

# The Herald and News

**FRANK JENKINS**  
Editor  
**BILL JENKINS**  
Managing Editor  
**FLOYD WYNNE**  
City Editor  
**MAURICE MILLER**  
Circulation Mgr.  
Ph. TU 4-4732

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## Indian Bill

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

The House has passed its version of the Klamath Indian Reservation purchase bill.

This insures the Klamath Basin against a quick-cut of the timber stand on the reservation and protects the future economy of the Basin.

However, there are still some big points of difference between the Senate bill and the House bill which must be ironed out in a conference committee.

Most important of these differences is in the wording of the sustained yield requirement.

The Senate bill required that any purchaser of the reservation timber must agree to manage it on a sustained yield basis for a period of 100 years.

However, the House version does not contain this language. Instead, it says the purchaser must agree to manage the forest lands as far as practicable so as to furnish a continuous supply of timber.

It was intimated that this meant the same as the 100 year provision, but I don't think it does. At least, it certainly on the face of it, does not carry the same promise.

Sen. Richard Neuberger who has been one of the guiding forces in securing this important piece of legislation reported yesterday by telegram to the Herald and News: "For your information House committee report accompanying revised version of Klamath purchase bill now available. Some portions seem ambiguous and vague, therefore, I have asked Forest Service which will be charged with administration of timber under pending legislation to provide me with formal opinion as to adequacy and soundness of House bill provisions dealing with sale and/or operation of Klamath forest."

"I will be guided by this reply when we go to conference on bill. If Forest Service regards House bill as suitable, I will recommend to my Senate colleagues that it be accepted. If Forest Service reports to me otherwise I intend to make every effort to restore Senate language, although of course, success in this respect cannot be guaranteed under existing situation."

In a similar telegram, Congressman Al Ullman reported: "The bill which was approved provides, I believe, a basically sound termination program. It now goes to conference to iron out differences between House and Senate versions, but House action constituted the major hurdle to final enactment."

"This program will, in my opinion," Ullman continued, "provide just compensation to the Indians, protect the economy of the Basin, and insure the protection of the resource. The legislative record on the floor clearly spelled out the intention of the House that changes in sustained yield working will in no way adversely affect the sound management of the timber resource."

Basin essentials of the bill call for offer to private interests of the reservation timber first, and then purchase of the balance by the U.S. government for a sum not to exceed \$90 million. The timber purchased by the government would in turn be managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

It's been a long, big hurdle for this important piece of legislation which was so badly needed to protect the interest of the Klamath Indians while at the same time protecting the economy and resources of the area.

There still is, of course, the question of whether the amount to be received will be just compensation for the Klamath Indians. A new appraisal will probably be made, but at least the bill insures the Indians against a fire-sale of their timber which could result in a big financial loss for them.

It is our hope, and I feel the hope of all those interested in the welfare of the economy of the Basin, that both versions of this bill will now be compromised into the strongest language possible to adequately insure the sustained yield provisions which were the heart of the Senate bill.

I agree completely with Senator Neuberger's viewpoint. If the Forest Service is convinced that sustained yield can be maintained under the terms of the House bill, all right, but if it cannot, then an all-out battle should be waged to reinstate the sustained yield provisions in the bill.

Incidentally, it wouldn't hurt if you let either Senator Neuberger or Congressman Ullman know your feelings in the matter also. They would welcome a telegram from you on the subject. They have indicated that such messages would be helpful in presenting their cause for tough sustained yield requirements in this conference committee.

## Top Tunesmith

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — The top young tunesmith of Tin Pan Alley has an unusual distinction — he's never written a rock 'n' roll number.

"I don't have anything against them," said Robert Allen, 31, "but I wouldn't know how to begin to write one."

"Most of my songs have been ballads," he said. "You may never have heard of Bob Allen, a slender, dark-eyed sensitive composer who doesn't care much for the limelight and would prefer to let his music speak for him. But in the last three years he has become the new wonder boy of the popular tune field."

More than 15 million recordings of his songs have been sold since he first hit the jackpot with "Home For the Holidays," "You Alone," and "Moments to Remember."

He followed them with such other hits as "No, Not Much," "Who Needs You," "Song For a Summer Night," "Chances Are," and "It's Not For Me."

Currently three of his songs are among the top 10 best-selling platters — Doris Day's "Everybody Loves a Lover," Pat Boone's "If Dreams Came True," and the Four Lads' "Enchanted Island."

Despite his boyish look Bob is no Johnny-come-lately to the music world. Born in Troy, N.Y., he started playing at the piano at the age of four. He helped work his way through high school performing at weddings, driving a taxi and painting — the outside of houses.

He hit Manhattan when he was 18 and pounded piano in a number of jazz joints before becoming an accompanist for Julie Wilson, Billy Daniels and other singers.

"I lived on hamburgers and spaghetti for a couple of years," he recalled, "but it seemed like fun."

In 1952 he decided the piano had been only a bread-and-butter sideline with him and that his real life wish was to compose music. Since then he has published more than 75 songs, thrown away at least as many more. Usually he writes only the music, and a collaborator turns out the lyrics.

"I do it all in my head," he said. "I don't need to play it on a piano or write it down to tell how it will sound. I hear it in my head."

"I think in terms of notes, just as a painter thinks in terms of color and a writer thinks in terms of words."

Many of his songs have been composed as he walked the streets of the city at night. One of his best known, "Moments to Remember," was written (in his head) on a golf course.

"That was the worst game of golf I ever played," he said, "but it was worth it."

Bob is still young enough — or maybe mature enough — to feel that the money he earns is never a real artist's biggest reward.

"The real thrill," he said, "is to walk down the street and hear someone humming your song."

"Though you don't know him, you are not total strangers. He knows at least a part of you."

## Washington News

By JAMES MARLOW  
Associated Press-News Analyst  
WASHINGTON (AP)—Washington is a little like a balloon with the air out of it — including some hot air — when Congress quits. And it's thinking of doing that by the middle of August.

After that the news coming out of Washington will be pretty much limited to doings of the Eisenhower administration — in-

## Inflation Clues

By SAM DAWSON

AP Business News Analyst  
NEW YORK (AP)—The profit plight of the oil companies makes said reading today. But it seemingly is being shrugged off by the stock market bulls.

They seem more impressed by the world tension and the fast-growing U.S. federal debt. They figure that these two things combined spell inflation — and inflation could revive oil company earnings, and others, so the thinking goes. Bears take a more

sober view of falling profits as a threat to future dividend payments.

Oil company reports on their first six months operation almost without exception show sharp drops in earnings from the previous year. Of 24 reporting so far only three — and these among the smaller ones — can show a year-to-year gain. The other 21, including many of the largest, show sad shrinkage.

Combined, the 24 cleared \$635,458,000 in the first six months of 1953, compared with \$1,293,765,000 in the first six months of 1952. The decline is 35.4 per cent.

The sharpness of the drop may surprise some people, the more so because the oil industry for years has been among the leaders in year to year gains in production, sales and earnings. What went wrong?

Among the reasons for the drop this year commonly given is that domestic demand is only slightly over last year, in comparison with gains of 5 and 6 per cent in previous years. For one thing the fuel section of the oil industry has been losing ground to the fast-growing natural gas industry. For another, the industrial recession cut back demand.

The domestic oil companies, expecting higher demand, found themselves with high inventories and have struggled all year to cut them back through reduced production. The huge stocks also have made for price weakness in some products.

And right through it all the costs of doing business have been going up — wages, transportation, materials.

The squeeze on profits, therefore, is a natural.

But there are signs that the worst may be over. First, remember that year-to-year comparison is loaded this time. It was in the first few months of 1952 that the Suez Canal crisis let the domestic oil companies make record profits. So today we are comparing recession earnings with last year's abnormally big ones.

For another thing, many oil companies now report that inventories at last seem to be getting into line. And this has led to the firming of some product prices. The rising costs factor is yet to be linked, but some report making progress.

The world situation looks a bit better today than a few weeks back. Fears that Middle East strife would cut off the flow of oil for American companies operating there have proved groundless so far.

These could flare again. But American companies have other oil sources they could turn to in supplying Europe if Middle East oil is again curtailed as it was during the blocking of the Suez Canal.

But probably the best reasons to feel the worst is over are the growing signs that the recession has stopped and recovery is on the way.

A business recovery — and the inflation which the mounting federal debt foretells — can perk up demand and product prices. And in time that puts new life in profits.

## Quotes

United Press International  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Harry Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, deploring the "overwhelming endorsement" of Gov. Faubus in Tuesday's primaries.

"It will set the pattern for other Southern politicians. The issue has been compliance with the law and defiance of the law."

BOSTON — Bernard Goldfine's lawyers expressing disagreement with a congressional subcommittee's recommendation of contempt action against the Boston textile millionaire.

"We feel that no citizen has an obligation to reveal all the aspects of his personal life for the entertainment of a congressional committee or the public."

ROYNE CITY, Mich. — Former Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson on retired Gen. James G. Gavin's charge, contained in a forthcoming book, that Wilson was "the most uninformed man, and the most determined to remain so, that has ever been secretary."

"He's trying to sell his book in a rather nasty way."

WASHINGTON — The Committee for Economic Development pooh-poohing the idea that heavy defense spending threatens the American way of life.

"The risk that defense spending of from 10 to 15 per cent of the gross national product, or if necessary even more, will ruin the American way of life is slight indeed."

## They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



## Lad's Chance Termed Slim

CLEVELAND (AP)—An 11-year-old boy lay critically ill at Children's Hospital today. His life is dependent on a transplanted kidney from a dead woman.

Doctors say his chances of survival are slim. None but identical twins ever have recovered from an operation such as Ronald Rusche of Canton, Ohio, underwent eight days ago.

He was reported last night still on the danger list, but a hospital spokesman said: "So far, so good."

A kidney taken from a woman who died of a heart attack was implanted in his groin. His own kidneys, blocked by a congenital defect, were functioning improperly, but doctors left them intact.

Without the operation, doctors said, the boy would have died.

The major problem for doctors is to keep waste from accumulating in the boy's blood — a task performed in a healthy person's body by the kidneys.

## Chief Signs Space Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower has signed legislation putting the nation's space research projects under control of a civilian agency.

The new unit will be a reorganized and expanded version of the 47-year-old National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. Hugh L. Dryden, NACA director, is expected to be named to the \$22,500-a-year job of administrator of the space agency.

Eisenhower, acting through the administrator, will be in charge of the agency, but will have the services of an eight-man advisory council.

The Defense Department will continue to handle military space projects. Any conflicts over jurisdiction will be decided by the President.

## WAGES RISE

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Labor Department reports that average hourly wages of union building trades craftsmen rose in the second quarter to a record \$3.34 an hour. The increases ranged from 5.3 cents an hour for painters to 10.7 cents for plumbers.

## U.S., Four Others, Planning Revise Of Iraq Government

LONDON (AP)—The United States and the four non-Arab Baghdad Pact members are expected to recognize the new republican government of Iraq after waiting a while.

An informal agreement to extend recognition eventually was reported at the close yesterday of a meeting here of the Baghdad alliance's Council of Ministers.

Iraq, only Arab member of the alliance, did not attend, and the rebel government which overthrew King Faisal has indicated it will withdraw from the pro-Western group.

The prime ministers of the other Baghdad countries — Britain, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan — plus a U.S. observer agreed that the future of the anti-Communist Middle East alliance in its present form depends on Iraq, informants said.

As a gesture toward keeping Iraq in the pact, the five nations will recognize the republican regime as the actual (de facto) government.

Recognition will be delayed, however, to underline disapproval of the killing of Faisal and other pro-Western Iraqi leaders who died in the July 14 revolt.

A number of other nations, with President Nasser's United Arab Republic and the Soviet Union in the vanguard, already have recognized the Iraqi government of Premier Abdel Karim Kassem. Kassem's regime has signed a mutual defense agreement with Nasser, who violently opposes the Baghdad Pact.

The four alliance members and the United States — a member now in everything but name — postponed several decisions until Kassem's intentions become clearer. These include (1) whether to retain the present form of the pact rather than splitting it into direct-

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Fri. Aug. 1st at 6:30 p.m. Sat. Aug. 2nd auction opens at 10:30 a.m.

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