

The Herald and News

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Columnists Mail

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:

That 60 per cent of the U.S. population now have formal religious ties, more than at any other time in the history of the nation.

Pickles are replacing popcorn as a lobby attraction in some movie houses in New York City.

The British are doing research on how to use radar waves for cooking. Their advantage: The waves heat from the inside of the food.

The California sea lion has a neat trick for catching gullible gulls. He floats beneath the surface with only the dark tip of his nose showing. The gull, mistaking it for a fish, swoops down to catch it—and gets caught itself. Ain't nature sympathetic?

The reason poor people are more trusting than rich people is ... nobody tries to steal poverty.

Singer Guy Mitchell claims his new Hollywood home is so authentic in style it still has arrows sticking from the walls.

For every American who golfs, there are four who go bowling. And they don't have to miss church to do it.

The U.S. Navy says there's practically no danger a shark will attack you while you're floating in a life jacket ... so long as you aren't bleeding.

If you plant your step ladder in a pair of old gym shoes, it won't slip while you're doing repair jobs.

The superstitious can relax. There won't be another Friday the 13th this year.

Lufthansa, the German airline, dropped its policy against retaining married stewardesses. After it found it was losing 30 per cent of its girls to husbands during their first year on the job.

That 1,500 American homes are burglarized every 24 hours during July and August, the vacation months when most householders are away.

France has 150 gambling casinos but they are forbidden to advertise. There is a legend that the casinos will buy a ticket home for tourists gamblers who risk all and lose. But it ain't so.

San Quentin convicts are among the best read in the nation. Patrons of the prison library check out an average of 100 books a year.

The hired hands in a business office are more likely to get heart attacks and high blood pressure than the executives. Tell this to your boss the next time he brags about how hard he works.

A survey of employers showed a majority frowned on the wearing of colored stockings by lady office workers. Does anybody think this will stop the fad?

Benjamin Franklin, 144 years before Willis Carrier invented air conditioning in 1902, experimented with quick-evaporating ether as a method of reducing temperatures.

CBS star Robert Q. Lewis says he has a new kind of lighter that never has to be filled. "You just press a button, the top flies up and points to the nearest guy with a match."

A sign in the musicians' dressing room in Birdland, the Broadway jazz club, reads: "No pets or animals allowed backstage unless they're part of your band."

The dirt excavated to build New York's subway system, if laid out one inch thick, would cover all New England.

It was Ralph Waldo Emerson who said, "This time is a very good one if we but know what to do with it."

Formosa Crisis

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—This is an Alibi on the background leading up to the present Formosa crisis, latest in a series of events which place the Reds in a little real estate without a title.

After World War I, the United States pumped money into China to help its war-torn ally, President Chiang Kai-shek, establish a stable government, make needed reforms and win the people's allegiance.

The reforms didn't come. The money was squandered. American attempts to get Chiang and the Chinese Communists to work together failed. The Reds grew stronger, smashed Chiang's armies. His troops deserted to the Reds in bunches.

The United States washed its hands of both sides. In the fall of 1949 the Reds drove Chiang and his remaining troops off the mainland and to Formosa, 100 miles across the Formosa Strait.

But Chiang's forces grabbed and held a number of islands off the

mainland. They included Quemoy, the Matsus, the Tachens and a number of tiny islets. The Reds lacked the planes and ships to pursue Chiang and finish him off.

President Truman was so disgusted with the whole situation that early in 1950 he said this country would not get mixed up in the Chinese civil war. This meant Chiang was on his own. Still, the Reds lacked the means to reach and crush him.

He remained on his own the first six months of 1950. Then the Korean War began in June. Truman sent the 7th Fleet into the Formosa Strait to "neutralize" the Red-Nationalist conflict.

The picture changed abruptly in the fall of 1950 when the Red Chinese got into the Korean War. From then till now American policy has been to defend Chiang from Red attack.

Growing stronger, the Reds began a steady peppering of the Chiang-held offshore islands. This kept up. Early in 1955 President Eisenhower decided to take a more positive position than the stated American policy up to that time.

He asked and got from Congress:

1. Approval of a resolution authorizing him to throw American forces into a fight against the Reds, if necessary, to defend Formosa, the nearby Pescadores Islands, and "related areas."

2. Approval of a mutual defense treaty with Chiang. This pledged the United States to help Chiang defend Formosa.

But Eisenhower under the resolution was free to decide what, if any, of those "related areas" he would defend or think worth defending. So what was left unanswered then, and is still unanswered, is this question:

Would Eisenhower, in case of Red attack on the offshore islands held by Chiang, use American forces to defend them and thus get the United States into a possible war with Red China? In short: Would he consider any or all of those islands necessary for the defense of Formosa?

Very quickly, early in 1955, he had to make up his mind. The Reds were banging away at the Tachens Islands, 200 miles northwest of Formosa. He decided to let the Reds have them without a fight and persuaded Chiang to agree.

Things quieted down until a few weeks ago. Again the Reds bombarded the offshore islands, particularly Quemoy, near the China mainland and directly across the strait from Formosa. The Matsus are 75 miles northwest of Formosa. But there are a number of Chiang-held islets near the mainland too.

There's only guessing now as to whether the Reds will try to take Quemoy, the Matsus or, just to win a little prestige, the tiny islets. Equally mysterious is what the Eisenhower administration will do if the Reds move at all.

So far the administration has issued what sounded like stern warnings to the Reds but in language so vague that Eisenhower is free to make up his mind at the last minute on whether he wants to get into a fight over the islands.

He'd have to fight, because of the treaty, to defend Formosa itself.

Better Products

By SAM DAWSON

AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP)—The revival of business activity will find many companies in a position to cash in on one phase of their far-reaching research on research for new or better products even while

the economy was taking a breather.

Three out of four companies, according to one poll of more than 800, have either increased or maintained their spending on research and development this year. Over-all expenditures are running four per cent ahead of last year.

Research is a long term proposition and it aims at a distant tomorrow — sometimes years away. Thus in their planning many companies try as far as possible to overlook the less severe ups and downs of the business cycle.

Some of their spending is for basic research — that is, pure science out of which tomorrow's unknown wonders might spring. Most of them, however, spend for applied research — that is, the search for new marketable products or better methods of production.

In the months just ahead the success—or failure—of many of these ventures will be tested in the market place.

The U.S. government, the universities, and industry together are spending more than 10 billion dollars this year on scientific research, with industry's share topping seven billion dollars.

The recession apparently has chilled the research ardor of only a few industries. It seems actually to have inspired others to increase their spending in search of new ways to lure customers or to cut costs.

In a study of the budgets of 833 companies, the American Management Assn. reports today that 390 have increased their allocations for research, 275 have maintained last year's pace, and 168 have cut their spending.

In 1957 the 833 spent an average of 2.8 per cent of their sales take on research and development.

Breaking the returns down by industries, AMA reports the biggest increase this year was by 14 makers of transportation equipment (other than autos and aircraft). Their budgets are up by an average of 26 per cent. The aircraft industry averaged a 3.8 per cent increase, while auto spending was down by 6 per cent.

Marked increases in budgeting for research were reported by service machinery, up 13.3 per cent; chemicals, up 10 per cent; food and beverages, 8.3 per cent; and stone, clay and glass, up 7.1 per cent.

As a group the nine construction machinery companies showed the biggest drop, down 15 per cent, with engines and turbines next, off 9 per cent. Other decreases include autos, miscellaneous machinery, rubber and miscellaneous manufacturing.

Science Study

By Dr. SCOTT E. FORBUSH

Written for The Associated Press
The International Geophysical Year is concentrating the greatest effort that ever has been made in the study of the earth and how it is influenced by the sun.

Around the world scientists are making observations and taking notes on the many different phenomena connected with solar activity: weather; aurora and air flow; ionospheres which make radio transmission possible; most variations in the earth's magnetic field; all the known time-variations in the intensity of cosmic radiation.

In this simultaneous observation lies one of the great advantages of the IGY.

Concentrated activity in one field of geophysics during the IGY has already led to unexpected results of great value in understanding phenomena in another branch.

One example of this was the discovery of X rays during auroral

displays. IGY cosmic ray investigators at the universities of Iowa and Minnesota made the discovery while they were recording cosmic ray intensity at high altitudes with balloons.

These X rays result from electrons in these same plasma clouds are responsible for the extraordinarily high counting rates registered at great altitudes by Geiger counters set up in the U. S. satellite Explorer by the cosmic ray group at the University of Iowa.

Soviet cosmic ray investigators using detectors on the latest Sputnik observed similar, but smaller, increases in counting rates at lower altitudes.

These electron-containing plasma clouds probably produce auroral and magnetic storms—if the clouds are large enough and if the magnetic field frozen in them when they leave the sun is great enough. Through scattering effects, these clouds probably cause the decreases in cosmic ray intensity which are observed during some magnetic storms.

Cosmic rays were discovered by Victor Hess in 1914. But it wasn't until about 1932 that experiments showed the primary cosmic rays, which impinge on the earth's outer atmosphere, consisted of charged particles of very high energy coming from all directions in space.

This experiment, in which the earth's permanent magnetic field played an important role, consisted of a worldwide survey of cosmic ray intensity using standardized instruments.

Research has shown that more cosmic rays fall at the poles than at the Magnetic Equator, where the earth's magnetic field deflects the weaker rays. And they are found to decrease in number when the sun is active with flares and sunspots.

Results obtained with cosmic ray nuclear component monitors by Dr. J. A. Simpson at the University of Chicago in the U. S. IGY program show a decrease of nearly 25 per cent in intensity from sunspot minimum in 1954 to sunspot maximum in 1957.

This writer, at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, established the variation of cosmic ray intensity with sunspot cycle from continuous observations with ionization chambers over two decades. These results show that even the cosmic ray particles with energies high enough to reach the Magnetic Equator are subject to a solar cycle variation.

Superimposed on the solar cycle variation of cosmic ray intensity are large variations which occur in some, but not all, magnetic storms. Such efforts were especially numerous in 1957. They diminish toward sunspot minimum.

Thus, pre-investigation of time variations of cosmic ray intensity, especially in connection with results from other IGY projects, will undoubtedly provide valuable results for better understanding electromagnetic phenomena in the solar system.

Special Mouse Plan

FROM THE ALBANY DEMOCRAT HERALD

Everyone has heard, of course, of the get-rich-quick cat-rat plan whereby one can raise cats for their fur without any cost. One can simply get a lot of cats together, assemble a host of rats, feed the rats to the cats, kill the cats, sell their fur and feed the cats' bodies to the surviving rats, saving out some of the rats and cats for propagation purposes. No feed bills.

One of our subscribers came forth the other day with a plan almost as good. She pointed out that eastern Oregon is suffering from a surplus of crop devouring field mice while the Willamette Valley is plagued by an overabundance of pheasant and chick-eating cats, mostly discarded at roadides in the form of unwanted kittens.

This informant proposes that someone get busy and collect these surplus valley cats and ship them to eastern Oregon to eat up the mice. She cites an actual example of a similar program that worked. At San Francisco, she says, a man made a fortune by operating a cat farm from which he furnished cats to cut down the rat population of the Area docks. For a fee, of course.

Now all we have to do to get rid of our cats and mice is to get the cats and mice together, for a fee, of course. Trouble is he might have more trouble collecting fees than cats.

Quotes

United Press International
NEW ORLEANS — Deputy Sheriff Normal Labove of Cameron Parish, on the departure of residents because of the threat of tropical storm Ella:

"Many of them were scared. Some just wanted to be cautious."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Civil Rights Act Of 1957 Scheduled For First Test

COLUMBUS, Ga. (AP) — The Civil Rights Act of 1957, a measure to protect voting rights, will get its first test in federal District Court here.

The new Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice filed a suit yesterday accusing Terrell County's five election registrars and deputy registrars of discriminating against prospective Negro voters.

Spokesmen for the division indicated the suit is the first in a series. They declined, however, to pinpoint other areas under investigation.

J. G. Raines, chairman of the Terrell County Board of Registrars, denied the government allegations. Said Raines: "I am not rabid on the race question. I try to apply the law as I think it should be applied."

The government suit seeks an injunction which would prohibit Terrell County (1) from following different procedures in the processing of voting applications by Negro and white citizens, (2) from applying more stringent standards in giving a literacy test to Negro applicants, and (3) from refusing to certify a group of Negroes named in the suit as having passed the literacy test.

The civil action alleges that several Negroes, including four school teachers with college degrees, were denied voter registration certificates last April on grounds of alleged inability to read correctly and intelligibly.

The complaint charges that Negroes who applied as early as October 1956 for registration were not permitted to appear for hearings on their applications until April 7, 1957. White applicants who applied in March 1957 were all given hearings and registered by March 24, some on the same day of their application.

Raines said the backlog of applications when he took office included many from white persons as well as Negroes. He said the white applicants had filled out their forms properly, enabling the



By Jack Myers & Don Robin

Well, all around the country many parents have been just marking off the days till school starts again. The first school bell of the autumn term is almost as important to a lot of folks as the Liberty Bell. Like Siamese Twins, they have a lot in common. The school bell means more liberty and freedom for parents who have had to buck the heat, vacations, and seemingly endless amounts of junior energy, all at the same time. Of course the bell may have more painful meanings to some of the nation's school teachers. But, as our Foreign Aid Program has proved, you can't please everybody all the time. And school teachers have at least one advantage. They can concentrate exclusively on the children, while busy Mom has dozens of other distractions. However you look at it, it's quite a change.

About speaking of changes, it's about time for a change in seasons. Like it or not, it will soon be time to put away the swim fins, water skis and sun tan ointments. Then comes the "where did you put's", the mad scrambles through closets, drawers, attics and boxes in a frantic search for ear muffs, thermos jugs, grandmother's old quilt, maybe even granddad's old raccoon coat and any other equipment pertinent to our enjoyment of foot ball. Before we get on a store may we take this opportunity to wish the very best to our fine OTI and Klamath Union High School teams and their coaching staffs.

A California fisherman who ran out of worms tried green trading stamps on his hook and caught ten fish. That's a bait with a rebate. It also sounds like a very fishy story. Now here's a true one. We're in business to serve you with honesty & efficiency. specialize in personalized service. Bring your auto in for servicing by thoroughly trained mechanics who will give your car a check-up before it checks out.

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Charles Blondin was the assumed name of Jean Francois Gravelet, famous French tightrope walker.

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