

# The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS  
Editor  
BILL WENKINS  
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, 1936, under act of Congress, March 3, 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

## T.V. Westerns

By HAL BOYLE  
NEW YORK (AP)—A friend of mine had a strange experience the other night.  
"I watched television for two hours," he said, "and didn't see a single horse."  
This may mark a historic moment in the video industry. For come the falling of leaves this autumn, such an experience may be next to impossible.  
The hoofbeats of the horse opera will, echo in the nation's living rooms as never before.  
Two years ago there were only 11 Western series on the major networks, last year 16. But the season upcoming will have nearly two dozen—that is, if Hollywood doesn't run out of horses and blank cartridges.  
Does the sight of a galloping nag now give you a kind of queasy sea-sick feeling? Well, there's only one way out. You turn off your TV set and turn on your radio. Then you won't have to watch a Western program—you'll just have to listen to it.  
Whether Westerns are really as popular with the people as producers and sponsors seem to think is open to argument. But there is no question they have had a tremendous impact on our current culture.  
More money is spent in filming Westerns each year than was required to buy all of Alaska in 1867.  
Many a small girl now not only wants a toy gun as well as a doll. She also insists that her doll have a gun, too.  
Many of us now feel more familiar with the streets of such old Western towns as Tombstone and Dodge City than we are with the streets of our own city. Many of us feel we know Wyatt Earp and Billy the Kid better than we do our next door neighbor.  
The cult of the cowboy and the gunman, like the cult of bosom worship in America, sometimes seems to have gone beyond the boundaries of pure entertainment and to have approached the proportions of a national neurosis.  
One veteran program chief gives this as the reason behind the epidemic of Westerns:  
"TV is an escape medium. The best kind of escape is one in which you are shocked and threatened—but not in a way that really could happen to you."  
That's why Westerns succeed. You enjoy the tense feeling of watching someone walk down a street in Dodge City in 1870 to face a gunman. But one reason you enjoy it is that, basically, you know you won't have to do it yourself.  
"Modern plays about the loneliness and despair every man must face in living may be great art, but they are too real. Sponsors don't like them because they scare you out of your house and into the nearest bar."  
This estimate of the situation is probably true. Watching Westerns is for many of us—like the ostrich's fabled custom of sticking its head in the sand—a way to keep from thinking about our own lives and problems.  
Meanwhile, back at the ranch—seen any interesting new horses lately?

## Summit Meeting

By JAMES MARLOW  
Associated Press News Analyst  
WASHINGTON (AP)—Trying to guess what kind of summit meeting to expect—if any—is like trying to look through a window with the shade down, the shutters closed and the glass painted black.  
This writer—after watching the big powers' maneuvering—won't believe there'll be a meeting until it actually starts. But, if it does, this is the basic question:  
Is it going to be a real summit meeting or will it be turned into a kind of town meeting of the world with everyone and his grandmother getting up to speak his piece?  
Soviet Premier Khrushchev wants India—besides the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—to sit in on the summit meeting. And, since the meeting will be on the Middle East, he wants the Arab states to get a chance to talk.  
But if the Arabs are heard, the Jews of Israel, sitting right in the center of the Arab world, will have a right to speak. Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, all linked in with the Middle East, no doubt will want to be heard too.  
And so many others. All that takes time. So just how much time will the big powers have to discuss the problem which prompted the meeting?  
None of that is clear or predictable now and won't be for some time.  
Khrushchev isn't choosy about where the meeting is held. But President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan say it

should take place within the United Nations Security Council.  
That Council is made up of 11 nations, including the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union. If the heads of those four governments sit down in the place of their regular delegates, the heads of the remaining seven nations may want to do the same. As members of the Council, they'd all have a right to talk.  
Eisenhower wants the 11 nations' delegates now on the Council to make the arrangements for a summit meeting in the Council. This, presumably, would include agreement on what nations should be heard and for how long.  
But the delegates on the Council haven't yet started discussing such arrangements. And since the Soviet Union and the Western powers have so much trouble agreeing on anything, it's difficult to see how they'd quickly agree on summit arrangements.  
The Eisenhower administration takes the position that the big powers shouldn't try by themselves to work out decisions that would be rammed down the throats of smaller nations.  
Yet no stability in the Middle East—in the sense of guaranteeing frontiers, agreement against outside attack and so on—can be assured at all unless the big powers do agree on what to do.  
Even if they meet within the framework of the United Nations, the U. N. itself will be powerless to assure stability in the Middle East unless the big powers agree on how to do it.  
Meanwhile, French Premier de Gaulle frowns on meeting either in New York or within the United Nations and has expressed fear that unless the meeting is limited to the big powers the whole thing will turn into a donnybrook.  
Time may show he was a lot more realistic than Eisenhower, Macmillan or Khrushchev. But as of now none of the questions raised here has been answered. Everything is still in the guessing stage after almost three weeks of letter writing.

## General Economy

By SAM DAWSON  
AP Business News Analyst  
NEW YORK (AP)—Leaders of two of the hardest hit industries in the recession are throwing cold water today on the extreme optimism of those who see a new boom under way.  
These steel and auto spokesmen are being as hardheaded about this as most businessmen were about not being stampeded into panic by the recession.  
Roger M. Clough, chairman of U. S. Steel, says, "Improvement in the latter part of this year is not going to be as rapid as some people seem to think."  
Harlow H. Curtice, president of General Motors, and its chairman, Albert Bradley, say cautiously, "A modest upward trend has begun."  
Both companies are still silent on future pricing policies. Both have labor cost problems—steel's wage rates have gone up this month and the motor industry is in the process of negotiating a new labor contract with a wage boost probable.  
Each is in a highly competitive business with that factor weighing heavily in price decisions.  
But each also depends greatly on how the general economy goes in the months ahead. And that uncertainty doubtless accounts for some of Clough's hesitation to announce quickly a price rise as other steel companies are starting to do.  
The GM and Big Steel words of caution coincide with their earnings reports for the first half of

## Pogo



the year—statements that measure just how hard the recession hit them—although in each case the two giants in their respective industries fared better than some of their smaller companies.  
Both expect to do better in the remainder of the year but stress that just how much better depends upon how much business confidence revives.  
In the first six months U. S. Steel reports a net profit of \$2.29 a share, compared with \$4.07 a share in the like 1957 period. GM's first-half net income was \$1.17 a share, compared with \$1.71 in the previous year.  
The pickup in the steel business in the last two months is shown in the earnings gain in the second quarter over the first—\$1.25 a share in the June quarter against \$1.04 in the March period.  
GM had no such luck. Its second-quarter earnings were 32 cents a share and its first-quarter profit 65 cents.  
But both are doing better than their industry as a whole. GM's first-half results are 30.8 per cent lower than the previous year. For 21 motor companies and their suppliers the decline was 57.2 per cent, and five of them operated at a net loss.  
Big Steel's first-half dip was 41.3 per cent. Count in 30 other companies who have reported on earnings so far and the drop in the iron and steel industry was 52.3 per cent, with six showing red ink.  
When the pricing problems are straightened out, the earnings picture should improve in the latter part of this year.  
First, the comparison will be with the last half of 1957 when profits were starting to slide.  
Second, business should be better, especially if the new car models click with the public—Detroit will make more cars, and profits, and order more steel.

## Foreign News

By CHARLES M. MCCANN  
UPI Foreign News Analyst  
It looks as if there may be a series of "summit" conferences. It is possible that one conference will be held at United Nations headquarters in New York within the next few weeks.  
There are increasingly strong indications that if this meeting is held, it will be followed by another one in Europe, most probably in Geneva, Switzerland, or Paris.  
If those two conferences gave any hope of important agreements, it is possible that there might be a third one—a clean-up meeting.  
A few weeks ago it seemed highly improbable that there would be any summit meeting this year.  
Then came the United States and British troop landings in Lebanon and Jordan.  
This resulted in a demand by Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev for an emergency meeting in Geneva at which the United States, Britain, France, India and Russia would be represented, with United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold sitting in.  
After a number of exchanges of notes, it is now proposed that the conference be held in New York, under the authority of the U. N. Security Council.  
But the entire business has got out of hand.  
Under the procedure now shaping up, the U. N. conference would be practically an international convention.  
The entire 11-member Security Council, including the United States, Britain, France and Russia, would be represented.  
In addition India would be invited. And it is suggested that several Arab countries, including President Gamal Abdel Nasser's United Arab Republic, Saudi

Arabia, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq be invited.  
It is now proposed that not only the Lebanese and Jordanian situations but the Middle Eastern as a whole be discussed.  
This has brought suggestions that Turkey, Iran and Pakistan should attend.  
Finally, it is proposed that Israel had better attend because its status might come under consideration.  
The conclusion seems to be justified that any important agreements at such an unwieldy conference would be most unlikely.  
The best that could be hoped for would be that the heads of government of a few of the countries concerned might be able to meet by themselves and talk business.  
President Eisenhower would hardly be either able or willing to attend such a summit conference for more than a few days.  
Now Premier Charles de Gaulle of France is suggesting insistently that despite any meetings under Security Council auspices in New York, there be a real summit conference in Europe. That may well happen.

## Haiti Government May Ask America To Probe Coup

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—The Haitian government may ask Washington to investigate the unsuccessful attempt to overthrow President Francois Duvalier launched from Miami.  
Four Americans and three exiled Haitian officers were killed Tuesday when their plot failed in fighting that took seven other lives. Port-au-Prince was calm yesterday and the government said it had completely restored peace in the Caribbean republic.  
U. S. Ambassador Gerald Drew said he thought it "deplorable and shocking" that Americans were involved. American diplomats expressed dismay at reports from Miami indicating the sheriff's office there had advance knowledge of the plot but did nothing to warn Haitian authorities.  
Two of the slain Americans identified by Haitian police as Arthur T. Payne and Dany E. Jones, both former Miami deputy sheriffs.  
Police investigators in Miami said Payne, Jones and four other former deputies had been promised \$2,000 each to help political exiles overthrow Duvalier. The

## Disease

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.  
Written for NEA Service  
Mrs. P. has asked recently for a discussion of Parkinson's disease, a subject of great importance to many people.  
This is a curious condition often also called paralysis agitans, or shaking palsy.  
Generally it begins slowly, usually in one hand. The shaking, which may not be present constantly, is most conspicuous when at rest. Some stiffness and loss of muscular strength may be noticed at the same time.  
Muscular movements are slowed and appear more difficult than normal. The walk is "shuffling" and quite characteristic.  
Some other symptoms, especially a tendency to lack of expressiveness in the face, may be present.  
Sometimes severe anxiety or mental or physical shock seems to bring on the symptoms. Similar symptoms may come from infections, especially what is called epidemic encephalitis. This is a virus infection of the brain, sometimes called American sleeping sickness.  
Parkinson's disease is a nervous condition, because it comes from damage to a certain portion of the brain not connected with the thinking processes.  
Probably the most common form is that which develops in older people—men more often than women—as a result of some obscure process which may be connected with hardening of the arteries or some other unknown cause.  
The shaking may improve from time to time. The disease develops slowly and tends to last for a great many years. There is no pain and the mental condition is usually normal, although after the disease has existed for many years mental agility may be somewhat slowed.  
Those suffering from this condition should be particularly careful to avoid fatigue. Strenuous activity or entertainment should be avoided, but a fairly active life with some work is generally desirable.  
There are several drugs which are often helpful in controlling the tremors, though complete cure cannot be expected.  
Cold water treatments, special exercises, sun baths, massage and vitamin preparations have all been tried without much success.  
In recent years a number of surgical procedures have been tried for Parkinson's disease. Some of them appear promising for properly selected patients and everyone hopes that surgical, as well as other treatment methods, will become more and more successful.

## Quotes

United Press International  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gov. Orval Faubus, on integration:  
"Regardless of the right or wrong of segregation, you cannot make integration work by using force. The only thing to do is to return to the people the basic Constitutional right of decision and let them decide for themselves."  
BOSTON—Harry Johnson, adopted uncle and interpreter for Nils-Olov Wisell, 11-year-old Swedish boy who has no kidneys and no bone marrow:  
"Millions have been praying for him. If he dies, it will be because his little body just had too much to bear."  
WASHINGTON—Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani, on the crisis in the Middle East:  
"We can only greet with satisfaction this transition from the days of tension to the days of negotiations."



## Haiti Government May Ask America To Probe Coup

Half a billion volumes of Scriptures have been distributed by the American Bible Society since its founding in 1816.

## Tribal Council Calls Meeting

A special meeting of the Klamath Tribal General Council has been called for Saturday, August 2, at 10 a.m. in the Council House at Klamath Agency.  
Among the objects to be discussed at the meeting are: (1) Information on Senate Bill 3051 dealing with purchase of the reservation timberlands, discussion by Superintendent Elmo Miller; (2) Resolution regarding the services of Dr. Stearns; (3) Resolution regarding selection of allotment by heirs of Guy Pearson; and (4) Other matters that may be presented with the consent of members present.  
A barbecue dinner will be served in the council chamber. If there is a lack of a quorum of the General Council, the Executive Committee shall meet for the purpose of taking care of business of the day.  
REVIVAL TOO NOISY  
GALVESTON, Tex. (UPI)—Pentecostal Preacher C. T. Carroll was fined \$20 Wednesday for disturbing the peace during a revival service.  
Police said he was making too much noise.

**DANCE Saturday Night**  
**Red Barn**  
Dorris, California  
Special Guests!  
★ Sally Wells and  
★ Bob Abney  
Singing and Playing for your entertainment! Stars of Radio, Television and Western Bands.  
Music By PEE WEE STIDHAM and the Butte Valley Rangers  
No increase in admission prices  
Dancing 9 till 1  
90c Person