Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor — BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

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BILLBOARD

By Bill Jenkins...

Reports are still filtering in from various travelers about the fines imposed by some of the states for littering. Latest word came from Kathleen Thompson who told of at least one state that imposed a $500 fine for tossing refuse and trash out along the highways.

It could well be $1,000 and still not enough. But, even more important than the actual fine, is enforcement of the law. A law without teeth is just that more wasted time and a few more lines in the state's book of laws.

Driving around the Basin area I am shocked at the amount of dumping there is. Only yesterday morning we spotted a fresh pile of tin cans dumped right in front of Moore Park. And we don't know the worst of it yet. There is the revelation yet to come — when Fall's nip strips the trees and brush of leaves you'll see plenty of trash showing up that is now mercifully hidden from sight beneath this leafy cover.

I am inclined to believe that most of the littering is perpetrated by people who would be shocked if anyone called them litterbugs. They just don't realize what they are doing. Perhaps they have been enjoying a picnic and started home with a load of empty cans and bottles in the car. Perhaps these cans and bottles rolled around the car and clanked and clattered until they drove the driver almost nuts. Well, he says, it's only a few, after all, so why not toss 'em out here in the ditch? No one will ever see them. So he tosses 'em out and the weeds and grass hide them. He goes on his way with the comforting thought that he hasn't really littered up anything. You couldn't see 'em, could you?

What he doesn't realize is that there are millions of other drivers in this country and if all of them did the same thing he just did the ditches would be full and spilling old bottles out on the highways.

Like everything else in this tired old world, the average person just doesn't stop to think. Of course there are those who just plain don't give a hoot for beauty, the rights of anyone else or sanitation. This type litters with the same knowing abandon as a hired hoodlum who wrecks a hall. The only cure for these people is to hang 'em up by the thumbs, flay them alive and toss the remains out on the city dump.

We can all sit around and cry in woe about the situation, but until we can find some effective means of controlling the littering situation all our cries and pleadings will go in vain. And education is the only way to stop this piling up of trash along our highways.

Enforcing the law, even the lax laws applying in most states, would require a policeman every hundred yards along every highway. The cost to the taxpayers would be prohibitive. The police are presently doing as much as they can about the situation, but they are also trying to enforce the traffic laws, take a hand in maintaining law and order and carry out all the other duties that have been assigned them. They just don't have the manpower or the time to run down every careless or thoughtless person who tosses out a sackful of tin cans.

It may sound pretty far-fetched but I'd hazard a guess that with our rapidly growing populations and the enormously increased highway travel during the summer seasons that if a stop isn't put to this littering we will be facing sanitation problems of a major nature in the near future. Not to mention a staggering bill for cleaning up the highways.

The place to start is in our schools, homes and churches with the youngsers. The time is now.

Along NATURE'S TRAIL with Ken McLeod

The Walton Soil Plan proposal that would call upon Congress to direct the secretary of agriculture to lease for cash and place in a conservation reserve a sufficient acreage of cultivated land to bring production into line with current demand and at the same time move away from price supports is beginning to get considerable consideration on the part of farm groups. Gus Geissler, assistant to the president of the National Farmers Union, in criticizing the proposal before the national convention of the Izaak Walton League comments upon the cost of such a proposal which the Izaak Walton League has estimated to be around $700 million.

"One thing I would like to point out," said Mr. Geissler, "I think the figures the Izaak Walton League has hit on as to the probable cost of the program if it is going to be effective are about right on the basis of the present situation. I want to point this out to the league, that if you are going to have this kind of a program you are going to have to spend the amount of money it takes to make it work. We say this is not regimentation. We say this is absolutely free choice, and a situation where a farmer can do what he wants to about it. But we must also admit that whether it works or not is whether our bait is enough so that the farmer will cooperate with us in the program. That is in the essence what this amounts to. Let me point out that if you try to save money on it and do it for $350 million if $700 million is indicated, you will waste the whole $350 million because you just will not get the result that you intended to get.

"Now just one point on which we will have to differ with the Izaak Walton Land Use Committee," continues Geissler. "I don't think this is a basic difference or too serious unless they take it too seriously. But they indicate in their proposal that this kind of plan will eliminate ultimately the need of price support programs. We cannot agree with that for those reasons: It would eliminate the need for price support programs if you could tailor agricultural production so exactly that you could come out right on the nose throughout every farm in the United States and every commodity in the United States on the quantity of production you need. But you are dealing with a type of production that cannot be determined that exact — weather conditions, rainfall. I can see a thousand and one hazards. Sometimes when nature is pleasant and the good Lord smiles on us we get abundant production from a given acreage. The following year we get substantially less than that. Because of that situation we have in the past — and we will have in the future — carried agricultural reserves from one year to the other. We have to do that as a protective measure for the consumers of this country.

"I should also like to point out," said Geissler, "another very good reason we have to carry reserves, why we have to carry a supply more than our immediate need. That is the world situation in which we find ourselves. One of the most important defense materials we have in this country, and one which has probably helped us as greatly as any other weapon we have had in the past conflicts, is our ability to have enough food and fiber to feed our people and to help our allies. In the situation we find ourselves today we are very cognizant of threat of aggression in the world. We are so cognizant of it that we do not hesitate to spend $25 billion, $40 billion, $50 billion, whatever it takes on the hardware of war in order to be able to protect ourselves adequately, to help our allies, and to avoid the spread of communism. Yet we must not forget that one component part of the total defense program is food and fiber. That is to say that we need to have the reserves that we have today. But let me go from that: As long as we adopt that principle, and I think we have to adopt it as a nation, both for the protection of our consumers and for the defense of the nation, then we are going to have supplies on hand which without price supports are going to get farm prices down to ruinously low levels.

"While we are talking about the conservation of soil and water resources — and we have all agreed that this is a noble objective and that there is no disagreement whatsoever — let me say to you that there is no greater destroyer of soil fertility, there is no greater exploiter of our resources for the future, than poverty or low income on American farms, because then they don't have the financial resources to conserve the fertility and to protect our productive capacity for the future.

"Now this is merely saying that is one aspect this program is not going to solve completely. Let me also hasten to add that I think if this kind of program works it will substantially reduce the cost of price support programs.

"I should like to raise some questions here," continues Geissler. "I don't even propose the answers. I noticed the Izaak Walton Land Use Committee said that in some cases entire farms should be taken out of production. At the moment I am not going to comment on that, but we do have land in cultivated production in this country which should never have been plowed and which never again should be plowed. I am not quite sure, at least let me say, that the Walton Plan will solve the problem of that kind of land."

Woman Charged For Overplanting

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—A woman charged with overplanting her wheat acreage allotment on a 70-acre dairy farm at nearby Hummelston says she wants to be tried by a jury of farmers.

Miss Elsie Mumma was sued for $403.20 penalties by the federal government yesterday for overplanting of her allotted six acres in 1954.

In denying the overplanting charges, she said wheat she planted in 1954 was used for feed which she would have had to purchase if it were not raised on her farm.

"My ancestors pioneered this land in 1624," she said, "and as long as I own the land, pay the taxes, pay the debts and ask for no aid from the government, the land is mine to have, to hold, to govern, to protect, to plant, to harvest, and no one has a right to enter upon the land without my permission or without a warrant of law. I will fight to defend my right."

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

James Marlow

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—With complete politeness in the first big test of their good intentions since the Geneva summit conference, the United States and Russia have now talked face to face almost a week about disarmament.

Net result: No solution yet. None in sight. But then, none was expected from this meeting in a subcommittee of the United Nations in New York. A little progress would be pretty good. They still have time to do something.

So far neither the United States nor Russia has bought — nor has either rejected — what the other offered. The closed meeting up to this point has been exploratory. Neither offered anything basically new.

Each was standing on a plan offered previously. This did not necessarily mean they might not agree on some proposals before they finish.

Harold Stassen, President Eisenhower's special representative, explained in some detail what Eisenhower had in mind at Geneva when he offered his aerial inspection plan to the Russians. At that time Eisenhower spoke only in general terms.

Arkady A. Sobolev, Russia's chief delegate, listened for most of the week but yesterday he spoke his piece. He wanted to know what the United States had to say about the disarmament plan Russia offered last May.

Reporters got an impression from what he told them later that Russia's answer to the American proposals might depend on the American answer to Russia's plan.

Eisenhower had proposed that the United States and Russia exchange blueprints on their military forces and establishments. Then each would let the other fly over its territory to check its honesty and accuracy from the air.

These were some of the details Stassen gave the Russians for carrying out the President's idea:

The two countries would exchange information piece by piece, not all at one crack. After each exchange the two sides would check each other. Then, finding they were both honest, they would give each other more information and check on it.

In American planes flying over Russia there would be Russian observers. There would be American observers in Russian planes flying over this country. Both countries could take photographs and use electronic equipment for checking.

In addition each side would let the other send ground observers into its territory. They would be stationed at key points. Their purpose: also to check on the information given and warn if they thought there might be a surprise attack.

Sobolev for his part wanted to know what the United States thought about the proposals made by Russia last May 10, since the United States hasn't given a final reply. The Russians proposed that:

The armed forces of the United States, Russia and Red China be reduced to no more than 1½ million men, those of Britain and France to no more than 650,000, and those of all other nations to a maximum of 200,000.

After an agreed-upon disarmament plan had been carried out 75 per cent, there should be a ban on the use of nuclear weapons except to resist aggression. When disarmament, according to the plan, was complete, all nuclear weapons should be banned completely.

The Rev. Mr. Lebeck To Speak On Love

A full program has been planned for the Sunday services at the Assembly of God Church, Eighth and Oak streets, according to Pastor C. E. Lebeck.

Sunday School convenes at 9:45 a.m. and there is a class for everyone. Mrs. Margaret Lebeck, superintendent, will be in charge of the opening program with song, choruses, drills and a missionary story.

Pastor Lebeck is speaking Sunday morning at 11 a.m. on the message, "The Nature of Love." This is the third in the series on this theme. There will be music by the choir at the morning service.

Several special numbers have been arranged for the evening service at 7:30. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Parker will sing, the choir will render a special number and there will also be a trumpet duet. The pastor is speaking on the subject, "Three Solemn Facts."

The Youth Service precedes the evening service at 6:30 p.m.

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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — How can America most help Japan to become prosperous and build up her armed forces to protect herself?

This is a major diplomatic problem today which Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and his beautiful daughter are trying to solve during a visit here.

Shigemitsu, one of the friendliest faces the Japanese Empire has turned toward the United States in a time when it has felt friendship was important, had a leg blown off in Shanghai during the Japanese effort to pacify the Chinese.

Shigemitsu, convicted as a war criminal, is now again his nation's most popular political salesman in America.

Our situations do change. Ten years ago today, I wrote the following dispatch from the deck of the battleship Missouri:

"There were four tingling moments of high drama in the 18-minute ceremony during which Japan bound herself to lay down her arms unconditionally and bow to the dictates of the allies.

"The setting was perfect—on the captain's promenade of this battleship, nicknamed 'Mighty Mo.' Allied ships ringed the Missouri in concentric circles of power. Outlined against the murky sky were dark green hills of a nation being occupied for the first time in its turbulent history.

"The first moment of drama came when Gen. MacArthur walked up the gangplank and moved across the deck with a stride lithe for a man of his years. You could feel the intensity of this man stimulate the crowd like a current of electricity. It was MacArthur's hour of a lifetime, and he had prepared for it by almost half a century of military service.

"The next moment of emotional impact was the arrival of the Japanese delegation—four in civilian dress, seven wearing Navy or Army uniforms. They stood awaiting MacArthur's pleasure like stone gargoyles.

"Their stolid features showed neither guilt nor regret, pain nor resentment—only an abiding, watchful, animal-like patience. You felt that only time would reveal what the patience stood for.

"'How did those little men ever think they could get away with it?' one white-uniformed sailor whispered.

"The third highlight came when MacArthur began signing the surrender documents. He turned to Gen. Wainwright with a warm smile and handed him the first of the six pens he used. Then he looked deliberately, steadily and coldly at the Japanese before going on with the signing. That gesture was for Bataan, for Corregidor—and the Japanese caught its significance fully.

"Silence fell over the spectators as the two Japanese dignatories put their names to the documents. They signed with Oriental slowness. Doffing his black silk topper, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu sat with his wooden leg stiffly extended before him. The diplomat missed the inkwell with the first thrust of his pen. Then he laboriously scrawled his name on both documents—a copy for the Allies, one for Japan.

"The right hand of Gen. Hoshijiro Umezo, Japanese Army Chief of Staff, shook slightly as he added his signature. Noting the rainbow row of ribbons on his dress uniform, an American spectator wisecracked: 'Whipped everybody but the United States.'

"The Allied signatories signed quickly, one after the other.

"'Let us pray,'" said MacArthur, "'that the peace be now restored to the world and that God will preserve it always. These proceedings are closed.'

"The worldwide blood bath at last was at an end.

"Then came the spine-tingling climax. Forty-six great-winged Superfortresses swept over the fleet like high graceful birds. And behind them roared the 3rd Fleet's fighters, dive - bombers and torpedo planes.

"They flew over the massed decks of the Missouri in wave after wave after wave, until the whole bay throbbed. The battleship seemed almost to rock with the sound of their passing. There never was a more stirring flight, and it shook the hearts of the sailors and soldiers. It choked them with the pride of kinship in victory and made them feel as if they were swallowing their stomachs.

"There is no way to describe that mystic exultation. It gripped everyone. You felt suddenly that the ink on the documents, lying momentarily forgotten on the table, meant nothing. And that the men who had signed were no more than symbols.

"You felt, in your whole being suddenly, how peace had been grandly won—by the toil and blood of those airmen in the sky and their anonymous battle brothers of the earth and of the waters, lying in land graves and sea graves around the world.

"The planes came on and on resistlessly. You felt that the nation that produced them could send them on and on forever, until it achieved any noble purpose, any peace, however difficult.

"They drowned across the mainland of Japan. The Navy band struck up 'California, Here Come,' and the ceremony was over."

It is nice to have Shigemitsu back now as a guest and ask him how we can build back that Japanese Army he surrendered ten years ago today.

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Wives Will Not Study Bad Photos

BISMARCK, N.D. (UP) — The Bismarck Lions Club will study a batch of naughty pictures for a Senate subcommittee, but their wives want no part of the project.

The Lions' wives agreed in thinking it "a wonderful opportunity for service." But they didn't think they should be included in the study sessions.

Club President J. S. Fevold said Thursday night that the Lions' board of directors had agreed to look over 1000 pictures described as "pornographic" which were collected by the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency.

Sen. William Langer (R - ND) had asked the 150 club members to give the pictures a once-over and report whether they were a threat to the nation's youth.

Langer mailed the pictures to the Lions before they had a chance to decide whether they would make the study. Fevold said the pictures had not been received yet.

Club members admitted they had "taken some kidding" about the project and Fevold said that a New York newspaper called him at 4:30 a.m. to "get my reaction about it."

But the Lions shrugged off the jokes and Fevold commented he has not received any new applications for membership in the Lions Club.

"The first showing of the pictures will be on Sept. 12" Fevold said. "It will be a closed meeting for Lions only. We may arrange closed hearings for the wives also, but they won't sit in with the men."

One of the wives, Mrs. Tom Kleppe, said "I don't think the wives should be in there. It's a wonderful opportunity for the Lions to help, but I don't think the wives should be included."

Flower Exhibit Planned By Club

A chrysanthemum exhibit will be held by the Klamath Falls Garden Club at its regular meeting on Tuesday, September 6, at 2 p.m. in the city library club room.

Mrs. G. A. Krause will speak on the culture of "mums" and daisies and members are requested to bring specimens from their gardens.

Arrangements and a display of "mums" will be presented by Charles Mack of the Klamath Flower shop and flowers by Bill and Rita' florists and Suburban Florists.

Members are asked to bring a guest.

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SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Hope for a cut in Federal taxes rides high right now. And much business planning for next year is tied to it.

Few businessmen expect that the scheduled drop in corporate income tax rates will be allowed to come off next year as promised. But they do expect a cut in individual income tax rates.

Since this would be reflected immediately in take home pay of consumers, businessmen look for this added spending power to give the economy a nudge next year—when it may be needing one.

So, many corporation managements are setting their long-range plans with this in view.

The expectation of individual income tax cuts next year isn't based so much on the off-chance that the Federal budget can be balanced as it is on the rather cynical opinion that since 1956 is an election year both political parties will be luring the voter with the surest bait: a cut in his taxes.

Washington officials now estimate that current prosperity will bring in so much in taxes in coming months that the Federal deficit next June will be the smallest in five years.

It's only the golden flow of tax receipts that's bringing the goal of a balanced budget at least within sight.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, in its September survey, thinks a sharp partisan dispute over tax policy will break out again as soon as Congress meets. The dispute will be over which class of taxpayers is most deserving of tax relief.

Since corporations don't vote, businessmen have small hopes of any tax relief for business.

"The right formula for getting taxes down is plain enough," say the First National City Bank. "It is to tackle appropriations with the zeal which the present administration applied when it first went into office and in two years knocked annual outlays down by 10 billion dollars."

It deplores "the threatened reversal of the tide" as shown by the increase in government spending this year on programs unconnected with national security.

FALSE TEETH STOLEN

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—An 83-year-old woman told police yesterday someone entered her house and stole her two cats and the false teeth which she had left in a cup.

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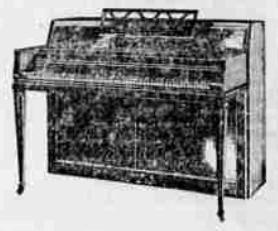

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