

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS

BILL JENKINS

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TOWER TALK



with the
Ground Observer Corps

By EDNA HALL

It has been suggested that the writer confine this week's Tower Talk to a close look at the present volunteer observers. Major George Hunsicker, USAF, as a result of his last visit, expressed his chagrin at the change which has taken place in our local post. An air of dissection has crept into the picture which indicates loss of sight of the purpose for which we are serving. The suggestion box, created for intelligent criticism and suggestions, turned out to be a haven for personal grudges.

We are all faced with responsibility, the ingredients of which we did not necessarily mix. The problem of personal adjustment is discouraging, baffling — always constant — challenging, intriguing, demanding the very best of us if we are to be a credit to our organization and associates.

Ground observers are a military must, so why not get just as much insight into the rules as we possibly can for, certainly, the better we understand ourselves, the rules, our team, the more fun and satisfaction we will get out of the job. Replacement of scornful, unkind, severe judgment by a show of a good sense of humor and a kindly philosophical attitude of "each for all and all for each" would bounce our post back to its original, smooth-running status. Please be assured that this is no plea to forfeit your personality and your individuality. It is a great personal victory for any human once he realizes he needs mankind as well as interesting.

HAL BOYLE

By RILMAN MORIN
(For HAL BOYLE)

NEW YORK (AP) — It could only happen in America—that story about the 141 ladies from Fort Wayne, Ind.

They are going to Europe, en masse, next month. It is no publicity stunt or advertising junk. It's their own idea. And it is just plain romance, enterprise, imagination, guts, youth, and the spirit of adventure. . . the things that made America what it is.

Most of the girls are factory workers. It took 10 years to save up for this trip. They skimped on lunch, put a fresh flower on the old hat at Easter, and cut corners on a thousand-and-one little things that women love. Now, the big day is near.

They are going to travel through six countries, flying both ways across the Atlantic. Some have never been in a plane before.

All of which sends a king-size thrill, wearing spiked shoes, high hurdling up and down my spine.

In the first place, sheer admiration. . . most of us sit around building castles in the air, and that's where they stay. These women did something about theirs. Ever hear the Spanish proverb, "Take what you want, says the Lord, and pay for it?"

Then, think of the sheer ecstasy in all the "firsts."

The first sight of the Champs Elysees under a cerulean summer sky. . . the colosseum by moonlight. . . the first exotic whiff of the Tibury dock, the East India wharves, where the British Empire was built. . . the tingling glory in the first sip of Pouilly-Fuissé, '47.

Well, girls, I hope each of you meets a rich marquis with a chateau on the Loire, who fills your room with roses every day.

Meanwhile, this trivia may add to the fun:

Leave your dramamine and sleeping pills in Fort Wayne. Those big TWA comies are so smooth you could play billiards clear to Shannon.

Between trips, the crew captains all model for Arrow Collar ads. You can look but mustn't touch. They're all married, with homes in Weehawken or Queens, three children, and a power mower.

Be sure to wake up in time to see the Shannon River in the (no use asking, 'Paradise was modeled from that part of Ireland).

Now, in London, you will find the British are a little cavalier about food. However, if you feel like it, go out to Charles Street and get a schmitzel at Siegf's. Or maybe Josef's, on Greek Street, for Serbian food and silovitsa. And there is an East Indian place near South Kensington Station that makes a beautiful almond curry. The flower vendor in the square can show you.

In short, the best food in London is non-British.

You will be going down to the Tower of London, anyway. So, having finished with the crown jewels and Sir Walter Raleigh, keep going another half-mile to the Prospect of Whitby.

This is a pub on the river. (No use asking, 'Paradise was modeled from that part of Ireland'). It's about 300 miles away. Nothing is nicer than a beaker of pale ale there, with the lights on the river, and the guy with the accordion playing your favorite charity.

In Paris, that French grammar you've been studying will be useful, but not strictly necessary. The famous "Politesse Française" solves all problems, including language. Anyway, the French are firmly convinced that no foreigner can ever speak their beautiful and precise language properly, so why disappoint them?

Some Sunday morning, around 11:30, stop in at the Ritz Bar. Even

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



BRUCE BIOSSAT

The independence we declared on this day in 1776 is our most prized possession. We have defended it against enemies many times, and we may have to do it again one day.

In spite of all the lessons of the past, there are some among us who imagine we could somehow do this alone. They seem to conceive that isolation is an inescapable corollary of independence.

Isolation may have been a happy and perfectly natural state for America in its early decades. But the conditions favorable to that state disappeared long ago.

Even if they had not vanished before, they would have by the close of World War II. The atom bomb, the guided missile, the long-range bomber, and the rise of Russia as the greatest land power ever to straddle the Eurasian continent, all these helped to make isolationism an empty myth.

So it is that we have entered, through NATO and other arrangements, the firmest peacetime commitments to our allies ever recorded in our history. They are the realistic measure of the air and the power of the enemy, and the nature of modern warfare.

Since we and our friends are all free and independent, we are of course free to disagree. We often irritate — or irritate — and they in turn annoy us. Sometimes the rifts seem serious, and then excitable men talk of going separate ways.

But we have to realize these disagreements are the mark of real freedom. We must find a formula for unity sturdy enough to absorb these inevitable shocks. For the only other kind is that which the Russians impose upon their satellites—the unity of dread conformity enforced at gun point.

We have to understand, too, that the price of disunity among the free peoples—nationalist "independence" is what some would call it—could be death to liberty everywhere. Each free land then would be compelled to garrison itself against the certain test with the free, free, separate, each might fall. Not even the greatest of all the free powers, the United States, could surely stand out against the marauder.

This is not an ugly dream, but the reality we would face if we turned away from our friends. That would not be independence. It would be more like solitary confinement.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — A new industry is springing from the split atom. Its impact on other industries seems sure to be great.

"The atomic energy business," as a spokesman of the Atomic Energy Commission calls it, already is contributing to other industries the benefits of new materials, new processes, new standards of perfection in materials, and new equipment.

Still developing, these discoveries are likely to be felt in time throughout most industries, directly or indirectly.

The atomic energy business is a high cost one now but in time mass production techniques can bring the cost down, according to J. C. Robinson, assistant director of the AEC's division of engineering. He told the basic materials conference here of the present impact of atomic discoveries on other industries, and of likely ones to come.

Robinson's outline of what the new atomic energy business is doing and can do for other industries ranged all the way from ten-cent store jewelry to precision equipment.

Chemical, electronic and glass industries are among those already aided, he said, by precision equipment and long-lived equipment the atomic energy plants required.

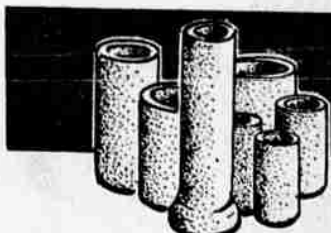
The atomic energy business has needed and found new materials and new techniques. What the new industry learned in producing pure plutonium has helped in the production and fabrication of such other metals as titanium, zirconium, hafnium and molybdenum.

It has brought the price of pure zirconium down from \$350 a pound to \$10 a pound.

"It is heavy, probably as tarnish resisting as gold, and can be formed and polished beautifully," he says.

The price of hafnium and zirconium can be brought still lower if other industries will "use imagination" and develop new uses for it, permitting mass production.

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The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

A correspondent who signs herself "Anxious Mother," tells of a difficult problem with her six-and-a-half-year-old daughter. For the past four years the little girl has had dizzy spells off and on. The dizziness lasts for three to four hours, and then the youngster vomits, she sleeps for a time, and then is all right.

According to the letter this little girl has been thoroughly examined by competent physicians and has even had the test of the brain waves known as the electroencephalogram. Apparently, a definite diagnosis cannot be applied, but the doctors are tentatively treating it as a mild case of epilepsy.

The mother writes that she and her husband are anguished about this and want to know what they should do next.

This is indeed a difficult problem. Quite evidently the little girl does not have real convulsions which would make one think of grand mal, or severe epilepsy, nor is the electroencephalogram sufficiently abnormal to permit a diagnosis of petit mal or minor epilepsy.

In fact, according to the information supplied, the child has neither convulsions nor mental "blackouts," which are so common with epilepsy.

It is recognized that the condition known as epilepsy does not always produce uniform or typical symptoms. Indeed, variations from the usual are sometimes called "epileptic equivalents" and this could possibly account for the dizzy spells, though one would expect to find something wrong with the electroencephalogram as well.

The parents have done everything they could for the youngster, and the child has apparently been carefully studied by competent physicians. In the light of these facts, the parents must make an effort to control their anguish, and not to become stampeded into unwise activity or search for some easy solution.

It is well to remember that many children show unusual symptoms and then lose or outgrow them so that they become a mere memory. This is likely to happen in the child under discussion, or if it does not, it seems probable that some clue will arise before long which will make it possible to obtain a definite diagnosis.

The fact, however, that the little girl has had dizzy spells for four years without getting much worse would lead to the hope and perhaps even expectation that she is more likely to outgrow them than to develop anything new of a more serious nature. The parents can take hope in the law of probabilities.

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FOR DAD NEXT SUNDAY

Buffalo Police Drill Holes Into Concrete Kimono

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP) — Veteran Buffalo policemen, remembering the gang-ridden days of prohibition when plain and fancy homicide was in fashion, hurried to a West End house yesterday to inspect what somebody said was a "concrete kimono."

To workmen remodeling the house, it was just another concrete slab they found beneath the first floor of the cellar-less dwelling. It was about 5 feet long, 2½ feet wide, and about 30 inches deep.

Egad! About the size of a small coffin!

Somebody called the cops. Even Police Commissioner Michael Noepfel raced to the scene.

Sledge hammers would do no good. A detail from a nearby garage went to work on the slab with air guns while police looked on, expecting any minute to find the remains of some long lost gangster.

Soon the thing looked like Swiss cheese — holes clean through it from every angle.

The concrete slab was just a concrete slab.

Military Port Nearly Destroyed

WHITTIER, Alaska (AP) — Damage to the military port of Whittier which virtually was destroyed by fire Wednesday night will be in the vicinity of 20 million dollars, Col. William H. Bigelow, the port commander, estimated Thursday night.

The Colonel and Maj. Gen. William Miloy of the Alaska Defense Command agreed that the port is totally inoperative. They visited the smoking ruins while engineer officers from the army district engineer headquarters began planning for emergency rebuilding of the port.

The major part of the loss was to the 1,200 foot wharf and the three warehouses, all of which were destroyed. About two million dollars damage was done to general military cargo, including construction materials, household goods and general supplies.

Military investigators still are seeking the answer to the cause of the fire. The flames raced through a 1,200 foot dock and three new, check-out 800 foot warehouses in less than four hours.

Father Who Chained Son Is Fined Only

GENEVA, Ill. (AP) — Louis Molner, 41, who punished his 12-year-old son by chaining him to a chair, escaped a jail sentence because the boy did not want him sent away.

Imposing a fine of \$500 and costs against Molner, Thursday, County Judge Charles G. Seidel told him: "The only reason I am not sending you to jail is that your son didn't want you to go to jail."

Gary said he was chained to a chair for failing to play up to his father's standards in a baseball game; for not cleaning the yard and for playing with matches.

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JAMES MARLOW

(Editor's Note: This is the last of four stories discussing the dispute aroused by President Eisenhower's cutback in Air Force spending.)

By DON WHITEHEAD (For James Marlow)

WASHINGTON (AP) — In World War II, Japan was hit by U. S. Air Force raids ranging up to 500 planes in strength. But single planes dropping single atomic bombs jarred the enemy into final surrender.

Today the U. S. has stockpiled atomic bombs far more destructive than the bombs that exploded over Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

President Eisenhower said recently security cannot be pegged to any given number of planes. As an example he noted that three aircraft with "modern weapons" — the atomic bombs — "can practically duplicate the destructive power of all the 2,700 planes we unleashed in the great breakout from the Normandy beachhead."

This being true, why shouldn't the Air Force trim down the size of its planned force in relation to the increased destructive power of the atom bomb—rather than insist on an immediate decision to build up to 143 wings?

There is strong evidence the administration had this same question in mind in calling for a new review of Air Force needs.

But the Air Force argues the number of planes needed cannot be related to the power of the atomic bomb in this fashion. In open revolt, the Air Force is urging Congress to accept its 143-wing goal rather than wait for the Eisenhower administration to review the entire defense field.

Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force chief of staff, told senators: "Any relationship between the amount of payload that you can carry on a bomber today does not give you anything at all in relation to the number of planes you need."

Then he went on to argue that, roughly, the Air Force must use the same number of planes to get atom bombs on a target as it needs to deliver the old type bombs on a target. He explained this is so because the bomber formations have interlocking fire to protect each other and insure delivery of the bombs.

However, there are some who are skeptical of the Vandenberg argument. And part of this skepticism can be traced to past Air Force estimates of needs in manpower and planes.

The Air Force first advocated a goal of 155 wings in August, 1951, and estimated it would have to have 22,790 planes to equip them. Two months later, it figured the number of planes to equip 143 wings would total 22,700. Thus while dropping 12 wings in the planning, only 90 planes were eliminated.

23 INCHES OF RAIN

BOMBAY, India (AP) — Torrential rain—at times downpours of an inch an hour—halted plane and train service in Western India Friday. At Dahanu, 60 miles from Bombay, 23 inches of rain fell in 32 hours.

Also, at one time the Air Force estimated it would need 1,900,000 men—but before the cutting was through this manpower figure had almost been halved.

When Air Force officers were questioned by Sen. Ferguson (R-Mich.) about the seeming disparity in the number of planes needed for 155 wings and 143 wings, one airman said the first estimate was merely hurried guess to show the magnitude of the need.

But Vandenberg stepped in to say "The composition of the 143-wing Air Force was entirely different from the composition of the 155-wing Air Force."

Arguing for an "interim" goal of 120 wings, Secretary of Defense Wilson made the statement that the new review would provide the basis for determining the size and the composition — of the Air Force.

This would seem to indicate that perhaps the entire structure of the Air Force will be studied together with its relationship to the air power of the other services.

The Air Force regards the aerial power of the Navy, Marines, National Guard and Air Force reserves as support forces.

But there are indications the new Pentagon chiefs view airpower in terms of the collective air strength of all the services plus the reserves. The Eisenhower program would build up 22 combat wings in the National Guard and Air Force Reserve. In addition, the Navy and the Marines have the equivalent of 25 wings. Thus, this country would have at least 167 wings of air power by 1955.

But the Air Force insists it must have 143 wings—in addition to the Navy, Marine and Reserve units—to do its job in case of war.

Foster Mother Of 92 Boys Dies

CHICAGO (AP) — Mrs. Anna Elisabeth Brownworth, 60-year-old widow, who was foster mother of 92 Chicago boys in the last 23 years, will be buried tomorrow.

Valentine Spirakis, 23, a sailor stationed in San Diego, Calif., who was one of the first foster sons, has arranged the funeral services for Mrs. Brownworth, who died Tuesday.

Most of the 92 boys cared for in the Brownworth home were wards of the Chicago Welfare Department. Most of them were orphans or unwanted by their parents.

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