The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor
BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor
FLOYD WYNNE, City Editor
MAURICE MILLER, Circulation Mgr
Ph. TU 4-4752

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 29, 1906, under act of Congress, March 8, 1879

SERVICES:
ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

Subscription Rates

CARRIER
1 MONTH ..... $ 1.50
6 MONTHS ..... $ 9.00
1 YEAR $18.00

MAIL
1 MONTH ..... $ 1.50
6 MONTHS ..... $ 8.50
1 YEAR $15.00

Gag Man

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Unlike many professional comedians, Henny Youngman doesn't discourage newcomers from trying to find a career in the yuk industry.

"People say 'cut out the comedy'" he remarked. "But don't believe them. There's a million dollars in it if you can make enough people laugh.

"In what other business can you make a million dollars—and carry your inventory in your head?"

Youngman, celebrating his 25th year as a one-man gag factory, has long been known in the trade as one willing to help a talented young beginner find his way around.

What does it take to get started as a comedian today?

"It was tougher in the old days," he said. "The main thing you had to have was a willingness to starve while you hung around comics who worked—and learned how they did it.

"Now nobody wants to starve anymore, not even beginners.

"The thing you need most today is wealthy parents, or a do-it-yourself comedy kit consisting of $50,000 in the bank.

"You start out by telling jokes until you become the life of any party you attend. Then someone will tell you, 'You're a riot. You ought to be on the stage.'

"After that you go to a diction school and learn to talk with your mouth full of marbles. Each day you drop one marble. When you've lost all your marbles, you'll be a comic.

"Then you take your $50,000 out of the bank and spend it buying fresh jokes, costumes, building a number of routines, and finding an agent. By the time you've spent the $50,000 you should be working — or else you'll never laugh again."

Henny has an unfair advantage over most comedians. He was born in Brooklyn. But he insists he became a comic in self-defense.

"I was a fiddler in a dance band, and a lousy one," he admitted. "The couples used to make comments on my playing as they danced by, and I started to wisecrack back. Things just went on from there. I used my bow less and less—and my mouth more."

Henny is what is known as a standup comedian. They have one of the toughest jobs in show business—to go out cold on a stage, without props or plot, and make an audience of strangers laugh, whether they want to or not. This is an art which even Jackie Gleason, one of the most astute situation comedians of his day, has never quite mastered.

Here are a few standby remarks Henny uses to silence obstreperous women who try to get into the act:

"Some women bring happiness wherever they go. . . . But you bring happiness whenever you go.

"If Moses had seen you, there'd have been another commandment.

"But you have to be careful in squelching women," said Henny. "You try to kid them, not murder them.

"They might have a big escort along."

Meeting Dead

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—The summit meeting, which now looks dead, was a mixed-up mess before it had a chance to start. This is an explanation of how it was shot before it was born.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev on July 19 called for a summit meeting to restore stability to the Middle East. This was after American and British troops moved into Lebanon and Jordan at the request of the heads of those governments.

He called the American-British action a threat to world peace. He suggested the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and India take part in the meeting. The place? He proposed Geneva, Washington, anywhere.

By thus putting the Soviet Union in the role of peacemaker, he gave the Soviets a propaganda advantage. The West couldn't ignore it.

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan agreed to the meeting July 22 but suggested it be held in the United Nations Security Council in New York. And he made a very important point.

He suggested that the big powers should not—as is usual in the Council—vote on the problems discussed, but rather that they try to reach agreement without voting.

(The United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union—but not India—are permanent members of the Council. They have regular delegates sitting in for them. If a summit meeting was held in the Council the delegates would just turn their seats over to the heads of their governments.)

It was widely reported the Eisenhower administration wanted no part of a summit meeting but was pushed into reluctant agreement by the British. President Eisenhower wrote a very angry letter to Khrushchev. But, in effect, he appeared to agree without saying so flatly to a summit meeting in the Council.

But French Prime Minister Charles de Gaulle didn't go along with Macmillan and Eisenhower. He thought the big powers' delegates in the Council should continue to try to reach some agreement on the Middle East, with a summit conference held elsewhere if it were needed.

On July 23 Khrushchev shot back a fast acceptance of the Eisenhower - Macmillan proposals, agreed to go to New York, and agreed with Macmillan that the meeting should try to reach agreements without voting.

He even suggested the heads of government might be able to get things done in an unofficial way. Which might mean: they could sit in public in the Council for a while but do their real arguing and agreeing behind closed doors.

But he again proposed that India sit in and that the Arab states should take part in the discussion. Under the Council rules any U. N. member not on the Council can ask to be heard in any discussion involving its area.

Therefore, as de Gaulle later pointed out, if the Arabs could talk before the Council on the Middle East, Israel, Turkey, Iran and others would have the same right.

If the discussion went further than the Middle East, other nations would want to be heard. In short, as he said, this would no longer be just a summit meeting. In fact, it could turn into a free for all.

On July 25 Eisenhower wrote Khrushchev another letter. He added something which he hadn't mentioned before. He said any summit meeting in the Security Council should be governed by rules of the Council.

Presumably this meant voting, which was just the opposite of what Macmillan and Khrushchev had talked of. Eisenhower went further: before there was a summit meeting in the Council, he said, the big powers' delegates there should work out arrangements for the conference.

Macmillan went along with Eisenhower—to the extent of saying the delegates should make the summit arrangements. But de Gaulle still wouldn't go along. He suggested a summit meeting limited to the big powers somewhere in Europe.

Khrushchev accused Eisenhower and Macmillan—with their proposal that the delegates arrange the meeting—of trying to stall off any summit meeting at all. He said those same delegates have been unable to agree on what to do about the Middle East.

And he switched from his agreement to go to New York. Teaming up with de Gaulle's idea, he proposed yesterday that the big powers meet in Europe.

The White House said Eisenhower still sticks to his idea about having the meeting in the Security Council the way he proposed. That about wraps it up.

Insurance Men

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst

NEW YORK (AP)—The insurance salesman is plying a two-way street across our northern boundary. The busy financial thoroughfare between Canada and the United States shows a traffic increase today in insurance as well as in capital investment.

Sales both here and there have increased despite the recession. And life insurance policies of all types foreign and domestic—by companies, savings banks, fraternal and assessment organizations and the government's veterans kind—now come to more than 500 billion dollars and involve 121 million Americans.

Canadian companies sold nearly a billion dollars of life insurance to Americans last year for a gain of 90 million dollars over 1956. U. S. companies peddled more than 1½ billion dollars in policies to our northern neighbors for an increase of almost 390 million dollars.

The Canadians are particularly strong at selling annuities to Americans, U. S. salesman at selling ordinary life policies.

But the recent spurt on the part of American salesmen hasn't had too much effect yet on the overall exchange of American and Canadian dollars in premiums and benefits, both of which are in pretty close balance. This could be changed in the future if the American gains of the last two years jell into a definite trend.

Capital investment by Americans in Canadian securities and in development of Canadian resources has fretted some Canadians who fear it might lead to financial influence over Canada. President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Diefenbaker discussed this trouble spot on the President's recent visit there.

In the case of the insurance companies, however, total outside investments are still in favor of the Canadians. The 12 Canadian companies doing business in this country have invested 1¾ billion dollars here. The 35 U. S. companies doing business in Canada list less than 1½ billion dollars in assets there.

Figures from America's Institute of Life Insurance and from the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Assn. show that in 1957 the 12 Canadian companies had 199 million dollars in premium income from policies in force here, while the 35 U. S. companies garnered 191 million dollars from Canadians. The Canadians' score on annuity premiums was 46½ million dollars to the Americans' 10¾ million.

Both sides gained over 1956 when the Canadians took in 188½ million dollars and the Americans 176½ million.

Canadian companies paid 128¾ million dollars in benefits to Americans in 1957, nearly 17 million more than in 1956. Canadians collected 127 million in benefits from U.S. companies in 1957, or 20½ million more than in the previous year.

All told, Americans now carry 6½ billion dollars of Canadian insurance and have sold Canadians 9¾ billion dollars worth.

Union Building

By United Press International

Considering this was a six million dollar building they were pretty quiet.

In fact, it was downright lonely when a mild-looking, bespectacled man of 50 got up to speak. He was James G. Cross—president of the International Bakery and Confectionary Workers Union, recently tossed out of the AFL-CIO—and he soon became responsible for the understatement of the day.

Said Cross, "We didn't invite many international unions here, only our friends." A few Teamster Union officials, the only outsiders present, listened intently.

Ray Farkas, of United Press International, toured this newest and most expensive of Washington's union homes. Let's go along.

The first thing that strikes you about this new building, the bakers have named it the "Solar Building," is its utter simplicity and neatness. "Like a million other modern office buildings I've seen" you say to yourself. And you're right. This is nothing but a big, modern office building. But there's one distinguishing feature: the Solar Building rises from what was Washington's most sought-after corner, 16th and "K" streets, two blocks from the White House, and across the street from the Statler and Sheraton-Carlton hotels.

Another distinguishing feature—office space in the baker's headquarters costs almost $7 per square foot—the most expensive footage a Washington tenant can find.

The bakers and confectionary workers use only the second and third stories of the 13-floor building. Their offices are modern and functional and contain a complete filing system on some $96,000 dues-paying members.

The 11 floors that are rented spell a $3,000 a year profit for the union-turned-landlord. And that means clear profit after payment on the mortgage is made.

As you're walking out of the Solar Building, you run into a sign on a huge first floor office which reads: "Bache and Company, and other Brokers; Members of The New York Stock Exchange."

Unions have changed.

All About Rain

The National Geographic Society, which is an expert on practically everything, comes up today with some little known facts about the farmer's best friend, Rain.

The society reports that scientists have been studying raindrops through high-speed photography and they've learned that rain doesn't fall in tear-shaped drops.

In fact, as rain falls, the drops change form, from one shape to another and back again. These oscillations take place about 16 times a second. And the shapes take on varied forms. The scientists have photographed raindrops that look like telephones, dumbbells, pancakes, hot dogs, ducks and airplanes.

Rain itself is perpetual motion machine. It's raining somewhere on earth every second of the day. For rain is powered by the sun. The sun warms the water in the sea or on land, causing it to evaporate. Then the warm air rises, carrying a vapor to a point so high that the vapor cools off and condenses into tiny droplets, so tiny that a single raindrop is composed of as many as 10 million droplets.

For that matter, a cloud is nothing but a mass of these droplets, droplets too small and light to fall through the air currents that support them.

What science is trying to figure out is what takes place to squeeze the droplets into actual raindrops.

The most common theory is that rain is formed when some droplets in a cloud are bigger than others. Being heavier, they fall through the air faster, and as they fall, they overtake smaller droplets. This collision adds to the droplets' size. They all fall faster and finally leave the cloud as rain.

That's for a normal rainstorm. Meteorologists believe there's a second process involving thunderstorms, that water vapor, when it's carried very high, freezes into ice. The ice pellets also collide with droplets, grow in size and are whirled about inside the thunderhead. As they swirl around, they become large enough to fall out of the cloud. Usually, they melt before they hit the ground as rain, if they don't melt, they are called hail.

And this process is violent. A single thunderstorm can generate many times the energy of the biggest atomic bomb.

Quotes

United Press International

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Eugene Murphy whose wife gave birth to their third set of twins in 27 months, describing the cumulative effect on his nerves:

"Occasionally I want to sit down and shoot somebody."

BISMARCK, N.D. — Police Magistrate I. M. Oseth imposing a stiff fine of $30 and lecturing himself for driving through a red light:

"I tell I couldn't let myself get off any easier than the people that come before me."

NEW YORK—An authoritative source predicting that Manager Walter Alston's days as manager are numbered unless the baseball Dodgers start winning in the next ten days:

"That recent vote of confidence the Dodgers gave Alston was tantamount to handing him his hat."

Pogo

Expert Analyses Nikita's Visit To United Nations

By LEON DENNEN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NEA)—Why is Nikita Khrushchev coming to the U.N.?

Four major reasons are seen by Western intelligence experts:

Moscow's uncertainty about its so - called "faithful ally," Red China.

Kremlin second thoughts about the Pan-Arab ambitions of Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic.

Khrushchev's fear that if Russia gets into a shooting war his purged but living enemies, Georgi Malenkob, V. M. Molotov and Georgi Zhukov might stage a comeback.

Continued tension and unrest in the Red-dominated countries of Eastern Europe.

Khrushchev undoubtedly believes that a new period of international "cooling off" such as followed the 1955 Geneva conference would help on all these scores.

Khrushchev has an immense stock of old Russian proverbs so he undoubtedly knows the one that goes: "You must measure your cloth seven times before you cut once." He must have measured the Middle East situation at least seven times before deciding to make an historic visit to New York.

A consumate actor, Khrushchev may be expected to play the assured, confident leader of "victorious Communism" to the hilt while under the kleig lights of world publicity. But analysts believe his ham acting may conceal some nagging worries.

Red China is becoming increasingly the No. 1 headache in Moscow. It is significant that while Khrushchev demanded summit seats for India's Nehru and the Arab leaders he made no mention of his Asian brother, Mao tse-Tung. He has also turned a cold shoulder on Mao's offer of Chinese volunteers for the Middle East.

Mao forced Khrushchev's hand recently by attacking Yugoslav President Marshal Tito in terms that made any compromise between Moscow and Belgrade impossible.

In doing so he launched an outcry against what the Communists call "revisionism." Revisionism again became the arch crime in the Soviet book and in this atmosphere there followed the shocking execution of Hungary's two would-be revisionists, Imre Nagy and Gen. Pal Maleter.

Having given Khrushchev vital support in his purge of Malenkov, Molotov and Zhukov, the Red China leader now wants the Kremlin to dance to his tune. Unrecognized by the U.S., barred from the U.N., Red China sees everything to gain and nothing to lose by halting any drift of Russia toward compromise with the West. She does not wish to be alone in isolation.

Moscow has been playing a double game in the Orient, giving Mao substantial help toward industrialization but shooting a great deal of assistance toward non - Red Asians—a steel mill to India, war materials to Egypt and Syria, road building equipment to Afghanistan, for example.

The Russians are keenly aware that their population is only a third as large as that of Red China, and that China's is increasing by approximately 15,000,000 a year or twice as fast as Russia's.

Whatever economic aid Moscow gives Peiping this brings nearer the day when the Chinese Communists, despite their professions of undying loyalty, will dominate their Russian ally.

Russia has been in no hurry to give Red China atomic weapons. Nevertheless, Western experts believe Chinese scientists are no more than a year away from having their first atomic device—on their own.

And now as to the second point, there are reasons to believe that the Kremlin has new doubts as to the future attachments of Nasser.

Why, they must ask themselves, did Nasser recently run off to huddle with Tito, Moscow's avowed No. 1 enemy? Cairo and Moscow have nothing to wed them except a common hostility toward the West and Israel. There is no solid ground for belief that Nasser, with his ambition for a great Arab state cutting across Russia's southern borders like a scimitar, will play the Communist game.

So, before backing Nasser in any gamble, Khrushchev must carefully weigh the size of the risks and inevitably he must decide that some are worth taking, just as some are not.

What about the loyalty of the Red Army should Russia become involved in a major war with the West? As recently as June 27, Red Star, mouthpiece of the Soviet Army, printed a front page editorial pleading with the armed forces to maintain "harsh internal discipline."

This could be an appeal to the partisans of Marshal Zhukov in the Soviet army and navy, in the view of some Western observers.

Despite Khrushchev's frantic efforts to produce more food and consumer goods, tension within Communist society is constantly increasing. The murders of Nagy and Maleter are clear evidence of the desperation to which he has been reduced.

Khrushchev still remembers — even if the West seems to have forgotten—that in 1956 both the Hungarian and Polish Communist paties revolted against Russian control.

Khrushchev stands only to gain in prestige and propaganda by participating at a U.N. summit meeting in which the U.S. and Britain will be the accused "imperialist aggressors" while Soviet Russia will act as the accuser.

By now the free world should be familiar with the Janus face of Nikita Khrushchev. He can order the murder of a Nagy or a Maleter to gain political advantage. But he can also appear smiling, reasonable and witty when it suits his purposes.

U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles considers Khrushchev a narrow, self-indulgent and emotional man who acts first and thinks later. But Khrushchev's perilous climb to power in the Kremlin has shown he can also be calculating. Thus, while the Soviet ruler makes no secret of the fact that he would like to "bury" the U.S., he also will try to exploit his visit to New York to win friends and influence people. He tried it when he visited Great Britain while he was still in partnership with former Premier Nikolai Bulganin—though without much success. He was more successful in India and Burma.

So he has decided: "Why not put on the charm also for the gullible Americans?"

MAO AND KHRUSHCHEV: New troubles for old somrades?

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Investment Money Sought

NEW YORK (AP)—Ghana is seeking investment capital, not direct grants, its Prime Minister says.

The African leader, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, said the investment capital is needed for a 300-million-dollar development program. The investments will be repaid, he said.

He spoke at an official city luncheon in his honor.

Last night the New York Cocoa Exchange gave Nkrumah a dinner in his honor. At it, the Negro Prime Minister discussed the economic problems of his 16-month-old country and its key crop, cocoa.

He said Ghana, which normally produces almost 30 per cent of the world's cocoa supply, will continue to give the crop absolute priority.

DIDN'T DO RIGHT

NEW ORLEANS (UPI)—Police charged Louis Icard, 32, with carrying a concealed weapon. He admitted he had been looking "for a heroin peddler to rob." "I'm going to keep on holding up dope peddlers, 'cause they ain't doin' right," police quoted the accused.

LIGHTNING HITS GI'S

FORT JACKSON, S. C. (UPI)—Five Fort Jackson trainees were hospitalized Monday after they were struck by lightning at the fort's rifle range. Another trainee was sent back to his company for duty following the incident during a thunderstorm. The five hospitalized men were reported in "good" condition.

Only 2 MORE DAYS of our storewide July Sale
LUCAS FURNITURE
Air Conditioned

Just Arrived!
Beautiful OREGON GROWN Kentucky Wonder
GREEN BEANS
lb. 10c
16-lb. box $1.49
BIG Y
4710 So. 6th

The Welcome Wagon Hostess
Will Knock on Your Door with Gifts & Greetings from Friendly Business, Neighbors and Your Civic and Social Welfare Leaders
On the occasion of:
The Birth of a Baby
Engagement
Announcements
Arrival of Newcomers to
Klamath Falls
No cost or obligation!
Phone TU 4-6185

DIETING is safe only when your meals provide you with all the vital food elements your body needs. Hollywood Bread is fortified with 8 nutritious vegetable flours. It contains precious protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals. Thus it provides essential balance to reducing diets. Perfectly delicious, too—a treat to eat.
FREE Hollywood Diet and Calorie Guide. Authoritative rules for dieting—safely. Send postcard to Eleanor Dee, 100 W. Monroe St., Chicago 3, Illinois
JILL ST. JOHN starring in "SUMMER LOVE" A Universal International Picture
Only about 46 calories per slice (18 gram slice)
Hollywood SPECIAL FORMULA BREAD
Baked exclusively FOR YOU by FLUHRER'S
Under License by National Bakers Services, Inc., Chicago

JULY CLEARANCE SALE
World's Most Powerful Home VACUUM CLEANERS
The most amazing cleaner ever developed — cleans deeper, faster, easier! Apex spent more than $100,000.00 in research to develop this amazing, more efficient type motor.
APEX
World's Most Powerful Home Vacuum Cleaner
Model 5502 - Reg. 169.95
139.95
Good Housekeeper Made by Apex Regular 139.95 89.95
Apex Model 5561 Regular 89.95 Now Only ... 69.95 6-3-58

APEX
Model 5539-SAVE NOW
←38.88
Come in Today
Or Call TU 4-7193
DEAN'S STARK'S VACUUM CLEANER SALES & SERVICE
* TERMS * TRADES
122 South 9th