

Herald and News

These Days

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The Marines Will Land

By DEB ADDISON

ON the 17th anniversary (Nov. 10) of the U. S. Marine Corps it might be appropriate to repeat the old story, "A thousand gods lay down their spears, to lick a sick marine." The marines are part of the navy, or were until unification set in at least, but this chanty shows the intramural rivalry which has existed for well onto two centuries.

Right now Klamath marine reservists are champing at the bit, waiting for some official in the navy department in Washington to sign a piece of paper which will give them possession of the BOQ building at the airport come New Year's Day. Guess that feeling still bubbles.

THAT piece of paper is a lease from the city of Klamath Falls for the use of the Marine Corps Reserve, in operation of a marine reserve unit similar to the well-known national guard. The city agreed on terms of the lease with the navy, signed the paper, and it's now in Washington waiting final official signature there to put it in effect as of January 1, 1950.

The city, incidentally, is dickering with the National Guard towards leasing of further airport facilities for guard use. The city will be mighty happy to get these units in use and get some lease money coming in. The BOQ has been empty since the navy left after the war.

Getting airport operation on a sounder basis comes slow and has been filled with many headaches. Ask Airport Commission Chairman Larry Slater.

MARINES have been after a reserve corps here since 1946. Plans now are for a 155 man Howitzer unit of 138 men and four officers. Officers tentatively elected are Jim Rogers of Langell Valley (Capt. J. E. Rogers), Capt. A. H. Patterson Jr. of the Lower Klamath, Capt. Mitchell Paige of Klamath Falls and Lt. Robert F. Bamerick of the reclamation bureau.

One officer and eight men would be on full time duty, to instruct, handle supply and the like. The navy would spend \$75,000 overhauling the BOQ, installing new wiring, heating and general refurbishing. The navy would use a portion of the building, we understand.

Reservists would receive marine pay for drill once a week which, the boys point out, would bring a new payroll of from thirty to fifty thousand dollars a year to Klamath.

There are about 150 members in the Marine Corps League, and there are between 300 and 400 ex-marines in the basin.

Jim Rogers, the former KUHS footballer, tells us that high school boys between 16 and 18 are eligible to enlist in the reserve, with parents' consent, after January first, if that signature is forthcoming. And, he adds quickly, can resign at any time by writing a letter to headquarters. When the reserve gets going they can take the training and earn advancement.

Looks like it will take an awful lot of gods to lick these not-so-sick marines.

OUR confederate Jus McDonald, who came through with a high bowling score, says there's many a tune in an old violin . . . Why not give Chester Hamaker and the other Community Chesters do their stuff "Chesters" instead of "Oscars" . . . And if the V. P. is the "Veep," why isn't the S. F. the "Seep"? . . . And why are street signs always on the other side of the street on dark nights? . . . And what's become of the Gold Rush? . . . And what's become of Lindbergh, for that matter?



READY TO ROLL—Fifteen-month-old Mike Gallucci, Jr., of Syracuse, N. Y., takes roller skating in his stride (left) and doesn't mind occasional spills (center) but he doesn't like it (right) when mother takes the skates at bedtime.



NEW TROOP AND CARGO TRANSPORT—This is the air force's new troop and cargo transport, the Douglas C-124 "Globemaster II." Built at the Long Beach, Calif., plant of Douglas, it was designed to transport troops, general cargo and very heavy equipment such as tanks, field guns, bulldozers and fully loaded trucks.

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

IN one of my translations of the wisdom of Georgi Gramada, special Krasa correspondent, I quoted from Maxim Gorki, the Russian novelist, as follows:

"... What you call the civilization of the U.S.A. does not and cannot excite my sympathies. I think your civilization is the most deformed civilization on our planet, because it has magnified to monstrous proportions all the many and shameful deformities of European civilization."

In the Russian press, particularly last summer, there was a vogue of quotations from Gorki against the United States. The object was to show what a horrible country this is and how low the American people have sunk. Maxim Gorki, who visited this country, is produced as chief witness because of his fame as the foremost proletarian writer of the czarist era. He was a loyal follower of Lenin.

In spite of all the miserable things he wrote about the United States, there is one incontrovertible letter that he addressed to Herbert Hoover, which tells another story, and over which the Russians might well ponder. This letter is dated Berlin, July 30, 1922:

"Prof. Geron Davis informs me that you kindly consented to send individual packages to scientists and men of letters in Moscow and Petrograd. Needless to say your generous assistance is worthy of the greatest praise. Nevertheless, permit me to express my feelings of gratitude to all citizens of the United States of America and complete satisfaction with the humanitarian work of the American relief administration, of which you are chairman. In the past year you have saved from death three and one-half million children, five and one-half million adults, fifteen thousand students, and have now added two hundred or more Russians of the learned professions. I am informed that this charity cost America \$9 million dollars, figures which are sufficiently eloquent.

"In all the history of human suffering I know of nothing more trying to the souls of men than the events through which the Russian people are passing, and in the history of practical humanitarianism I know of no accomplishment which in terms of magnitude and generosity can be compared to the relief that you have actually accomplished. It seems to me very important that such great generosity developed during these past years of universal cruelty—cruelty which is ruining Europe, following as it does the terrible war which shook the foundations of European culture. It is not only the physical help which is valuable but the spiritual succor to the minds of mankind which are tormented by the events of the past years and sick due to cruelty and hate.

"The generosity of the American people resurrects the dream of fraternity among peoples at a time when humanity greatly needs charity and compassion. Your help will be inscribed in history as a unique, gigantic accomplishment worthy of the greatest glory and will long remain in the memory of millions of Russian children whom you saved from death. I believe that the recollection of American self-sacrifice in saving children will make these same children better, more generous men and women. Permit me, with all my heart, esteemed Mr. Hoover, to wish you and your assistants continued good health and stout hearts."

SINCE 1922, the United States has aided Soviet Russia in many ways, particularly to the tune of \$11,000,000,000 during World War II, but no such gratitude as Gorki expresses in this letter appears. In fact, all that our aid actually accomplished was to buy us a potential enemy who forces upon us an expenditure of perhaps as high as \$20,000,000,000 a year. Instead of devoting our energies to civilization, we are forced to devote them to war.

In fact, there seems to be no gratitude anywhere. We have aided Great Britain since 1917 as no nation has ever aided another, but there is no gratitude. The British accept the aid as a right and then spoil all our good intentions on the continent of Europe by such arrogant stubbornness as Sir Stafford Cripps evinced in the matter of the Union of Western Europe, or they try to impose upon us their unsound and obviously selfish policy in China where they would have us recognize Soviet China to our detriment.

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SIDE GLANCES



"If they're going to pass, why don't they put Junior in? Hasn't he told that coach how I caught a pass that beat Clinton High?"

Boyle's Column

'Crazy' Young Man Started Our Modern Furniture Trend

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Mohair gives Martin Feinman the shudders. Likewise horsehair and down. And old-fashioned buffets decorated with imitation-carved Cupid's heads—they make his nervous in the solar plexus.

"Seventy-five per cent of the furniture in America is obsolete," he said.

Feinman is a pioneer designer and manufacturer of modern furniture who helped revolutionize the American parlor.

Before the war only about 20 per cent of new furniture was modern," he said. "Today the taste is in favor of modern."

As a youth Feinman worked as a lumberman in the West and sought to learn woods. In 1925 he visited the exposition of decorative arts in Paris—and it changed his life.

"Fresh and Crazy" He came home and told his father, who had a furniture factory in the old gas house district here he wanted to try out some new ideas. He sketched his designs, and the father took a look at them and said:

"You're young, fresh and crazy." But he gave his son a small space in the factory. When people like George Greshwin, Claudette Colbert and Fred Waring began to drive up to buy the new furniture, the old man tossed in the towel.

"The business is yours," he said. "But I still think you're crazy."

In the years since then modern furniture has become more than a novelty for the wealthy.

"Good taste used to come from the top and filter down to the masses," said Feinman. "Today it begins with the middle classes—that is the mass market the furniture designers aim at."

Cultural Center "America has become a world cultural center in the last 2 years. A quarter of a century ago we copied Swedish and Parisian designs. Now they are copying us."

Feinman thinks furniture is better built today than ever.

"It has to be—it takes a terrific beating compared to a generation ago. I remember as a boy I couldn't go into the parlor unless guests came. We even used to keep the furniture covered with sheets."

"What dull lives people lived in those days! Now people want color, comfort and warmth in home furniture. They use it more—perhaps abuse it more—but they also enjoy it more."

He sees a steadily growing trend toward the use of blond woods, bright cotton fabric coverings and foam rubber.

Light and Simple "People want furniture to be light and simple instead of heavy, dark and ornate. They don't buy furniture by weight as they did 50 years ago."

A slim, energetic man of 50, Feinman has carried the simplicity of his furniture designs into his own way of life. He doesn't carry gadgets in his pockets, doesn't have a knot in his necktie, and wears extra light clothing and shoes.

Feinman thinks too many businessmen die young by living on nerve energy. He takes a nap after lunch and dinner.

What is the future of the furniture business?

"Bright as hell," he said cheerfully.



Hal Boyle

The World Today

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
AF Foreign Affairs Analyst

Our hard-working but veto-harassed peace organization, having found it impossible to live up to its Utopian designation of "United Nations" is nevertheless making progress by the simple expedient of living down the title.

If that sounds complicated we can simplify it by explaining that the Western nations, having found that they could not cope with the Soviet bloc's persistent "nyet" (no), are getting ahead by tackling jobs to which the veto doesn't apply. In this way useful tasks are being accomplished despite the protests of the Soviet nations, which are in the minority.

This is of course far from being an ideal situation in a world which is crying out for unity. Still, if the Western democracies and the communist bloc can't work together it certainly is better for the majority to get ahead with the job on their own.

More Interest General interest in the UN has been picking up after suffering a heavy slump as the result of the constant East-West wrangling and the persistent use of the veto by the Soviet Union. The Washington government, among others, has given increasing support to the organization.

A concrete illustration of real progress is seen in the manner in which the UN political committee has handled the troublesome question of Italy's prewar African colonies — Somaliland, Eritrea and Libya. The committee approved a proposal to send Italy back as trustee of Somaliland for 10 years, after which the colony will become independent. Russia and her satellites abstained from voting, being in the minority.

Libia's Freedom The committee also has agreed that Libia shall become independent not later than January 1, 1952. Eritrea is still under discussion.

This has been achieved despite the fact that Libia has presented a particularly controversial problem. Moscow charges that America and Britain are planning to make this Mediterranean country a base for attack against the Soviet Union—a charge which the Anglo-American allies deny. Russia herself has sought a base on the North African coast, and Libia does have great strategic value in event of war.

Stripes. Henry Holcomb Bennett quite adequately expressed this etiquette in his famous poem titled "The Flag Goes By."

Hate off Along the street there comes A glare of bugles, a ruffle of drums; A flash of color beneath the sky: The Flag is passing by. Blue and crimson and white it shines, Over the steel-tipped, order lines. The Colors before us fly: But more than the Flag is passing by. Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great, Fought to make and save the State; Weary marches and sinking ships; Cheers of victory on dying lips. Sign of a nation, great and strong To ward her people from foreign wrong: Pride and Glory and honor—all Live in the Colors to stand or fall. Hats off Along the street there comes A glare of bugles, a ruffle of drums; And loyal hearts are beating high: Hats off The Flag is passing by. Let this then, be the gesture, for those unfamiliar with the etiquette of the flag. Remember, that it is because of this flag, and the things for which it stands, that make it possible for us to observe while it passes by in all its glory.

MITCHELL PAIGE
Comdr., Pelican Post 1383, VFW



BACK TO THE PITS—Part of the morning shift at the National No. 1 mine of the H. C. Frick Coke company, near Bridgeville, Pa., is shown entering the pit following the abrupt ending of the 52-day soft coal strike. John L. Lewis, UMW chieftain, ordered the miners back to work (Nov. 9) but said the strike will start again in three weeks unless a contract settlement is reached.

Gallup Poll

Most Voters Don't Know What 'Welfare State' Is

By GEORGE GALLUP

PRINCETON, N. J. —Although political leaders and candidates for office have been talking a great deal lately about the Truman "welfare state," two voters out of every three questioned throughout the country say they don't know what the term means.

The remaining one-third are familiar with the phrase and have a reasonably accurate idea of what it means—something to do with government benefits, and services for families, or government support and help from the cradle to the grave.

These voters were asked whether the welfare state sounds like a good idea or a poor idea to them. Republicans who have been attacking the welfare state will be interested in the results.

As many think the welfare state sounds good as think it sounds bad. The country will undoubtedly become more and more conscious of the phrase as time goes on and the meaning becomes clearer. But at present, with so few familiar with the term, the welfare state does not appear to have much "sell" as a national campaign issue for the republicans.

Two Questions Asked The current public attitude was sounded on two questions by inter-

viewers for the American Institute of Public Opinion. Here is the first one:

"There has been some talk lately about the 'welfare state.' What does that expression 'welfare state' mean or refer to, as you understand it?"

A balanced cross-section of adults in all walks of life was interviewed. Here are the results:

Don't know	64
Gov't benefits & services; gov't takes care of people	21
Socialism	5
Gov't control	3
Miscellaneous	3

"Because some people gave more than one answer the table adds to more than 100 per cent."

Harvard Man's Definition President Truman has charged that the republicans are trying to make "scare words" out of such terms as the welfare state, "statism" and "collectivism," and that he can't find satisfactory definitions of them.

A Harvard Business School economist, Prof. Sumner Slichter, has defined the welfare state as: one in which the individual's income is determined by need rather than by his contribution to society.

Good Idea—or Bad? All persons in the survey who offered some definition were asked: "In general, does the idea of a welfare state SOUND like a good or a poor idea to you?"

Here is the vote:	
Good idea	15
Fair idea	4
Poor idea	17
Undecided	3

A similar survey to find out what the general public thinks about "statism"—another issue currently being stressed by republicans—was reported last month.

Institute interviewers found that 68 per cent did not know what "statism" means or refers to, and a great many of the other 32 per cent thought it meant states' rights.

As defined by the Dictionary of Modern Economics, statism is a theory which maintains that the state should control the major phases of the economic and political life of the people.

Paper Policy

Too Much 'Stark Realism' In the News, Editors Agree

By GEORGE GALLUP

PORTLAND, Nov. 12 (AP)—Representatives of 34 Pacific Northwest newspapers agreed yesterday they did not like the modern trend toward stark realism in reporting sex-tinged news.

At the annual northwest meeting of the Associated Press, they voted overwhelmingly against publishing lurid sexual details brought out in court trials.

The newspapermen said they believed in carrying the essential facts of such news stories without including "obnoxious details" or obscenities.

As a good example of the handling of such touchy news, they cited the AP's recent coverage of a Bremerton, Wash., case in which a wife was charged with attempting to kill her husband because of "his persistent love-making."

The members of the Associated Press in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska spent most of the morning's sessions in discussing barriers in the news.

Howard Cleavinger, managing editor of The Spokane Chronicle, said both public officials and military agencies have made it difficult, in some instances, to get the true facts.

He said some public officials accomplish this "by squeezing out of the source information critical of themselves, and by issuing propaganda favorable to themselves."

Cleavinger called upon individual papers "to search out the barriers and battle them relentlessly." He suggested that state committees and regional committees could also be set up to fight barriers to the news.

"If freedom of the press is gone, people can kiss other freedoms goodbye," Cleavinger added.

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