

The Herald and News

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Bill of Rights

By FLOYD L. WENNE
Americans all know about the Bill of Rights.

They know that under the Bill of Rights, they are guaranteed freedom of speech, freedom of press, right of assembly and petition, right to keep and bear arms, right to enjoy immunity against unreasonable search or seizure and other protections for themselves and their property.

While the Constitution as such was certainly a remarkable document, it actually only outlined the pattern of government. It was the Bill of Rights that gave people protection of their rights and privileges.

The term "bill of rights" was used as recently as April 22 on the floor of the Senate in connection with a set of seven amendments to a recently enacted labor measure.

The occasion was the Kennedy-Ervin labor bill and the amendment offered by Sen. John L. McClellan, Democrat, of Arkansas.

Senator McClellan offered a bill of rights of labor as an amendment to the law, and voting on these amendments was exactly divided. Forty-five senators voted for the bill of rights, 45 against, and then Vice President Nixon voted for the amendment.

Now, what is the controversial labor bill of rights?

Well, here are the seven points it proposes.

1. Enforce "equal rights and privileges" including the right of all members to vote in union elections.

2. Guarantee freedom of speech for the membership, in union meetings.

3. Allow members to form an "opposition" group in the union, without being punished.

4. Obtain members' approval, by secret ballot, before raising dues and other fees.

5. Provide that members can sue the union or its officers, to secure their rights.

6. Protect members against such punishments as union expulsion or heavy fines, unless approved by an outside appeals board.

7. Give any members running for office in the union access to membership rolls.

I would urge every union man to study the seven points above, very carefully.

The above bill of rights was vigorously opposed by AFL-CIO officials and other union executives across the nation.

Why?

Tax

By FLORENCE JENKINS

The April issue of the Oregon Accountant received this week carries a full page entitled, The Time of Your Life.

The text is illustrated with the drawing of the face of a clock which divides up the average eight-hour work day.

Largest single division is that portion required for taxes.

"According to recent figures from the Tax Foundation," the article relates, "the average worker toils longer to pay his taxes (direct and hidden) than he does for any other item of the budget."

Two hours and twenty-nine minutes of the eight-hour day go for taxes.

This is compared with one hour and thirty-nine minutes for food, one hour and twenty-five minutes for mortgage or rent, forty-two minutes for transportation, thirty-seven minutes for clothing, twenty-four minutes for medical care, twenty minutes for recreation and twenty-four minutes left over for incidentals.

This year, on the average, better than 31 per cent of gainful effort goes to paying taxes.

When the final figures come out on the new Oregon tax program, we may be contributing even more of our work day to fill the ever-growing tax demand.

Adolescents

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Do you resent teen-agers because they are uncomfortably like yourself?

Do you turn your back on all adolescents and their problems because you don't want to be reminded of the hidden horrors of your own growing-up time?

John Farris believes you probably do. Farris, one of the literary surprises of the 1959 season, is the young author of a new and controversial novel of high school life that is being alternately bombed and praised for its realism.

"Adolescence is the most wounding period of life for many," said Farris, who still has a few scars himself.

"What many an adult resents is to be reminded that kids of 17

have the same thoughts, feelings and even experiences that he does."

"He resents this because it does not conform to his own memories."

"At 17, a kid can be astonishingly mature in some ways, almost infantile in others. He is as changeable and unpredictable as the weather."

"Grownups forget what they really were like in high school. When they look back, they select only the memories they want, and reject the others. It makes them uncomfortable to be reminded what they really were like."

That is why Farris, now a graduate student in English literature at the University of Missouri, wrote his own novel of high school life as he felt it really was, full of the torment of young love and young dreams.

"Most older writers can't give an accurate picture because they don't know the language of kids that age, and have forgotten their feelings," he said.

"Even now at 22, if I started another high school novel, I could not do as well. It would be a mess. You lose touch fast."

But Hollywood has taken an option on his story, and a Broadway producer is interested in having him do a play.

The slender young author, who is hazel-eyed and has "brush-cut" hair, isn't dazzled by the acclaim that has greeted his first serious work.

"I'm not greedy about success," he said. "If it comes, fine—if not, I won't sweat it. I just want enough money to keep writing."

Even for a period when literary precocity is fairly commonplace, Farris is unusual. He started writing at the age of 14, now turns out about 2,500 words a day. He never has taken a formal writing course, believes an author can learn his craft only at the typewriter.

Under another name he wrote and sold four mystery novels, which have been published in seven countries.

"I wrote one in 11 days, and it has brought me in \$3,500," he said. "But I wasn't happy."

"I got to the point where I was just doing them for the money. That's bad. It hurts your originality, because you write only what you know for sure you can sell."

He already is hard at work on his second novel, which deals with a promising young medical student "who suddenly just folds up."

"I guess, like this character, I'm kind of confused," said John, who is as sincere as a growing tree. "I know where I want to go myself. But I look around and see so many young people who are uncertain, unsure of themselves, and unhappy. I have a burning desire to find out why."

White House Notes

By MERRIMAN SMITH

UPI White House Reporter

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Back-

stairs at the White House: It still remains somewhat touch-and-go whether Sir Winston Churchill will go through with his plans and fly here next Monday for a three-day visit with President Eisenhower.

The former British Prime Minister and World War II associate of the President is 84 years old and traces of winter illnesses continue to nag him.

Eisenhower is hopeful that Churchill can make the trip and plans are going forward for entertaining him.

The President's personal staff has been going over lists of Churchill's friends in this country and, particularly, some of the men with whom he was closely united in the conduct of World War II. They will be invited to a series of evening affairs at the White House Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—probably one big

dinner and two smaller ones.

Mr. Winston on Thursday would move from the White House to the British Embassy where a big dinner is being planned.

If the British visitor has any desire to see another old friend, former President Harry S. Truman, it would seem more likely that a reunion would take place at the embassy rather than at the White House.

A check at the White House earlier this week produced no evidence that Eisenhower was planning to include Truman among those being invited to the executive mansion.

Of necessity, the White House invitations must be relatively last-minute documents because of the ever-present possibility that Sir Winston might cancel or postpone the trip.

It therefore is possible that the former president, scheduled to be here most of next week to celebrate his 75th birthday, might get a White House invitation. But those familiar with the still chilly relations between Eisenhower and Truman doubt if one will be issued.

There has been some obviously unfounded speculation that Churchill with his love of the dramatic, might seize upon the opportunity of a Washington visit to bring Eisenhower and Truman together.

Possible, yes. Probably, no. In the first place, Churchill knows from his own experience just how mortal political enemies can be. There also is the blunt truth that an Eisenhower-Truman reconciliation after more than six years would overshadow Churchill's visit—and the former Prime Minister would not like that.

Fallen Women

By FRANK ELEAZER

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Consider today the case of the fallen women, of which four senators are certain (there are none in their new office building).

A senatorial discourse on this and related matters began because Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), an economist before coming to Congress, insisted on exercising his unusual talents for math.

Douglas can add, subtract and divide not only in the billions of dollars with which all senators are familiar but also in millions and thousands.

Douglas noted that under a pending supplemental money measure the Senate was about to spend an extra four million dollars to extend an unfinished underground railroad from the new Senate Office Building a final 58 feet into the Capitol Building.

The line is to run about two city blocks. It has cost to date \$2,100,000. It is possibly the world's shortest subway and Douglas said no doubt the world's most expensive.

The way he figured it, the extra outlay came to about \$80,000 per senatorial footstep to be saved. He said that for this amount, he believed he and his colleagues might walk, especially since exercise is what they need most.

Douglas observed along about here that the Senate sometimes is referred to as the "upper body" of Congress. He said maybe the reason for this is that the Senate, as in the matter at hand, is forever "upping" the appropriations bills that come over from the House.

This of course is what House members have always suspected, though they never expected to hear it confirmed by a senator. Douglas then turned his attention to an item of \$233,000 to complete the purchase of furniture and carpet for the new office

building. He said a million dollars already had been spent on this. He said he counted 275 desks, 215 filing cabinets, 85 book-cases, and 400 chairs stacked up in the halls of the old office building, awaiting disposal as surplus. Let's use these, he said, and save \$133,000.

As for the remaining \$150,000 for carpet, Douglas noted that each senator's own private office in the new building already has been carpeted. In each senator's outer suite, of four or five rooms, rubber tile floors have been laid. These are now to be carpeted, at \$16 per square yard, and Douglas asked why.

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-N.M.) said it's to cut down the noise, from the electric typewriters and other machines, and also to make walking safer.

"Two girls already have fallen and broken their legs," Chavez asserted.

"Did they break their legs, or just fall?" Douglas asked, suspiciously.

Chavez said anyway they were carried off to the hospital.

"Lots of women have fallen," said Douglas.

"Not in the Senate Office Building, though," he added, in a confident afterthought. "There is no danger in the new office building. It is a safe building. Safe physically, safe morally."

So Douglas said the girls don't need carpets.

Art for the new building, he said, is something else. Art is needed, he said.

Fourthly, he put up the first \$20 toward a public collection to buy it. The bill drifted unobserved from the desk to the floor.

Unobserved, that is, except by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) Obviously, also a patron of the arts, Gore popped it into a safe place, in his pocket.

(PS—Note to police, the Senate sergeant at arms, and registered Tennessee voters: He gave it back later.)

French Market

By SAM DAWSON

PARIS (AP)—Many American companies who don't want to build plants here but still want to get the competitive advantages of being inside the market are turning to licensing French companies to produce their products.

Both methods have advantages. Americans make a nice penny out of licensing. Official French figures show that last year American firms collected 37 million dollars from the French in royalties on these licenses.

The U.S. firms say that France and other countries in which they license local companies to produce American style goods like the idea because licensing encourages the investment of local capital, increases jobs, new worker skills, and sets an example of efficient American production techniques.

One American company trying both licenses and overseas production in its own plants is Kelvinator International, a division of American Motors.

It has a wholly owned plant in England—which sometimes competes with its American based plants in world markets, especially in Africa. And the company has 15 licensees abroad who make its products. The oldest is Kelvinator, Australia, licensed in 1931.

But, today France is its biggest corner in the license field. Kelvinator expects French sales to surpass the Canadian market next year for the first time to become its number one market outside the United States.

The license system works so well for the company that last year the total sales of household refrigerators abroad topped its sales in the United States.

The American firm says its biggest competition now comes from Germany because of labor productivity and aggressive merchandising.

Its hopes for an expanding French market are based on growing personal incomes here, rising standards of living, plus these figures:

At present, refrigerator saturation in France is estimated at 17 per cent. Electrified homes in France without refrigerators, the company says, represent a market potential of six to eight million units.

This is how the typical licensee system is set up:

The American firm supplies the licensee with production plans and specifications and with tooling information. It assists in plant layout for maximum efficiency and in the selection and purchase of necessary equipment.

Like most American companies, Kelvinator says it has a system of rigid quality controls policed by frequent inspections.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Wives Enforce Roadblocks

OKMULGEE, Okla. (AP)—Roadblocks will be continued for the third day today by wives of striking Phillips Petroleum Co. workers.

The women, ignoring pleas by their husbands and union leaders to "go home," have stopped at least 25 refinery tank trucks at three access roads to the refinery.

The strike by 103 Oil, Chemical

and Atomic Workers members is now in its 78th day.

Only two trucks have maneuvered through the blockade since Tuesday.

The women started their blockades 100 yards from the plant after the union denied their request for permission to join the picket lines at refinery gates.

"We're not trying to be smart or

show up our husbands," said one of the women. "We merely feel that after 2½ months, something must be done to try to bring the company to terms."

Medford Mom To Head PTA

CORVALLIS, Ore. (AP)—The Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers, who close their annual convention here today, installed Mrs. Leigh Gustison, Medford, as president Wednesday night.

The new president, who succeeds Mrs. Russell Case, Portland, was installed by Mrs. Rollin Brown, Los Angeles. She is the immediate past president of the National Congress of PTA.

Mrs. James King, Sherwood, was installed as first vice president and Mrs. John Ellering, Vale, as recording secretary.

The new district vice presidents are Mrs. Stephen A. Turel, Portland; Mrs. Norman A. Clabby, Grants Pass; and Mrs. Elgeon Johnson, Ontario.

FAT OVERWEIGHT

Now available to you for the first time without a doctor's prescription, our new drug called ODRINEX. You must lose up to 7 days of your money back. No more starvation diets, strenuous exercise, laxatives, massage, or taking of so-called reducing candies, crackers or cookies, or chewing gum. ODRINEX is a tiny tablet and easily swallowed. Absolutely harmless. When you take ODRINEX, you still enjoy your meals, still eat the foods you like, but you simply don't have the urge for extra portions because ODRINEX depresses your appetite and decreases your desire for food. Automatically your weight must come down, because as your own doctor will tell you, when you eat less, you weigh less. Get rid of excess fat and live longer. ODRINEX is sold on this GUARANTEE: You must lose weight within 7 days or your money back. Just return the package to your druggist and get your full money back. ODRINEX costs \$2.98 and is sold with this strict money back guarantee by:

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