

# Herald and News

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## THUG IT IN THE ROUNDS

IN ONE EAR AND OUT THE TYPEWRITER, listening to Anthony Cornwell, an exchange student from England at Bowdoin University who, with another exchange student, stopped here last week.

By "exchange student" is meant that we are sponsored at Bowdoin by fraternities and our tuition is paid for one year by the university.

We are hitchhiking this trip with two objectives in view: to see your country and to leave a few points of view of our countries. The first difference we noticed at the American school was that all the other students held out their hands and said who they were. We finally caught on and said who we were. It was only by chance that I had become acquainted with the student who roomed next to me at Cambridge—I waited a long time for the introduction.

In England there are no such things as fraternities. You gather together only through mutual interests such as music or drama. There are no social organizations such as you have here. We had heard of fraternities, of course, and thought the Ku Klux Klan was one of them.

Another difference is in the many, many students who work their way through school here. Most all work summers, some during school terms, even to washing dishes. In England, in the first place, you couldn't find a job to earn more than 20 dollars a month, and that wouldn't go very far. Here there is no social stigma. We still have some of that.

On politics—you know that.

## BILL-BOARD

By BILL JENKINS

The California State Chamber of Commerce has put out an interesting little letter to the effect that the residents of Siskiyou county, our neighbor to the south, had individual incomes totaling \$57,091,000 in 1950, which proved to be a gain of 14.1 percent over the preceding year.

That ain't hay, Bub. The state of California as a whole for the same period registered a total income figure of \$18,248,600,000, which hardly falls into the field of legumes either.

## Bruce Blossat

The struggle between Senator Taft and General Eisenhower for the Republican nomination has entered the stage where tough fighting for uncommitted delegates dominates the picture.

Inevitably in this period political tensions will mount and the debate on both sides will become shrill. This is perhaps the hardest-fought and the bitterest GOP contest since the 92 affair between Taft's father and Teddy Roosevelt.

But as the clamor continues, the pressures pile up and the closed-door maneuvers are made, certain lines of strategy can be defined. Look first at the Taft camp. No matter what neutral figures you use, it is clear Taft today enjoys a substantial lead in delegates.

For the time for the final 13 are chosen, this advantage might be as high as 80. The indications are, however, that he is still more than 100 votes from the magic majority of 604.

The Taft strategy is to drum into delegates' ears the notion that his lead is decisive, that the bandwagon is rolling and time is ebbing. To this end, his men claim 540 delegates for him, considerably more than neutral sources allow.

All over the map delegates are being told: "Get with us on the first ballot, or you may be too late. We may not need you after that."

This early-ballot psychology is almost a compulsory tactic for the Taft forces. It is axiomatic that if the front-runner does not build on his lead and go on to win quickly, he will go into a crashing tailspin.

There can be little doubt that this effort to create a bandwagon atmosphere played a large part in the choice of General MacArthur as keynoter. Avowedly for Taft, he is unlikely to plead the senator's case openly, but he may offer a distinct portrait of the kind of man he believes should bear the Republican banner.

Since the two main contestants are so closely matched, it seems too bad that the GOP national committee did not choose a keynoter less partisan, who might properly represent the whole range of Republican opinion and thus erect a foundation for a united front once the nominee is chosen.

The selection of MacArthur and a long list of other pro-Taft convention officers indicates the Taft camp is pressing its advantage hard.

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**They'll Do It Every Time** By Jimmy Fatio

## Dean Acheson Arrives In London For Big 3 Talks

By EDWARD CURTIS

LONDON (AP)—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson arrived here Monday for big three talks he said would deal with the "great common tasks our three countries are carrying forward."

He told newsmen at London airport his talks with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman would range over Europe, the Far East and Korea.

Acheson, accompanied by his wife, arrived aboard the presidential plane The Independence. Dr. Philip Jessup, U.S. ambassador at large, and Assistant Secretary of State George Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, came with him.

The secretary of state will hold his first talks with Eden Tuesday and lunch with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Schuman will join the talks on Friday. They may continue Saturday morning.

Acheson takes off Saturday afternoon to visit the people of Berlin and Vienna who, he said, "are maintaining their freedom during a period of great harassment."

He then plans to fly across the South Atlantic for a visit to Brazil before returning to the United States.

One of the main points of the talks here, Acheson said, would be on the Far East and Korea.

Britain's defense minister, Field Marshal Lord Alexander, is now in Washington after a personal visit to Tokyo, Korea and the Kojima Island prison camp.

Alexander's visit to Washington follows a tour of the Korean War fronts, and discussions here are expected to center around the Korean situation.

At the outset of his Korean inspection, Alexander intimated a desire for direct British representation on the U.N. truce team.

Diplomatic and military policy makers decided to urge him not to press that point on grounds it might indicate British criticism of the situation is being handled and thus endanger truce negotiations.

However, after his first-hand inspection Alexander said criticism of American handling of truce negotiations was "absolutely unjustified."

## Bing, Bob Get Funds

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—The U.S. Olympic team will travel to Helsinki in style now, thanks to a coast-to-coast fund-raising telethon with Bing Crosby and Bob Hope as co-masters of ceremony.

A million dollars in contributions and pledges came in during the 14 1/2 hour show, on which a host of movie, stage and sports figures appeared.

The marathon telecast, carried by both CBS and NBC, began Saturday night and ended Sunday morning. It marked Crosby's TV debut, and observers seemed to think the "Ol' Groaner" looked mighty good on the medium.

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## Board Recommends U.S. Relax Import Regulations

WASHINGTON (AP)—A presidential board Monday recommended that the United States scrap laws which prevent other nations from selling America the raw materials she needs for war and peace.

The United States should make a cellar-to-attic search—at home and abroad—for sources of materials, said a formal report by the President's Materials Policy Commission.

This country already is unable to supply her own needs, the board said, and by 1975 may be compelled to import one-fifth of the material it consumes. The report recommended that stockpiling be put on a permanent basis.

The commission, after 18 months' research, said it is seriously concerned—but not "alarmed"—over the shrinkage of America's natural resources.

In the face of foreseeable demand for the next 25 years, the report said, this shrinkage is a definite threat to the nation's living standards and national security.

The group labeled the high tariff system obsolete and said the Buy-American act of 1933 is "a relic of depression psychology." A self imposed blockade.

It proposed that the government be given power to cancel tariffs whenever the need for a foreign material becomes critical.

The buy-American law forbids federal purchasing overseas unless U.S. supplies are unreasonably priced or inadequate in quantity or quality. A more recent law bars even stockpile-buying abroad unless the domestic price is 25 per cent above the foreign market.

The commission recommended that the federal government undertake a long-range program of resources discovery and development here and overseas.

Among other things, it proposed that the states and private firms be offered financial incentives to seek out new sources of materials and to conserve available natural resources.

The report mentioned such incentives as special tax benefits to prospectors in the country and abroad.

The five-man commission headed by William Paley, chairman of Columbia Broadcasting System, urged Congress to pass a score of new laws.

Through five bulky volumes delivered to President Truman the

Paley Commission hit one recurrent note: America cannot go alone on its materials policy.

The situation is less a matter of dwindling resources than a problem of economic growth, the report said.

The commission predicted that by 1975 the need for raw materials would increase 50 to 60 per cent to support a doubling of national production and a population growth of 42 million, to a total of 193 million persons.

The threat of the materials problem lies in its insidiously rising costs which can undermine our standard of living, impair the dynamic of American capitalism and weaken the economic foundation of national security," the report said.

Sweeping increases in demand for materials, which in many cases already are becoming scarcer and costlier, were foreseen for the next 25 years as follows:

Metals—Demand for iron, copper, lead and zinc may rise only 40 to 50 per cent, but other consumption will soar. Demand for fluor-spar, used principally in steel making, will increase by 300 per cent, aluminum by 400 per cent, magnesium by 1,000 to 2,000 per cent.

Timber—Depleted forests will create a "serious situation," though consumption may rise only 10 per cent—perhaps the least of all materials.

Energy—Electric power must rise 250 per cent to sustain a doubled total output; demand for liquid fuels will more than double, for natural gas will triple. Coal demand will climb 60 per cent and the commission predicted:

"All signs point to a re-emergence of coal as stronger and stronger demand, as supplies of petroleum and natural gas inevitably begin to decline and grow more costly."

The inadequacy of domestic output, now running 10 per cent behind total demand for materials, was pictured as a defense problem.

The Paley report noted that, of 74 materials now on the stockpile list, the United States must import its entire supply of 40 and part of the supply of all the other 34.

Of the 100 minerals used in industry, one-third comes wholly from abroad, and only the remaining third from domestic sources alone.

By DR. E. P. JORDAN

After a noisy complaint of other people is a buzzing, ringing or hissing sound known technically as tinnitus in one or both ears.

Not only is it uncomfortable to have noises in the ears, but it also causes a good deal of anxiety. Judging by letters received, people who have this unpleasant symptom would do almost anything to get rid of it.

Get and away the most common cause is a condition known as Meniere's disease. At the beginning of this peculiar condition, the sounds are likely to be in one ear only and associated with mild impairment in hearing. The disease is often associated with spells of dizziness, and indeed when severe, people sometimes fall and injure themselves.

In at least some forms of Meniere's disease, the cause is believed to be a drop in the deep portion of the ear called the inner ear, or labyrinth. This dropical condition—accumulation of fluid—does not often develop in young people but from the age of 45 on is increasingly common. Why it should come at all is not known. One or both ears may be involved. The attacks of dizziness may bother patients more than the ringing in the ears or loss of hearing. In many cases, the attacks of dizziness become less and less frequent and severe after the first few years.

Some patients who drink a lot of fluids find that an attack comes on a few hours afterwards—probably because of the increased accumulation of fluid in the labyrinth. This has given a clue leading to the use of some forms of treatment aimed at cutting down the intake of fluids or removing excess fluids from the body. Several medical treatments have been tried. Surgery is also employed with success in some cases and not in others. Surgical treatment, however, is usually reserved for the most severe cases. Unless people fall and hurt themselves as a result of dizziness, Meniere's disease is more annoying and uncomfortable than it is dangerous. It does not interfere with activities or bodily functions, but does often lead to increasing hardness of hearing. Eventually there is a reduction in the noises.

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