

# Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906 under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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| MAIL            | BY CARRIER      |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 month \$1.35  | 1 month \$1.35  |
| 6 months \$8.50 | 6 months \$8.50 |
| 1 year \$11.00  | 1 year \$11.00  |

## Wandering and Wondering In Europe

by NELSON REED

Another day we visited the Castle of the Duke of Alba in Seville. The Duke is still alive and visits his Seville castle for a few weeks each spring during Holy week. As he has some fifty other castles scattered around Spain and Europe including one in England, he does not spend too much time in any one. They tell a tale that his sister was once touring Spain when she saw a large castle on a hill. She ordered her chauffeur to drive up to it and inquired of the caretaker if she might look through it. After she had looked it over she told him she liked it very much and asked if she might buy it. "Certainly not, Madame," replied the hurried caretaker. "And who is this rich lady?" inquired the Duke of Alba's sister.

"Why, the Duke of Alba's sister," replied the caretaker. "Why, it's already mine," she gasped. "I have never seen it before." For a small charge which the Duke gives to charity, visitors are permitted to wander through the lower floor of his castle. One room is filled with the finest collection of game heads from all over the world that I have ever seen. The Duke was a great hunter. In another room, are all the coats of arms of all the many titles the Duke has. There are fine pictures by famous artists and wonderful tapestries and old furniture. Surrounding it are beautiful gardens. Our guide, who was a very intelligent young man, assured us that while Franco had probably done more for the people of Spain than the Duke of Alba had, the people were more interested in Royalty than they were in Franco. The guide thought Spain should have a Royal Family like England has for the people to admire, while somebody like Franco ran the country whom they could curse, even if just to themselves. Another day we drove out about

70 miles from Seville to a famous old wine town of Jerez, where much of the world's sherry wine and Spanish brandy comes from. On the way about thirty miles from Seville we passed through one of the largest estates in Spain. On one side of the yard was a beautiful big villa built around a courtyard, with a tree lined driveway leading up to it and lovely gardens all around it. On the other side of the road was a modern looking village. Our guide told us that the landowner had got a loan from the Government and built the village for his farm families to live in, perhaps two hundred families.

"How large is this estate," we inquired.

"From the mountains you can see in the distance on the right to the distant mountains on the left and for many miles along this road," we were told. We drove through it for over an hour. I am sure it was well over 100,000 acres. Not all was cultivated, of course, but much of it was. Here I saw the only crawler tractor I saw in all of Spain. A D & C and a carryall scraper, which was leveling land. But for miles and miles we saw fields being plowed by oxen or mules, and dozens of men and women working in the fields with great heavy hoes. That night when we returned, the road was crowded with men and women on foot, on bicycles and donkeys returning to the village after a day in the fields.

Much of this ranch was irrigated and produced wheat, barley, some alfalfa, vegetables, olives and oranges. They also raised oxen for draft animals, mules, Andalusian bulls for the bullring, lots of goats, pigs, sheep and turkeys; no beef or dairy cattle. Along the ditches I saw a few white herons, the only wild fowl I saw in all of Spain. It is apparently stripped of all game birds and song birds even.

(CONTINUED MONDAY)

## JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — Witness after witness is asked this question by congressional investigating committees: "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist party?"

The witness is in bad shape if he says simply, "I refuse to answer." For that flat statement, without any explanation, he can be cited for contempt of Congress, prosecuted and, if convicted, jailed and fined.

But he comes under the protection of a Supreme Court ruling if he offers the reply given by witness after witness: "I invoke the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution and refuse to answer because it might incriminate me."

The Fifth Amendment says a man can't be compelled to testify against himself in a criminal case. And the Supreme Court has said a witness cannot be forced to testify about his Communist activities.

But how can a man incriminate himself by admitting he is, or was, a member of the party when there is no federal law banning the party or making membership in it a crime?

Because he can argue that, if today he admits present or past party membership, tomorrow or next month the government might decide to prosecute in one of several ways.

While the party is not actually outlawed, and no federal law makes membership illegal, there are some laws such as the Smith Act passed in 1940, under which a party member could be tried and convicted.

That act says it is unlawful to conspire to teach forcible overthrow of the government. A number of first and second-string Communist officials have been convicted for such conspiracy. And the Supreme Court has upheld their conviction.

The government may prosecute others on the same grounds, even though the party itself has not been declared illegal. So a witness might claim fear of future prosecution under this part of the act if he admitted belonging to the party.

Another part of the same act says it is unlawful to be a member of a party whose purpose is forcible overthrow of the government. This act which Congress put on the books 13 years ago didn't name the Communist party.

And no one has been tried under that part of the act yet, but some day the government might decide to use it against Communists.

## WTC Executive Death Learned

TACOMA (AP) — William Laird McCormick, 76, vice president of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., died in a local hospital Thursday night.

His association with the timber company dated back to 1906 when he served as a legal adviser to an affiliate of the organization in Klamath Falls, Ore.

In 1941 he was elected president of the Washington State Historical Society and was a member of the board of curators at the time of his death.

He was also active in the affairs of the Sons of the American Revolution, serving as its state president for a number of years since 1944.

He was a member of the board of trustees of the College of Puget Sound here and Pacific University in Forest Grove, Ore.

## SERVICE

ROTTERDAM, The Netherlands (AP) — The Holland-America Line and the Royal Mail Lines, Ltd., of London announced Friday they will resume freight and passenger service between Europe and the Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada via the Panama Canal on April 1.

## They'll Do It Every Time



By Jimmy Hatlo

## Legislative Highlights

By ESTHER GEDDES

Let's talk about money. It's amazing how a subject close to the hearts of all of us, as taxpayers so often frightened people into quickly turning to some other reading matter when they encounter some information about the state's fiscal condition.

I don't know whether it is possible to describe simply in everyday language the condition Oregon is in budget-wise but I'd like to try. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

Two years ago there was considerable concern that state revenue might decrease in the event that there was lessening in the inflationary cycle which would cause the state to have to fall back on its cushion of several million dollars surplus. It didn't happen. Income continued high and the biennium ended with a surplus of forty million dollars.

If it were possible to set the expenditures for the next two years at the same level, and to depend on the same amount of revenue we could rely on having that forty million surplus two years from now. But as a matter of fact the cost of running the state has increased and the proposed new budget plus the other expenses of the state, which are not controlled by the legislature, total almost thirty million more than for the last two years. This is without any building program.

Simply stated then, if no unexpected revenue shows up, and if no buildings are constructed the state will have about ten million left in 1953. But the combined demands for what is considered necessary building, including the general hospitals approved by the voters, amount to nearly twenty million. In order to do all of this it would be necessary to either go in debt or raise some extra money somewhere.

The House taxation committee has indicated firmly that it will not approve any new tax measures to make up the ten million. The Senate Committee has indicated strongly that it will not approve buildings for which the resources are not present. The only thing left is to cut the building program in two, and at the moment that seems to be the plan. If all goes well with that, two years from now we'll still be solvent.

## HUGH PRUETT

One of the perplexing problems confronting the present writer is how to deal kindly with the occasional astronomer who considers the astronomer are all wrong and that one who has had very little study in science and solution to the universal mysteries. The late Dr. E. B. Frost, the noted astronomer of Yerkes observatory, told him at the close of one of his public lectures a woman was heard to say, "I don't believe a word of it! They just don't know a thing about it!"

Few today take this extreme attitude. Multitudes who have had little opportunity to study the intricate methods used in determining the distances, motions, temperatures, and masses of the heavenly bodies, nevertheless believe that the scientific discoveries are worthy of respect.

Popular articles can state only the final conclusions and must omit the involved mathematical calculations employed. Trained investigators are in agreement on the methods used and believe that anyone with equal opportunity would reach the same conclusions had he the ability and willingness to go through the years of severe mental stress needed to master the subject involved.

The mind of man has devised ingenious ways for inducing nature to divulge her mysteries. The Greek Aristarchus in the third century B.C. studied out a method for calculating the distance to the moon by measuring the angle between the sun and the moon

when the latter seemed just half illuminated.

About the same time Eratosthenes in Egypt determined fairly accurately the distance around the earth by measuring the noon shadow of a post on the same day that at Syene, 500 miles farther south, the noon sun shone directly to the bottom of a deep well.

Today, the distances to the nearest celestial bodies are measured by the trigonometrical method employed by surveyors in determining the distance to a far-away hill without going there. Far greater distances are calculated by the variation periods of the Cepheid variables.

The spectroscopic, that analyzer of light, tells us there are hydrogen, iron, calcium, and many other elements in the sun and stars. It tells us that a certain very remote star is approaching us at ten miles per second; that a galaxy is receding at 1000 miles per second. Gravitational methods enable us to weigh the massive Jupiter.

An unassuming but truly scholarly astronomer once remarked to me: "The immensity and order of the great universe are overwhelming wonders. But more wonderful still is the mind of man, which has discovered and comprehended these seemingly unfathomable secrets of nature."

Rather than ridicule the findings of those who "are toiling upwards in the night," some of us prefer the reverent attitude of the great Kepler, who exclaimed, "Oh God, I am thinking Thy thoughts after thee."

## THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

It has always seemed to me that the child who was born crippled or deformed or who became handicapped after birth through disease or injury was in particular need of our help and sympathy. Certainly it is not enough just to feel sorry for some youngster who is handicapped, and consequently I am particularly enthusiastic about the work of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, whose Easter Seal campaign for funds is now under way.

This organization, as nearly all readers of this column know, is a voluntary one, supported by contributions from friends all over the country. Like all other health organizations it has a constant struggle to keep income up to the needs for expenditure. Last year, for example, the Easter Seal campaign returned more than 500 per cent more money than it had 10 years before. All this, however, was badly needed because of the constant trend to expand activities of the society in

aiding handicapped children to get the medical care, schooling, recreation, equipment and other things which they need.

At the risk of making this column sound like a catalog, it seems interesting to mention some of their activities.

They have affiliates in each of the 48 states and in the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. These include 78 diagnostic and evaluation clinics, 171 out-patient treatment centers, 10 residential centers, 21 rehabilitation centers and curative workshops, 32 treatment centers, 97 services, 187 public school systems, 1 receiving assistance, 40 workshops and home-bound programs, 33 craft outlets, and 16 programs of special education.

One of the reasons for the increased activity and need for funds of the national society is the fact that medical developments have made it possible to do more and more for these youngsters—and adults, too—who are crippled or handicapped. Surely we have not



HOWARD L. BROWN, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brown, 521 Hillside, has successfully completed the preflight phase of his pilot training at Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex., and was graduated in informal ceremonies of the 3740th Preflight Training Group. He will enter basic flying training after leaving the San Antonio base.

## Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP) — The sound dollar and the wobbly franc are still in today on the conference between President Eisenhower and French Premier Mayer. Defense is the official topic on the yacht Williamsburg—but finance has a loud voice at the table.

The U. S. President is trying to get a sound dollar by managing the money market in ways the previous administration did not use but government spending—here and abroad—will play a major role.

The French leader wants dollar help in Indochina but also to stave off another crisis brought on in large part by inflationary financial policies followed in France since the war, American bankers contend.

"Nice, tidy, logical and clean-cut" is the fiscal theory the Eisenhower administration is applying in its quest of a sound dollar—the magazine Business Week notes in an exhaustive study of federal money policies, to be published Friday.

But it adds: "The trouble is that things have never worked out according to the books." This time, however, Eisenhower's experts are willing to bet their political shirts that they can use the money mechanism to stabilize the dollar—without starting a serious recession in the process."

The sound dollar, the administration aims at, won't be one re-debated in gold, as before 1933, but in more or less the same amount of goods and services whenever the holder decides to spend it. Such a dollar hasn't been seen around here most of the time since the war—just as a stable franc is still a stranger in France.

The U. S. Treasury and the federal reserve banks will work together on the fiscal policy intended to stabilize the dollar.

The reserve banks will use their power to contract or expand the money and credit supply—a prime factor in keeping the dollar stable. The Treasury will try to shrink the amount of the floating federal debt—the large volume of 91-day treasury bills floating around act very much like cash in inflating the currency supply and thus cheapening the purchasing power of the dollar.

Reached the end of medical discoveries either, so that further possibilities in aid can be anticipated.

Indeed, the society itself is active in this field and aiming toward the establishment of a research program in addition to its already established activities in supporting the professional training of doctors, therapists, teachers and counselors for the crippled through scholarships and fellowships.

## Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Would you like to receive a movie of the month, mass produced so cheaply you could show it in your home once and then throw it down the incinerator?

This is just one of the dreams in the busy head of Sherman Mills Fairchild, one of the most agile minds of our generation.

"We haven't scratched the surface in the search for an easier, better, fuller life," said Fairchild. "The big problem is to overcome people's inertia against change."

Fairchild is all for change. He has built a fabulous, multi-million-dollar career on one word: "Why?"

He was born with a silver spoon in his mouth—and a golden question mark. When he was a teen-ager, his wealthy parents presented him with a \$10,000 Locomobile. Instead of wrapping it around a tree or taking the high school girls out for a spin, Sherman drove the car into a garage and began taking it apart to see what made it work.

Since then Fairchild invested or pioneered in the development of the aerial camera, the modern cabin airplane, cargo aircraft, the first folding wing airplane, the automatic newspaper engraving plant, recording equipment, and the atomic engine.

Today he heads four big firms, holds directorships in four more, and is active in exploiting products in half a dozen fields.

A big handsome man of 34, he looks like a youthful 40, dresses carefully, enjoys a 14-hour work day. He reads 75 technical journals a month to keep informed.

"I've tried canned fun—things like vacations and fishing trips that are supposed to relax you—but they don't do that for me," he said. "My biggest pleasure is to take a new problem, and put knowledge to it."

By that he means to solve it. His endless inventive curiosity is reflected in his home. It has ramps instead of stairs, a television set that can be wheeled to any part of a room, cranked to any angle.

His only sport is tennis. When he was told it would cost \$100,000 to build a winter indoor court, he designed and built a better one for \$20,000.

"It isn't enough for a new product to be better—it has to be cheaper, too," he said. Fairchild has made at least 25 inventions himself, but doesn't primarily regard himself as an inventor.

"I like to find a need for something," he said, "and then get the right group of people together and solve that need. There is a great gulf between the people with ideas and the people who can finance and carry out those ideas."

There is a technique into going into new things. It takes time, patience, and determination. Thousands of good inventions have been given up because someone got discouraged.

Fairchild backs ideas with his own money, and has had his failures. "But I soon forget them," he said, grinning, "and go on to something else."

Right now Fairchild, who underwent a major operation some time ago in surgery at inefficient hospital beds—and also at New York's traffic hospital.

"A hospital bed should be hydraulically like a barber chair," he quipped. "I figure I could make one for only \$19 more than the present hospital bed, but it would take at least \$75,000 to convince hospital superintendents they ought to put in better beds."

He also is toying with the idea of building garages on the terra wheel principle. Presumably you could get cars in and out of them faster than ordinary garages or parking lots.

Fairchild lives with an aunt, never has married. "Been too busy," he explained. "It would be rather hard for a wife to keep up with him."

## Czechs Demand US Return Airliner

VIENNA, Austria (AP) — Czechoslovakia has demanded the United States hand back the "freedom airliner" in which four Czechs fled their Communist-ruled homeland. The Prague government also called for the return of the plane's 23 passengers and crew.

The official Prague radio said the demands were in a note handed by the Czech foreign office to the U. S. legation there Thursday.

The airliner landed Monday at Frankfurt, Germany, after a successful escape engineered by the chief pilot and three of the passengers. The four immediately requested political asylum and later two more passengers joined in the plea. The other 23 passengers and crew members have asked to be returned to Czechoslovakia.

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## TOWER



By EDNA MALL  
By now, it is surely safe to assume that no one is naive enough to think the United States could create anything like an industrial attack. Admittedly, the picture is looking brighter, thanks to the cooperation of the press and radio who have brought to the attention of the public the dire necessity for preparedness.

A combination of political, diplomatic, and outright aggressive moves by the Soviet Union, plus facts concerning their capabilities, has identified the USSR as one of course, he guessed, but they were what it takes to wage long-range bombing.

The Commander of Russia's strategic air force has hundreds of Tu-4's at his disposal which are rough

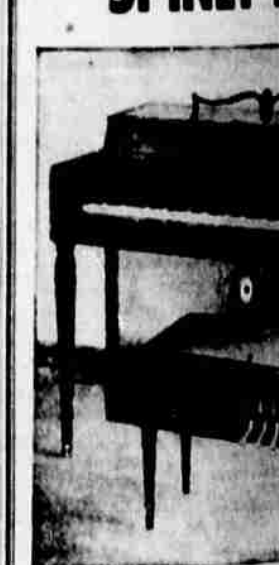


ly similar to our B-29. The Tu-4 has 4 engines, span 141' 7", and 39' length. It is capable of reaching as far out of Russia to strike as us, as our B-29's are at striking at them. Also on their flightlines are improved Tu-4's much like the United States' strategic air command B-50.

The Soviets possession of an A-Bomb is no fact. Granted, if they "dared" they could hit us; but hard and how effective depends upon the four-sided function of the Air Defense command—direction, identification, interception and destruction.

The job of recruiting and organizing Ground Observer Posts is no bargain. Questions like "Klamath Falls isn't San Francisco, why would we be worth an A-Bomb?" are being asked. The answer is obvious—ground observers are necessary to detect enemy aircraft before they ever have a chance at San Francisco. By now, the public should realize that radar is a detecting device with gaps that have to be filled with civilian observers. Being an observer requires a certain amount of training. Certainly it is not when there's little to observe. The temperature at the Tower is quite often far from the desired, controlled one at home. It's handling to bear that "the job sounds

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