister under the big chief, Mao Tse-tung. The latter is chairman of the "People's Republic of China."

This column previously has called attention to Chou as a highly influential figure. He now bids fair to provide much of the governmental window-dressing for the benefit of the Western democracies.

Flashlight, Prayer Land Crippled Jet

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 4.—A marine colonel landed a powerless jet fighter plane with little more than a flashlight and a prayer to help Sunday night.

Lt. Col. Marion Carl, former speed record holder, brought the P-9F navy Panther down from 25,000 feet in a 40-mile glide after the power failed.

He used the flashlight to watch the air speed indicator, the only instrument he had left. His other hand held the control stick.

When the cockpit windshield started to frost inside he had to drop the flashlight to wipe it off.

Three Hands

"That was the only time I was worried," said Carl. "I needed three hands."

Carl was en route from Portland, Oregon, to his home station at Cherry Point, N. C., via San Diego, when the electrical system failed.

That left him without engine, lights, radio or instruments. He couldn't even dump the 220 gallons of fuel left in the tanks. He had no way of notifying air fields of his plight.

Carl arrived over the lighted North Island naval air station in San Diego bay with 7000 feet of elevation left.

Warning Dive

He dived on the tower to give warning and then, after making a wide curve to the runway, brought the plane down going about 150 miles an hour.

Carl, a veteran fighter pilot of

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BOYLE'S COLUMN

No Gray Skies for Sonny Boy, Fast Man with Bucks

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK, (AP)—There is a Broadway saying that Al Jolson didn't invent hokum—he just found a way to put it in the bank.

And at 64 the king of schmaltz is still a young man working overtime to keep the wolf from his door.

His fellow entertainers say, however, this isn't a necessity now—it's a habit.

They estimate that nasty old wolf would have to chow through \$4,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in greenbacks before he could cross the Jolson threshold.

I dropped in on the timeless Mammy singer the other night, and found him still as energetic as a boy on a pogo stick.

"Come in, kid," he said, jaunty in a pigeon blue robe decorated with his initials in red. He bounced over to a hotel chair.

"This robe cost me \$150,000," he remarked. "A broker gave it to me—but I bought some of his stock."

Good Show

For the next hour Al kept up a running fire of wisecracks on his past, present and future. There's one thing about the old-time entertainers—they put on as good a show for one listener as they do for a packed house.

At the moment Jolson is still collecting from "The Jolson Story" and waiting for the golden harvest from "Jolson Sings Again" to roll in. He's in the spot of a man who can't make any more money by working—because of the tax laws—but he still wants to keep busy. Mr. Whiskers has got "Sonny Boy" crying uncle.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

Child's Lack of Self-Control

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M. D.

Involuntary urination, especially that which occurs during sleep, is a common and troublesome problem which often develops during childhood and sometimes lasts longer. This condition is called enuresis.

When enuresis persists after the infancy period, that is, later than one or a half year or two years of age, or when it comes back in later childhood after several years during which there has been no bed wetting, it frequently creates a lot of emotional distress not only in the youngster but in the parents as well.

It is usually well to cut out fluids as much as possible after 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Good results are obtained sometimes by awakening the youngster at definite periods during the night in order to urinate.

Often Psychological

When enuresis continues beyond the age at which it should disappear, it is probably because of one or more of three psychological conditions in the child. The first is that the child has not yet grown up reference to control of the bladder.

The second is that subconsciously the child wishes to remain in or return to the protected irresponsible state of infancy rather than to assume the normal difficulties of his age. Finally, there may be a subconscious resentment against the parents in which bedwetting becomes a way of getting even with them because of too much criticism.

Whenever enuresis or bedwetting is continued beyond the normal age for bladder control and when a physical cause or disease cannot be discovered, psychological causes have to be considered. Successful treatment is generally based on discovering what these psychological problems are and taking steps to correct them.

The Doctor Answers

QUESTION: Since I had a heart attack 11 months ago, I have suffered with pain in my hands and my right hip and knee. Is this the result of the heart attack or is it neuritis?

ANSWER: It is impossible to say. There are, however, a number of people who do suffer pains following a coronary thrombosis. This is a common in the shoulder and arm than anywhere else, however.

Mrs. Percy Wells

Heads Association

Of interest here is the announcement that Mrs. Percy Wells, a resident of Klamath Falls for many years before moving to Ashland, has been elected president of the Pioneer Association of Southern Oregon.

She was elected at the 72nd annual meeting of the group held at Jacksonville. Other officers are Mrs. Alice Applegate, president of Ashland, vice president; Claire Hanley of Medford, secretary, and Mollie Britt of Jacksonville and Mrs. Elda Anderson of Ashland, treasurer.

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News Views

By GLEN B. INMAN

Sprague, Wash., is a town that is afflicted with rats, so a clarinet player named Norm Lindgren has offered to pipe them all out of town the way the Pied Piper of Hamelin did. Only Lindgren says he'll blast his horn with such finesse the rats will head for the hills faster than a jet-propelled jackrabbit. Sounds like a fellow we heard playing on the radio recently. Lindgren didn't say whether the rats would follow him or run from him. If the clarinet player can get rid of pests by blowing his horn, he's got a lucrative future ahead of him.

A tribe of Indians in southern Arizona just found that the ore they were using to make war paint was uranium. We'll bet their faces were red! Stay out of the red on that used car you are about to buy. See INMAN MOTOR CO.'S swell selection of Used Cars at 424 South 6th St. There'll be one to suit your needs to a . . . and you can be sure it'll be budget-right. We'll be seeing you. Phone 7778.

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