

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By HILL JENKINS

Lots of new things in the world today. Not the least of which is the latest fad in the music racket. Seems that certain persons have been robbing the local shuffleboards in order to satisfy the craving for rhythm in their souls.

They snatch the pucks off the boards, rush out to another tavern, push a few nickels in the juke box and then use the pucks, either two or four, in the manner of castanets to add tympanic background to the recorded orchestra.

Since these little gimmicks sell at the neighborhood of a double snubdrib, don't be surprised if your local rental host asks you to turn in your ammunition after a hot game of horsecollar.

derful thing it is. Seems like a long time, though, since we've been able to play golf, mow lawns, enjoy the sunshine in shirtsleeves and revel in driving without chains at this late date. No one unhappy about the weather, the foot-shooters who think shooting on a nice day is a capital crime.

This is being written on Saturday afternoon while waiting for a page out of proof. One of the finest things about Saturday afternoons in the fall are the football games. You sit around and listen to the radio announcers run themselves out of breath telling you all about the big game.

Looks like in a couple of years or so we'll have television in town and then you can not only hear the game but see (part of) it.

The only thing that's a threat. What is going to happen to the merchants when TV hits our peaceful community. A big game goes on, a TV set in the store to while away the time of waiting customers, and who won't be watching including clerks, when the play gets hot? As a matter of absolute fact I believe that the advent of TV will do more to upset normal conditions than anything since the atom bomb.

Their is one serious television problem already gone in and getting hardened to it. Having seen most of the movies made in the strong and silent era they feel that there is little left outside the fights, football games and horse races. But when it first comes there is an upheaval.

Prepare! That's the ticket men. Be ready when it comes. Lay in a supply of flashlights, sleeping pills, glow-in-the-dark, absorbent, crunchy crisps and Murine. After all, if you've lived through a war what harm can TV do?

Chuck Seavey, the jolly little magician and ex-manager of the Klamath Falls telephone exchange was in town over the weekend. Down here to see about selling his house —he says. Personally I think he just couldn't stand to be away from his old stamping grounds while the duck season was open.

He reports Portland as all quiet and no fireworks going off over the defeat of Mayor Lee and the victory of Petersen as mayor. Not even much excitement on the liquor-by-the-drink idea.

All of which leads us to wonder why some member of the opposition didn't come out with a lot of slogans asking defeat of the bill referring to it as the "liquor-by-the-drink" plan.

The weather holds good but that doesn't make a thing any different than it has been in past years. There are still the unusual factors which make our climate the wonder-

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

Saturday we gave you part of a compilation of highlights of Associated Press analyses (dope) on the future dating from Nov. 4 as given to the Rotary Club last Friday by Bud Chandler, KFLW manager.

Here's some more serious problems with the foreign problems that you and I and Mr. Eisenhower face:

They were dealing with children.

We will not go to war just because the Soviet Union refuses to grow up, but we can stop talking to the Russians. We can end the comedy of diplomatic relations, of double-talk and counter double-talk. There are too many serious problems before the world without having to treat Russia as a problem child.

Let the Soviets grow up. Let the Communists grow up. Their dream of world domination is as childish as their claim to every conceivable invention. It's their business if they want to live in an imaginary world, but we certainly don't have to deal with them on that level. We and our allies have too much to do.

This could lead to dangerous complications, but the chances are that it wouldn't. The Russians appear neither ready nor willing to get involved in a larger conflict. They might have to fight if we actually carried the war to Communist China proper or to Russia Siberia, but they would think twice before engaging in warlike action because of a partial blockade.

As was said on several occasions, the Communists will not compromise on the Korean war unless it hurts them more to keep it than to stop it. They feel they have a distinct advantage the way things have been going. They will not give up that advantage unless we can turn the tables on them somehow.

A naval blockade might do the trick. If this didn't work we should like to work out some other plan. Let us by all means try and get an honest settlement at the current session of the United Nations assembly. But settlement or no, the United Nations cannot allow itself to be immobilized by a stalemate, in Korea or anywhere else throughout the world.

(More tomorrow on the United Nations, Ike as seen from abroad, our long range need.)

HIGHLIGHTS AT KUHS

By HAROLD MCKAY

Sophomores led in the number of students on the honor roll for the first nine weeks. The seniors led in students on the grand honor roll with six.

Students making a 1.0 grade average for the first nine weeks are as follows: Seniors, Carol Adams, Marilyn Altman, Trudy Bramlett, Louise Fredrickson, Sharon Glensier and Shirley Sehera, Juniors: Pat Taylor.

Sophomores: Betty Jean Busby and Wayne Rogers, Freshmen: Roger Bennett, Fairy Gardner, Sylvia Greene, Sylvia Cabella and Don Taucher.

Other students making a 1.5 grade average or better were Bob Chidester, Don Day, Beverly Fernandez, Tanya Hanson, Julie Harnden, Denise Kenyon, Bill Matthews, Claudia Miller, Pat Payne, Marian Pfeiffer, Leroy Porter, Annette Schoonover and Louise Taucher, all seniors.

Junior: Marilyn Brandt, Sylvia Gerber and LaRyne Weed.

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Freshmen: Bruce Brown, Mary Craig, Bonell, Grace Brown, Howard, Marjorie Kollenborn, Donald Mahan, Janet O'Kelly, Kenneth Ostrom, Orin Perkins, Frances Pfeiffer, Carolyn Pymale, Gary Price, David Reeder, Patricia Smith and Wally Wunder.

On the ground with divisions and corps and armies moving in mass, supported by swarms of planes, columns of tanks, a multitude of artillery, Korea is Korean-style fighting, individual, close-in, at carbine range, with the trench knife and bare hands often the weapons.

The United States divisions alone in Eisenhower's combined European command numbered more than half a million. There are seven American divisions on the Korean front, six Army and one Marine.

As the European war reached its peak, the front extended virtually from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. The Korean front is only 155 miles long, pinched across the waist of a peninsula, with scant maneuver space to the rear.

Available to him in the European theater were more than 10,000 combat warplanes, including 5,500 fighters, 1,800 B-17s and B-24s (then called as heavy bombers), 1,100 medium bombers and other craft. The total air strength in Korea is secret but probably is substantially less than a thousand combat aircraft.

A major factor in the victory in Europe, perhaps the decisive factor, was strategic air war — crippling or destruction of the enemy's supplies and means of production to wage war. There is no strategic war in the Asiatic conflict. The munitions used by the Chinese and North Korean Communists come from outside North Korea — from Russia, which is not a belligerent; from Communist China, which under the ground rules set up by the United Nations may not be attacked.

Even the attainment of a truce differs vastly. At the end, the Nazi legions crumbled quickly and surrendered to Eisenhower's forces in border, unconditionally. Truce talks in Korea have been going on and on, for more than a year and a quarter.

When Eisenhower fought the "crusade in Europe" it was, as nearly as war can be, a "popular" war at home. The Korean War is not.

Eisenhower, the supreme commander of Western forces in Europe, had wholehearted Allied support in most strategy and policy. The U.N. Allies in the Korean War have measured out their combat contributions carefully and worried less United States strategy or policy might spread the conflict.

ROME (AP) — Everyone dreams of a famous street he would like to walk or a hotel he would like to sleep in. From Broadway in New York to the Raffles in Singapore, home of the ginsling.

In wartime there was a period when nobody thought of a hotel, but there was a frustrating highway that was the goal of an Army. It was Highway Number Six, a pleasantly meandering macadam roadway between Naples and Rome.

Max Clark was trying by brute strength to bust along it from the pleasant vale of sin, Napoli—called by Mussolini "the sewer of Italy"—to Rome, where Il Duce and the Pope lived as uneasy neighbors.

The army had taken so many hills in those far away simple days that every bump it traversed on the landscape received a special renown. No one was sophisticated enough to christen all the spines like Apennines.

As a matter of fact, if the troops of "the forgotten Fifth Army" knew how many hills they would actually have to assault after landing at Anzio in the fall of 1943, they probably would have tossed coins with the Germans for the whole Italian Peninsula. And probably both sides would have accepted the decision on a heads you lose, tails I win basis.

A few peaks along that highway, of course, will always remain memorable. Such as "Million Dollar Hill," named wryly by doughboys by their estimate of the artillery cost of a single bombardment. And Cairo, that towering crag of death. And Mount Cassino, the German bulwark topped by an ancient abbey whose bombing led Berlin to assault pilots from Keokuk and Cambridge as savages, although they also were some of them — American Catholics, who knew what they were bombing and why.

I remember the day two sailors tried serenely to drive from Salerno to Rome along Highway Six — and had to be rescued from their shot up vehicle by a disgusted infantry patrol. In those days the Germans were discouraging patrols by planting plastic mines that, if stepped on, would blow a man's leg off below the knee. If a fellow slipped on one, and fell on another with his hands or face, it was rather worse.

The Germans also sat in rock-covered steel pill boxes from which they could rake Highway Six. This was true both at Cassino and in the flank posts guarding the push from Anzio. The continuous death of stalemate lasted for weeks.

That stalemate never was broken until after I left Italy, returned home, and later went into Normandy.

All during the war — and the years since — I wondered what it would be like to drive along Highway Six from Salerno through Naples into Rome. I had heard there was a great Allied cemetery at Anzio, that the town and abbey of Cassino were rebuilt, and the road lay smooth again.

As our plane landed in Rome, my wife, Frances, who can't tell a map of San Francisco from a drawing of a dinosaur, said:

"Now be sure to show me where you were in the war."

But our time was so short that I had to decide whether to drive down that lonely Highway Six, where nobody happens to pass, or show her something fresh and new to both of us in exactly the opposite direction—Venice.

And so we saw Venice. I guess I'll always be a coward.

It is enough that others can safely on Highway Six between Naples and Rome. So many I knew in wartime died to make it free. Why should I finish the journey now that they can never make it? I worry mildly about how much gasoline it takes rather than how much blood it cost so terribly few remembered years ago.

Korean War Vastly Different Than Ike's Crusade in Europe

WASHINGTON (AP) — In Korea, where he plans to seek a means of ending the stalemate, Dwight D. Eisenhower will find a battle utterly unlike the continent-encompassing campaign he commanded in Europe.

In any effort to end the deadlock, he must pattern plans to situations he never encountered as the supreme commander of the Western Allies.

The European campaign of World War II was a war of movement, of smashing forward, of constantly fluid situations. Korea is almost a year and a half has been a war of fixed positions, almost the trench fighting of World War I.

The battle of Europe was won

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BRUCE BOSSAT

A year or so ago the free nations were confidently saying that if they could just keep Western Germany and Japan out of the Russian orbit they would have the resources to stand off the Communist threat. Now the talk is not so cheerful.

Basically there are two reasons for the change of mood. The first is that the free world's industrial potential—though theoretically superior to that of the Communist realm—actually depends for fulfillment on a high degree of economic unity. And despite the promise of such things as the Schuman plan for European coal-steel integration, that unity seems a long way off.

By contrast, Russia, being able to press the Iron Curtain countries into a tighter mold through ruthless exercise of dictatorial controls, may possibly achieve a stronger economic empire. It cannot, however, press nationalist feelings, but many political and economic barriers to unity it can sweep aside as a stroke.

Secondly, even the most hopeful economic specialists here do not yet suggest how Eastern Europe can find lasting prosperity without trading with Eastern Europe, or how Japan can get on a permanent economic footing unless it trades with China. These were the normal trade partners before World War II, and no suitable substitutes have been devised.

Certainly the United States, for all its continuing growth, is not prepared to take enough of European and Japanese goods to compensate the regions for the loss of old markets. So the problem is essentially unsolved.

Right now this dilemma is partly cloaked by the fact of substantial economic aid from the U. S. to Europe and Japan. But this is a mere prop, not a foundation.

What does all this add up to? It suggests that if we don't find some way to draw the free nations closer and develop trade outlets, and if we allow the Reds meantime to consolidate the economic empire behind the Iron Curtain, the free world will stand in real peril of one day playing second fiddle to the Communist world economically. And that means military. The conclusions are obvious.

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HUGH PRUETT

Let us hope "the warriors of the storm" smile on us favorably tonight and withdraw the cloud curtain so prevalent at this time of year so that we can have a glimpse into the deep blue celestial spaces. Around two hours after sunset there will be peering over the horizon, a little north of due east, a little eastern which from ancient times has inspired poetical writers.

This group of stars is known as the Hyades (hi-ades). In classical mythology they were the half sisters of the Pleiades, recently discussed in this column. Orange Aldebaran is the only bright star in the cluster. This together with several faint stars form a distinct letter V, which on rising is lying on its side with the point of the letter extending toward the right. Aldebaran is at the left end of the lower branch.

Two hours later, when this figure will be well up in the east it will be much more distinct. It will be directly under the tiny dipper of the smaller Pleiades group, which in turn is to the left of the brilliant planet Jupiter, the brightest object in the eastern evening sky.

The ancients associated the Hyades with stormy weather. In one postical passage, old Ulysses of Trojan war fame is made to say, "Thro' scudding drifts the rain/hyades vezt the dim sea." Virgil wrote of the "Hyades and their watery force." Pliny said they "rained tempests both on sea and land." Spencer called them the "moist daughters of huge Atlas."

In modern meteorology, the Hyades have nothing to do with stormy weather, despite their rising early in the evening at the season when the fall rains are well started. They are a twinkling little group far too remote and too modest to create any disturbance on our earth.

The faint stars of the Hyades are actually all in the same general region of the firmament. They are so inconceivably distant that their light requires about 130 years to reach human eyes. Aldebaran is only one-third as far away and not an actual member of the starry assemblage. It is known that these stars are so rapidly receding from us that in 50 million years they will be so remote that telescopic aid will be needed to make them visible to human eyes such as ours. May be earth dwellers will greatly improve their unaided eyesight by that time.

Aldebaran is an Arabic name meaning "the follower," and it is likely given this star because it follows the Pleiades across the sky. Hyades reveal a celestial field of great beauty. The eastern horizon seems to be aglow with a mysterious brightness whenever the Hyades are shining there.

Ike Victory May Restore Federal-Farm Cooperation

By OVID A. MARTIN

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower victory is expected to restore unity to a capital farm-front that has been split by a bitter feud between the Truman administration and major farm organizations.

Clashes between Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and leaders of the powerful American Farm Bureau Federation have engendered such bitterness, that administration officials have made it plain they are far away from a settlement. The farm bureau, was not welcome at the White House or the Agriculture Department. President Truman had declined to name Kline to advisory groups to which heads of other farm organizations were appointed.

This difference grew largely out of a controversial farm plan advanced in 1949 by Brannan and criticized by the farm bureau and some other farm organizations as a proposal which would put farmers under complete control of the government.

In recent years, the administration has gone along almost solely with the National Farmers' Union, an organization that endorsed the Brannan Plan. Largely on the outside have been the National Grange, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and the National Milk Producers Federation.

The Roosevelt "New Deal" administration had brought the farm organizations and the Agriculture Department into a close working unit. Early secretaries of Agriculture—Wallace, Wickard and Aronson—followed the practice of getting advice of these organizations before proposing any drastic changes in farm programs.

When Brannan sprang his farm plan—which was sharply at variance with the program generally approved by the farm groups and endorsed by both major political parties—the split developed.

Some GOP leaders said Brannan was attempting to make agriculture a partisan issue after farm leaders had made progress in putting it on a non-partisan basis.

One reason the Republicans are expected to restore unity among the farm groups is that they must work out long-range farm legislation. Present high-level price supports expire at the end of 1954.

Highway Planned

MANILA (AP) — The Philippines is building a 21-mile highway northward from Manila designed to wine out a hiding place for Communist Huk guerrillas and open more than 40,000 acres of virgin land for cultivation.

President Elpidio Quirino, in ordering immediate construction, said the road would be financed jointly by U.S. mutual security and Philippine counterpart funds. The cost was estimated at a million dollars.

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JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — When he leaves the White House President Truman will have time to look back upon his presidency and think of what he might have done if he had it to do over again.

But even if he thinks there were mistakes, he may never say so publicly. He was never a man to give aid and comfort to his critics, if he could help it.

It was this very resistance to criticism—sometimes—that came back to haunt him in the campaign. When he was first told cracks were beginning to appear in his administration, he used the words a simile and red herring. The Republicans reminded him of those words many times in the campaign.

That the people thought there were mistakes was clear enough. They showed it in the way they repudiated the Democratic administration with the astonishing vote for Gen. Eisenhower.

Yet it was Truman himself who often expressed faith in the good judgment of the people. Perhaps it was in dealing with the people—or rather in not dealing with them more—that he made a major mistake.

One of the most amazing features of the presidential campaign was the bewilderment expressed by many people about issues that had been talked and written about endlessly; Korea, taxes, prices, Communism in government.

Anyone who talked to people about the election heard these same questions over and over again: Why are we in Korea anyway? Why don't we get out? Why don't we bomb the Chinese? What's wrong, when we have to pay such taxes?

It was during Truman's administration that TV came into full bloom. Here, ready at hand, was the most direct instrument any president ever had for sitting down with the people in their own homes and talking to them.

President Roosevelt knew the value of explaining national problems, and his course of action, to the people directly although in his day he was limited to the radio. Nevertheless, his broadside chats became welcome and famous.

Truman, with the added advantage of TV, made some nationwide talks, but those intended to explain a problem by a decision or an action that affected everyone were infrequent.

While he remained absent from the living rooms of the nation, his opponents and critics moved in by way of the TV window and built up their case against him. He had plenty of defenders on TV too.

But Eisenhower will probably make far more use of TV than Truman did.

Labor Becoming Restive May Urge End to Controls

By ROWLAND EVANS JR.

WASHINGTON (AP) — There were indications today that organized labor is growing restive under control. It may be willing to join those who think the wage-price program is outdated.

No decisions have been made yet by top officials of the CIO and the AFL. But the CIO is expected to outline its views at its convention starting next week in Los Angeles.

Union labor has been one of the strongest advocates of the price and wage controls program which went into effect in January, 1951, six months after the Korean War started. But union spokesmen have consistently pleaded for tighter price controls and slacker wage regulations.

Some top labor figures are now believed to feel that if the whole program were scuttled organized labor would profit. That any gain from the right to negotiate wage increases not subject to government modification would outweigh any loss incurred from an upward price movement which might follow an end of price controls.

One sign of restiveness came last Friday, when it was noted a labor member of the WOG Stabilization Board asked the board to adopt a resolution recommending that Economic Stabilizer Roger Putnam exempt the West Coast shipping industry from all wage controls.

This motion, made after the WSB refused to approve a 5 per cent wage hike agreed to between the Pacific Maritime Association and the AFL Sailors Union, was defeated by industry and public members of the WSB. All labor members present voted for it.

Had the motion been adopted, requests for the exemption of other workers from wage control would likely have followed.

High government officials were known, too, to be examining the possible effects of eliminating wage and price controls despite the fact they do not yet feel that inflationary pressures have disappeared.

BELGIUM HAS TRADE DEFICIT

BRUSSELS (AP) — Belgium's trade deficit for September was \$18,085,600. Belgium imported 2,400,545 tons of goods that month for a value of \$208,645,900. Exports were a total of \$192,960,300.

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I wish to extend my thanks to all my friends who helped elect me as Commissioner of Klamath County. I shall try to show my appreciation to the voters of Klamath County by continuing to perform my duties to the best of my ability with the welfare of Klamath County always uppermost in my mind.

Sincerely,
Ed Gowen