

The Herald and News

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Here And There

By BILL JENKINS
Saturday officially ushered in Spring, the start of the vernal equinox.
Around these parts we have had a goodly share of typical Spring weather already and so guess we can only say that we jumped the gun a little.
A dry Spring, to be sure, but nonetheless a pleasant one. Or at least we might as well say so since we can't do anything about it.
I sometimes wonder if weather control would be a good thing for the country, anyway. We hear a lot about it but I sure wouldn't want to be the chap in charge. He'd be in hot water all the time.

Rodeo fans can go to sleep again in peace and comfort. The hill which would have made it illegal to rope and tie animals in a rodeo has been tabled by the senate judiciary committee.
The bill was originally sponsored by Senator Jean Lewis, who is a Democrat and hails from the wide open spaces of Portland.
It was Senator Lewis who complained recently that she didn't like the salutation "Hi, Jean."
Said it made her feel too sanitary.
Her reaction to some of the salutations from rodeo fans must have been violent indeed.

Some of the usual signs of spring are missing. There are lots of kites in the air these days, some of them high flying for sure. There are certain staunch characters already out in the lots tossing a baseball around. And the motorcycles are on the road again.
But to date I have not seen a game of marbles being played nor have I seen any lads playing at mumbly-peg.
Are times changing?

There are other signs, though. I notice quite a few girls going at the game of fishing this year. Handling their own worms, too, just like experts.
Encouraging sign. There should be more of it. Nothing in the world more wholesome than fishing.

Jewelry

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:
A new jewelry fad among men, the wearing of engagement rings set with their birthstones, is being strongly encouraged by their fiancées. The girls figure the rings warn predatory females: "This guy is already taken."
When you make your first visit to the moon—almost any year now!—don't forget to take the scenic crater tour. The moon has more than 30,000 craters. Many are up to 50 miles wide, and one is 30,000 feet deep—five times the depth of the Grand Canyon.
The equal rights movement in America has had one unexpected result. One out of four alcoholics is a woman.
Actor Walter Slezak says his three children are too old to have baby sitters, and too young to be baby sitters.
At Fort Churchill, way up north in Manitoba, milk is bought by the slice. The milk is frozen and shipped in refrigerator cars.
America suffered its millionth war fatality and its millionth motor car fatality in the same month—December 1951. The auto has killed as many people in 51 years as all U.S. wars have in 176 years.
Our quotable notables: "A woman's club," says comedian George De Witt, "is a place where they knock after they enter."
Michigan brag: The Wolverine State claims it has so much water it could fill a bathtub for every person in the world, and the level of its 11,637 inland lakes wouldn't go down an inch.
The first case of human artificial insemination was reported by an English surgeon at the end of the 18th century. Now an estimated 20,000 test tube babies are born yearly.
Had your child's eyes checked lately? "Ten million American school children have vision problems," says Dr. Lois B. Ring of Cleveland. "Half of them will stumble along without anyone ever detecting their handicap."
One in 10 American families has an annual income of \$10,000 or more. One in seven an income of \$2,000 or less.
It was Abraham Lincoln who observed, "I cannot conceive how a man could look up into heaven and say there is no God."

Summit Session
By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower is headed toward a summit conference he didn't seek, under circumstances he

didn't want, and on problems not yet agreed upon.
All this adds up to a kind of victory for Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev who has wanted a summit meeting for more than a year and now has practically forced it on the West. But who will be the ultimate winner—if it remains to be seen.
News coming out of Eisenhower's weekend of meetings with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan has been understandably thin. The two men would hardly want to give the Soviets a full transcript of their conversations.

But of the several bits of information provided by their aides, this much was dominant: the President and prime minister had agreed on their approach to a summit meeting next summer, following a foreign ministers conference in May.
Back in late 1957, with the then premier Nikolai Bulganin doing the writing for him, Khrushchev had called for a summit get-together. He found both Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles chilly to the idea.
After quite a bit of letter writing back and forth, the idea blew up. Then last Nov. 27 Khrushchev took a step which disturbed the Allies no end, forced them into action, and gave him a fresh excuse to call for a summit conference.

Khrushchev demanded that the United States, Britain and France get their occupation troops out of West Berlin. He threatened to sign a separate peace treaty with Communist East Germany.
This had a real hooker in it: if the Allies kept their troops in Berlin and tried against the will of the German Communists—to send supplies to their Berlin garisons through East Germany there could be war.
Khrushchev gave the Allies six months to get moving although now he says in effect it wasn't a hard and fast deadline but just a date he picked off the ceiling. What he wanted most was action, he said.

He kept calling for a summit conference to talk about the Allied troops in West Berlin and a peace treaty for Germany. The West's response was this: let's have a foreign ministers meeting to talk things over.
Eisenhower—ever since the 1953 summit meeting's high pronouncements ended in smoke—has insisted on no more summit meetings unless first the foreign ministers meet and show enough progress and agreement to make a summit conference look worthwhile.
Khrushchev has consistently laughed off a foreign ministers meeting as a preliminary since he regards the ministers as mere errand boys for the heavyweights like himself and Eisenhower.

With the showdown on Berlin getting closer Macmillan went to talk with Khrushchev. He reportedly came away with the idea that a summit meeting was the thing to have. He apparently sold the idea to Eisenhower.
When the Eisenhower-Macmillan aides said over the weekend their bosses had agreed to propose a summit meeting next summer, they gave the impression that results from a foreign ministers meeting first were not as necessary as before.
But while Khrushchev seems to want to limit summit discussions to West Berlin and a German peace treaty, the Western Allies appear to want much broader discussions. The two sides haven't agreed yet on what they should talk about.

In the end the whole idea of a summit conference may break down over a discussion on what the summiters should discuss. At the moment a summit conference looks more likely than not.

SHORT RIBS
By Frank O'Neal

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Commemorating the Civil War is one thing. Relighting it is something else again. The Civil War Centennial Commission, set up to plan a four-year observance starting in 1961, wishes we all would go to the movies instead.
Plans to re-enact big Civil War battles are taking shape on a scale that has commission officials beginning to worry. Lee and Grant weren't able to mobilize much faster, and they were out to make history, not recollect it.
A dozen or more engagements already are contemplated by state and local interests, and the commission gets rumors of more in the works.
From what commission members hear, some of these re-runs may cost almost as much as the originals. The battle strategists are hoping, however, to draw tourists enough to refill local tills.
It is hopefully assumed also that all the shots this time will be blanks. But Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III, grandson of the Union war leader and chairman of the centennial commission, would rest easier if there were more ceremony planned and less shooting.
"I am much disturbed by the knowledge that people think of the centennial as only a giant re-lighting of the war," Grant said the other day in a statement. "This isn't the case at all."
Grant insisted today it wasn't the prospect of reopening old wounds that prompted his statement. He said all he meant was that the job of restaging the battles is too big and too costly.
For whatever reason, the general is trying hard to discourage any wholesale mock letting of blood. As part of the campaign he took this week to decorate two Hollywood figures for their part in a Civil War movie. The movie is known as "The Horse Soldiers" and is based on a famous Union cavalry raid. Naturally, since horses are involved, they got John Wayne for the main role. William Holden was the other actor cited.
Wayne has ridden the range in so many horse operas he can't recall the number. But he's been classed as a star now for 30 years, and he said he had passed the 100-movie mark before anybody even heard of him.
Some observers thought Wayne bridled a little in accepting the decoration. If so it's no wonder. They hadn't told him until then that Col. Benjamin Henry Grierson, whose role he plays, was deathly afraid of horses.
To get back to the battles, as everybody seems anxious to do, it is considered inevitable that the festivities will get under way April 12, 1961, with a retake of Beauregard's attack on Ft. Sumter.
Between that event and a new surrender at Appomattox, on April 9, 1965, engagements are understood to be contemplated at Manassas, Antietam, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Pea Ridge, Ark., Philippi, W. Va., and Carthage and Lexington, Mo.
Commission officials expect also that the Monitor and the Merrimack will do battle again in Hampton Roads. Maybe this time we will find out for sure which vessel won.

Economy Battle

By JAMES W. DOUTHAT
The newly-appointed Secretary of Commerce, Lewis L. Strauss, enlisted in the battle for Government economy by sharply challenging the economic philosophy of those who "preach that incredible doctrine that it is more blessed to be in debt than solvent."

Quotes

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Adm. Arleigh Burke, chief of naval operations, on whether he expected Russia to conduct test shots similar to the secret U.S. nuclear blasts in space:
"I wouldn't be surprised. They will want to get the data and I shouldn't be surprised but what they will."

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WASHINGTON — Poet Robert Frost, on the theory that man will destroy civilization and himself with his more and more formidable military weapons:
"I think we are inextinguishable. Like flies and bugs. You can't really exterminate them. There will always be some in cracks and crevices, and that's us."

Civil War

By FRANK ELEAZER
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"I believe the public will soon realize, perhaps better than now," he added, "that we are engaged in a contest between the public interest and a wide array of special interests, each demanding increased public spending in its particular area."
"I assure you that I intend to continue doing my level best to persuade the Congress to act responsibly for the general good in the face of the incessant special pleas for increased public spending."

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"I think we are inextinguishable. Like flies and bugs. You can't really exterminate them. There will always be some in cracks and crevices, and that's us."

He provided encouragement for the economy forces in Washington by pledging allegiance to this economic credo:

"I join with businessmen in saying: Keep our Government from spending beyond our means, give our free competitive enterprise its head, resist overloading it with unnecessary burdens — and our economy will grow, supplying our people with continental opportunities for betterment and personal well-being."

Not to follow this course, he believes, might lead to national disaster. As he put it:
"The cultivation of a habit of unbalanced budgets in the long cold war could so weaken our economy that it might not be able to continue our great defense deterrent to war."

"For this deterrent must be constantly modernized as newer weapons and counter measures are invented. Continued national prosperity is essential to afford continued national defense."

Because of the vital importance to the nation of the outcome of the Battle of the Budget, the Secretary of Commerce told an audience of business men that:

"You will perform an urgent public service if you help public understanding of the need for a balanced budget and for reasonable price stability which is dependent upon it."

"Take a more active part in building public understanding of the widespread benefits to result if the budget is kept in balance, price stability maintained, the dollar protected, and healthy growth encouraged. Let your voice be heard."

Reminding that Edmund Burke once warned that "all that is necessary for the forces of evil to win is for enough good men to do nothing," Mr. Strauss added this significant comment:

"If good businessmen sit this issue out, all business and the entire country will be the losers because of our abdication or indifference."

Thus he joined vigorously in President Eisenhower's crusade for a grass-roots uprising against unessential Government spending.

Rep. Halleck of Indiana, the Republican House Leader, is one who believes that the President's balanced-budget campaign is catching fire in the grass roots.

Mr. Halleck wrote Mr. Eisenhower that "the response to my recent appeal to the people of America to let their voices be heard in the matter of excessive Government spending has been overwhelming."

"Citizens in all walks of life, from all sections of the Nation, are letting me know, in no uncertain terms, that they are keenly aware of the need to hold the line on the federal budget," he added.

"The theme that runs through these letters expresses a two-fold fear:

"1. That unless excessive spending is checked, the cost of living will go up for everybody and further cut down the buying power of wages, annuities and savings.
"2. That excessive spending can lead only to higher taxes, with no hope for an easing of a tax burden that is already heavy for everyone."

In reply, Mr. Eisenhower said he hoped the public response "foretells widespread public insistence that Government, in these prosperous times, must live within its means."

"I believe the public will soon realize, perhaps better than now," he added, "that we are engaged in a contest between the public interest and a wide array of special interests, each demanding increased public spending in its particular area."

"I assure you that I intend to continue doing my level best to persuade the Congress to act responsibly for the general good in the face of the incessant special pleas for increased public spending."

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Ex-GI Editors Swap Stories

NEW YORK (AP)—A bunch of ex-soldiers gathered in New York Friday night to renew warm friendships and swap memories 15 years old.
Nothing unusual about that in this city of reunions and conventions. Nothing except that the 120 men meeting at the Overseas Press Club were admittedly some of the most unarmy soldiers who ever wore the uniform—and some of the best newspapermen.
They wrote the story of the war for their fellow GIs, producing "Yank" and "Stars and Stripes" in editions printed against all kinds of odds from Casablanca to Tokyo, from Rome to Nancy. "Yank" was a weekly, "Stars and Stripes" a daily, whenever possible.
Both were written by and for enlisted men.
Privates, corporals, sergeants in World War II, the ex-service editors now fill many places in the top ranks of American journalism and broadcasting. Such people as cartoonist Bill Mauldin and Marion "See Here, Private" Har- grove are among the better-known names.
"It was the greatest editing experience I've ever had," reminisced Joe McCarthy, a nationally known free-lance magazine writer who was editor in chief of "Yank."
"It was putting out a magazine with no money motive involved. No pressure, no question of pay, nobody putting the knife in somebody's back to get ahead. Our aim was to do the job and go home."

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SURVEY CEMETERIES

BEATTY — Five Indian cemeteries on the reservation have been surveyed, enlarged and are in the process of being fenced by the federal government. Mr. King of Portland has the contract, which calls for steel posts to be set in cement and chain wire.

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CHILDREN'S SWIVEL STRAP
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