Herald and News

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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Let us say your name is Jones, and your problem is how to keep up with the Smiths, who live next door.

It is a losing struggle. Everything Smith touches turns into money, and everything you touch turns into debt. Soon you have more and bigger bills than a convention of pelicans.

Your daughter, Susie, comes home and says "Jimmy Smith's daddy got another raise from his boss. What did you get from your boss today, Daddy?" and before you can answer, your wife cuts in. "What did Mr. Squosh ever give your daddy but a tired feeling?"

"There are a lot worse bosses than Mr. Squosh," you say feebly, and your wife says, "Don't bother to name a dozen. Just name two." And after Susie goes to bed, the wife says, "Jones, you are going to ask Mrs. Squosh for more money. My mind is made up, so don't give me any ifs, ands or buts about it."

Is she crazy?

Ask Mr. Squosh for money, for blood, maybe yes, but for money—never.

Each day you creep home, the wife asks "Did you?" and you say, No, dear, he didn't look like he was in a good mood."

Finally she says, "Jones, you know as well as I do that old man Squosh will never look like he's in a good mood — unless the undertaker paints a smile on him for his funeral. If you don't ask him for a raise tomorrow, well—the very next day I will dress Susie and myself in rags and go down to your office and tell Squosh myself you have to have a raise."

Panic - stricken at this mental picture, you promise to tackle him yourself. "And tell him you won't settle for anything less than $7.50 more a week," says the wife. "Put your foot down." Put your foot down with Mr. Squosh? You can see yourself doing that—and pulling back a fleeing stub.

No sleep for you that night. You toss and toss, trying to list reasons to convince Mr. Squosh he should give you the raise. And the only reason you can think of is, "I need more money". And you can hear Mr. Squosh bellow back, "You need more money? Everybody needs more money— and more brains too."

All morning you try to bring yourself to go into the boss' office. But you can't. By lunchtime you decide to ask him for $5 instead of $7.50, by 3 p.m. you are willing to settle for $2.50 and by 5 p.m., you decide to drop the whole idea. Let your wife do anything she wants to.

Just then Miss McPheeters, the secretary, comes over and says, "Hey, Jones, the big man has been looking for you." "You mean Mr. Squosh wants me? I'll go right in." You think fast. No what has he found out?

You can think of ten things you did wrong during the week but even Mr. Squosh couldn't know about more than five, not unless somebody in the office is snitching on you. So you stumble in and stand before the great man's desk, vibrating like a banjo string."

"What are you shaking about, Jones," growls Mr. Squosh.

"E-s-s-summer c-c-cold, s-s-sir." Well don't breathe it on me." So you quit breathing.

Moments later the great man glances up in surprise, "You still here, Jones? What do you want." You know what you want, but by now you couldn't whisper it in his ear, let alone say it out loud. Fright has melted your bones to butter. "Y-y-you sent for me sir." Mr Squosh frowns in disbelief. He pushes a buzzer, and when Miss McPheeters sticks her head in he says, "Did I send for Jones?" "Yes sir." He looks puzzled. Then his face clears to its usual expression of suspicion.

"Oh, now I remember," he says. "Jones, one of the department heads reported he caught you working twice last week. That is the kind of thing we are trying to encourage around this place. So, starting next week, you'll be getting $10 more. Don't let it go to your head."

Go to your head? Bon! The world reels dimly you hear Miss McPheeters say, "I think he's fainted sir," and Mr. Squosh answers, "I don't care what he's done. He can't lie on the floor during office hours. Tell him to go home and lie on the floor."

So you float home in a cloud and when your wife asks how you managed to wangle $10 out of Mr. Squosh you tell her airily, "He was putty in my hands—putty."

She marks a date on the calendar. "In six months I want you to march back in and hit him up for another raise."

Oh, no. Not in six months, maybe a year, maybe five years. But not six months.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Today — just in case things go sour later on—is a good time to ask yourself where you stand on a Korean truce in July 1953.

Five years from now, because of what has happened by then, you may be saying: "We should have tried to whip the Chinese in 1953. There should never have been an armistice."

You'd have the benefit of rindsight then. All you know now is that a truce may turn out well for this country or may be the starting point of a series of Communist successes and American disasters.

A truce stops the killing—temporarily, anyway. Increased war against China might lead to world war, or so it seems now. It certainly would cost more in men and resources.

So the two main reasons for a cease-fire are an end to the killing and a vague hope for the future. The Eisenhower and Truman administrations were both willing to take a chance on it.

There were some practical considerations, as well as the moral compulsion to save lives, in seeking a truce and, in the respite following, to seek peaceful solutions of world problems.

It is out of such a moral reservoir—a conviction that they had taken every reasonable and humane course to avoid war—that the American people can find strength and fury for a big war if it comes.

There is a grim possibility, of course, that, through Communist expansion short of war and a breakup in the alliances between the United States and its friends, this country might never again be as strong as it is now for waging world war.

But what practical guidepost did the two administrations have for any intensification of war against the Red Chinese—even if they had wanted it?

Leading 159 million people in a war which might become worldwide needs, in a democracy, some solid basis in popular and enthusiastic support.

In this country there seems to have been more apathy than enthusiasm for the Korean fighting. There were no mass meetings or angry demonstrations demanding hotter war on the Red Chinese.

That was the practical consideration confronting both administrations at home.

There was also an extremely practical consideration abroad. This country's European allies had little stomach for any enlarged military activity which might lead to a world war.

Should history show this truce was a tragic mistake by the Eisenhower and Truman administrations both, no doubt, will get blamed for it. There is already pessimism in this country about the value of the truce.

But—if you had to decide whether to get a truce now or try to smash the Red Chinese — what would you do?

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL
By KEN McLEOD

The 1953 annual convention of the Outdoor Writers Association of America held July 19 to 25 at Missoula, Mont., was probably one of the most significant conservation meeting to be held this year.

Registration was around the 300 mark with prominent conservationists and writers coming from every section of the United States.

There are a great many conservation organizations in the nation, each one serving some more or less specialized field in the management of our natural resources. The OWAA however, is rapidly rising to a place of dominance in the conservation picture, not on account of a large membership but because of the nature of the organization, which through the mediums of the press, radio, television, motion pictures, magazines and so on, carry the conservation story to every section of the nation. It is interesting to note that today, any national committee dealing with the subject of conservation apparently cannot escape having one or more members of the OWAA among its committee members.

The OWAA membership is divided into four groups, noted as A, B, C, and D. In addition, it has a western division composed of western writers in the states west of the Rocky Mountains. Group A is composed of radio people and writers primarily employed by newspapers; Group B is composed of magazine, book and scientific writers, primarily; Group C is composed of wildlife and industry representatives primarily; Group D is the women's group which was organized provisionally a year ago at the Miami convention. Each group has its own slate of officers. The group chairmen form the slate of OWAA vice presidents.

Timed to coincide with the OWAA meeting was the dedication of 9,000 acres of timberland as an addition to Glacier National Park on July 18. Interior Secretary McKay made the dedicatory speech. This addition marked the end of more than a quarter of a century of efforts by Montana residents, the state's legislature and its public officials to find a solution in handling state lands within the boundaries of the national park. Montana members of the OWAA played an important part in this solution.

When Glacier National Park was created by an act of Congress on May 11, 1910, the state of Montana lost some of its land granted for common school and capitol building purposes which lay within the park boundaries. To compensate the state for this loss, it was permitted to select some other lands in the area, and the state picked these and other areas of timber.

During the 1920's, with the importance of timbered tracts to the park already apparent, an attempt was made to exchange the holdings in the park for lands of equal value outside the park. The state could find nothing to suit it and so abandoned the effort and sought some other way to compensate the state for its holdings. One proposal was for the state to match federal funds on a 50-50 basis and buy the lands for the park. This did not meet with any degree of approval. On March 16, 1948, the president signed a congressional act permitting the state to sell these grant lands under the enabling act of 1889 to the federal government without competitive bidding, which is required on other sales of state lands.

In 1949 the Montana legislature passed a law giving the state the power to sell any land within the boundaries if the park to the United States at an appraised value in conformity with the federal law passed the year before. Six hundred and forty acres were sold to the United States that year for $36,500. The same state law paved the way for appraising the lands dedicated to the park this month. In 1950 the state and federal government agreed on a current value of the timberlands at $520,000. Later this figure was increased in view of advancing timber prices and other factors until, at the time of exchange this year, the land was valued at $789,600.

In 1951 Montana legislature passed an act directing the state land board to arrange for an exchange of these lands for lands of equal value elsewhere in the state and belonging to the federal government and gave the land board till 1953 to submit a suitable proposal for validation by the legislature before the exchange could become effective. The 1953 legislature gave its approval to the exchange of more than 200,000 acres of federal land outside the park for the 9,353.85 acres the state held within the park boundary. With the acquisition of these lands, the last large area in the park not under federal ownership has been acquired. The only tracts now left are much smaller yet still present problems in acquisition.

'Sleeping Giant' Claims Another

HAMDEN, Conn. (AP) — Hamden's Sleeping Giant has claimed its second life this year. The Sleeping Giant, a range of hills with a contour resembling a prone human form, has many cliffs to lure the adventurous.

Saturday afternoon 16-year-old Thomas Beck of Bridgeport undertook to climb to the "Giants's Head," starting his ascent from the floor of an abandoned trap rock quarry. When within 20 feet of the top of the 200-foot cliff, the boy slipped, plummeting to the rocks below.

Less than three months ago a Princeton student, John K. Ewing, 19, of Berwyn, Pa., died on a Sleeping Giant cliff when a falling rock hit his head.

Chaplains Arrange To Pay Tribute

WASHINGTON (AP)—U. S. Army chaplains arranged to pay tribute in Arlington National Cemetery today to the 11 of their number who were killed in Korea. The ceremony, arranged before the signing of the truce, coincides with the 178th anniversary of the founding of the chaplains' corps.

Vet's Mailbag

The Veterans Administration has issued some common-sense rules that Korean G. I. Bill veteran-trainees and their schools and establishments can follow in order to prevent delays in monthly allowance checks.

They are:

First, both veterans and their schools should take a careful second look at the monthly certification of training they are required to send the VA after the end of every month of training.

They should make sure it has been completely filled out, and signed and dated by the veterand and by the school. If the VA gets an incomplete form it must be returned, causing delay.

The law requires that the VA receive these certifications, properly filled out, before a veteran may be paid his monthly allowance.

The VA also urges that certifications be sent in as soon after the end of the month as possible. If a certification arrives too late, chances are the veteran's check will be late.

Second, any changes in a veteran's training status should be reported to the VA; for example, when he drops a course.

A veteran's allowance check is based on the number of hours he spends in training each month. If classroom time is cut down, and the VA is not notified, there is a chance he would be paid too much for that month, and an overpayment would result, delaying future checks until the matter is straightened out.

Third, the VA warned it cannot make any allowance payments, under the law, unless the training program a veteran is taking is the same as has been approved by the state approving agency.

If there is any change from what has been approved by the state, the school or training establishment should lose no time getting in touch with the state agency, so that new approval may be obtained.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Q. What happens if a Korean veterans doesn't apply for G.I. term insurance within 120 days after his separation from service? Is there any chance of his getting it after that time?

A. No. Under the law you must apply and pay your first premium within 120 days after you leave the service. If you wait longer than that, your chances of getting the insurance are gone for good.

Outer Mongolia Official Relieved

LONDON (AP)—A broadcast from Outer Mongolia said today Dep. Premier Surunjab of that Asian Soviet puppet state had been relieved of his duties at his own request.

The broadcast, from Ulan Bator, capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, said Surunjab requested the release "to depart for study." It gave no further details.

Square Dance Newsnotes

BY CLAIRE ELLIS

All join hands and swing to the middle

See you at the jamboree in time with the fiddle.

Jamboree Hi-jinks begin Saturday morning with an information trailer parked on main street all day dispensing information, programs and tickets for the after jamboree breakfast. The breakfast will be held at Jen-Eds Sunday morning 10:30 a.m. and is for callers and dancers. Mayor Landry will welcome the 24 out-of-town callers and thousand dancers that are expected.

Les Gotcher heads an imposing array of outstanding talent including Mel Stricklett of Bend, Curley Reynolds of Roseburg, Frank Bullock of Kelso, Harold Todd of Red Bluff and Roland Onffrey of Boise.

Beautiful loving cups will be awarded the dancing couple coming the greatest distance and the club traveling the most miles. These attractive trophies were donated by Sam Neslin.

A group of Bend dancers are presenting a spectacular black light exhibition during intermission. The program is expected to move along at a fancy clip with never a dull moment for either spectators or dancers.

The grand march forms at Modoc Field at 8 p.m. We urge spectators and dancers alike not to miss the kick-off of this outstanding event. Wally Nordwall is current president of the 20-30 Club and Ray White president of the Do-si-do Club co-sponsors of the jamboree.

The first outdoor dance of the recreation series will take place Thursday evening July 30th at Kiwanis park. Tom and Bea Orr will be in charge. The next party will be Aug. 13. See you there.

Merrill square dance group are having a repeat lawn party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wilson near Malin July 28. These parties have proven so successful they plan to continue for the rest of the summer. All interested square dancers are welcome. Jim Bradshaw is caller for this group.

South Korean 'Only Observed'

MUNSAN (AP)—South Korean Maj. Gen. Choi Duk Shin said today he attended the armistice signing ceremony here on instructions from President Syngman Rhee and purely as an observer.

Choi, South Korean member of the Allied truce delegation, had boycotted the negotiations since May 25. He told newsmen after Gen. Mark W. Clark signed the armistice:

"All of a sudden, under instructions of the President, I came here in the capacity purely as an observer."

Choi sat in the first row behind Clark.

Meantime, Allied truce delegates, their work done, prepared to leave this advance camp immediately for other assignments.

The Military Armistice Commission was ready to take over.

A spokesman for the commission said:

"We'll be in business at 10 o'clock tonight."

The spokesman said the Allied members of the commission hoped to meet with the Communists at Panmunjom tomorrow for the first full meeting of the joint commission which will supervise the truce and arbitrate armistice violations.

Nixon Cites Ike's Big Accomplishment

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vice President Nixon says the Eisenhower administration's biggest accomplishment has been "restoring public confidence in the integrity, loyalty and efficiency of the nation's public servants."

In an interview, Nixon said yesterday he interpreted last year's election returns as symptomatic of a feeling among voters that personal considerations were interfering with major policy decisions.

He said the people are now regaining confidence in their leaders. By way of example, he said many who disagree with Secretary of Agriculture Benson or Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey still regard them as able, patriotic men.

QUAKE

LIMA, Peru (AP) — Press reports said a strong, 30-second earthquake rocked the city of Ica, 175 miles south of Lima, yesterday but there were no casualties.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — The American business system has taken on a new challenge.

Can it keep good times rolling along without a shooting war, an ever-swelling defense spending program, and a military demand for its manufactured goods and natural resources?

Some businessmen fear that the Korean truce will push along a slump they see already in the making. More, however, argue that the long hoped-for cease-fire can have only a temporary effect—and one whose stinger has already been pulled by a long anticipation and discounting.

The current business boom got a big boost from the Korean War. To meet both the military and civilian demand, industry expanded its plant and equipment at the fastest rate in history.

Prices went skittering upward. So did wages. Output of goods and service climbed sky-high. The national total of personal incomes rose to a ney peak. So did the cost of living. The dollar's spending power looked pretty sick at times. Taxes soared higher and higher.

But while the Reds delayed the truce negotiations with yakety-yaking, two things happened to this war-inspired business boom: 1. Industrial production capacity caught up, in most cases, with demand for both military and civilian goods, and so the pressure on prices eased; 2. The defense spending program—slightly toned down from first estimates and slowed down from its first hurry-up timetable took on a semi-permanent look.

Businessmen, like all other Americans, are now pretty much aware that the nation will go on spending at a fairly high rate for defense for some time to come. That means that some businesses will have a fairly steady customer in Uncle Sam. It also means that all Americans will have a fairly high tax drain to face.

Many feel that the Korean truce will act as a brake on government spending as time goes on since it soft-pedals the immediate necessity. But few feel that a truce in Korea assures a peace there or any dependable sign of a let-up in the cold war elsewhere.

Immediate fears of business now are: 1. That to meet the military demand for industrial capacity some industries may have built more plants than they can keep busy; 2. That the buying public may feel that a real peace is on the way and that prices may come down—and therefore stop buying for awhile. This would endanger the record high inventories that some industries have built up. And the record debt—governmental, corporate and individual—would be a problem in a slump.

Korea's Cost: 22,000 US Dead, $15 Billion In Arms

WASHINGTON (AP)—What did the Korean War cost the United States?

More than 22,000 dead on the battlefield, part of a 140,000 casualty total.

More than 15 billion dollars to help pay for over 1,125,000 tons of artillery ammunition; over 1,800,000,000 bullets and grenades; 800 tanks and 40,000 trucks used up in battle; more than two million shells for naval guns; hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs.

It triggered a general rearmament program for which the government has spent to date over 101 billion dollars.

The shooting and the casualty lists will stop.

But the boys won't start home tomorrow or next week. Secretary of Defense Wilson says, "It will be a long time before we can with safety withdraw our troops from Korea." A long time can mean six months or more, depending on how fast prisoners are exchanged—and how soon peace, instead of mere armistice, can be assured.

Everyone — President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles, Wilson—hurried to caution the country that a Korean truce should not be a signal for demobilization or letdown of the defenses against a bigger war by Russia.

The government is obviously worried lest industry think that the truce means quick and wholesale cancellation of munitions orders.

Hardly had the truce signing announcement been made when Wilson issued a statement saying current productions plans would be continued "until such time as an orderly production plan can be worked out that will take into account the changed Korean requirements." He did not however, give a hint of whether that plan would be ready soon or at some distant date.

On the day the war started—June 25, 1950—the United States had under arms 1,460,000 men in the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force. Less than half a dozen Army divisions were manned and equipped to a point where they were ready for battle.

Today the military manpower counts up to about 3½ million, although it is being trimmed some under the economy program. The Army has 20 divisions.

Hunt Begins For 'I Can't Hold On Much Longer'

ATLANTA (AP)—A man trapped on the steep side of Stone Mountain disappeared in the darkness last night a few minutes after crying, "I can't hold on much longer," police reported.

A rescue party was organized and searched for the man but found no trace of him. The group planned to renew the search today.

Stone Mountain police said the man, waving a white shirt and calling for help, was first seen about 8 p. m. halfway up the almost sheer wall of the 1,100-foot mountain of granite.

King's Twin Sister Told To Quit Iran

TEHRAN, Iran (AP)—The Shah's court has ordered the monarch's twin sister, a foe of Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, to leave the country following her unexpected return here from Europe.

The sister, Princess Ashraf, left the country in August 1953 under conditions of virtual exile after Mossadegh accused her of scheming against him. She returned to Tehran Saturday night.

The newspaper Keyhan reported the princess said she came home to sell property. She was quoted as saying she needed $20,000 to pay for treatments in the United States for her child, who she said is suffering from tuberculosis of the bone.

TODAY'S If not.... ask JERRY THOMAS this question:

Some friends of ours just got back from a trip, and while driving through mountains some shale slid down and onto their automobile. No one was hurt, luckily, but the car was damaged quite a bit. Does any automobile insurance cover such damage?

ON ANY QUESTION ASK . . .

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