

The Herald and News

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City Tax

By FLOYD L. WYNNE
There is a nasty tax move that appears to be gaining momentum across the country. One that I hope never comes to Klamath Falls, and that is the city income tax.

I notice in a recent release that 37 communities in the state of Ohio will be assessing the city income tax this coming year.

In Toledo, where the tax was first adopted in 1945, residents have had to pay over \$84 million in city income taxes.

Toledo was the first city to adopt it, and then two years later Youngstown, Springfield and Columbus followed suit.

What will happen in Detroit if a new labor contract isn't signed before the auto companies are ready to start turning out the 1959 models?

The betting is about even that a steel price hike will come fairly early in the summer. Some companies, particularly the small firms, feel they can't absorb the new labor costs for any length of time.

Steel management figures that the boost in wages and fringe benefits totals about 29 cents an hour. Management says that is equal to \$11 a ton more for steel.

But many feel that in view of the uncertain demand for steel after the present rush to beat a price hike subsides, it will be hard for the mills to make more than a \$4 or \$5 price advance stick.

The uncertain demand for many consumer durable goods using steel also raises the question of how much of the highest cost of the metal could be passed along in the retail price.

But what worries government and other observers is whether a steel price hike on the heels of the wage increase will be a signal for a general wage-price spiral again throughout industry and trade.

That the main reason bread becomes stale is that the starch in it crystallizes. Yeah, but now that we know why, what can we do about it?

That, despite the bad reputation of Sunday drivers, Saturday is the deadliest day of the week in terms of traffic fatalities.

That in 1904 there were 700 trucks in the United States. Today there are more than ten million.

That the man who gives away when he knows he is wrong is wise. The man who gives away when he knows he is in the right is merely married.

That when our postal system started letters were sent without envelopes. Privacy took a lick!

That members of a tribe in New Guinea are so proud of their teeth they carry walking sticks with one end split into many small spiked bristles, so they can pick their teeth while out for a stroll.

That here's a new tip for do-it-yourself fans: Drop a piece of charcoal in your tool box—it will absorb moisture and help keep your tools from rusting.

That sea lions give off a sweet scent to let their cubs know where they are. (What will science discover next?)

That isn't it odd how any number of people can explain nuclear fission—but nobody can tell you just how a zipper works?

That comedian George De Witt

points out, "A worm has one big advantage over people. He can't fall down on the job."

That if your wife has been cleaning her wool rug with soap, tell her this: The soap leaves a film that attracts fresh dirt.

That someone has figured out it takes only 13 facial muscles to smile but 47 to frown. So why isn't everyone laughing?

That it was Benjamin Franklin who said, "If a man could have half his wishes, he would double his troubles."

Two Mysteries

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—The two big mysteries in industry today—ones that could affect your pocketbook both directly and indirectly—are:

1. What, if anything, are the steel companies going to do about prices a week from today when a higher wage scale goes into effect?

2. What will happen in Detroit if a new labor contract isn't signed before the auto companies are ready to start turning out the 1959 models?

It could be a nasty one, delaying general business recovery. If there's a wage-price hike as settlement it could make many families take another look at their budgets and at their present aging cars.

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Tale of Trouble

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—This is a tale of how two men got into trouble by saying what they thought.

Everybody agrees that in a democracy military commanders must be controlled by civilians. But it raises a nice question: What civilians?

For instance: the military commanders are subordinate to their civilian superior, Secretary of Defense McElroy.

But Congress is jealous of its right to question military commanders, even if it means they publicly disagree with McElroy and try to defeat his ideas.

When President Eisenhower asked Congress to permit him to reorganize the Defense Department, the House passed a bill giving him pretty much what he asked.

But it made a couple of exceptions. This was one:

If McElroy wanted to abolish some functions of one branch of the service or transfer them to another branch, then the chief of staff of the Army, Navy or Air Force—all under McElroy—could protest to Congress.

And, under the House-passed bill, Congress could repeal McElroy's order. Neither McElroy nor the Eisenhower administration liked this arrangement.

So, when the bill moved over to the Senate, McElroy asked the Armed Services Committee to knock out this section of the House bill.

But then the committee called on Adm. Arleigh Burke, chief of naval operations, for his views. They were contrary to McElroy's.

He said, in effect, that if McElroy wanted to take away some function of the Navy, and Burke thought it bad for the country, he wanted to be free to tell Congress so.

This opposition from Burke caused McElroy to tell reporters: "I am disappointed in him (Burke), regard it as regrettable."

Would this end Burke's career? McElroy said "I have no plans to have his position changed" but "I am not the only one responsible for his future."

This could be interpreted as meaning Eisenhower, the only one above McElroy responsible for Burke's future, might punish the admiral.

McElroy hurried to deny the next day that he had any intention of rebuking Burke.

"The secretary can be disappointed, and he can regret parts of an officer's testimony without it being anything more than that," he said.

From far out in the Pacific, Vice Adm. Austin K. Doyle, commander at Formosa, backed up Burke, said he thought he was sticking his neck out for saying so, and announced he was shocked at McElroy's criticism of Burke.

Then McElroy got hit by Sen. Richard B. Russell, Georgia Democrat, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and one of the most powerful men in Congress. He said a couple of things:

1. That McElroy's criticism of Burke for telling Congress what he thought was proof Congress must preserve the right to "receive the unbiased professional judgment" of this country's military leaders.

2. That "the clear implication in the secretary's statement that he purged is more in keeping with the totalitarian concept of government than with our free government of divided powers."

That wasn't all. Russell called off any more testimony by military men on Eisenhower's reorganization plan until he gets assurance from McElroy they won't be punished for saying what they think.

The Housewife

By GEORGE CASTILLO

In Roseburg News-Review
Housewives, be proud of your position.

Somehow it always nettles me when I hear a woman say "Oh, I'm just a housewife."

With a statement like this, one might think the housewife ranks on the socio-economic scale just below the ditch digger.

What could be farther from the truth, Her power is awesome. One needs only see her in her true setting, the home. Her children look up expectantly when she speaks. They know she furnishes the law of the household.

And her authority isn't limited to the younger and more tractable generation. The male of the house, be he a muscled weightlifter or industrial giant, may become a mewling apologist after a night out with the boys as her angry tongue lashes away his last vestige of masculine pride. Or, alternately, he becomes an obedient servant at her whim or command.

Mr. America patterns his future around her desires. A new car, a new home, clothes are all products of her subtle insistence.

This is evidence enough of the power of the woman in the home. But this is only one facet.

She has the business and industrial world in the palm of her hand. After all, it is she who spends 85 per cent of the nation's paycheck.

Great firms build factories to manufacture what she wants. Merchants fawn to fulfill her desires. Advertisers design their campaigns to appeal to her. And all succeed or fail on the sometimes capricious decision she makes about the products offered.

And she's the stern policeman of manners, morals and public affairs. Men wear ties to please her. The butcher cuts the price of meat rather than invite a boycott. The public official finds he had better investigate a proposed highway improvement or face a storm of protest from the housewife.

Men of industry, merchant princes and government officials—as well as husbands—crumble under her withering fire.

She has the world in her hand, and her position is assured for the future. For, is it not she who is training the future generation?

The training of the girls starts young, so they will be well-prepared to take over her ruling position when they reach womanhood.

The young boy, receiving guidance, direction and orders from his mother most of his waking hours, soon becomes used to the idea that it's a woman's world. His future action to the point of helping shape the destiny of the world is molded by the woman's hand.

It's the housewife who is captain of the home. It's the housewife who determines the state of the nation's economy. And there's a housewife behind every male success story.

She's the stern authority, the understanding counselor, the shaper of lives and destinies, the mother, the architect of the home—almost all things to all males. And this is "just" a housewife!

It was the second time in four days that the crew had been stymied in its effort to get this particular Vanguard off its launching pad. It was scrubbed last Tuesday night after a long countdown. There was no official announcement on when the next attempt would be made.

The Vanguard has flubbed its job four out of the five times its crew has managed to get it into the air.

The first exploded after rising only four feet off its launching pad. The second blew up at 20,000 feet. The third put the 3.5-pound satellite Vanguard 1 into orbit.

Vanguards No. 4 and 5 were sent up with 21.5-pound satellites but both failed in their missions and the basketball moons plunged back to fiery oblivion in the earth's atmosphere.

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They'll Do It Every Time



By Jimmy Hatlo

Shipping Magnate Didn't Break Bank, He Bought It

WASHINGTON (AP)—Aristotle Socrates Onassis didn't break the bank at Monte Carlo—he simply bought Monte Carlo.

Reputedly one of the richest men in the world, this Greek-born shipping magnate attended his first U.S. congressional hearing last week wearing the same rumpled navy blue pin stripe suit for three days.

Today he returns to the House Merchant Marine subcommittee to try to explain—in his fluent but often fractured English—his involved tanker operations.

Now 52, with streaks of white in his wavy black hair, Onassis is a veteran commuter between continents. He was born in Greece and reared in Smyrna, went to Argentina almost penniless when he was 16 and was a millionaire tobacco importer when he was 25.

It was in early 1953 when Onassis, looking for office space on the Mediterranean where many of his ships were repaired, bought a controlling block of stock in Monte Carlo. He paid a million dollars in the transaction to get that office space.

He doesn't gamble at the tables. Those who know him say he's a dogged worker.

In 1946, after oil shipping had brought him millions, Onassis met and married Athina Livanos, the daughter of another Greek shipping executive. They have two children, Alexander and Christina.

Christina is the name of Onassis' yacht, a 303-foot floating palace with a marble swimming pool and a mosaic floor that can be raised for dancing.

Onassis maintains homes in New York, Paris, Antibes, Athens and Montevideo. His ships fly the flags of Panama, Honduras, Costa Rica, Liberia and Saudi Arabia.

He told the confused congressman to whom he was trying to explain his operations—"I am being more natural about this thing. Maybe I'll cut my throat by being so natural but that is life. You take a chance."

The Justice Department filed suit against Onassis this month in New York for alleged breach of contract to build three tankers in this country.

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Party Leader To Be Named

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP)—A runoff Democratic primary that virtually means election to office decides today on the party nominee for governor.

The race in this overwhelming Democratic state is between Lt. Gov. Ernest F. Hollings, 36, and Donald Russell, 52, former president of the University of South Carolina.

Hollings, a Charleston lawyer, drew 138,129 votes in the three-cornered first primary two weeks ago. Russell, a Spartanburg attorney and onetime associate of former Gov. James F. Byrnes, polled about 26,000 fewer votes, while Mayor William C. Johnston of Anderson ran third and retired from the race.

Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. is ineligible to run under a one-term rule. Other runoffs today pick nominees for state adjutant general, 12 State Legislature seats and other posts.

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Med Program Under Attack

LOS ANGELES (AP)—George K. Wyman, state director of social welfare, spoke out today against repeal of California's new medical care program for welfare recipients.

The California Medical Assn. recently adopted a resolution calling for repeal of the law, but advised its members to participate as long as the program remains in effect.

Wyman, in a statement to the Senate Interim Committee on Social Welfare, said he is certain the Legislature will want to consider alternative measures as contrasted to outright repeal.

The state director said that while many doctors may not like it, the new program has proved successful. He said that after nine months of operation, it is providing needed medical service to the needy aged, blind and children.

Wyman denied the "socialized medicine" charge raised by some doctors and a few county medical societies. He emphasized that the law provides for a free choice of doctor and a free choice of participation by the doctor.

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