

# 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 20, 1906, 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

## Independence?

By BILL JENKINS

It sometimes seems to me that the American people have quit cherishing independence as a personal state and have substituted worship of the demi-gods of television, motivational research, the American League, non-fattening beer substitutes and a few hundred other modern obscurities instead.

Plus the fact that we have become a nation of neurotics whose principal aim in life is a paid up annuity in the Garden of Eden by age 40 and whose greatest fear is that we might slip up somewhere and bring down the wrath of the boss on our heads, thus endangering this lively dream of paradise on earth.

If you don't think so just try to get a yes or no answer out of the average man on any matter pertaining to his business. A little experimentation will prove, I'm sure, that eight times out of ten you'll get the old staid until he has time to clear his answer with the powers that be, e.g. his immediate superior.

So firmly entrenched has this idea of security at any cost become that we are mighty likely to lose not only our independence but our lives as well. The Spartan life is a thing of the past and Spartan thinking is becoming unfashionable. It might offend either the boss or the neighborhood group and knock a gold star or two off your security chart.

Along with this feverish attitude toward security has grown the national attitude of littleness. The sort of attitude that leads men to think of individual effort as useless, if it isn't done by a group with a name then it isn't worth doing at all. All of which, of course, leads up to the inevitable conclusion that it will be best to let them, whoever they are, take care of it. This is known as the theory of big government. I suppose it is a perfectly natural reaction since playing possum is always easier than fighting back. Or running.

Next to playing in traffic I suppose it is the most dangerous pastime we know today.

If we elected a two headed calf to the government (and we probably will one of these days) there would be a distressingly large proportion of the population who would be perfectly willing to let it make their decisions for them.

It looked for a while as if the gigantic strides being made in the field of medical research would turn up cures faster than we could find diseases to match them with. But human nature came to the rescue and today the only disease that the average man has much fear of is known as stricture of the bank balance.

To date no cure has been found. But men are still trying.

And if laying down and letting the government assume your sense of independence for you is any use at all it would seem as if we are just about to achieve the national and independent security that has been sold as the salvation of the 20th century.

Either that or a condition known as being dead.

And maybe there isn't much to choose between the two.

## Creative Writing

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — What is the main problem of a creative writer in this country?

"It's the pace of American life itself," said Budd Schulberg.

"It's so easy to get distracted. Too many things going on. Too many phones ringing. You have to find a place where you can dig in and be alone."

Budd, a strongly built, gregarious fellow with a face like a friendly grizzly bear, has a pace of retreat. It's a small beach shack at Sarasota, Fla.

But he has had no time for privacy since he and his brother, Stuart, teamed up as movie producers, following the family tradition established by their noted father, B. P. Schulberg, a Hollywood picture pioneer.

Their first venture, "Wind Across the Everglades," is the untold story of the renegade plume hunters in Florida's watery frontier wilderness. They plan next year to make a film on the capture of the Remagen Bridge across the Rhine in the last World War.

"But I want to keep on writing," said Budd, who is currently working on a Broadway production of one of his earlier novels, "The Disenchanted."

Budd is a writer who never has known real hunger himself, although he has written often about people who are hungry for something—whether it be for food, power or love.

He sold a couple of short stories

for \$50 each while still a student at Dartmouth. After graduation he clicked with the slick paper magazines, worked on a dozen film scripts, then hit big with his first novel, "What Makes Sammy Run?"

The film version of a later novel, "On The Waterfront," won an Academy award.

Schulberg, a man with a vast appetite for living, likes to work hard and play hard. His prodigious researches have made him acquainted with enough rogues and rascals, caught and uncaught, to overflow Sing Sing. He goes for the off-beat character, whether the guy's a prisoner, prince or prelate.

"Sometimes I don't know whether the research I do is really work," he said, "or a form of procrastination—to delay the actual writing."

"But I'm pretty fast once I start writing. I write my first draft in pencil on one of those long yellow legal pads. In fact I'm blocked without one—can't write until I do find one."

Budd makes corrections in his second draft, which he turns out on the typewriter. Then he makes interlinear changes in it before having his third and final draft typed.

He turns out about 5,000 words a week when things are going well, "but it's hard to keep up that average."

"Balzac wrote from midnight to dawn," he remarked. "But I've come to like more usual hours. If I don't have something going by mid-morning, I feel frustrated."

Here is his advice to a beginning writer:

"Love or hate something. Learn as much as you can and crystallize your own attitudes—so you won't imitate anybody else.

"Then take the thing you know the best and feel strongest about, and write it in your own way. If you don't feel strongly about anything, you probably won't be able to write well about it."

## Finance Problems

By SAM DAWSON

AP Business News Analyst  
NEW YORK (AP) — The U.S. Treasury's financing problems and the growing belief that a new round of inflation is starting have brought the yield on bonds today strikingly close to that on stocks.

That is, bond prices have gone down, making a return on their fixed interest rates higher if bought today. And stock prices have gone up while corporate earnings were falling and dividend payments were mostly static or dwindling, making a return on stocks at today's prices smaller.

Traders in stocks and bonds are disturbed both over the growing belief that inflation is inevitable and over possible effects on the money market of the steps that the Treasury, aided by the Federal Reserve Board, may have to take in the months ahead to finance the growing federal debt.

At first the U.S. bond market's troubles were blamed on speculators who bought on slim margins hoping for a quick kill. When the price of newly issued government securities, which they had thought were priced below the market, went down instead of up, they were forced to sell at a loss, further upsetting the market.

But some observers are looking for more far-reaching causes.

They cite the Treasury's subsequent refunding of a little more than 14 billion dollars of maturing government securities. The return on the new offering seemed right, but the Treasury says that holders of around 2 billion dollars asked for cash instead. This was 17 per cent of the total.

But the National City Bank of New York points out today in its August bank letter that the Federal Reserve held many of the increased securities and had bought more of the old ones just before offering to help the Treasury.

Counting out the securities held by the Fed, which automatically exchanged for the new, 29 per cent of those held outside the system were turned in for cash.

And the bank adds that the Fed also bought more than a billion dollars of the new offering from outside holders on a when-issued basis, which are being turned in for the new securities. The bank figures this brings public holders demanding cash to 42 per cent of their original holdings.

Out of this came renewed downward pressure on bond prices, both government and corporate—and hence higher yields at today's prices.

U.S. government bonds are the safest in the land. They will be repaid in full. But the bank points out that in times of creeping inflation the fixed return on bonds looks unattractive to those who see the market value of the dollar receding.

The rise in stock prices last week owed some of its upth to the turmoil in bonds—perhaps more to belief that government deficit spending means more inflation, egged on by some recent price rises and by a hoped-for upsurge in business this fall.

Normally when the bond and stock yields get this close, many investors switch to the safer bonds. But the fact that still more U.S. securities will swell the market supply, and belief that inflation may erode their returns, causes some observers to feel that this may not happen so markedly this time.

The bank notes as the core problem "getting federal government expenditures and financial commitments of every type under control." It holds, "It is not fair to ask anyone to buy bonds of a government which seems to be embarked on deficits as a way of life."

Many will dispute the bank's views, but that's how it feels about it.

## Baghdad Pact

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst  
WASHINGTON (AP) — American treaties with other countries circle the globe but, the latest commitment — to the Baghdad Pact — can by itself be a stumbling block to any real settlement in the Middle East.

The United States helped create the Baghdad Pact — which was born in 1955 — but has avoided becoming an outright member. The members were Britain, Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Pakistan.

All but Britain lie across the southern Soviet frontier. The purpose was to unite them in a mutual defense agreement against any Soviet attack. It would also serve as a military wall against Soviet invasion of the Middle East.

We supplied arms to the pact countries, but stayed out of actual membership. Then the July revolt in Iraq all but ended that nation's participation. It probably will pull out. This brought the whole arrangement to the edge of disaster.

To avoid collapse of the pact Secretary of State Dulles last week signed an agreement committing the United States to defense of Iran, Turkey and Pakistan. This in effect made the United States a full-fledged partner, although still technically not a member. Thus the wall against the Soviet Union was preserved.

Presumably the United States could move into any one of the

fact countries to preserve their pro-Western governments from internal overthrow, if requested to do so, just as the United States moved into Lebanon upon request.

What will be the effect of American partnership in the pact? It can be stated on excellent authority that the Eisenhower administration feels there will be a good psychological effect, perhaps more important than any practical effect.

This would seem to mean the administration believes the present pact countries, friendly to the West, would, with American partnership, be strengthened against Soviet pressure from without and subversive efforts from within.

But the Arab nations — with the exception of Iraq prior to its July revolt — have been hostile to this military alliance on the northern fringe of the Middle East, sitting just above the Arab world.

And the Soviet Union, of course, was and is violent in its denunciation of such a military alliance on its southern frontier. This can be understood.

It's not hard to imagine the reaction in this country if the Soviet Union had sponsored — and then joined — a military alliance of the Latin-American countries just south of the United States from Mexico to the Panama Canal.

An agreement between the Soviet Union and the West to ban arms shipments to the Middle East has been mentioned as one way of preserving peace and some stability in that area.

Such an agreement now seems impossible.

Before the Soviet Union agreed to a ban on arms shipments to the Middle East it almost certainly would want the pact countries in the area just south of it — Turkey, Iran and Pakistan — included among the nations which no longer could get arms.

But how can this country, after virtually joining the pact, now do an about-face and, even at the price of getting peace in the Middle East, agree to an arms embargo that applied to its new pact partners?

## Broken Heart

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

"Can grief, worry or despair cause death as the result of a 'broken heart'?"

Most of the references I have seen to this question have not been in medical books or journals, but rather in romantic novels which tell of some young man or woman disappointed in love who died of a "broken heart."

I doubt that this can occur, if a young person dies from heart disease after a disappointing love affair, he or she probably had the heart disease before the love affair.

But I do not want to be too rigid about this because the emotions do influence bodily functions. In one form of heart disease, angina pectoris (and possibly in others), emotional factors certainly can bring on symptoms of disorder.

For example, one leading physician himself many years ago is said to have stated that "his life was in the hands of any rascal who chose to annoy him."

All this has been brought on by a 70-year-old correspondent who wrote that she has had a heart condition for the past eight years which she was told was "broken" heart which has "mended." However, she adds that she sometimes has chest pains which are relieved by taking nitroglycerin.

It seems almost certain, even at a distance, that this good lady has angina pectoris.

Angina is a symptom resulting from a narrowing of the coronary arteries supplying the heart. Pain usually does not develop when the person is resting or exercising only slightly. It comes on when the heart muscle is working harder and needs greater quantities of blood.

This someone who has angina pectoris has to learn how much exertion he or she can take without producing the pain.

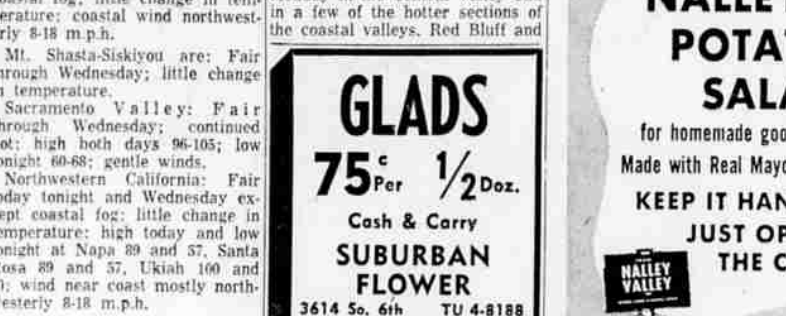
It was often thought that a person with angina pectoris could not live long and could not avoid severe suffering. Both of these beliefs have proved too pessimistic.

Most angina victims, if they get proper care and adjust their activities, can enjoy life as much as before and have little discomfort, and that only rarely. Furthermore, the outlook for life is not nearly so dismal as was formerly believed.

In addition to the better outlook which is now recognized, methods of improved management are being developed.

The amount and kind of exercise can be closely adjusted to the patient's ability. This is made possible in part by the newer methods of finding out how severe the underlying trouble really is.

## They'll Do It Every Time



A LITTLE LATER... THEN THE FUN BEGINS... WONDER WHAT COULD HAVE CAUSED IT... THANKS AND A TIP TO THE HATLO HIT TO MURRAY BERENSON'S S&S EXOTIC JAZZ MONTREAL CANADA

## California Weather

United Press International

San Francisco Bay region: Fair through Wednesday but high fog near the ocean night and morning; little change in temperature; high today in San Francisco 72, Oakland 80, San Mateo 83 and San Rafael 85; low tonight 55-60; westerly wind lighter than normal.

Northern and Central California: Fair through Wednesday except coastal fog; little change in temperature; coastal wind northwesterly 8-18 m.p.h.

San Joaquin Valley: Fair through Wednesday; continued hot; high both days 96-105; low tonight 68-88; gentle winds.

Northwestern California: Fair today tonight and Wednesday except coastal fog; little change in temperature; high today and low tonight at Napa 89 and 57, Santa Rosa 89 and 57, Ukiah 100 and 60; wind near coast mostly northwesterly 8-18 m.p.h.

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Fair

## By Jimmy Hatlo

VITRUS AND FUNGUS ALWAYS GREET EACH OTHER THUS... THE WORSE NAMES THEY CALL EACH OTHER THE BETTER THEY LIKE IT... HE CALLED THE GIANTS A BUNCH OF PANTY-WAISTS! LEMME AT HIM!!

HE CALLED MY TEAM BUSH-LEAGUERS!

HE CALLED THE GIANTS A BUNCH OF PANTY-WAISTS! LEMME AT HIM!!

A LITTLE LATER... THEN THE FUN BEGINS... WONDER WHAT COULD HAVE CAUSED IT... THANKS AND A TIP TO THE HATLO HIT TO MURRAY BERENSON'S S&S EXOTIC JAZZ MONTREAL CANADA

GLADS 75¢ Per 1/2 Doz. Cash & Carry SUBURBAN FLOWER 3614 So. 6th TU 4-8188

STAR SUES  
HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Copyright infringement is charged by actress Lana Turner in a \$200,000 damage suit against two Hollywood writers. The suit she has filed against Terry Allen and Don S. Allen claims they rewrote a Western screen play she purchased, "Listen for a Bugle," and turned it into a novel entitled "Ambush at Buffalo Wallow."

Dr. Harry R. Scribner  
Optometrist

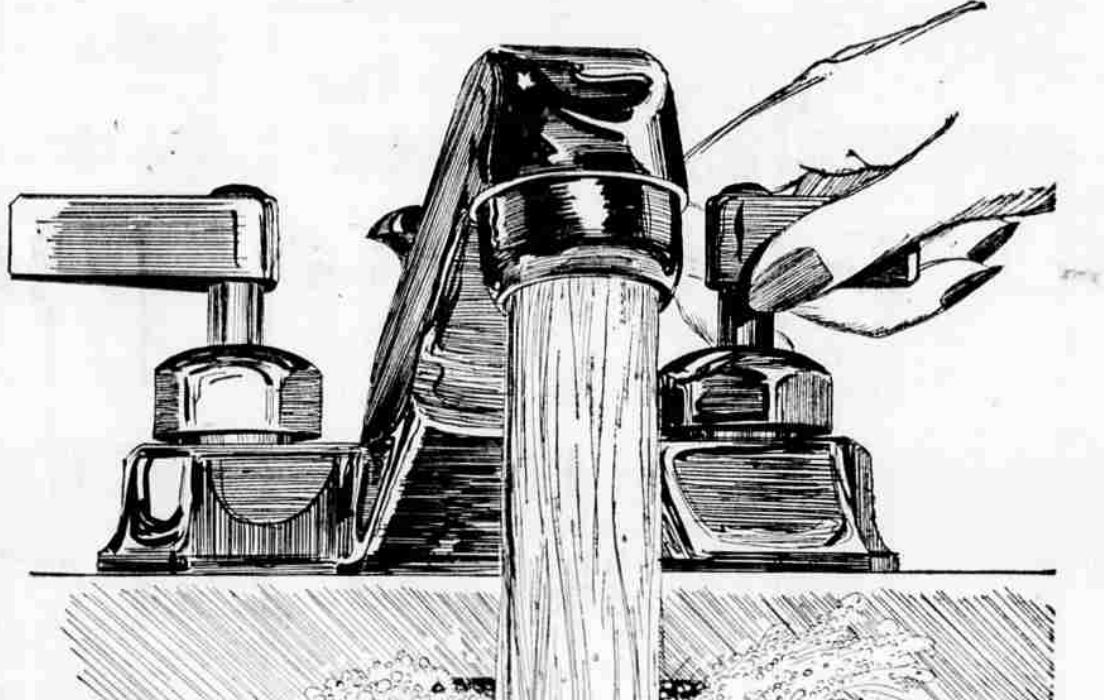
New Location  
822 Main Street  
TU 4-7203  
Hours 9:00 to 5:30  
Monday thru Saturday

## Choose NALLEY'S POTATO SALAD

for homemade goodness! Made with Real Mayonnaise KEEP IT HANDY! JUST OPEN THE CAN



Nalley's, Inc., Tacoma, Washington



1930 25 TON MILES PER GALLON



1958 43 TON MILES PER GALLON



Can you think of any liquid that costs less than gasoline... except water?

Today's gasoline has far more value. An accurate way to measure this value is by "ton-miles" — the number of miles a gallon of gasoline will move a ton of car. Average performance in 1930 was 25 ton-miles per gallon. Today it's 43 — or 70% more work per gallon.

Quart for quart, gallon for gallon, almost any liquid you buy costs more than gasoline... and gasoline performance today costs less than it did in 1930.

2/3¢ PER TON MILE

1/2¢ PER TON MILE



In spite of higher operating costs in the oil industry, gasoline prices have been held down through research and intense competition. Since 1930 the price of gasoline (excluding taxes) rose only 25%. During the same period the general cost of living went up 70%.

The taxes on a tankful of gasoline would buy between four and five extra "tax-free" gallons. Combined state and federal taxes, which help pay for better roads, add about 9¢ to the price of every gallon... nearly 30% of your gasoline dollar buys no gasoline at all.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA plans ahead to serve you better

## Pogo

