

The Herald and News

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Cost

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:
That it really does take money to make more money... right now it costs the federal government a dime to make 100 pennies and six dollars to make \$500 worth of 50-cent pieces.
That a spoonful of diesel fuel oil in a locomotive will carry a ton of freight one mile... well, downhill anyway.
That some Canadian cinemas now are thoughtfully providing double seats... for courting couples.
That there is still plenty of big game hunting left in crowded America... in the last 10 years more than 600,000 buck deer were killed in California alone.
That although machines don't lay eggs, some two million dollars worth of hen fruit is now sold by U. S. vending machines each year.
That U. S. newspapers publish more than 300 million individual classified ads each year... and news-hungry Americans now spend a billion dollars annually to read their daily free press.
That Sinclair Lewis gave this insight into human nature: "There are to insults which no human will endure: the assertion that he hasn't a sense of humor, and the doubly impertinent assertion that he has never known trouble."
That one way to keep a small child from dawdling over his meals is this: Light a small birthday candle and bet him he can't finish what's on his plate before the candle goes out.
That the porpoise does have a purpose... its oil is used to lubricate delicate precision instruments.
That it was President Woodrow Wilson who observed, "A few people who achieve fame grow—most of them swell."

Split

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—The root of the troubles of France, once again in crisis, is in its split personality. It has a bagful of splits.
It has an ancient political history but in 1958 it is still a political juvenile and can't adjust.
For Frenchmen freedom is a one-way street. Freedom is for them—not for the colonial peoples under their control.
This cradle of European liberty has never stopped being colonial minded.
In their insistence upon maximum freedom for themselves they have operated through a mess of political parties which have made every postwar government unstable, paralyzed the nation and brought them to the edge of chaos.
And the French, once the masters of Europe, cannot get used to the idea that in the evolution of history they have become only a second-rate power at best. They still dream of glory.
Out of their chaos, their dreams of glory, their desire to hold what they have—in this case their Algerian colony—they look more and more not to freedom but to authority.
That authority is represented to them now in the person of one man: Charles de Gaulle.
The French pride themselves on being practical minded but the growing devotion to and the desire for De Gaulle is in the realm of mysticism.
The French do not know—because De Gaulle has never said—exactly what he'll do or what direction he will take.
If they choose him as the master of their fate they are relying on hope and not on a stated policy.
He has not stated his policy—he has not even clearly said whether he wants to be a dictator—except to indicate he wants plenty of power.
The freedom-minded French held on to their Middle East possessions until they could hold no longer. Their power in the Middle East is zero now.
They held Indochina until in World War II they were forced out by the Japanese. It was the British who had to go back into Indochina after the war and hold it for the French until they could resume control.
They showed no evidence of giving freedom to the Vietnamese, training neither an administrator nor an officer corps which would have been necessary to run a new government.
In the end the Indochinese nationalists, led by the Communists, revolted and forced the French to give up their hold on the country altogether.
They lost their grip on what they held in North Africa except for Algeria. They made the mis-

take of trying to invade Egypt until ordered by the United States and the Soviet Union to get out.
To the rebels in the last stronghold of French colonialism—Algeria—the French said no to freedom. In short, they had learned nothing from all their disasters.
In an effort to crush these rebels, France had to pull its forces out of the NATO defense of Europe and send them to Algeria. And it still hasn't been able to win there.
But by bit France has been growing smaller, less powerful. The French, despite all their experience in politics, are too politically immature to face that realization.
They have now had 25 governments since World War II. What they face, if they pick De Gaulle, is something they can't even predict.

Blame

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK (AP)—Who's to blame for the rise in the cost of living? Could it be you?
Management tells you it's the steady rise in labor wage scales that has brought about inevitable increases in the price of consumer goods.
Labor leaders tell you that it's management's zeal to turn in each year to the stockholders a report showing higher earnings, and in most cases, higher dividends.
Merchants say it's the customer's demand for more service, for more prepared and prepackaged goods to cut down work at home.
Economists with long memories and few political connections have argued that the price rise is pure classical inflation—the government has pumped too much money into the economy from the war years on, and prices and wages have taken the normal course: up.
A few stockholders have wondered if all the bonuses paid to top executives haven't played a part in the high cost of business operation.
But most of the time the lowly white collar worker has escaped notice.
Now some Federal Reserve Board figures raise doubts about an old theory: that the blue collar worker's wages have been soaring and the white collar salary has been lagging. Of late the effect of all this increasingly expensive paper work on total operating costs is getting a closer look in many companies.
An analysis of Federal Reserve figures by Fortune magazine, which aims largely at management readership, says that total salary payments to white collar workers has increased at a much faster pace than the more publicized ones to blue collar production workers.
The figures cited show that non production personnel—engineers, scientists, draftsmen, administrative workers—have increased 60 per cent in the last ten years and their salaries have gone from one fourth of the total manufacturing labor costs then to one third now.
The cited figures record their salary payments as rising 37 per cent in the last four years while wage payments to the blue collar workers have averaged seven per cent.
Productivity, or unit cost, is the measure of goods produced per man hour of labor. On the basis of production worker man hours, productivity has risen at an annual rate of 3.7 per cent in the last 10 years. But in the salaries of non production workers and productivity has risen at the annual rate of 2.9 per cent.
The white collar worker has some ready answers for this.

Technical advances in industry make his role ever more important. Rising living costs make salary boosts essential to maintain his standard of living. High taxes take an increasing slice of any pay raise he may have had. And getting out of the squirrel cage—salary, prices, taxes—without lasting scars isn't easy either, as retired white collar workers know.

Air Controversy

By GEORGE MARDER
(United Press)
There'll be a time, some years from now, when electronic eyes on the ground will be able to keep track of every plane in the sky.
The United States is working toward that comprehensive air detection system under which one agency will survey and control every flight, military and civilian. It can't do it now, because the equipment for such a fast central reporting agency just isn't available.
But when it does come, the experts say we'll have the most perfect system of air safety man can devise, to prevent, or at least cut down to the absolute minimum, those air collisions and near misses we've been hearing about lately. Theoretically, the central control system will be able to see to it that no two planes are in the same place at the same time.
This is by way of saying that until the equipment is ready, safety steps taken are improvisations, expedients designed to lessen the danger of air collisions until more permanent methods are available.
President Eisenhower's five safety orders fall in that category, they lessen the risk, according to the experts; they do not eliminate it completely.
The President's order, in effect, takes away some of the air freedom enjoyed by the military.
For it has been military planes which have been creating the greatest danger to air safety involving collisions.
The basic trouble is this: Military planes and civilian planes just cannot be completely separated, to say the military uses only this part of the air; the civilians use another area. If that were done, some military or some civilian planes would have to be grounded.
A further difficulty is the speed with which the military planes fly, almost all present-day military combat planes are jets which fly so fast, they can come within hitting distance of other planes before the pilots know about it.
Obviously, it's no solution to ground the military or civilian planes. Or to say the jets should fly slower.
And so the President has ordered into effect as soon as possible some new safety steps, all aimed at keeping military planes away from where civilian planes fly, at the times civilian planes are occupied.
The civilian commercial planes already are under control of a central reporting system on the ground. The ground controllers can see to it, so far as humanly possible, that no two commercial planes are in the same place at the same time.
Here is what the military airman would have to do under the President's orders:
1. Student pilots flying on civilian airways would have to be under civilian control the same as a commercial plane.
2. Military jets flying from one base to another would have to file flight plans in advance with the civilian control agency in good weather or bad.
3. Civilian control also would be

Good Job

Klamath Falls (To The Editor)
—What are our schools doing? On the whole, I think the schools are doing a fine job. However, I feel that there is a situation in the high school that could be corrected. The large majority of high school students are good, responsible young people, but a very small minority who causes trouble cast reflections on the entire school. Can't these few be dealt with effectively?
Looking at the good side of the school picture, there are many things which merit our praise and support. Scholarships have been won year after year. What about the high school band turning out in all kinds of weather (usually, outside requests) to parade for this and that? Through "Come-In School" on TV the classroom comes right into your home with school situations and classes. I can see what they are doing.
The "Sports Album" is put on faithfully, week after week, good weather or bad. These young people not only learn to write and speak well but also learn to become solid citizens by assuming responsibility. I could go on listing the many good things which we should keep in mind.
Throughout the year, the public schools are open to everyone. Why don't you go and see for yourself? Why don't you attend PTA meetings, budget hearings, or even drop in unannounced and really see? Think again, but best of all, look for yourself.
Harry Namitz
2409 Applegate

Pogo



They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Graham Talks In Turlock

TURLOCK, Calif. (UPI)—An audience of more than 15,000 persons—nearly twice the population of this Central California city—jammed a high school athletic field Sunday night to hear evangelist Billy Graham.
The evangelist's special crusade here was part of a week-long golden jubilee celebration observing Turlock's 50th anniversary as an incorporated city.
Graham took the jubilee theme of "Dust to Dusty" as the subject of his sermon and urged the huge throng to turn to Christ "while there is yet time."
He congratulated the city on its great progress in its first 50 years, and added, "I hope—if the world survives that long—that the city will show as much progress in the next 50 years."
Following the sermon, approximately 1,000 men, women and children came forward to make their decisions for Christ.

BEAUTIES ON PARADE
LONDON (UPI)—You'll see Britain's loveliest girls parading along the beaches this summer in "pinkies." That's the name for the newest style bikinis, equipped with detachable pinafare fronts.

VARMINTS ON LOOSE
GREENUP, Ill. (UPI)—Mrs. Nancy Perry searched her house high and low for the culprits who had filched her cereal, chewed up her sofa and nibbled at her Bible. Her hunt ended when she found four raccoons sleeping side by side in her bed.

On The Record

MARRIAGE LICENSES
Jack Thomas Hayes, 18, and Gloria May McFadden, 18
Klamath County
DIVORCES
Lila Mae McDonald vs. James McDonald, seek divorce.
Alberia Himehwright vs. Charles G. Himehwright, seek divorce.
Marcia Lee Anderson vs. James Q. Anderson, seek divorce.

GENUINE DONKEY CART
CHICAGO (UPI)—A priest here is in the market for a genuine Sicilian donkey cart. Rev. Louis Donnanon needs the vehicle to haul the "world's largest pizza," which will be a feature attraction at the Italian music fair at St. Michael's Church.

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Second Floor