

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS
One-timer's department: Gene Larson, who used to be the big wheel at the Willard Hotel here is now running the St. Francis Hotel in Portland. At St. W. 11th and Main, to be exact. Had the good word from Joe Matlock, who stayed there on a recent trip to the update center. Must look him up on our next trip to the city.

Vacation time is here for a lot of people. But few get a double shot at one. Talking to Fred Heibronner the other day and he told me that right after Hart Mountain he and his wife are going to head off for an Alaskan cruise, all the way up to Fairbanks by boat, bus and rail and then fly back to Seattle, where they'll park the family car on the way up.

Maybe they deserve it, though. Fred and his wife both stand GOC watches, in addition to all their work. Incidentally, Fred keeps a high-low thermometer at the office and religiously checks it and resets it every day he's in town. So if you want to know, just ask.

Some of the prettiest and most fragrant roses in town are some deep magenta ones in the yard of 803 Walnut. Really something to look at on these days. And right across the street, at 828, is one of the few birdhouses one sees any more. I imagine our little feathered friends are truly grateful for a refreshing bath at high noon. Or whenever the mood overcomes 'em.

Signs-of-the-times: On the front of the Eagles lodge is a boldly lettered sign that says "No dogs allowed," and right underneath is a sign reading "No exceptions." You mean you can't even take an exception in on a leash?

Dropped by the radio shack of the Yellow Cab Company this morning for a chat with George and Ellen Clark. Ellen is worried. George would like mighty well to go to the Hart Mountain deal. And all Ellen can say is "Shucks, I already work 24 hours a day... now what?"

HAL BOYLE

(Editor's Note: After curing her husband of honeymoon blues, the bride's biggest problem is to set the family finances straight. But how? In the following article, second of a series, some veteran husbands advise June brides how this can be done painlessly.)

NEW YORK (AP) — The big problem of a June bride in July, when the honeymoon is over, is to teach her husband he can't throw away his money the way he did when he was courting her.

Her task in at least two out of three American homes is to take over the spending of the major part of the paycheck herself.

How can she do this without starting a civil war in the home—or without leaving her husband secretly feeling he wedded a lady cougar artist?

I asked a group of older married men how they would advise a bride on this problem. They expressed flat disbelief that any woman, even a tender bride, would listen to advice on matrimony from any man. But they were flattered at the idea—strange as it seemed to them.

They divided into two camps. "The best thing for her to do is to let her husband handle the money until the landlord threatens to throw them out because they are behind in the rent, an auto loan company repossesses their car, and the department stores cut off their credit," was one view. "Then he'll be glad to turn the family finances over to her."

Those in the second camp thought this made about as much sense as the theory that the best way to cure an ache in the toe is to hit yourself over the head with a hammer.

"The thing for the bride to do is to take over the handling of her husband's income gradually," said one old-timer. "A newly married man is jealous of his money, because he has been used to spending it himself."

"You have to break him to the harness gradually, just as you do a colt. A horse gets so he has to take the harness. But if a wife breaks her husband in too fast he will resent her and the harness, too, all his life."

His fellow wise men nodded gravely. "The best way is for the bride to divide the dough into three piles each payday—one pile for him, one for their bills, and one for her," said another. "Naturally, her own

pile at the start will be so small that even her husband will object that it's unfair."

"But as he gets used to letting her pay the bills, she gradually changes what's in the piles. She begins to put more \$5 bills at the bottom of the pile, and more \$10 bills in the middle pile, and more \$1 bills on her husband's pile. Before long he will be asking her for lunch money three days before payday, and never know really what's happened to him. It's the old shell game."

"That's right," said a third. "Another thing: she should keep a family budget book. It doesn't make any difference what she puts down in it. No husband can understand a woman's arithmetic. He just wants some evidence that she thinks she knows what she is doing."

A fourth elderly married man suggested the bride should never make a report on the family finances until after she had fed her suspicious hubby a big dinner.

"No man will start a quarrel about money when he has a full stomach and his shoes are off," he said. "He doesn't have the strength."

The group then voted unanimously the following recommendations to brides:

1. "As a young husband is upset and feels lost the first year of marriage, see that during that time he is allowed the consolation of buying a few pretty things just for himself—at least one suit, a pair of shoes, three shirts and a necktie now and then."

2. "Don't treat yourself to a fur coat that first year. Be brave. Make him feel guilty because he is getting more new things than you are."

3. "After that you can buy yourself anything you want. He'll never know it's new anyway unless you start bragging."

"The way was one final tip, and the other veteran husbands cheered the one who made it:

"Once a bride has thrown her saddle over the family paycheck, she should never be jealous. No gold digger is dumb enough to go after a guy who lets his wife handle his money."

"And a bride who does out the lunch dough to her husband each day should realize he is not keeping another woman on it — not unless they are making love at hot dog stands."

(Tomorrow: How a bride can get rid of her husband's old pals.)

They'll Do It Every Time

SING A SONG OF CUSTOMERS WHO ORDER SUBSTITUTELY

TRY OUR SPECIAL WITH HAM TURKEY POT OF CHESSE PEANUT BUTTER WATERCRESS INSTEAD OF LETTUCE—TUNA INSTEAD OF TURKEY.



THANK A TIP OF THE HAT TO JACK SCHARF, MIAMI BEACH.

By Jimmy Harlo

"AND WHEN THEY GET IT CUSTOM BUILT— REFUSE IT—ABSOLUTELY!!"

I CAN'T EAT THIS, I CAN'T EAT THAT, I CAN'T EAT ANYTHING WITH MAYONNAISE!



TELLING THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

The following observations are submitted in reply to your invitation to comment upon your "Freedom Doctrine."

Freedom is one of the few things which is worth more than life itself.

In any attempted settlement of human differences, there is a point beyond which the freedom-loving individual will fight and die, if necessary, rather than submit to slavery in any form.

The founders of our country wrote this principle in big black letters across the pages of history. They fought for it and died for it.

Abraham Lincoln, who prized peace above almost everything else, plunged his country into a bloody civil war rather than knuckle in to slavery.

As late as the turn of the twentieth century we find ourselves determinedly fighting for the independence of Cuba and the Philippines.

Then something happened. Almost overnight, the red blood seems to have thinned out of our national veins. Uncle Sam became the sudden victim of a sharp attack of anemia.

In the face of the growing German threat in the '30's anyone who advocated preparedness was reviled as a warmonger.

Politicians who would not promise American mothers that their sons would never have to go to war again could expect certain defeat at the polls.

The full extent of our influence on the Munich debacle in 1938 is probably known to only a few. One fact is clearly apparent; we learned nothing from it.

Throughout World War II we repeatedly asserted that one of the primary principles for which we were fighting was the establishment of the right of any nation to determine its own form of government through free elections.

The smoke of the battlefield had scarcely lifted when we stood abjectly by one satellite after another.

The crowning disgrace came in 1947 with the rape of Czechoslovakia which we, the great freedom-lovers, watched in idle ignominy.

The great patriot, Jan Masaryk, plunged to his death, rather than live in servitude and surely the dignity and respect of the U.S. must have plunged to a new low in this sorry, sickening hour.

Once into the rut of inaction, the sell-out of China came fairly easily.

In the light of events before and after, one wonders what sudden infusion of courage impelled us to take a stand in Korea.

Still more puzzling indeed, what will probably rank as one of the great enigmas of all time—is the fact that the U.N. forces, having fought back against long odds to a position of military superiority, with victory in sight on at least two different occasions, sat down and let the enemy rebuild himself.

Why did we stop? Fear? Fear of world conflict? Fear has no place in the bosom of one committed to liberty or death.

The tragedy of all these land grabs is that a firm adherence to the principles we profess could have prevented them. Von Ribbentrop has stated that, had the Allies held firm at Munich, the war would have been postponed indefinitely.

Subsequent history has shown that Russia could not and would not have attempted to engage in total war at any time since V-E day.

Russia is not ready now but it seems to be part of our duty to allow an enemy to attain full strength before risking an engagement with him.

We went to Korea to preserve, by force, the right of a country to freedom and the determination of its own form of government. (Happily called it a "police action" but if we went for anything less than the above aim we are even more fatuous than we look.)

Today we are apparently on the threshold of another pathetic sell out. We are told that unification will be brought about "by peaceful means."

For 35 years Communists openly proclaimed world domination as their ultimate goal.

Through a decade of countless conferences we have steadfastly refused to look this fact in the face.

We have subjected ourselves to every known form of political and diplomatic chicanery—lies, broken promises, futile delays, crippling vetoes, and endless "Nyet's." And now, after 3 years of war, we expect the Communies to abandon the struggle at our soft entreaties and quietly pull out of Korea.

Syngman Rhee has spent a long life of illustrious struggle, against tremendous odds, in the fight for freedom. He has endured imprisonment, torture, exile, and defeat.

He is today seeing that vision face once more, through the betrayal of a nation which professes to love freedom.

As the darkening cloud of despair lowers once more, one can see through it a solemn host of patriots who were cut from the same cloth as Syngman Rhee—Nathan Hale, Patrick Henry, Washington, Lafayette, Lincoln, Dolfuss, Masaryk, and before them all, lips compressed, silently shaking his head, the "great architect of freedom," Thomas Jefferson.

These men fought against overwhelming odds. We, with the die at least cast evenly, if not in our favor, abjectly refuse the challenge.

In a loud chorus of "It's not our business," "Peace in our time," and such servile moanings, we reject the tenet that once made us great.

The field of Foreign Policy is a vast and complex one, which any layman with access to only a few of the facts, must necessarily approach with an acute awareness of his limitations. However, if the foregoing picture of our recent history is approximately sound, the following precepts would seem to have application in any of our dealings with other nations.

1. Be honest. If we promise an other nation freedom in any form, we should stand prepared to spend every last man of us, if necessary, to carry out that promise, or we should never make it in the first place.

2. Be firm. History has proven that a firm stand would have at least delayed World War II, would have prevented invasion of South Korea, and might well have left Czechoslovakia and some of the other satellites free today. The Communist respects nothing more than a determined voice in a strong body.

3. Be realistic. If the Communist says he is out to rule the world, take him at his word and act accordingly. The acceptance of Russia as an ally a week before V-J day, the abandonment of our forces after V-J day, the "You don't really mean that, Joe" attitude at Yalta, Tehran, and Potsdam have cost us dearly.

One of the prime objectives of our foreign policy is peace. It seems apparent that real world peace can never be attained in a world half-slave and half-free. Lasting peace will only be made possible through the establishment of a preponderance of free peoples over slave peoples.

The key, then, to our foreign policy should be freedom. Our apparent abandonment of the cause of freedom in recent years has been catastrophic. Into the growing sense of frustration over the Korean crisis comes your admirable suggestion for a reaffirmation of the "Freedom Doctrine."

There are others who still place freedom above the eking out of an infamous existence.

Between the two are the great masses of the American people, who know, in the deep recesses of their hearts, that no life could ever be truly free with the gnawing knowledge that we had sold others into serfdom.

Let us, then, reassert the "Freedom Doctrine."

Let us enlist the support of our neighbors and they, their neighbors.

Let the American people proclaim to its leaders, in a firm, clear voice:

"We think the freedom we possess, bought so dearly, is being dissipated in a welter of hesitation, indecision, and fear. We do not think life without liberty worth living, and we are prepared to fight and die once more to procure freedom for all nations and all individuals who cherish it as we do. Do not betray us now."

Sincerely Yours,

John Edge

tion of the "Freedom Doctrine."

There are those among us who want nothing more than "Peace at any price" so that they may live off the fruits of those who died to provide the freedom we enjoy.

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Sincerely Yours,

John Edge

To the Editor:

"The United States Believes..."

Does it?

This beginning for your statement of Foreign Policy of the United States distresses me. Does it imply that the US is a super-state in which all elements must conform to a pattern?

Our foreign policy is developed because people of such varied cultures, races and creeds reach similar conclusions. And the combined beliefs, policies and actions of the founders of our government are so much a part of the people of our generation as is physical similarity in families.

Let us be proud of this heritage. And may the people of our time be a credit to it.

So let's continue—or return to—the policies of our "Founding Fathers" without pretending that we all believe alike.

Sorry to use so many words but "The United States Believes" is too short and not too "to the point."

Florence Ogle (Mrs. H.H.)

629 Washington St.

'Superhuman' Farmer Lifts Truck Off Son

ASTORIA (AP) — Farmer Howard Johnson found the strength when he needed it to tip a pickup truck off his 14-year-old boy and save his life.

Johnson, who is 42 and weighs 165 pounds, somehow was able with his hands to tip the overturned truck back onto its wheels.

The truck had pinned the boy, Thomas, face down in two feet of water.

Artificial respiration succeeded, and the boy now is recovering in a hospital.

The boy was driving the 3,000-pound truck off his father's farm Sunday, when the vehicle overturned on the bank of Young's River. The father saw what had happened, and ran from his farmhouse to the rescue.

Dr. Blair Henningsgaard, the boy's physician, called the father's feat "superhuman."

Vast Amounts of Gear Called for in Operation Of Big Timber Company

(Eds note: The following is the third in a series of five articles dealing with the economic future of the lumber industry in the Pacific Northwest.)

WALTER J. DeLONG

Tree farming, therefore, presents some real economic problems arising from the long period of time between harvests. Under an 80-year sustained yield program for every acre of ground we cut this year, we must have 79 other acres of tree farm land backing it up to complete the growing cycle. From the one acre we harvest this year, we must come a gross income sufficient to cover for the entire 80 acres an adequate return on investment and funds for fire protection, reforestation, combating of insect infestation and other diseases, taxes on timberland, construction and maintenance of roads, and forestry research.

To give you some indication of the magnitude of the job of maintaining the Weyerhaeuser timberland area of 2 1/2 million acres, I will recite a few facts to give you some perspective:

It requires the maintenance of more than 3,000 miles of roads.

To provide fire protection we have 213,000 feet, or 40 miles of fire hose.

186 vehicles equipped for fire-fighting.

94 portable fire pumps.

4800 hand tools for fire-fighting only.

1700 extinguishers and back-pack cans.

In 1952, in addition to scientific cutting to insure the retention of blocks of trees to provide seeds for natural regeneration, we handled a total of 2,600,000 trees and to date have hand-planted an aggregate of about 20 million trees.

Management of the tree farms and forestry research calls for the employment of 75 graduate foresters, supported by a substantial staff of non-technical men.

(To be continued)

JAMES MARLOW

By DON WHITEHEAD

(For James Marlow)

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the curious and unpredictable fortunes of political life, Vice President Richard M. Nixon is one member of the "Eisenhower team" who has emerged unscathed by controversy from the first six months of Republican administration.

Storms have whirled around virtually every Cabinet member at one time or another since inauguration. Nixon has steered a course remarkably free of criticism either by Democrats or Republicans.

And yet just a short time before inauguration, Nixon was the most controversial figure in the new Republican lineup. The tempest over his acceptance of a private expense fund donated by wealthy Californians made him for a brief period appear as the Peck's Bad Boy of the campaign.

At one time, Eisenhower said Nixon would have to be "clean as a hound's tooth" to continue as his running mate. A dispute raged within the Republican high command over whether Nixon should be dropped from the ticket.

Nixon's own television defense of himself as the victim of a smear made political history. Eisenhower stood by Nixon. The tempest quieted.

The crisis passed.

Since inauguration, Nixon's conduct has been politically impeccable. Outside of his infrequent speeches, he has done little to gain public attention other than pat a lion on the head for the benefit of photographers. He has kept himself out of the headlines and become a behind-the-scenes worker.

When not presiding over Senate sessions, Nixon has been acting as a liaison man and trouble-shooter for Eisenhower in Congress. Three times each week he goes to the White House to attend meetings of legislative leaders, the National Security Council and the Cabinet. While not in his meetings, he sits in on his meetings.

Eisenhower and Nixon are the only two whose presence is continuous at all these sessions and thus next to the President there is little doubt Nixon is the man who knows most about what is going on.

A White House source who may not be named said: "Nixon has been a big help to Ike in his relations with Congress—particularly the Senate. He's been working hard and we think doing a good job." The same reaction comes from the Capitol.

Having served in the House and in the Senate, Nixon knows his way around Congress. He is in a position to keep Eisenhower advised on the temper of Congress toward any legislation or course of action. And, from reports, the President is listening to his advice.

This self-effacement is new for Nixon. He made his name nationally known while in the House by keeping in the headlines—particularly in his Communist investigations—which uncovered the Alger Hiss case. Hiss was convicted of perjury after denying he turned over State Department secrets to a Soviet spy ring.

But apparently the campaign furor last fall and the weight of his new responsibilities have had their effect on Nixon. He has been a poor target for administration critics these past six months.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP) — The big debate today is whether business is about to tilt downward. The stock market appears to think that a Korean truce, coupled with Russian internal weakness, would turn the trend and give the boom its countenance.

But most businessmen say they don't go along with this view. And many others stress the continuing momentum of the boom.

"If a boom is at a crest, it is stubbornly refusing to get on with the business of receding," says Albert T. Sommers, business analyst for the National Industrial Conference Board.

"There has yet to appear any statistical evidence, outside of stock and commodity markets, that business expectations for the near term have as yet been much altered."

Those who believe a downward tilt will be apparent by the end of the year point, however, to several first signs:

Home building is easing up a little. Mortgage money is hard to find in some localities and financing costs are higher. Older houses are easing in price and new ones are a little slower in selling.

Steel output is slumping a little, as usual in summer, and while a pickup is expected next month, few steelmakers predict that the second half production can equal the first half's record.

Slipping farm income is cutting demand for farm machinery and may be accounting for some drop in household appliance output.

Automakers plan a record output this month, but many used car dealers say sales are disappointing.

Korean truce talks and the confusion over what the Kremlin's inner turmoil holds in store lead many businessmen to fear further curbs and cancellations of defense orders here. That could lower industrial production and might cost some jobs.

But Sommers points out that as of now most signs are still strong. First-half corporation profit statements, now rolling in, look good. For the third quarter at least steel order books are bulging. Consumer demand for goods held strong in June. Soft goods manufacturers report ordering by merchants is good.

Policeman Finds Someone Doesn't Respect Him

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — Here's what police officer W. H. Gabbard found when he left his home at nearby Highland Springs yesterday:

The tires, convertible top and upholstery of his car had been slashed. Hub caps had been removed and the radio aerial and rear-view mirror had been broken off. And, scratched deeply in one side of the car was the note:

"Dumb cop."

Veterans!

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

How much spare time must you spend in the Army Reserve to guarantee a lifetime income for yourself and family at age 60?

Only 15 days at summer camp plus 40 hours in additional Reserve activities every year.

How much retirement pay is it possible for you to get?

It can be \$90.00 or more a month for the rest of your life!

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GET ALL THE FACTS!

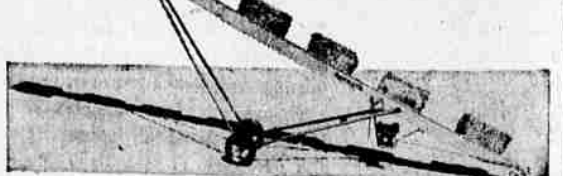
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