

# Herald and News

**FRANK JENKINS**  
Editor

**BILL JENKINS**  
Managing Editor

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## BILLBOARD

Every time I start leaning through one of the better slick paper magazines I break out in a rash of envy and longing. Because I wish I were the type who could wear clothes and have them look like they do in the pictures.

You see a picture of a fellow standing there in a rough shirt and he looks like Clark Gable just after he has rescued the gal from the villain. I order the thing, at a fancy price, and find that I could have done equally well by going out on the highway and picking up a potato sack, cutting a hole for my head and draping the thing around me.

Or maybe it's just that I don't live right. I notice in all the before-and-after pictures the chap who isn't wearing the right shirt is pictured as having a moustache that hangs over his belt buckle, pants that are ragged in the seat, remover heels and is living in a poor excuse for a hobo jungle. After donning the correct shirt he loses 40 pounds, acquires a new suit, a new head of hair and a \$500 dollar wristwatch, all of which he is showing off in the swankiest spot in town.

Oh well, maybe some people are built right. Us live by fives can at least be comfortable on a hard chair — if nothing else.

Whenever happened to whittling in this country? Used to be that you couldn't go anywhere without turning into at least a half a dozen men sitting around, chewing vile tobacco and whittling endless chains out of a stick of wood. Or carving a round ball in a cage out of a solid block of pine.

Nowadays you have to look a long ways for a man who even owns a pocket knife, much less uses it for anything except sharp-

ening an occasional pencil or cutting the strings off his laundry bundle.

Looking back on the whole thing I'm not sure that whittling as a fine art didn't go out with tobacco chewing.

When the American economy reached the point where every woman could afford a carpet on the floor the day of the tobacco chewer was on the wane. It was only natural, I suppose, that the shavings from the whittler's stick should follow.

Seems a shame, though. Maybe what we need is a jack knife renaissance in this country. It might be the answer to tension and jumpy living. It might also cut the head strikes. There's a lot of ourselves psychiatrists out of business.

Equestrianism must be on the rise. Either that or people are seeing horses instead of snakes while in their cups. Have you noticed the liquor ads in the magazines lately? Pretty near half of 'em are using a horse in some form or another to advertise their particular brand of stagger soup. Liking horses I can go along with the idea, but I wish we would get over this craze of using out-of-focus pictures. Every time I see one I wonder if it's the ad or if I'm losing what little eyesight I have left.

Giles French, the Sherman County sage, had a real pithy remark in the local column. "There's a note!" The other day, he said that if President Eisenhower had been troubled with ulcers or a kidney ailment instead of a heart attack there wouldn't have been any up-rour about his health at all. True, too.

### HAL BOYLE

**NEW YORK (AP)** — The United States Army will lose a hero next week but keep a legend.

The hero is Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, one of the bravest and best-loved officers in American military history.

The legend this holder of the first Medal of Honor won in Korea leaves behind him is the epic story of the valor he showed on the battlefield and his fortitude during more than three years as a prisoner of war.

At 56, Gen. Dean, a one-time street car conductor and policeman, is winding up a brilliant 32-year military career. He will retire Monday as deputy commander of the 6th Army after a final troop review in his honor at the historic Presidio of San Francisco.

No man has better earned retirement, but thousands of veterans will hate to see him go. He has been truly "the soldier's soldier," excelling in both deed and manner the best that is taught at West Point, a school Gen. Dean never attended himself.

Although some of his men revered him almost as if he were a 49th star in the flag, the general shrank from being publicly labeled a hero.

"I'm just a dog-faced soldier," he always insisted.

He was, too. His men liked him for that. But he was something more also. He was a general of the old type, a commander who, when the going got really tough, liked to go up front and lead his men in combat personally.

That style of leadership presumably went out of style after the Civil War, but it never went out of style with Dean. Where his troops needed him most, there he was.

In the Second World War he won the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest award for valor, for leading his men on foot through a continuous artillery barrage to knock out an enemy battery.

It was the same brand of courage that earned him the Medal of Honor in Korea. He became separated from his men while helping them fight a Red tank with hand grenades and bazookas during a desperate holding action.

As commander of the 34th Division Gen. Dean had been given the all-but-impossible mission to blunt the force of the entire North-

Korean advance until America could rush reinforcements from Japan and home ports and form a real battleline. That mission was accomplished.

Dean hid for more than a month behind enemy lines—most of the time without food—until a Korean civilian betrayed him to the enemy.

The enemy kept word of his capture secret. Most of his men thought him dead. But the example of his courage lived on.

Soldiers rarely care much one way or another for a general officer. He is ordinarily remote from them. I came to Korea as a reporter shortly after Dean disappeared, and I was amazed at the depth of feeling his men had for him. Some even broke into tears when they spoke of him. They felt as if somehow they had let him down.

During his long ordeal as a prisoner kept in solitary confinement Dean's reddish hair turned gray. He counted flies and worked mathematical problems in his head to keep from going crazy. Once, fearing he would lose his mind or break under torture and reveal the secret of America's plan for the defense of Japan, he even plotted suicide.

Since his release, Dean has shown a remarkable sympathy and understanding of the problems of American war prisoners. With a rectitude painful to behold he has resisted attempts to honor him, even implied he was a darn fool ever to let himself get caught.

All to no avail. He has proved fronts, and whether he likes the idea or not, he will live as a top hero in his nation's annals. It is difficult for any honest man with a sense of humor to regard himself as a hero, but heroes are as necessary to the human race as food and water.

One thing about Gen. Dean is certain: He never liked being a desk soldier, and nobody is likely to give him a swivel chair as a going-away present.

Industrial research as a field in general requires a better public relations program. Many of the difficulties that have been placed in the way of this new developing tool of our industrialized age have been the result of ignorance on the part of the American public and even men in high places know little of what it is all about. Ignorance means fear and motivates destruction.

Industrial research must take action on its own part to improve its public acceptance, this does not mean that industrial units should boost their own research departments in public advertisements.

In fact, it is apparent that this form of activity which is now getting into our national magazines may have a reaction that is deleterious to the desired effect.

Advertising is not the same as publicizing research, putting an air of mystery around the laboratory, as in the case of one great industrial firm calling it a "House of Magic" while other industrial organizations have used with each other for equally intriguing names.

By these means the public is led to believe that industrial research is beyond their understanding, and what the public does not understand, it fears.

The public needs to be told just what research is when used by industry and how it benefits mankind. Then, too, a little secrecy as possible should be placed around new fundamental knowledge.

It must be recognized that lacking any legal means of protecting his use, except secrecy, that some research is proper and necessary but this should be as little as possible.

The thought that modern industrial research is magic should be clearly erased from the public mind because there is nothing magical about the process of research. We can look into our eyes as possible should be placed around new fundamental knowledge.

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None of these visionary developments has had a spontaneous development in the past and none is likely to happen suddenly in the future. Each new development comes into being as a consequence of a series of researches and experiments that gradually lead up to a final result.

Indeed, we may say that a group of causes is inexorably to a particular conclusion and that in a surprising number of cases workers following given lines of investigation naturally work towards discernible ends.

There are many exceptions to this, as to a rule, but development comes finally to general notice and usefulness as the result of a series of investigational steps. These series can be traced in their early beginnings and often suggest along the way what their final outcomes are likely to be.

The miracles of science and engineering are explainable, and they are reached not suddenly, as one expects a stage magician to produce his illusions, but step by step.

All too frequently our writers in the press and magazines give the impression that miracles are easy; that they come to pass at the nod of a head or the wave of a hand. Even a little thought-

along NATURE'S TRAIL with Ken McLeod

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### They'll Do It Every Time



### Sam Dawson

**NEW YORK (AP)**—Prices continue their slow rise in many lines as manufacturers adjust to higher costs. But nowadays retail prices don't necessarily follow wholesale prices as they tended to a generation or so ago.

Price increases were announced this week in many fields—from newspapers to tin cans, from tires to corduroy, from plywood to prunes.

Consumers may feel some of this increase in the weeks ahead. The newsprint hike, for example, brought a quick prediction that the price of papers and of the ads in them may have to go up, too.

The rise in tin can prices will be felt by the canners preserving next year's foodstuffs. Whether they pass it along to the grocer, and he to you, will be determined then.

Most rubber companies have hiked the factory price of inner tubes and tube-type car and truck tires. For the average passenger car tire the price rise comes to 35 cents. Again, it will be the retailer who must make the decision as far as the motorist is concerned.

As the new models of cars continue to make their debuts, factory list price increases over last year are usually announced. They average around 5 per cent. But the dealer has the final say.

Predictions of further price increases shaping up come from several sectors.

But the Federal Reserve Board sees inflation pressures generally held in check. It reports "Credit restraint in all major industrial nations, including the United States, has helped to maintain general price stability and so to moderate the swings in the value of world trade."

Finished goods that the merchants buy have changed little in price, as a whole, in the last three years.

But retail prices in the last year have tended to rise more often than to fall. The reason is competition in styling and quality is counted as much with the public as has the competition in price.

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### JAMES MARLOW

**Associated Press News Analyst**

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—The possibility of world disarmament has been given a lot of publicity since July's summit meeting when President Eisenhower made his sensational "open skies" proposal. On its face, it may have seemed simple.

The President suggested the United States and Russia exchange complete blue prints on their military establishments. Then, as a check on each other's honesty, he proposed they agree to aerial inspection of each other from the air.

In spite of repeated optimistic statements about eventual agreement by Harold E. Stassen, the adviser, the two sides are still far apart.

And any agreement on disarmament at the Big Four foreign ministers' meeting, which began yesterday in Geneva, has a splendid chance of getting nowhere. A look at the problem shows why.

For years the United States has said that before this country would agree to disarm—which would mean getting rid of the atomic weapons on which it had spent so much time and cash—there would have to be this kind of agreement:

Before any disarmament the big powers must agree on a foolproof system of checking to prevent cheating. This country backed the idea of international teams of inspectors free to roam around inside the territory of the big powers.

The Russians wouldn't buy. They traditionally had refused to let outsiders poke around inside Russia. Then last May no doubt as part of their so-called new look, they agreed to inspection but in a very limited way.

They suggested international inspectors be stationed only at airfields, railroads and harbors. That left a lot of territory uninspected. The United States wouldn't buy.

Then in July at Geneva, Eisenhower offered his suggestion. After many weeks the Russians insisted they wanted Eisenhower to accept their idea of limited ground inspectors.

Eisenhower replied in effect: "All right, if it'll make you happy, I'll agree on limited inspection. But I want you to agree on the aerial inspection too. How about it?"

So far—no answer from the Russians. But there is a point which the Russians certainly would want cleared up which this country hasn't cleared up at all. The President had spoken of aerial inspection only over each other's territory.

He didn't say anything about letting the Russians inspect American overseas bases inside countries friendly to this country. Yet it is from these bases the United States would hit Russia if the Soviets tried to attack.

Russian Foreign Minister Molotov at Geneva yesterday pointedly said the Soviet Union has liquidated all its military bases on foreign soil—in Finland and Manchuria.

Liquidation of the American overseas bases is one of the things the Russians want most. They placed liquidation of overseas

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