

By FRANK JENKINS

How-communism-works note:
A strike in the big Jena optical plant in East Germany has been broken. It is reported in West Berlin that a Russian army officer threatened to shoot every tenth striker unless work as resumed promptly.

Work was resumed.
Well, that's one way to do it. But I'd hate to live in a country where it's done that way.

As this is written, the Reds have launched a violent assault in divisional strength (a Chinese division is 10,000 men) on Kumsong, a strategic junction point on the Korean front where five major roads intersect. The South Koreans are defending Kumsong.

Russian military advisers are reported to be serving in UNIFORM with the attacking Chinese communists.

There is a hint in the news that a crisis in the truce negotiations is approaching. A Washington dispatch says the Reds are believed to have been told that if they want a truce they will have to accept some of the facts developing out of South Korea's opposition to a truce as so far proposed.

That, is true, would be a bold note.

Everyone is familiar with the proverb to the effect that if you grasp a nettle boldly you'll come off unhurt but if you take hold of it timidly you'll be painfully stung.

That may be true of this Korean truce situation.

In a San Francisco, Agriculture Secretary Benson expresses the belief that in the long run flexible price supports for farm commodity prices will be better for American agriculture than our present policy of rigid supports. Rigid price support, he says, means higher prices for THIS YEAR'S crops but it also means stimulated production, stifled consumption and piled-up surpluses which, in turn, will compel acreage support and import quotas.

There is a bad spot in the present support system. Grain prices are supported. Livestock prices are not. The result is that if anybody is going to feed price-supported grain to non-price-supported livestock and come out whole he has to buy the livestock CHEAP or he'll go broke.

That's tough on the livestock people.

What shall we do about it?

Shall we support livestock at a high price, as grain is now supported—and get a lot of meat to pile up in the cold storage warehouses as grain is now piling up in the elevators?

That isn't too good.

When grain is super-abundant, it ought to be fed to livestock. If meat can thus be produced at reasonable prices, the people will eat a lot of meat and the surplus will be consumed. That is better for everybody in the long run.

But—

What is going to happen to agriculture—and to our economy generally—if prices of everything the farmer SELLS are permitted to drop down into the bottom brackets while prices of everything the farmer BUYS are kept up in the top brackets?

I heard a cattleman say the other day he wouldn't mind a 20 cent meat on the hoof to much if it went into five-cent ham-burgers.

UN Trucers, Clark Huddle

MUNSAN (U)—Gen. Mark Clark huddled for three hours with U. N. truce negotiators today in advance of a showdown meeting tomorrow afternoon at which the Communists high command is expected to answer an Allied demand for a quick Korean armistice.

There was no hint of what was discussed during the secret eleven-hour conference, but sources said there was no question but what the U. N. commander and his negotiating team mapped strategy for the crucial session at Panmunjom tomorrow.

The top-level delegations are to meet at 2 p. m. (midnight today EST).

Informed quarters have said efforts to agree on final details of a truce were stalemated by Red demands for the recapture of 27,000 anti-Korean war prisoners liberated last month and ironclad guarantees that South Korea will honor a truce.

Harrison was said to have told the Reds:

1. The U. N. will not meet their demand for the recapture of the prisoners freed on orders of President Syngman Rhee.
2. The U. N. has given adequate assurances that South Korea will abide by a truce.
3. There no longer is any reason why the Communists should delay signing an armistice.

South Korean Still Boycotting

SEOUL (U)—Maj. Gen. Choi Duk Shin, absentee ROK delegate on the Allied armistice team, Friday denied a widespread rumor that he will return to the armistice sessions at Panmunjom.

Choi, the only South Korean delegate to the armistice sessions, began his boycott May 25 when the U. N. command presented its last truce terms to the Reds.

Choi called the U. N. truce offer "entirely unacceptable to the Korean people." He has been boycotting the sessions ever since.

Affidavit of McKay Speech Offered As Evidence in Idaho Power Hearing

By JOHN KAMPS

WASHINGTON (U)—An affidavit that Secretary of the Interior McKay favored the Idaho Power Co. in a speech was offered as evidence Friday at a hearing on the firm's application to build three dams in the Snake River.

Mrs. Evelyn Cooper, attorney for advocates of the proposed federal Hells Canyon Dam, offered the affidavit from an associate, L. A. Nikolovic, it said McKay declared June 1 in a speech at Portland, Ore., that Idaho Power should be allowed to build dams along the Idaho-Oregon border.

This has been denied by Clarence Davis, interior solicitor, who said he "was unimpressed" McKay did not make the statements McKay has neither denied nor admitted making it.

Hearing examiner William J. Costello would not permit introduction of the affidavit as evidence but allowed Mrs. Cooper to describe it for the record.

Costello said that an Interior Department letter promising interior witnesses would be permitted to testify freely, made it unnecessary to know what McKay said in Portland.

Idaho Power Co. attorneys completed cross-examination of an independent engineer who contends the proposed 400 million dollar fed-

eral dam would be superior to the company's 133 million dollar proposal.

Mrs. Cooper then began questioning the engineer, John S. Cotton of San Anselmo, Calif., who has been in the witness chair since Tuesday defending a report which public Power groups contend was suppressed for a time by the Interior Department.

R. P. Parry, Idaho Power lawyer, challenged Cotton's estimate that the proposed high government dam would add more than one million kilowatts of power to the Pacific Northwest pool.

Cotton said the dam would produce 688,000 kilowatts and it would increase production at downstream plants by 436,000 kilowatts.

Parry called attention to a sentence in Cotton's report which said the estimate is "realistic" and he was "reasonably certain as to the construction of nearly all" the projects planned downstream.

He asked whether several of the proposed projects weren't controversial and may never be built, including Glacier View and Libby Dams in Montana.

Cotton admitted construction of some of the 34 projects listed might be doubtful.

The Interior Department Thursday assured the Power Commission that department employees will

be "entirely free" to testify at the hearings.

Undersecretary Ralph A. Tudor wrote FCC Chairman Jerome Kuykendall:

"It has come to our attention that there may be some question as to the freedom of witnesses from the Department of the Interior to testify. . . I believe this question has been expressed by parties appearing before the commission.

"It is my desire that this be cleared up and that there be no doubt in the minds of the commission, the examiner or parties appearing before the examiner that—all witnesses supplied by this department at the request of the commission or of its staff are entirely free to testify to their own conclusions on the facts without

"No witness is to be controlled in any way by the department and no employee is to be called as a witness by the department. . . The department has promised to make all necessary witnesses and information available.

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Red Gains Cut Up To Seven Miles

By JOHN RANDOLPH

SEOUL (U)—Fiercely counter-attacking Allied infantrymen—perhaps including Americans—whittled down Red gains of up to seven miles on the flaming Central Front Friday in what Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor called "the first resumption of open warfare in two years."

Latest reports cleared by censors said South Korean soldiers hit and overran about 1,500 Chinese Reds in the Kumsong River valley.

Taylor, U. S. 8th Army commander, disclosed that the Chinese Reds' massive 10-division offensive this week—mightiest in two years—flattened the Allies' Kumsong bulge. This meant a U. N. withdrawal of up to seven miles and total Red gains of up to 60 square miles.

The 9th American Corps and 2nd Korean Corps were identified as manning the Kumsong River line—the first disclosure that U. S. infantrymen were in the area hit by the giant Red push.

Tight military censorship hid official mention of whether Americans were taking part in the big counterattacks.

Taylor said the front was stabilized "generally along an east-west line at the base of the former salient"—where the Allies held a seven-mile northward bulge as a result of gains 20 months ago.

Dispatches cleared by censors meanwhile told of successful South Korean counterattacks at both sides of the front, backed by swarms of American and Allied warplanes and thunderous artillery.

The ROK division which Thursday night smashed a Chinese attack aimed at the vital highway junction of Kumsong, western anchor of the Central Front, was identified by Taylor as the 8th, heroes of savage fighting at White Horse Mountain last fall.

Friday the ROKs launched a daring counterattack and recaptured two outpost hills. Taylor said the South Koreans inflicted heavy losses on the Chinese.

Other South Koreans were officially reported to have scored even larger gains—more than a mile—on the Kumsong front to the east, where the Reds had advanced up to seven miles Monday and Tuesday.

Associated Press correspondent Forrest Edwards called the Kumsong counterattack the biggest Allied advance since late August, 1951.

Taylor said U. N. units recovered rapidly from blows of the Chinese offensive, which he estimated at 30,000 to 100,000 troops.

Late in available information showed the 8th Corps made up of the U. S. 40th, 3rd and 45th Divisions, the ROK 2nd and 3rd Divisions, the Turkish brigade, Philippines battalion combat team and Greek battalion were attached to the U. S. 3rd Division.

Man Without Passport Ten Months on Ferry

HONG KONG (U)—Michael Patrick O'Brien, the man without a passport, Friday ended his 10th month aboard the Hong Kong-Macao ferry, still in the brig.

O'Brien, who says he is an American and his real name is Steve Tzagan, came out of Communist Shanghai last summer on a set of Red Cross papers which the Chinese had recognized.

Portuguese Macao would not accept them without a passport and permitted him to enter only on condition he leave for Hong Kong immediately.

At Hong Kong, the British refused to permit O'Brien to disembark without a passport, so he began his forced, unending shuttle trip over the 40-mile daily route of the ferry Lee Hong.

Ex-Enemy Here With Different Sort of Tune

NEW YORK (U)—West German Finance Minister Fritz Schaeffer, arriving for conferences with Treasury officials in Washington, says he wants to lighten the load of the American taxpayer.

He says he desires to make it clear he did not come to the United States "to make any request which might burden the American taxpayer."

Schaeffer told newsmen upon his arrival yesterday that he would try to ease the tax burden here through West German participation in the World Bank, an international lending agency set up to help in postwar development.

Indictments Stall Two Court Cases

By LYLE DOWNING

Opening rounds in two legal battles involving the validity of County Grand Jury indictments in a sodomy and a forgery case ended in Circuit Court Friday with Judge David R. Vandenberg taking both issues under advisement.

Attorney George Proctor, counsel for Fred A. Vautour, itinerant cook, charged with sodomy and contributing to the delinquency of a minor, argued a motion to have the sodomy indictment set aside. Vautour previously had pleaded guilty to contributing to delinquency of a minor and the case is set for trial on July 27.

It was Attorney Proctor's contention that the District Attorney office erred in filing two charges against the defendant for what he holds is the same act. He pointed out to the court that Vautour could not commit the crime of sodomy without contributing to the delinquency of the minor involved.

Although he made no ruling, Judge Vandenberg asked District Attorney Frank Alderson if he believed a man arrested for a killing could be charged with manslaughter, second degree murder and first degree murder for the one crime.

"It appears the state has brought two charges against this defendant for the same act," the court declared. "I cannot rule on the motion to set aside the sodomy charge until the defendant has been tried on the charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor."

Attorneys sitting in court as observers during the hearing, were of the opinion that whether or not Vautour is convicted of contributing to the delinquency of a minor, he could not then be tried for sodomy. One lawyer put it this way:

"Counsel for the defendant was smart enough to have a plea of not guilty entered and trial set on the contributing to the delinquency of a minor charge before he showed his hand in the sodomy case. Even if the defendant is convicted of contributing to the delinquency of a minor for sodomy, in my opinion, the defendant should have been charged only with sodomy which could not be committed without contributing to the delinquency of the minor involved."

In the forgery case involving Allen S. Mitchell, the validity of the indictment hinges on his word. Attorney Proctor, who is also defending Mitchell, claims the District Attorney's office erred in charging him with forging a bank check not merely a check. He told the court the statute reads "check" not "bank check" as set forth in the indictment.

Russian Tank Outfit Back To E. Berlin

BERLIN (U)—A Russian tank division rumbled back into East Berlin today as a dangerous new wave of anti-Communist strikes marked the first monthly anniversary of the June 17 workers rebellion in East Germany.

The columns of Soviet tanks, troops and armored cars stamped and rumbled ostentatiously before dawn through Stalin Allee, a riot focus a month ago. The Russians poured into East Berlin from the southeast, the east and the north.

Soviet martial law, proclaimed at the June 17 outbreak, was lifted in East Berlin only last Saturday night. The last of the 25,000 Russian armored troops who put down the rebellion withdrew at that time.

It could not be confirmed immediately whether the Soviet forces had also gone back into other East German cities where martial law ended last weekend.

At Merseburg, near Halle, a Soviet-owned Buna synthetic rubber plant has been paralyzed since Wednesday by a shutdown strike of 14,000 workers demanding release of comrades jailed after the June 17 rebellion.

An anti-government slowdown has been under way at the Zeiss Optical works at Jena since Tuesday. Zeiss employees walked out last Saturday but were forced back on the job Tuesday when the local Russian Command threatened to shoot every tenth striker.

The new Russian march into East Berlin apparently was intended to prevent such strikes from spreading to the East zone capital.

In East Berlin 82 tanks were counted by German eyewitnesses on Stalin Allee in the first hour of the march.

Thirty-eight truckloads of armored infantry followed the tanks through the troubled housing project center.

The East German Communists warned ominously today that "Fascist nests" exist in their strategic industries. They proclaimed, in effect, a terror campaign against pro-Western Socialists in the 1,700,000-member Communist party and against influential non-Communists in the Soviet zone's labor force.

Sixty-Year Resident Dies

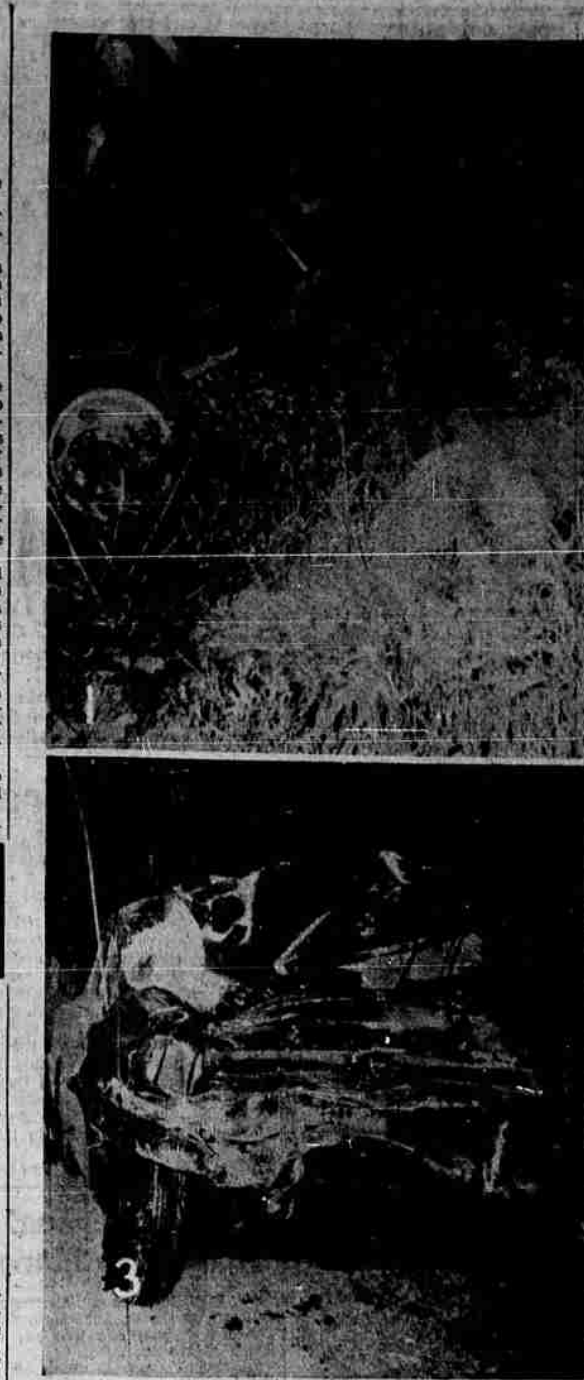
MALIN—One of Klamath County's earliest residents, Mrs. Nanette Van Meter, 64, died at the Klamath Nursing Home, July 16, following an illness of several months. She was a native of Butler County, Ky.

Mrs. Van Meter, who has made her home with a son, Ray Van Meter, Malin, since 1938 came with her husband to Poe Valley 50 years ago from Redding. Her husband, identified with the railroad business in the early days, owned one of the first sawmills in Klamath County in the Swan Lake area, that later was absorbed by the Copeland Lumber Co. The family ranch and raised livestock also.

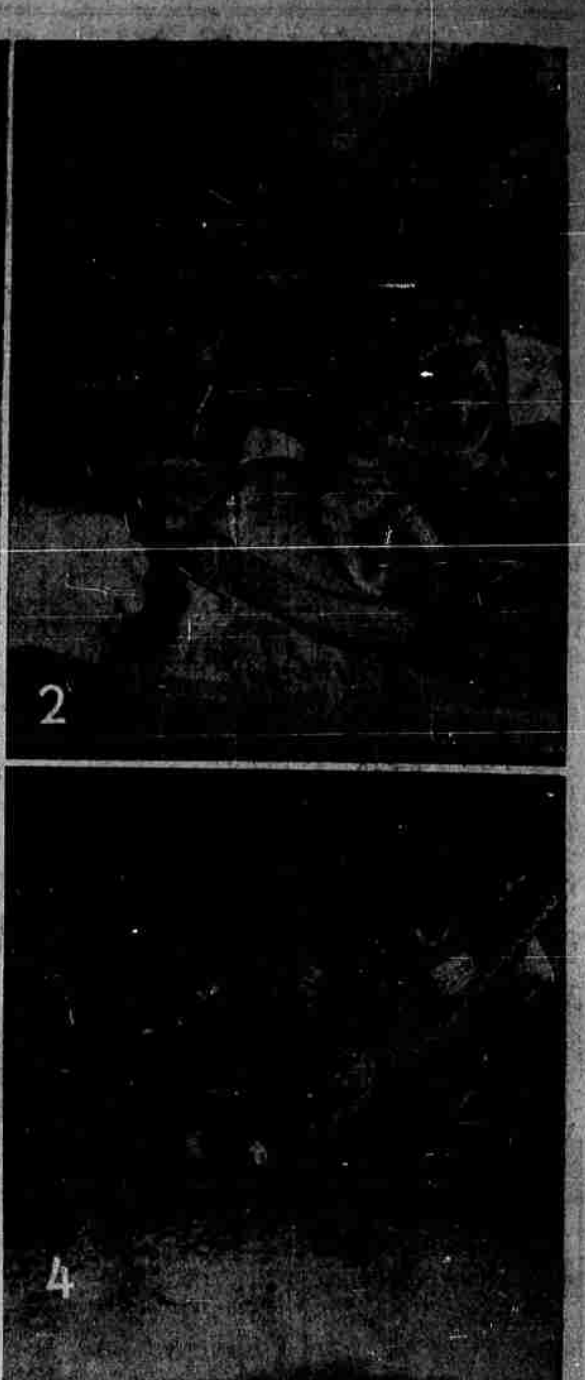
She was one of the first music teachers in the county and was a member of the Bonanza Rebekah lodge many years, later transferring to the Merrill lodge and was a member until her death. She held high offices in the state in her earlier life. She was a member also of the Merrill lodge, Women of the Moose and of the Methodist Church.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday, July 21, 1:30 p. m. from Ward's Klamath Funeral Home. Final rites and interment will be in the Bedford Cemetery, Poe Valley.

Surviving besides her one son, Ray, are 6 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.



TWELFTH FATAL ACCIDENT OF THE YEAR was recorded last night when a car-truck smashup at Barclay Springs claimed the life of William Girard, Bell, Calif. His truck (1) was hit from behind and knocked into the ditch where he was found dead (2) on arrival. The other car involved was driven



by a Portland man, Sherman Buntin, who smashed into the truck and then careened into the ditch on the opposite side of the road. Extensive damage was done to the car (3 and 4) as well as the pickup.

Barclay Springs Crash Kills One, Injures One

A rending two car crash just South of Barclay Springs on Highway 97 15 miles north of here last night, claimed the life of one man and badly injured a second.

William J. Girard, Bell, Calif., was dead on removal from his pickup truck and Sherman G. Buntin, 2004 N.E. 82nd Street, Portland, suffered a broken leg and possible chest injuries in the crash which marked Klamath County's 12th highway fatality of 1953.

According to eye witnesses and

state police officers who investigated the crash, Girard, who was driving a pickup used in trailer transport service for the National Trailer Co., was struck from behind by a 1953 sedan registered to Buntin. The truck was driven some 300 feet down the highway and car-

eneered into the ditch on the west side of the highway. Buntin's car ended up in the ditch several hundred feet further on the opposite side of the highway. Both cars were traveling south.

Buntin reported to a state police officer at the scene of the crash that he had picked up a soldier at Madras, and that the soldier was driving at the time the crash occurred. State Police rushed a boat and grapples to the scene and dragged the canal areas on

both sides of the road in an attempt to find additional casualties but were unable to locate a trace of the soldier.

O. M. Stearns, 310 Lewis, who was an eye witness to the accident, stated that the Buntin car passed him at a high rate of speed just prior to smashing into the pickup ahead. Stearns told police he was able to make out only the outline of the driver when the car passed.



MRS. ROY (Martha) LOPER

Martha Loper Dies at 56

Mrs. Martha C. Loper, 56, native of Idaho and resident of Klamath Falls since 1923, died at 9 p. m. July 16 at Hillside Hospital. She had been ill for the past five years.

Survivors include the widower, Roy Loper, four children, Mrs. Esther Borgioli, Mrs. Lila Tripp, Klamath Falls; James Loper, Riddle, Ore.; Wayne Loper, Grants Pass; a brother, John Thompson; sisters, Mrs. Clara Meletie, White Bird, Idaho and Mrs. Alva Paul, Grangeville, Idaho; also 15 grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held from O'Hair's Memorial Chapel, Saturday, July 18, 11 a. m., with the Rev. D. B. Anderson of the Klamath Temple officiating.

Final rites and interment will be in Klamath Memorial Park.

'US Is Paradise Taken For Granted'

"Americans have little realization that they are living in Paradise and most of them just take it for granted," a capacity crowd at the Kiwanis luncheon at the Willard Hotel was told yesterday noon. Guest speaker was Donald C. Sloan of Portland, chairman of the state Savings Bond speakers committee.

He compared conditions under which Europeans live with advantages enjoyed by Americans and said, "While traveling is not as pleasant or as comfortable in Europe as it is here, it is practically as good as it was before the war. Living conditions of the people in most of the countries one can visit are normal according to their standards, but of course not up to ours."

Sloan's statements were based on personal observation made during five trips to Europe since 1948. As a member of the National Sales Executives, he was one of 11 men selected to go to England and the continent to assist in showing "How America Sells."

He has recently returned from a trip abroad where he was a speaker in the principal cities of Europe as a member of the National Sales Executives team.

"There are two main differences in concept of business methods between Europeans and Americans," he stated. "The European manufacturer builds quality-wise to last 500 years or longer; here we expect excellent service and a rather rapid turn-over. In Europe, if a manufactured article costs a dollar it will be retailed at two dollars. Here, a dollar article will be sold at \$1.10 and 10 times as many are sold."

"Here and there American ideas of selling are beginning to catch on. You see evidences of the super

market idea and development of display and advertising. Where they have started on the American plan they have been successful."

He told of one store that had whipped the display space limitations in a unique fashion. Replacing only so much merchandise can be displayed in one window, a series of glass shelves were arranged on a revolving wheel, allowing one level to be on display at a time.

"It is comforting to realize," he said, "that some people here are doing something about protecting our way of life. In keeping our economy sound, the U. S. Treasury Department, since 1940, has sold over \$41 billion worth of savings bonds. This has been done with no salesmen and very largely as a result of the efforts of banks and bankers and the advertising media of the country."

"The advertising people in this nation have given away more than \$50 million worth of advertising a year in a patriotic, unselfish sales work. Banks in this country have written more than 1 1/2 billion individual bonds which they keep on permanent records, without cost to the treasury department or the purchasers—in other words, at their own expense and actually at a loss to their own assets because much of the money used for savings bond purchases would normally find its way into savings or checking accounts at local banks."

Sloan closed his talk by extending the thanks of the state Savings Bond Committee to the representatives of local banking institutions, radio stations, the newspaper and other public spirited agencies. He stated that it is his belief that the efforts expended on savings bond sales since the close of World War II is "the greatest example of sustained public spirited patriotism that this country has ever seen."

At noon today, Sloan addressed the regular luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club at the Willard Hotel.

The court's opinion was written by Judge Albert Maris and was concurred in by Judges Herbert Goodrich and Harry Kalodner.

Maris rejected Transamerica's argument that the Clayton act does not apply to monopolies by banks, but agreed with the corporation that the board had failed to prove any lessening of competition and tendency to monopoly.

Maris stated the board's order is unsupported by the necessary findings and cannot stand.

Transamerica Case Reversed

PHILADELPHIA (U)—The U. S. court of Appeals Friday set aside a Federal Reserve Board ruling ordering Transamerica Corp. to sell all its stock in 47 independent commercial banks in five Western states.

The original order, issued March 27, 1952, would force Transamerica to sell all holdings in 47 banks located in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington and Arizona.

Transamerica was given 2 years and 90 days in which to sell the stock.

In Washington, a spokesman said the board would reserve comment until it received copies of the reversal order. However, he said, it was understood the board would have 90 days in which to file an appeal with the Supreme Court.

The board held that the Transamerica holdings violated section seven of the Clayton anti-trust act because the stocks lessened competition among the banks and tended to create a monopoly for Transamerica.

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Is Equipment For Proving or Curing Try?

SPOKANE (U)—Police announced Thursday plans to buy a motion picture camera and a tape recorder to use on motorists arrested on drunken driving charges.