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Sigmund Spaeth

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—The fine, featured, elderly man drew back as if he had received a blow in the face.

"What do I think of rock 'n' roll?" he said. "Why, it's nothing but pure savagery—but the savages did it better. They used it to work themselves up to enjoy orgies or commit murders."

"Beethoven used themes as simple as rock 'n' roll themes, but he developed them. They grew. Rock 'n' roll has practically no melodic value. It is simply a monotonous, savage beat, repeated over and over."

And Dr. Sigmund Spaeth leaned back, slightly upset. He has been a top cheerleader for all kinds of music for 50 years. His 30 books range from "Great Symphonies" to "How to Play the Harmonica." But he draws the line at rock 'n' roll.

"There are limits to human tolerance," he observed.

At 73, Dr. Spaeth, who can play 10 instruments himself, is still one of America's most active drum-beaters for the appreciation of music. The noted "tune detective" delivers 50 lectures a year, travels 50,000 miles, edits "Music Journal," writes a weekly syndicated music column, serves as panelist on a radio show.

He believes the nation is in the midst of a spreading musical boom period.

"There are more people playing some kind of musical instrument now than at any other time in our history," he said.

"We've got over the silly idea that if you want to play at all you have to play well. The old-fashioned teachers used to ruin music for many of their pupils by making it a form of drudgery. They treated every student as a potential concert performer."

"That was nonsense. We need dub musicians as well as pros. Only a few have the talent to become pros."

Throughout his long career Dr. Spaeth, who began playing the piano at 5, has preached the theory that music is fun.

"If it isn't fun," he demanded, "what else can it be? People should make music for their own satisfaction, and listen to it for their own satisfaction—not merely because someone informs them it is cultural."

"Parents often ask me when they should start their children listening to good music. I tell them, 'The day a child is born. You can't start much sooner.'"

Of the tens of thousands of musical compositions Dr. Spaeth has studied, what are his own favorites?

"It's a difficult question," he said. "But I suppose to me the greatest piece of music is Brahms' Third Symphony. I put him above Beethoven, Bach and Wagner."

"My favorite popular songs—I'll have to give three—are George Gershwin's 'The Man I Love,' Jerome Kern's 'All the Things You Are,' and Dick Rodgers' 'If I Loved You.'"

Business Changes

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP)—The American businessman as well as the American diplomat is spreading the story of our type of economy to counteract the Soviet words-and-rules drive.

The debate under way today in the U. N. General Assembly shows that our diplomats aren't universally approved abroad. American business has had its sad times abroad too.

But in recent years there have been sharp changes in American business practices overseas as the nation worked out from under what was once almost universally stigmatized as dollar diplomacy.

On the propaganda front, a number of U. S. business organizations are in there pitching.

On the more subtle personal relations front, a host of U. S. corporations are trying for better understanding.

The Advertising Council has waged a campaign to sell the world on the merits of what it calls the People's Capitalism. More recently it has launched a drive to convince Americans as well as others that under our system the future of this country is economically bright indeed.

Organizations like the U. S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce and the Committee for Economic Development have put out studies of the problems of foreign trade and American investment abroad.

The National Foreign Trade Council has tackled specific practices and urged changes in both our policies and those of other lands if the American investor

is to increase his holdings further. These sums have more than doubled since the war and now are around 25 billion dollars.

American corporations are still widely assailed by the Soviet as exploiters of the foreign lands they have helped develop. But whatever may have been the motives of the previous century in tapping resources abroad, today's corporations are quite a different breed.

Sitting nervously on the sidelines as the U. N. debates the Middle East struggle are American oil companies with huge stakes there. These firms long ago adopted there, in Venezuela and elsewhere, a plan whereby the proceeds were split 50-50 with the country where they found oil. Some newcomers of late have sweetened this take for the host nation.

But it wasn't all profits that the oil companies were handing out. In preaching the American doctrine they have set up model towns with schools and hospitals, hired natives at good pay and helped raise the standard of living of many other lands.

This goes for Western Europe too, where they have put millions of dollars into refineries and development of the distribution of Middle East oil where it is most needed.

Big American automobile companies have opened plants abroad. A chief reason naturally was to take advantage of special production, distribution and foreign exchange benefits. But a big side-line has been the raising of standards of living of other lands and a brushing off of some of the American doctrine that U. S. business can produce without exploitation.

The list of American industries operating abroad, buying abroad, selling abroad is a long one.

More and more corporations now train employees before sending them overseas—not only in the language and financial rules for doing business, but also in the customs and prejudices so that fewer toes get stepped on.

Segregation Fighters

By United Press International
Two names figure largely in the segregation - versus - integration fight before the United States Supreme Court.

One is the chief justice himself... former California Republican governor Earl Warren.

The other is J. Lee Rankin, U. S. solicitor general.

Both men are strong proponents of racial integration... foes of the idea that Negroes and whites should not be mixed.

Warren, 67-year-old Eisenhower appointee to the high bench, is called the architect of the original 1954 decision that Negro children must be allowed to go to white schools. He was appointed to the governor of California and a steady diet of political jobs. His critics say he should have been a judge before becoming top man on the highest court in the nation.

Warren has the personal appearance of a clean-living Boy Scout leader. He stands 6 feet 1 inch... has a quick, boyish smile in a ruddy face under silvery hair.

If the drumfire of criticism of the Supreme Court in recent times has affected him, he has not shown it in public.

After World War I, Warren became deputy city attorney of Oakland, California... then deputy district attorney for Alameda County. He later became county district attorney and gained a state-

wide reputation as crime buster. He became attorney general of California in 1938.

Warren was elected governor in 1942 and was reelected twice. He won the Republican nomination for vice president in 1948.

Warren, who went to law school at the University of California, has been known by many names, including "that great Republican chief executive"... a "progressive Republican"... a "conservative"... "radical." One opponent called him a "California socialist."

Solicitor General Rankin is expressing both his own convictions and the official position of the federal government when he argues for integration before the Supreme Court.

He has been deeply involved in the legal battle over integration from the beginning. As assistant attorney general, he represented the government in the original 1954 arguments on the issue.

Rankin was born on July 8, 1907 in Lincoln, Nebraska. He went to the University of Nebraska, graduated with a law degree in 1930. The \$20,500 salary he gets now is much less than he used to earn as a prosperous Nebraska lawyer... but he likes his job.

Rankin is rather short, a wiry man with rimless spectacles. He stands before the bar in the Supreme Court in formal morning coat and striped trousers.

His argument is that Negro children have the right to attend white schools even in the face of violent opposition.

Threat of Defeat

By DOUGLAS LARSON
NEA Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Congress ended its 83rd session in basic dispute with the White House on the best means of insuring America's survival against communism in the space age.

Democratic leadership tried to give the resident more money than he wanted for strengthening the military. The administration claims it has achieved a present and future military stalemate with its missile and H-bomb programs.

On the other hand, the President, after bitter fights, got less than he asked for to combat Russia's new trade-and-aid offensive, propaganda war and never-ceasing espionage and subversion efforts.

It's this front in the cold war which holds the greatest threat to U. S. survival, administration spokesmen argue.

The President requested a total of 4.2 billion dollars for foreign technical and military assistance, development loans, running the State Department and U. S. Office of Information, plus an unrevealed sum for operation of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Congress ended up giving the President a total of 3.6 billion dollars for these activities, with even this considered a victory for Ike. Allen Dulles, CIA boss, in a recent talk to a private group, said this:

"The Soviet Union diverts about 10 per cent of all of its armament funds to the training, support and operation of its subversive and espionage agents. If the U. S. matched this effort, which it does not, we would be spending more than four billion dollars on such activity. We spend a small fraction of this amount."

Summing up the administration viewpoint, Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy says:

"We are incurring the risk of defeat by Russia without the firing of a shot. While we can rely on present and planned military strength to deter actual warfare, the new challenge of the Soviets is in the fields of social and economic competition."

Mostly in secret hearings during the past session, administration spokesmen tried to lay out details of Russia's stepped up non-

military aggressions. In one recent talk Allen Dulles said:

"Soviet ability to use these (non-military) weapons to advance its political aims will increase in direct ratio to their success in realizing their economic goals."

These are the facts given Congress on Russia's economic growth.

In 1917 Russia had the world's sixth largest gross national product—sum total of output goods and services. It's now second, next to and 40 per cent of America's GNP. Since 1959 Soviet economy has grown at twice the rate of America's.

In specific industries, for example, Soviet coal output is 70 per cent of U. S. production. It will be ahead by 1960 at the present growth rate. The Soviet's machine tool production is now double that of the U. S. If satellite country production is included, Soviet bloc steel output is greater than America's.

These figures led Nikita Khrushchev to say recently: "We declare war on the U. S. in the peaceful field of trade. We will win over the United States, too."

Interpreting this, Allen Dulles has said:

"They will buy anything, trade anything, and dump anything if it advances communism or helps to destroy the influence of the West."

In 1949 Russia ranked 16th as a world trader. Today it is sixth and zooming ahead. It has trade agreements with 31 non-satellite countries. In 1957 70 per cent of Russia's trade increase was with non-Communist European countries.

The Soviets recently concluded a 750 million dollar trade agreement with West Germany. Russian trade missions can be found in almost every South American country.

The President's bitter and finally successful fight against both GOP and Democratic forces in Congress for a reciprocal trade act was largely aimed at combatting this threat.

In the technical aid area, Soviet technicians are swarming all over Africa and Asia. In just nine of the most under-developed countries there are 2,000 Soviet technicians, more than twice the number of U. S. personnel there.

In the past three years Russia has spent close to two billion dollars in loan and military assistance programs. Ninety per cent has gone to Afghanistan, Egypt, Syria, India, Indonesia and Yugoslavia. These are vital, pivotal nations in the balance of world power.

Evidence of Russian results with this money is painfully apparent in the Middle East today.

In Congressional debate over U. S. expenditures in these fields, probing questions were posed. Why is the U. S. losing the propaganda war? Why is there growing hate for generous America?

U. S. information chief George V. Allen answers some of these questions:

"We are holding our own in the propaganda war and will win it in the end. In the long run our efforts to stick to the truth will win more friends than Russia's propaganda trucks and deceptions."

Much of the so-called growing hate for America is exaggerated. But we must re-evaluate our basic foreign policies with this concern in mind."

DETROIT — John S. Bugas, Ford Motor Co. vice president, on a contract offer to the United Auto Workers which is threatening to strike:

"We are in the process of trying to explore and will make an offer on the basis of our exploration."

HOLLYWOOD — Eddie Fisher, on his breakup with Debbie Reynolds:

"Our marriage would have come to an end even if I had never known Elizabeth Taylor."

NEWPORT, R. I. — Mrs. Mildred L. Albert, of the Academic Modern in Boston, on fashioning:

"The dress is probably the only style that was completely wiped out because too many husbands said, 'I lost weight' or 'I was war it.'"

Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower, commenting on Mrs. Albert's remark:

"She is so right."

Supreme Court Rulings Will Echo In Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U. S. Supreme Court's new school integration ruling can be expected to have repercussions in Congress when it reconvenes in January.

Reaction of southern senators to the court's decision Friday that Negro students must be readmitted without delay to Little Rock's Central High School pointed clearly to:

1. Hardened resistance to any new civil rights legislation and to moves aimed at curbing filibusters.

2. Renewed efforts to pass legislation to restrict the powers of the Supreme Court.

Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) said the court had "reaffirmed its determination to 'rule or ruin' the southern public schools."

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) called the court's decision ill-considered and improper and asked, "Is the Supreme Court saying that it, implemented by federal bayonets, is the supreme power of the land?"

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) expressed hope that "the next Congress will take steps to awaken a sense of responsibility in the justices of the Supreme Court."

In contrast, and underscoring the sharp division over the whole civil rights controversy, were the comments of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

Douglas said the decision in the Little Rock case reflected credit on the court. Javits said it shows "our government remains a government of the law."

Douglas and Javits are among senators who have announced that with the start of the next Congress, they will make a new assault on the Senate's Rule 22, on which southerners have relied in the past to talk civil rights measures to death.

Under this rule it takes the votes of 64 senators, or two-thirds of the entire membership, to shut off debate and bring a filibuster to a halt.

Another source of controversy, growing in part out of the Supreme Court's original decision against school segregation, is legislation to curb the justices' powers and to overrule some of their recent decisions.

McClellan already has announced he will press anew for passage of a bill to prevent the court from constraining federal laws as superseding state laws on the same subject unless Congress expressly says they do, or unless there is an irreconcilable conflict between them.

Some southern senators also have given thought to introducing legislation that would spell out just how the school integration decision is to be carried out.

Drive Scheduled By Merrill PTA

MERRILL—Plans are underway for the first and main money making project of the year by members of the Merrill Parent-Teacher Association officers and their committees.

This year's event will be a "Gay Nineties Revue." An atmosphere of the gay nineties period will be created by those participating in costume of that era. Attractions will include a medicine man wagon, "gay nineties bar" to serve coffee and soft drinks, tin-types while you wait, cake walk, penny arcade. A program is also planned which will include singing, style show, authentic Charleston dance, pantomime songs and a men's can-can chorus line.

Admission will be, adults, 50 cents; high school students, 25 cents; children, 10 cents. Tickets will be sold in advance by grade school children. Script will be sold at the door for purchase of items during the program.

The program is scheduled for Friday evening, September 19, at the Merrill High School gymnasium. Doors will open at 7:30. The program will begin at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Roy Miller and Mrs. Murel Long are in charge of the event.

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By Jimmy Hatlo



Nominate Espouses Race Segregation

ATLANTA (AP)—Georgia's governor nominate Ernest Vandiver Jr. is a far cry from the picture the average non-Southerner usually conjures when thinking of a politician from the Deep South.

Smiling, urbane and dressed in the style of an above-average-income businessman from any section of the nation, Vandiver's only giveaway is his soft drawl in conversation.

But his political philosophy in regard to the major issue facing the South—racial segregation—is the same as that espoused by many Southern leaders.

During the campaign that led to his overwhelming nomination—comparable to election in this one-party state—over two opponents, Vandiver declared he would use all the means at his disposal as governor to prevent the mixing of the races in Georgia's schools.

Born July 3, 1918, in Cannon, Franklin County, near his present home in Lavonia, Vandiver has been active in politics since he was 18. At that time he served as an aide to the elder Herman Talmadge in his race against Sen. Richard Russell.

Talmadge lost, but Vandiver was on his way to a political career. After graduation from the University of Georgia, where he was a campus leader, he went to the Air Force as a pilot.

After his discharge in 1945 he returned to the university for his law degree and was elected mayor of Lavonia in 1946. He married Elizabeth Russell, pretty niece of Sen. Russell, and they have three children.

In 1948 he managed Herman Talmadge's campaign for reelection as governor and was appointed Georgia's assistant general. He resigned in 1954 to make his successful race for lieutenant governor.

Vandiver's entrance in this year's gubernatorial race was a foregone conclusion. His victory Wednesday was unmatched in modern Georgia history.

MISS ROOSEVELT is the daughter of Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and the former Betty Cushing Roosevelt, now married to John Hay Whitney, U. S. ambassador to Great Britain.

GETS U. S. MISSILE
LONDON (UPI)—Britain's first American-built "Thor" ballistic missile will be installed at a site in northern England this week, the Defense Ministry stated.

Police Chief Has His Woes

ROCHESTER, Ind. (UPI)—Indiana Excise Tax Police Chief George Rinck is having trouble keeping his officers here sober and may pull the district office out of the city.

Rinck said excise agents sometimes have to drink in public bars in connection with their investigations of liquor law violations. Two of them were arrested for drunkenness recently by the sheriff.

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