

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor
FLOYD WYNNE
City Editor
MAURICE MILLER
Circulation Mgr.
Ph. TU 4-7532

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 8, 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	\$ 9.00
1 YEAR	\$15.00

Tipping

By BILL JENKINS
Whenever a columnist runs completely out of anything else to say he can usually get off the hook by cutting loose with a few sage comments regarding the ancient and barbaric custom of tipping.

It is easy to say things about it. There aren't any new things to say about it, true. But one can always run the gamut from at least A to G. Some can run it even further.

You can always go back to the beginnings and say that the word comes from a shortening of the term "to improve service" which I read somewhere. But that doesn't come out "tip" to me unless you cheat and put in an extra H. I think what the chap who wrote that meant to say was "to improve performance." That makes it come out alright.

And then, maybe, I read it wrong. Or remembered it wrong. Something I am rather prone to do. I was born with a memory constructed along the general lines of a rusty sieve.

Anyway, if you were to attempt to fill space with a piece about tipping, you might say that since its insidious beginnings it has spread to all corners of the globe and has been carried to pretty great lengths in a good many of these corners.

There are places today where you have to tip first in order to get any service at all, not to mention improving it.

There are other places where the natives are not so voracious and will wait until after the service has been performed. Or at least almost performed. If you fail to buy your way out you are liable to as much vituperation and misery as the local justice code permits.

One might say that tipping, from a casual affair of flipping the attractive maid with the stirrup cup a gold coin, has grown to an international system of ransom practiced by not only individuals but by nations.

In the case of Uncle Sam and his foreign policy, it has been carried to its ultimate glory. But whether you prefer to regard it in a local light or on a wider, say international, scale, the practice has developed a race of men whose noses much resemble the teller's window at a bank.

Getting down to basic facts, there is no such thing as a "proper" tip. You either tip too much or you don't tip at all. Anything in between labels you as a small sport, a hick, a rube, a know-nothing, a heel and a miserly bum who would rather spend his money on himself instead of on others.

Once upon a time it was considered "proper" to tip ten per cent. This practice had two faults. One, the only people who thought it proper were the givers, not the receivers. They were thinking more along the lines of Diamond Jim Brady and forty per cent. And, two, there are a lot of people who can't figure ten per cent of a check for \$3.12 when the luncheon tab shows up. I was taught something about decimal points and adding a zero and then dividing, but when I try it I come up with a tip of \$31.20 and I don't think this is right — although I know the waiter disagrees with me.

So I just forget the whole thing. As you, too, must do if you can't figure percentages. And as I said before, if you tip as little as ten per cent you are liable to get not only a nasty look but a moist reminder delivered right to the eye.

So I guess the best thing to do is size up the place, decide how good your chances are of getting out alive without buying that privilege and then go from there.

And I suppose the really simple thing to do would be to carry your own lunch, cut your own hair, shine your own shoes and never take a taxi anywhere. That way you wouldn't be exposed to so much tipping.

Not if you never stayed in a hotel. Or went to the men's room at the Ritz.

The only thing I know for real is that you can't deduct tips on your income tax.

The Crusader

By FLORENCE JENKINS
It has been pointed out in advance stories about the little single engine Cessna carrying the name, "American Cancer Society Crusader," that the cost of its cross country flight is not being borne by the American Cancer Society.

The little craft, piloted by two Seattle men who set out to stay in the air longer than the 64-day record for single engine planes, had to put in at the Klamath

Falls airport last Thursday night after almost eleven and a half days in the air.

It is probably only because they are experienced pilots and careful men that they landed safely. A leaky valve in the auxiliary fuel line caused gasoline to spew into the cockpit as they prepared to refuel while still in the air. They shut off the valve, opened the windows and made sure the fumes had blown out of the cab before switching on their microphone to ask permission to land. Without these precautions, the little spark from the hand might have blown them both to Kingdom Come.

The plane's itinerary is being arranged by Steve Barrie, director of special events for American Cancer Society, in New York City.

Its cost, however, is being underwritten by a Seattle group, headed by Dr. R. D. Callison, which incorporated under the name, Crusader Flight, Inc.

Final parts were being retooled in a Klamath Falls machine shop on Monday. Today, Gene Tanner and Lew Becker expect to get FAA clearance and a new license at Medford and return to Klamath Falls.

If all goes well, they hope to get back into the air tomorrow morning for what is their third successive attempt to set a new endurance record.

Since they had to set their plane down, we are glad it was here and not out in the middle of nowhere and we wish them luck in the new try.

Fire Fund

Bly (To the Editor)—The Bly Fire Equipment Fund Committee of the Bly Parents and Patrons wish to express our appreciation to all the organizations and individuals who gave their assistance and help to make this community program a success. We have gone over the top. Our goal was \$1,000; to date we have taken in \$1,155.06.

Our sincerest thanks to the Bly Women's Club, the Bly Grange No. 711, Bly Ladies Aid, Bly Home Extension Unit, the Bly High School Student Body and the Girl Scouts of Bly who carried out direct money raising programs; to the Klamath Herald and News and our local reporter Roberta McGee for publicity; and to everyone who worked so hard to make this campaign such an overwhelming success. The people of Bly are very grateful.

Frank Dunning
Chairman

Candidate Speaks

Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—As a candidate for a position on the high school board, I am sure that there are questions in the minds of the voters that should be answered. In order that we may determine the temper of the community and thereby find a basis for operation of the school district, perhaps it would be well for a candidate to let the voter know what his position is on some of the questions that are certain to come up. With this approach, the voter is given an opportunity to express his opinion on the issues rather than on personalities.

I believe that we have developed in Klamath Falls an exceptionally fine school system which we would do well to protect. An alert, well informed public is essential to an enlightened school district. Every opportunity should be taken to disseminate pertinent information to the general public. I do believe, however, that if there is to be a discussion of individuals, that there might be times when it would be best for the board to hold closed sessions.

While in most instances, I am sure that the professional educator

is best qualified to determine curriculum, the board should insure that the emphasis be placed on mental discipline rather than on social adjustment.

I am opposed to the tenure law. I realize that tenure is a law set by the Legislature. However, I am sure that while it may protect the incompetent teacher, it reduces the potential earnings of the superior teacher and thereby is not to the best interest of the student. It is wasteful and inefficient, and at the moment I can think of no other profession or industry that guarantees their people a job regardless of ability.

We must maintain a friendly environment for our teachers. I refer not only to the salary schedule, but we must maintain an environment in which the teacher can expect the consideration and respect due a person of professional status.

I will not hesitate to vote and fight for a budget that is adequate to do the job. However, as taxpayers, we should expect and in fact demand an efficient administration of our school district.

The school board is elected to determine policy for the district, and to hire the administrator to carry out those policies. This is not the place to discuss the merits of such a system. Right or wrong, it remains the responsibility of the board of directors to see that its policies are carried out in both the letter and the spirit. Any responsible school board member will rely heavily upon the training and experience of the professional educator, but in the final analysis, it is the responsibility of the school board to operate the school district efficiently and effectively.

The voter must also accept certain responsibilities. He must select qualified individuals to represent the district of the school boards and then must see that the funds are available to provide full use of the educational facilities of the community. I hope that what I have set down here has given the voter some basis upon which to cast his ballot. I am well aware of the tremendous responsibility that is assumed by the school board member. I am aware, also, of the demands upon his time.

Harry J. Fredricks
Candidate for School Board District No. 2

U.S.-Japan Relations

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

The outcome of the recent elections in Japan forecast continued good relations with the United States and provide interesting proof that Communism does not flourish in hand with prosperity.

The elections were, as well, a personal triumph for Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, who at age 62 has tasted success both in the post and pre-war Japan and overcame a three-year stint in prison as a suspected war criminal.

The elections just completed were for 20 prefectural governors and for more than 2,400 legislative seats, and under usual circumstances would be considered entirely local.

However, such is the bitter enmity between Kishi's Liberal Democratic Party and the left-wing Socialists that the campaign quickly became a test of strength between Kishi's pro-American government on the one hand and on the other the anti-American Socialists who propose ties with Red China.

The Socialists had trade union backing and, besides diplomatic and commercial relations with Communist China, also demanded the total abolition of all American bases in Japan and a full ban

on the testing of nuclear bombs.

Both demands enjoy a certain popularity even among conservatives in Japan whose merchants eye hungrily the vast Red Chinese market and whose citizens well remember the atom bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Sidelights of the campaign were the stop-and-go Japanese-U.S. negotiations to revise their mutual security pact, and Red Chinese and Russian demands that Japan scrap the pact altogether.

Barometers of the election were the outcomes in Tokyo, the northern island of Hokkaido, Osaka and Fukuoka.

Kishi-backed candidates won in Tokyo, Hokkaido and Osaka. Only in the southern coal mining center of Fukuoka, normally regarded as a Socialist stronghold, did a Socialist candidate win. The issue there also was clouded by charges of corruption against the previous regime.

The outcome surprised even the Kishi conservatives who had expected a much closer battle.

The answer seemed to lie in the fact that when the chips were down, Japanese voters decided that prosperity in the hand was better than Socialist promises in the bush.

The average income in Japan is the highest in Asia.

On March 31 Japan closed out its fiscal year with a favorable trade balance of more than a record half-billion dollars.

Japanese trade delegations are active from Sweden to Ceylon, and in this hemisphere are especially active in South America.

Industrially, Japan has replaced Britain as the world's leading ship builder, is first in the production of silk and first in fishing. Its film industry turns out more feature length films than Hollywood.

For Kishi, the election was another high in a career which has had both highs and lows.

Today he is firmly pro-American. But during the war it was he who, as commerce and industry minister in Hideki Tojo's wartime cabinet, found the money and the guns to support the war against the United States.

During the occupation of Japan, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's administration purged him from public office.

No war crimes charges ever were proved against him, but after he emerged from prison he still had to erase the fascist label which his opponents had pinned upon him. His reply to critics then and now has been:

"I have fully searched my soul concerning my wartime responsibility and today I am resolved to devote myself as a democratic statesman to the building of Japan with the people."

Quotes

United Press International
NEW YORK — Harry Truman, lecturing at Columbia University: "I was raised a politician—from the precinct to president, and I'm proud to be a politician."

HOUSTON, Tex. — Fidel Castro, complaining about the police and the press:

"My mind needs rest. I am not criticizing. I want to be here as a visitor, not as some strange man. Too many policemen, microphones, cameras. I am almost blind."

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Convict Earl Phillips, recaptured after a prison break:

"I tried to get free because I have been deprived of everything that a human wants. I thought I would get out and get some of it. Everybody else is getting it."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Philip Smythe, bank manager, foiling an attempted holdup by telling the robber:

"You're not kidding me. Now go away and don't bother me."

LOS ANGELES—Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) saying he is not yet in the race for the 1960 Democratic presidential nomination:

"If I should so decide, everyone will be told about it."

WATKINS, Colo.—Col. John P. Stapp, called "the fastest man on earth" as result of his rides on a rocket sled five years ago, after bailing out of a disabled jet:

"This was my first parachute jump, and it was far easier than any of the sled runs."

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, dispatching 2,000 national guardsmen to the violence-ridden southwestern Kentucky minefields:

"They will restore and keep order."

10 States Drift Toward New Financial Perils

Editor's Note — State governments throughout the nation are beset by a variety of financial headaches. What are the roots of the problem, and what's being done to meet it? This first of three articles on the subject outlines the extent of the treasury doldrums.

By CHARLES STAFFORD

AP Newswire Writer
Like the nation's business enterprises, the nation's state governments were hit by last year's recession. Now, with economic barometers rising, governors and lawmakers are examining the damage.

Some states weathered the storm well. Others, caught in shaky financial positions, were less fortunate.

A check of state capitals by The Associated Press gives this picture: ten states, financially out of trim, are drifting toward dangerous shoals. Three more are fighting substantial unemployment, though fiscally sound. Sixteen must increase their revenues if they expect to continue operating in the black. Twenty are in generally good financial shape.

With their revenues so closely attuned to their economies, state governments can be hurt badly by business declines.

The recession of 1957 and '58 apparently hurt Michigan more than any other state. Caught in a political stalemate, Michigan was

spending beyond its income when the recession hit. Today its position is critical.

Gov. G. Mennen Williams, a Democrat, and the Republican Legislature have been unable to agree on a new tax program. The treasury is broke. Unless something is done soon, Michigan will be 110 million dollars in the red when the fiscal year ends June 30.

Delaware, one of the smallest states, has one of the biggest financial headaches. For the time being, its income is balanced against its expenditures, but the new budget makes no provision for the state's 10 million dollar deficit. However, Gov. J. Caleb Boggs is hopeful that income tax revenues will reduce this to 6½ million. Delaware also has a bonded debt of \$45,185,000, the highest per capita in the nation.

The recent recession brought a 178-million-dollar deficit in Pennsylvania. When Gov. David L. Lawrence took office, he immediately imposed an austerity program and asked the politically divided Legislature for 400 million dollars in new tax revenues to balance a \$1,907,000,000 budget for the two-year fiscal period beginning June 1.

Ohio, another industrial state that was hit hard by recession, has dissipated a 213-million-dollar bankroll during the last 12 years while going one billion dollars into debt. It has under study a tax program that would yield some

360 million dollars in new revenue.

Threatened by a record indebtedness of 78 million dollars, Washington legislators are considering new and increased taxes that would produce 135 million dollars more.

With oil production slumping, an estimated 65-million-dollar deficit is expected in the Texas treasury at the end of the fiscal period Aug. 31. New taxes and increased worth 92 million dollars are under study.

California has run 68 million dollars into the red and Gov. Edmund G. Brown predicts the deficit will top 250 million by next year.

Connecticut expects a 10½-million-dollar deficit by June 30. Georgia, with its surplus funds dwindling rapidly, is outspending income by 22 million dollars.

New York has frittered away most of 600 million dollars accumulated during the war years. Millionaire Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller warned last January that the state was "on the brink of fiscal disaster." He pushed through a tax program yielding an additional 239 million dollars, but must still use surplus funds to balance the budget.

Though their treasuries are solvent, West Virginia, Maine and a section of Kentucky are plagued by serious unemployment.

States with lesser problems, those simply trying to make ends

meet, generally must reconcile divergent points of view as expressed in Missouri recently:

"There will be no deficit financing in my administration," said Gov. James T. Blair, who asked the Legislature to dig up 40 million dollars in new revenue. "My people didn't send me down here to vote for any more damn taxes," said one legislator. "and I'm not going to."

Other states with lesser problems include Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Then there are states like Utah, Gov. George Clyde presented a tax program calling for modest increases to the Legislature with the suggestion "that Utah's long tradition of debt-free operation should be continued."

The Legislature agreed.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



So They Spent A Month On The Open Road—How Much Fresh Air Did They Get? Give A Looky...



Moon's Internal Structure Told By Three Scientists

WASHINGTON (AP) — The moon's interior is generously laced with iron and nickel embedded ages ago by crashing meteors, three California scientists have concluded.

The conclusions were reported today by Dr. Harold C. Urey, a Nobel Prize winner on behalf of himself and two fellow scientists at the University of California, La Jolla.

Urey told the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences that he and his co-workers have concluded there are more inclusions of iron and nickel in areas extending to the north and south

variance with previous ideas that the moon was formed from a mixture of very small particles and that it later melted down for a while and ultimately assumed a uniform composition.

This concept, said Urey, would tend to explain a bulge that is known to exist on the surface of the moon, figured to range from 4 to 14 miles high.

Urey said the new concept of the moon's internal structure is at

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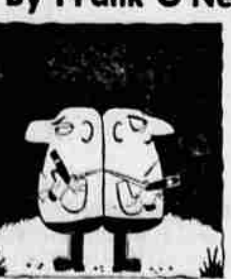
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SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal



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