

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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GUEST EDITORIAL

By FLOYD L. WENNE
KFLW News Analyst

Looking through the fabric of strife that parts the free world from the Communist world, it becomes apparent that such nations as France, Britain and the U.S. have arrived at a point where they feel that a settlement can be effected between the United States and Russia. That is what is at the core of the entire current U.N. dispute. Some countries, particularly Great Britain, feel that if they can get the United States and Russia grouped around a conference table some of the current troubles can be ironed out and the East and the West can come to some kind of agreement to provide the world future peace.

Now, do you think such an agreement is possible? Can a settlement be reached with Russia?

Let's analyze the complete picture as clearly and as honestly as possible. In Europe the dispute centers around Germany and Austria. In Germany, the Russians have indicated they want a disarmed, neutral Germany. They do not want a re-armed, powerful Germany on their border. They want the United States to give up plans for a European army, and to dissolve the NATO organization. Austria is much the same problem and if agreement can be found on Germany, Austria will fall in line.

First the question of a European army. It will never gain French support, and it's questionable if it will ever gain West German support. Apparently, the dream of a European army will not materialize. So, that point could be conceded by us.

The question of Germany's future. Today, West Germany remains one of America's few friends on the continent. Germany has been the dominant force on the continent for hundreds of years and she will be again.

Russia has said she wants a government established for all of Germany and then free elections to be held, after all foreign troops had been withdrawn. We have said, free elections first, in all of Germany. There can be no compromise on this matter for us without throwing Germany into the Soviet camp.

So, it's Russia's turn to compromise. She reconciles herself to the loss of East Germany, but in return expects a promise from both the United States and the German government that Germany shall not re-arm, and that all foreign troops withdraw immediately after free supervised elections. We agree with one stipulation, that if any Soviet troops move into Germany, it will be actively resisted by us.

The same formula could be applied to a settlement in Austria. Yes, there is room for compromise in Europe with Russia, but there must be compromise by both sides.

Now, let's turn our analysis to the Far East.

In Korea, the Red Chinese have stated that the first item on the agenda of a political conference should be withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. They also want the United States to tear up its mutual defense treaty with South Korea. In their own words, they have said the price of peace in Korea, and presumably their withdrawal from North Korea, would be: a U.N. seat for China, scrapping of the U.S.-South Korea defense treaty, lifting of the trade embargo on Red China, and recognition of Red China as the rightful government of China proper.

Is there an area of compromise there?

First, a seat in the United Nations. It would be unthinkable to give Red China the permanent seat of Nationalist China on the security council, thus giving her the veto power over other U.N. countries, but it could be possible for us to permit her a seat in the General Assembly along with the other 60 nations.

Second, the mutual defense treaty with South Korea. No, we could not scrap this. It is all that prevents Red China from taking over all Korea by force. On that point Red China will have to compromise.

Third, the lifting of the trade embargo. Japan, among other Asian countries, is in desperate need of an export market such as the China mainland. Britain, also, wants to fully develop trade with Red China. Pressures have been exerted on the United States by both nations to ease the trade embargo on Red China. Providing we feel Red China is sincere in her desire to remain peaceful, we could agree to the lifting of such a trade embargo.

Fourth, the question of recognizing Red China as the proper government of China. To do so would be to recognize the Communists claim to Formosa and to the permanent seat in the security council of the U.N. No, as a nation, we reserve the right to extend recognition to another nation.

But the question of Formosa is bound up in this fourth point. The effectiveness of Chiang Kai-shek's Army on Formosa is diminishing. There is little new blood reaching the island and the present army

dates back to 1948 and 1949. This force must be used against the mainland soon if it is to be used at all. The answer is to give Formosa its independence. This Red China must agree to, and the United States should sign a mutual treaty of defense with Formosa. Then, Nationalist China should be taken off the permanent security council seat, and moved to a regular General Assembly seat just like Red China.

Extending the compromise effort to Indo-China, if Red China would agree to terminate any logistical support it may be giving the rebels, and that concessions could ease international tensions, and give the world a rest in the East-West conflict.

This has been a long and searching analysis of today's problems. But, it does become apparent that there is an area of compromise, and that concessions could ease international tensions, and give the world a rest in the East-West conflict.

We have established that a compromise between East and West is possible without either side suffering defeat. Yet, all compromises are contingent upon one big factor, the desire for continuing peace.

There are two big questions which we must have answered satisfactorily before we agree to any compromise whatsoever. They are: do the Communists want continued peace, and can you have faith in their agreements?

To make these compromises successful, and truly evidence genuine desire for peace on the part of the Communists, they must agree, also, to a dis-arming pact which will not only outlaw A-bombs and H-bombs, but also provide adequate inspection and enforcement of such a dis-arming plan. That would assure the world of continued peace.

Should we, then, agree to an all-embracing conference with the Russians and the Red Chinese, and lay our cards upon the table and see what happens? I am of the firm conviction that the cold war struggle between East and West is rapidly approaching the point of no-return for both sides, and one final try at peace is necessary. If it fails, the world will fall headlong over the precipice of war, and all attempts at compromise will be wiped out by the blood of clashing armies.

Let all the world know first what we propose to concede and what the Communists must concede, then all the world can judge where the blame for failure or credit for success of such a conference should properly lie.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

If it is true that the watched pot never boils then it should be equally true that the waiting duck hunter always does. And it doesn't help the fever a bit to run into an old hand at the game like Doc Wright and have him tell you all about the days of really great ducks and goose hunting in this country.

And that's just what happened to me yesterday. By the time Doc had finished with Tule and White Lake and the tales of the magnificent shoots down there and had gone on to tell of shooting the Rock Creek, now Deputy Creek, area we were drooling at the mouth. As who wouldn't? When you hear about kicking mallards out of the blueberry bushes along the shore of the lake and finding 'em blue from bill to the seat of their pants, and in between shots stuffing yourself with the luscious berries, I only hope that we'll manage to live until duck season opens.

While we are not much of a hand at molding public opinion through the prints or raising great humps on issues at which we find ourselves in disagreement we would like to assume a Pollyanna attitude for a moment and hope, with a tear in our eye and a sob in our voice, that something can be done to retain the Navy Housing project units that are currently being cut off at the pockets.

We are in full realization of the fact that it's a knotty problem at best. But it certainly seems a shame to see all those living units going down the drain when Klamath Falls is so pitifully short of housing.

Cutting the Gordian knot of governmental red tape is one big factor, although I think Uncle Sugar will be only too glad to cooperate in the matter. But who would take the blame for failure or credit for success of such a conference should properly lie.

role. And where would we pungle up the \$36,000 or so it would cost to buy the units outright? It might prove a trifle risky for a private individual to risk it. But in spite of all the problems and obstacles in the way we still hope that something can be done to keep 'em. Even if it takes an act of congress to maintain the status quo.

Before anyone takes off in high dudgeon over the fact that this may sound like tearing Klamath Falls down let's explain a fact or so. If we didn't think this was a pretty good town with a heck of a good future to it we wouldn't be here. Neither would you. But there isn't much sense in looking the other way and hoping the bogeyman will go away. We're pitifully short on housing facilities here. Workers who would like to make their homes in Klamath Falls just can't afford the nice, clean places that are currently available for rental and building is still costly.

But these units are there. Sure, they were built for a limited life expectancy, but it's still better to keep on patching and have the units rather than tear 'em down and have nothing.

And in answer to those who say that the units don't add anything to the beauty of the area, let us put in our little two cents worth and say that there are a lot of architectural and landscape monstrosities around here that would curdle the hair of a stone statue, tear holes in a man's shirt and unravel the knot in your tie.

I know it's kind of a dirty trick to rant and rave about something and say that it shouldn't happen to a dog and then not come up with any constructive thinking on the subject. But as we said a while ago, we just hope, in a wistful sort of way, that something can be done. If any brilliant ideas occur we'll pass 'em along. In the meantime we'll just hope.

Airliners Hit; Both Land OK; No One Hurt

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind. (U-P) — Two commercial air liners, carrying a total of 57 persons, collided last night at 11,000 feet, but pilots landed them safely and no one was injured.

The planes, twin-engine Convairs from American Air Lines and United Air Lines, had left Chicago about a minute apart. The collision over Michigan City, about 60 miles east, occurred about 25 minutes later. Both planes were slightly damaged.

"It was a very lucky situation all around," said William Whitacre, American chief of flight operations for the Chicago region. "We have no idea who did what to whom. We don't say which plane ran the other down, but it will be the subject of an inquiry by the company and by the Civil Aeronautics Administration."

The collision ripped a three-foot hole in the tail section of the American plane, while the UAL airliner was punctured on top of the fuselage between the pilot's cabin and the passenger area.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (U-P) — Miracle fibers are adding to the squawks the laundries and dry cleaners get.

Makers of ten tube fibers, people who blend them into apparel and retailers who sell them to you have joined the sturdy little band of folk who complain about what the laundry sometimes does to their clothes.

All hands are going to get together here next week to see what can be done about it.

To some laundries these new mystery fibers are the last straw. They already have to deal with the terrible-tempered citizen whose collar comes back starched, who finds a tear that shows only after the shirt is put on, or shrinkage that binds or maybe just can't find the shirt in the returned bundle at all. The new fibers are another hazard.

The American Institute of Laundering, of Joliet, Ill., and the National Institute of Dry Cleaners, of Silver Springs, Md., are trying to get manufacturers to label each garment with the exact percentage of each fiber it contains. They want the label stamped or sewed in, not just tied on, to be discarded by the customer.

Some manufacturers, however, complain that some laundries pay little attention to such labels anyway, and that garments containing the man-made fibers often return to the customer in much less than a miracle condition. If this goes on, they fear synthetic fibers will get a permanently bad name with the public.

The National Association of Shirt Makers and Sportswear Manufacturers has called a meeting Sept. 1 of laundry and dry cleaners representatives and of manufacturers and retailers to air complaints and seek solutions.

Laundry firms say that various fiber types need different cleaning treatment—and they've got to know what's in the fabric before they can do a good job. This year has seen a big spurt in blending man-made and natural fibers, which leaves many laundriesmen, and most of their customers in a state of utter confusion.

CHICKEN FEATHERS

LOS ANGELES (U-P) — The latest thing in brooms may be chicken feathers.

A University of Southern California research chemist, Dr. Alan Woolfin, has announced after a year's study that chicken feathers, which contain keratin, a chemical protein which can be made into fibers capable of sweeping.

Northwest History Highlights

By DAN E. CLARK
Professor Emeritus of History,
University of Oregon

No. 48

Today's Question: What were the experiences of emigrants on the Oregon Trail?

There is reason to believe that many of the people who migrated from the Middle West to the Oregon country during the eighteen forties had already moved by covered wagon from more eastern regions. In any case, the long journey over the Oregon Trail was something quite different from anything they had previously experienced. Careful preparations had to be made to make sure their wagons were in good condition and that they had the recommended amounts of food, such as flour, sugar, coffee, and dried fruits and vegetables.

The great plains which they were obliged to cross were almost treeless and were increasingly arid the further west they moved. In the eastern plains there were occasional wind and thunder storms which sometimes blew down tents, tore the canvas covers from the wagons, and drenched everything with rain. At other times the dust was very annoying, especially to those in the rear of the wagon train. The women had to learn to cook and even bake bread over open fires, and often "buffalo chips" were the only available fuel. There is an account of one woman who held an umbrella over the fire while she baked bread in the rain. Numerous diaries indicate that buffalo meat was a much enjoyed item in the diet while on the plains.

At other times the buffaloes were a source of grave danger when a thundering herd stampeded in the direction of the camp.

At night, after the slow-moving oxen or horses had made ten to twenty miles during the day, it was the usual procedure to draw the wagons into a circle. After dinner there was usually singing, dancing and general merrymaking inside the enclosure until it was time for sleep. There were births while on the trail.

Next Question: Who was John C. Fremont and what did he do in the Oregon country?

Clip and paste in your history scrapbook. (If you have a question you would like answered on Oregon or Northwest history, mail it to Dan E. Clark, care of this newspaper.)

and quite a number of "covered wagon babies" later grew to adulthood in Oregon. If there was a minister in the party, there were occasional marriages along the way. Deaths also occurred, and a death while on the trail was attended by more than usual pathos, because the body of the deceased had to be left in an unmarked grave, which was often concealed as well as possible by scattering ashes over it and driving wagons over it.

Places such as Fort Laramie, Fort Hall, and Fort Boise were welcome sights to the weary emigrants because there they could rest and replenish supplies. After about five months on the trail they were happy when they reached Oregon, the future home.

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