

Herald and News

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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Are you nagging your wife enough?

Probably not. A husband today often is "the stranger in the house," the man nobody else in the family really knows.

He eats his meals at home, reads the newspaper, pats the children absent-mindedly on the head when his wife says they've been good, spansks them absent-mindedly on the bottom when she says they've been bad, and brings her his paycheck regularly.

But many wives want more from a husband than this. Although they take him for granted, they don't want him to take them for granted. They want some sign of love from him, or else they moan and become unhappy.

The smart thing for a husband to do in this case is start nagging his wife immediately, as nagging is the simplest and easiest way to show affection in a marriage. A wife nags her husband because she only because she loves him. So if he doesn't nag her back, is he being fair? Doesn't he want to return her love?

This may not be logic, but women pay no attention to the manly laws of logic.

How should a husband go about nagging his wife to prove his love? "Why, that's easy," you might say. "Just find out something she did wrong, and pick on her for it."

Wrong, wrong, absolutely wrong! That is the way she may nag you. But you can't do that to her. She will regard it, not as nagging, but as criticism. And what self-respecting woman is going to take criticism from a man?

She will fly into a terrible temper, and counterattack. Then you will have to listen to her vent her anger on you for the time being. You left for work that morning back to the harried moment at the altar when you told the minister, "What me?" — and then put the ring on her wrong finger.

Stagging that gives a wife an opening to point out your own deficiencies is no good at all. You're too vulnerable.

The best way to nag a woman is indirectly, such as by praising her when she knows she doesn't deserve it. If, for example, she has promised to dust your books during the day and you know she really won't get around to it, the thing to do right after dinner that night is to go up to the undusted

shelves, then turn and tell her: "Gee, honey, the books sure look brighter. I don't know what I'd do without a girl like you."

If you can put exactly the right note of admiration in your voice, you can work this nagging 1,000 times in a row — and leave her with a guilty feeling each time.

In nagging a wife, always try to throw her off balance. Many times you probably have come home late and met this chilling greeting, "Oh, it's you, is it?" Well, turn it around. Some night when you come home early, hang up your coat and hat, and then, as your wife enters the living room, say to her, "Oh! It's you —", letting your voice fall at the end.

"Is there anything wrong with me?" she says, vexed.

"Why, of course not, my pet, you say, and rush over and shower her with kisses. "It's only your imagination."

Now you're really got her puzzled. This is nagging at its peak. She knows at least 100 things wrong with herself, but is mystified as to which ones you have found out. You have hit on the ropes. But don't use this. "Oh, it's you —", business on her too often. It wears out fast.

Another sure-fire method — say, for instance, she has started dressing like a range-rider in her home and has become a bit careless about her looks — is to pay your wife the wrong compliment, such as: "Baby, I'm certainly glad you're not like Mrs. Jones — always dressed up and thinking about nothing but her looks."

"You mean I look dowdy?" asks the wife.

"Baby, how could you look dowdy?" you say reproachfully. "You look — well, you look the way a real wife ought to look. Comfortable."

Ah, that's real nagging. She will break a leg galloping off to stare into a mirror and find out why she looks comfortable. The one way no wife wants to look to her husband.

The proper way to nag a wife is to do it in such a manner she absolutely has no comeback. And there's no deep secret to it. You just let her know you'd do anything for her and that you are wild about her for what she feels are exactly the wrong reasons. That'll keep her in love with you — and off balance forever.

BRUCE BLOSSAT

When former Premier Mossadeq was overthrown in Iran by forces loyal to the Shah, the Communists shouted that Americans had engineered the coup. Our government modestly disclaimed any credit for the affair.

Since then, assorted fragments of information have been collected and pieced together in a fashion which suggests, circumstantially, that U. S. officials may have been entirely to modest. It's all guesswork, but the skin of "evidence" ties in like the clues in a who-done-it.

Crosby Noyes, a correspondent of the Washington Star, recently undertook to trace the various threads in a lengthy dispatch. He followed them through diplomatic circles in the capital, where they have had considerable notice in a quiet way.

A prime point seems to be that a number of diplomatic observers accurately forecast Mossadeq's ouster in secret dispatches to their home governments, suggesting they were privy to a plan of action.

A key figure in the plan is alleged to have been the Shah's very bright twin sister, the Princess Ashraf. Reports have it that she employed her brains in several abortive plots against Mossadeq, until he finally had her exiled. But in Europe, she is said to have continued stirring up trouble against the former premier. She shuttled back and forth from Rome to Paris to Switzerland.

Meanwhile, at least four U. S. experts on Middle Eastern affairs left Washington this summer for various foreign destinations. By August 1, all of them had shown up in Tehran, the Iranian capital.

Mossadeq had appealed to President Eisenhower May 28 for financial help, but after waiting a month the President turned him

down flat. Loy Henderson, our ambassador to Iran, left that country not long after Mr. Eisenhower sent his regrets. His goal: a vacation in Switzerland.

Coincidentally, Allen Dulles, head of U. S. Central Intelligence, departed Aug. 10 from Washington, likewise for a Swiss vacation. To fan the flames of mystery, the Shah's sister also tried up in following a quick trip to see her brother in Tehran. Reports suggest she had tried hard to get the Shah to play a decisive role in the events to come.

Finally, Brig-Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, an American who had reorganized the Iranian national police force for the Shah, was assigned that took six years, bobbed up in Tehran on a summer vacation trip. He was visiting "old friends." Some think the timing of his visit, mid-August, suggests strongly he was intended to be a final messenger of persuasion at the Shah's palace.

On Aug. 13, the Shah issued decrees ousting Mossadeq and naming his successor. Mossadeq, thwarted the plot temporarily, and the Shah fled. But on Aug. 19 his forces rose up and smashed Mossadeq in an evidently well-managed revolt.

It is possible that all the comings and goings set forth here were moves in a careful plan, that there was nothing of coincidence in the simultaneous presence of three key figures in Switzerland. It is also possible that the revolt was a genuinely spontaneous uprising, and that everyone who said he was "on vacation" really was.

If we did intervene, the truth would not be known for a good while. Meantime, we'll have to content ourselves with the fact that it all makes a good yarn.

They'll Do It Every Time

NOT FIT OUT FOR MAN OR BEAST... BUT POP WON'T FETCH HIS DAUGHTER...



BUT—ON A MOONLIT HEAVY DATE NIGHT... THEN HE THINKS HE OUGHTER!!!



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN MCLEOD

We are indebted to Dr. Olaf Murie, president of the Wilderness Society, for a summary of what other countries around the world are doing towards the preservation of wildland areas within their borders. Dr. Murie writes:

"Across the continent to the north—Labrador, Ontario, British Columbia — extends a wilderness way of life of great promise. Wherever I have met Canadians I have admired their outlook and enjoyed their hospitality. They, too, have established a series of national parks of great beauty. They have large special nature reserves for the preservation of certain types of wildlife. In Ontario a Canadian committee is studying the possibility of establishing a unique international canoe wilderness, extending on both sides of the border into Ontario and into Minnesota."

"New Zealand has established a series of national parks, and there are a number of private groves of trees kept as samples of the original forest. At the time of my visit to New Zealand in 1948-49 the nation was in the midst of a struggle to determine the fate of the last substantial forest area of the huge Kauri pines. These trees are the 'big trees' of New Zealand, as the Sequoia is in our country. And the problem is the same — cut them for present wealth, or let remain big trees for years to come for the enjoyment of all people. Latest news is to the effect that a substantial part of this grove has been given protection."

In speaking of the people of New Zealand, Murie states:

"These people love their mountains and their native forests and birds. In the outskirts of Wellington they have preserved a large piece of virgin forest which they

Non-Unionized Printers Get Fire, Concrete

WAUKEGAN, Ill. (AP) — A fire broke out early Saturday at a rooming house where three non-union printers live. A piece of concrete was hurled through a window in a house where another non-union printer rooms.

The four men are employed by the Waukegan News-Sun. Members of the International Typographical Union (AFL) have been on strike against the newspaper since Jan. 12, but it has continued publication.

The fire was confined to a small corner of the porch. Damage was estimated at \$100. Detective Howard Opal and Fire Chief Norman Litz said the odor of gasoline was strong.

Waukegan officials and the state fire marshal's office began an investigation.

Police Chief Donald Duncan ordered several members of the Waukegan local of the ITU brought in for questioning.

Your best time is now for Zonolite insulation. 60 bags will do a ceiling 26 x 32, this will give you a saving of 1 1/2 per gallon on your fuel bill. Drake Lumber Co. 910 Spring St.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M. D.

October 6-10 was named as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week. The purpose of the action was to focus attention on the desirability of employing those persons who are physically handicapped to increase the nation's productive capacity and to give the handicapped person a better place in our society.

This was the ninth annual observance of this special week and it has doubtless been successful in its principal objective of stimulating the employment of the physically handicapped.

Some plain speaking on this subject, it seems to me, is in order. The so-called physically handicapped person is not really in a separate class of society. A physical handicap is only relative to the kind of job he or she can do to the satisfaction of the employer.

Everyone is "handicapped" in one sense or another: the middle-aged man is handicapped for professional football; a young man is handicapped as a captain of industry, and nearly every woman is handicapped for occupations involving the output of great muscular strength.

When viewed in this light a person who is hard of hearing, who lacks a limb, who is blind or sees poorly, who has diabetes or whose heart has been damaged, is handicapped only for certain occupations and not for others.

Fortunately this point of view has been recognized increasingly by employers. Now, more and more people, some even with severe physical handicaps, are placed in position of importance in which the difficulty from which they suffer does not interfere with their job.

Employment of the physically handicapped is a two-way street. Employers should make increasing efforts to place the handicapped in jobs which they can do well, and the person so employed then can help himself and others by exerting a real effort to be successful in his work.

Gas Blast Raises Roof

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — Explosion of natural gas literally raised the roof when a 17-year-old housewife struck a match Friday.

Mrs. Adele Farisworth said she struck a match to light her stove and she crossed the room to get another, leaving the gas jet open. The blast resulted when she struck the second match.

Fire Chief Jack Clay said the explosion lifted the roof, which then dropped back onto the walls of the frame house. Mrs. Farisworth was burned on her arms and back but was not seriously hurt.

James Marlow

By CHARLES F. BARRETT (For James Marlow)

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress and the Eisenhower administration are mulling over a different way of financing the vast social security retirement program.

The idea under study, so basic it could alter the whole complexion of the government's program for the aged, is called "pay as you go."

Under this system, Congress or the administration would estimate the cost of social security benefits to be paid each year and then levy a tax to pay the bill.

As Rep. Curtis (R-Neb.) once put it, "When the year closes, nothing is owed and nothing is promised."

Tax rates and benefit levels might vary from year to year, depending on economic conditions, the number of persons reaching retirement age, the attitude of Congress, and so on.

Or benefit levels could be held constant, with taxes varying to produce whatever revenue is needed.

This plan, which has some influential advocates, contrasts sharply with the concept on which the social security program has been operating for the past 18 years.

The present system contemplated that relatively few persons would qualify for benefits in the first 20 to 30 years, but that eventually the number would be several times greater than now.

So it attempts to strike, far in advance, an average tax level needed to finance the program on a permanent basis. Thus the plan calls for tax income to exceed payments greatly in the early years, with this surplus piling up a reserve called the "trust fund."

Later, when the steadily increasing payments rise above tax income, interest on the trust fund is expected to bridge the gap and keep the program solvent.

Theoretically, the tax rate, the trust fund and the level of benefits eventually would remain almost constant. Actually, to avoid too sudden an impact, the tax rate is stepped up at five-year intervals until it reaches 6 1/2 per cent of payrolls in 1970.

Congress was expected to make minor adjustments as needs developed. But the theory, at least, called for a permanent and happy state of equilibrium extending well beyond the year 2000. If a bad year cut into the trust fund, a good year would build it back.

Here are some of the arguments pro and con, which may be aired with considerable heat in Congress:

Supporters of the present system say its biggest asset is that interest from the trust fund will help keep taxes down when the program reaches full costs.

They argue "pay as you go" would produce violent ups and downs depending on the political complexion of Congress, with aged people never knowing what to expect from one year to the next.

Even if constant benefits are attempted, they contend, the tax rate would be prohibitive during unusually adverse years with large numbers of workers unemployed and not contributing, costs would be greater than normal, and there would be no reserve to fall back on.

In effect, they say, "pay as you go" is an effort to whittle down the program.

Critics say the trust fund concept attempts the impossible by trying to estimate now such things as the number of births and deaths and economic conditions in 2050.

They insist political temptation will be too great and the trust fund will be raided to provide bigger benefits for current voters, thus committing the government to a program it won't be able to sustain in the future.

They claim each new actuarial study already pictures the trust fund turning downward or exhausting itself. Instead of remaining almost level, they doubt if present voters will consent to raise taxes enough to build up a trust fund for future recipients.

Four players on Florida State University's varsity football team are 17 years old.

Big Names Kick In Most To Party; GOP's List Bigger

WASHINGTON (AP) — Leaders in the nation's business and social circles were among the major financial "angels" of the republican and Democratic parties in 1952 election year and four times in 1953.

The Rockefeller, the Mellons, the Pews and the duPonts contributed handsomely to the Republican Committee got help from the National Committee, while the Dukes, the Vredenburgs, the Fields and the Sonneborns.

Names of individuals contributing funds to the two political parties must be filed with the clerk of the House six times during an

election year and four times in 1953. Federal law prohibits any individual from donating more than \$5,000 to a national political party, but puts no limitation on how many members of the same family may give the maximum.

Neither does it require publication of the names of donors to political groups which are not national, such as state committees.

The Rockefeller, for example, gave \$17,000 to the GOP National Committee in 1952. Contributions of \$3,000 each were made by Lawrence Rockefeller, David Rockefeller, Winthrop Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller III, all of New York, while John D. Rockefeller Jr. gave \$2,500 each.

The Pews of Philadelphia tossed \$12,000 into the GOP treasury and the Lilly family of Indianapolis contributed \$8,000 to the Republicans.

Two contributions totaling \$5,000 were made to the Democratic National Committee by Angier Biddle Duke of New York.

From the Sonneborns of New York the Democrats received \$15,000 in separate donations.

Separate contributions of \$2,500 each were made in the name of Dorothy Vredenburg and Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburg, while a \$5,000 donation was attributed to Peter Vredenburg III. The Vredenburgs are from Birmingham.

Mrs. Peter S. Messia, who was minister to Luxembourg under the Democrats, gave that party \$2,000. Marshall Field of New York and Chicago aided the Democratic cause by \$3,000 each.

Cal Ranney called about the benefit square dance to be held this Saturday, Oct. 17 in the Keno grade school gym.

The Keno Promenaders, one of the oldest square dance clubs in the basin, are sponsoring this benefit party with Lane Smith Jr. in charge of promotion. Allan Howard will be over from Ashland to call and other guest callers will be on the program. The students are planning a free lunch for all participants. Sounds like real fun and a good deed can be combined on this occasion. See you there!

The Altamont Extension Club is sponsoring an evening of square dance Oct. 23, in the Do-Si-Do Club hall at the airport. Mrs. M. C. Thurman is in charge of the dancing.

Suburban fire laddies began their winter series of square dances with a hoe-down last Friday night and expect to hold one every week. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stanley are in charge.

Be sure to take a peek at Sunday's Oregonian society section with well-known Bill and Peg Oberhauser calling the tunes for the teens. The Oberhausers, both faculty members of Lincoln High, are doing an outstanding job with high school hoe-downers. Bill will be remembered by local dancers for his smooth calling at the 70-30 Club jamboree here in August.

The sixth defendant, labor leader Early Larsen, was acquitted by the six men and six women jurors.

Scheduled to be sentenced Friday by Federal Judge William J. Lindberg for violation of the Smith Act were:

Henry P. Huff, state chairman of the Communist party.

Terry Pettus, Northwest editor of the Communist Daily Peoples' World and a member of the party's district committee.

John S. Daschbach, a member of the Communist party's review commission and chairman of the state Civil Rights Congress.

Paul M. Bowen, leader of the state Negro Communist movement and member of the party's Northwest District Committee.

Mrs. Barbara Hartie, organization secretary for the Communist party's Northwest District.

They face a maximum sentence of five years in prison or \$10,000 fine or both. Defense attorneys said yesterday they would appeal.

Larsen, ousted as district vice president of the CIO International Woodworkers of America shortly after the trial began, maintained throughout that he left the party in 1946 after being a member for 13 years.

The marathon trial began April 15, with seven defendants. But on Aug. 2, two days before he was scheduled to take the stand for cross-examination, William J. Penneck, president of the Washington Pension Union, was found dead in his Seattle home. The death was listed as suicide.

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