

The Herald and News

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Bridge

By FLORENCE JENKINS
Forty-three million American bridge players can't be wrong. It was decided last week at the third annual American Bridge Teachers' conference held at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel at Dallas, Texas.

Keynote of the conference was the theory that bridge playing is the top weapon against juvenile delinquency today. Dallas boasts several bridge classes in the teen-age group and one of that city's bridge teachers, Mrs. Vernon Place, has three 14-year old boy students competing regularly in duplicate bridge tournaments.

Mrs. Pauline Richardson, who has been teaching regular bridge classes at the YMCA for several months, was the only Oregon bridge teacher attending the three-day conference. She was the only one, in fact, from the Pacific Northwest.

She has come home with enthusiastic plans for starting duplicate bridge tournaments in Klamath Falls.

At Dallas she met Charles Goren, Oswald Jacoby and George Goode. The latter, who lives at Carmel, California, was elected as vice president of the association and next year's convention will be held at Monterey. Mrs. Herbert Wales of Dallas is new president.

More important than the bridge celebrities she met, Mrs. Richardson has gathered the necessary equipment for duplicate bridge tournaments. Next step is to find a place to hold them.

The YMCA plans several more courses in contract bridge this year and it is anticipated that some of them will be for teenagers, exclusively. It was pointed out at the conference that at least 23 universities across the nation now employ bridge teachers as regular faculty members.

Mrs. Place declared that, in addition to the basic teaching of mental alertness, bridge gives families a common interest, builds poise, self-control, manners and sportsmanship.

Besides that, it provides fine mathematical gymnastics — and it's fun.

Convention

Medford (To the Editor)—The state convention of the Oregon Optometric Association, held in Medford, May 15-17, was a great success due in large measure to the hard work of the members and auxiliary of the Southern Oregon Optometric Society. Too often little public recognition is accorded local convention delegates for their contribution of time and effort to insure that visitors to the area are given a favorable impression of Southern Oregon.

Perhaps this letter will in some way express to them the appreciation of the community and convention committee.

Representatives in the Klamath Falls area who assisted are to be commended. They include Dr. Harry Fredricks, who served as master of ceremonies at the Friday evening smorgasbord event. Mrs. Fredricks worked with the hostess committee of the auxiliary convention group.

Backing up the work of the local planners was the full support of the news media, the chamber of commerce and the staff of the Rogue Valley Country Club, site of the convention. Without this co-operation the convention would have been less than the success it proved to be.

August W. Glutich, O.D. Medford, General Chairman, O.O.A. Convention Committee

Gold Facts

Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—I cannot buy the Washington propaganda explaining our dwindling gold supply, attributed by these "experts" to the fact that our imports exceed exports. Granted that this in part is true, but the situation is more complex and of greater import than this simple and naive statement portrays.

We read scads of opinions, or propaganda, from many sources on the reasons for our financial predicament, about more foreign aid spending, galloping inflation, free trade closing American plants, our diminishing gold reserve, the farmers plight, etc. But in all the writings, the public has not been informed sufficiently so as to hang the cause on the real instigators. Many simply wonder why we must labor four months of each year to pay our taxes. Many others do not even realize that this is the case.

It costs the money planners but 30 cents to create \$1,000 in notes, the taxpayer burdened with the principal and the interest on said notes. On February 19, Representative Patman stated in the House

that in one year the money managers were given a gift of over 10 billion dollars which was added to the bankers' balance and on which we must pay more interest until the principal is paid. How many voters are aware of this fact? How many even care? Yet because of such management in governmental affairs, a wage earner, farmer, small businessman and other creative producer can not relax his efforts even for a few weeks of the year without meeting with financial difficulties.

The pinch is now on, with our nation some 300 billion dollars in debt. This figures out at well over \$4,000 for every employed person in the United States. Washington is frightened by the fact that it has now become difficult to borrow more money to float the ship, or state. Our predicament cannot all be laid to national conditions created by the grabbers and allowed to mushroom by the "patrons" we send to Congress. Each one of us has our own row to hoe. Truly both past and present administrations are greatly responsible for existing conditions and our drift into inflation and loss of individual freedoms with political regimentation. The passing and the present generation has been propagandized with the idea that government is responsible to see what we eat, that we have government issue medical care, that we buy foreign friendships, huge federal school support, etc. Average citizens? How average can we get?

Unless you are a rugged individualist, so hated by our "progressive" politicians in Congress and federal bureaus, hard times are in sight, because the government has to begin curtailing benefits. Congress could begin by curtailing gifts to foreigners, with more attention given to domestic industries, domestic mining and a realistic tax program, and a realistic price for gold.

How tragic that the American people know so little of the facts concerning our gold situation. On March 11, 1958, T. B. Coughran, assistant treasury secretary, wrote, "The claims outstanding against our gold amount to 22.3 billion dollars, consisting principally of gold certificates and gold certificate credits held by the Federal Reserve Banks." In the summer of 1958, Senator Byrd's finance committee admitted that the foreign hold on our gold was \$16,245,000,000. (As of Tuesday last week the treasury held only 20.3 billion dollars in gold, and this can be tapped by foreigners — but not by an American citizen.)

On March 20, 1959, the treasury's daily report said our gold supply stood at \$20,442,294,000. From this we must deduct 800 million dollars in gold borrowed from the International Monetary Fund, leaving a bit over 19.5 billion dollars, and puts our actual reserve at just a bit over 3 billion dollars, when nearly 12 billion dollars is needed just to cover the deposits of some 6,000 member banks of the Federal Reserve System, at the low figure of only 25 cents in gold to the dollar.

The treasury is strongly opposed to establishing a free market for gold, claiming such a move would create variable prices for gold in terms of the dollar in foreign and domestic markets. This is as wrong as sin. Why should gold be worth \$35 an ounce in the Philippines or India and \$35 an ounce in the U.S.? A free gold market would set a uniform price for gold throughout the world and simplify trade. Our present gold policy aids the one-world gold grabbers.

Why shouldn't foreign nations rely on our dollar as a strong and secure currency. Every dollar they get hold of (paper dollars) can be traded for U.S. gold at the world's lowest price. An American citizen cannot trade currency for gold at \$35 an ounce.

or any other price for that matter. Our present policy is stability for the foreigner and you can go chase yourself. Is it any wonder that gold withdrawals from our gold reserve total \$2,300,000,000 a year? What better trade than \$35 in notes for \$65 gold?

Many good gold mining properties are idle in the U.S. because of government restrictions on gold prices. You can buy gold in Canada but you cannot bring it here. If you mine gold here, you must sell it at \$35 an ounce to the treasury, or face a penitentiary sentence. Our treasury is not serving the nation, but instead is serving international money changers, to the detriment of our people.

Have you ever noticed how many of our politicians, on election to office, become tax and finance experts? New taxes and new spending programs mushroom on every hand. Sound management and policies are apparently taboo. Each politico, bureau head and assistants, must have a program to manage and build upon. Would we be better off with only one senator for each state, and two representatives from each state?

In the final analysis, we are a nation governed by the citizenry through legally and freely elected representation to Congress — plus political appointees and agencies who are the law unto themselves. The fly in the ointment seems to be that we voters may as well be in orbit as far as gleaming any timely realization of the flim-flam and propaganda we are subjected to daily.

Let us count our many blessings, and work and vote to keep our freedoms and American way of life. Government can only dole out a part of what it first must take away, and must regiment us all in the doing. Let us save ourselves from the "planners" the "programs," the "liberals" who are so liberal with our resources and freedoms.

C. R. Grems

out of isolation and melt two worlds into one.

He had had a hand in the melting over the years — as adviser to Democratic presidents and secretaries of state — but until he took office in 1953 he never was in a position to direct policy or make it.

By that time America was deep in foreign entanglement, military and economic, made necessary by the cold war and the realization that communism could gorge itself in disunity.

Then suddenly after Dulles took office there piled up on him a series of events never encountered by any American secretary of state.

Forty-four days after Dulles was sworn in Joseph Stalin died. Within a few months the Soviet Union exploded its first hydrogen bomb. Within a few years it was boasting of missiles that could carry hydrogen warheads across the oceans in minutes.

This was a new and terrible power never possessed by any American enemy. In a few years time had lost its meaning, distance evaporated, and America had to accommodate itself to the idea of annihilation without warning.

Diplomacy had always been an international mine-field but never so sensitive, so savage or so loaded with the flowers of doomday as the one Dulles had to pick his way through.

With Stalin went the sullen, humorless face of communism. Stalin's had been a hand of iron, dripping blood. His successors put on the soft glove. They smiled.

They talked peace. With more imagination than their old boss they began to make progress in fields closed to Stalin whose tactics frightened nations as well as babies—in the Middle East, Asia, Africa.

Dulles, like President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson, had learned how to handle Stalin's tactics: with iron equal to his own. But now Dulles had to adapt himself to the new Soviet approach, more effective, twice as deadly.

For a while—this was after the summit conference of 1955—he seemed to see improvement. It didn't last long. Like Truman and Acheson, he froze solid again. He remained that way to the end.

But the new tactics—together with the missiles and the hydrogen bomb—gave the Soviets a power—both talking and real, that not even Truman and Acheson had to cope with.

Dulles' foreign policy was neither original nor creative. It seemed based on the belief that if war could be avoided and if communism could be held tight in its present bottle it might, as he once said, undergo favorable changes.

He didn't live long enough to find out if he was right. He had too good a sense of history to pretend to be a positive prophet. In his last moments the most he could do was hope for the best in the belief he had done his best.

Only time could give the answer to questions which, since he was a thinking man, must have been on his mind often.

Were his years as secretary the golden years of opportunity for the West in the cold war and had he made the most of them? Or had he failed to understand them? Or were these years just a minor interval in a long struggle?

Quotes

United Press International
WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower, on the death of John Foster Dulles:

"From the example of John Foster Dulles, brave in living, brave in dying, let us each hold with all fervor to the virtues which inspired him."

GENEVA — Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, on Dulles' death:

"The death of John Foster Dulles will sadden all peoples devoted to the cause of peace with justice. He was a great statesman, firmly dedicated to high principles, who worked incessantly to promote the national interests of the United States, and a community of law among nations."

SAN MARCOS, Tex. — Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, proposing a "meeting of the many" of all non-Communist nations:

"Where the Soviets have sought a meeting of the few, let us initiate a meeting of the many. Let us — as a new dimension of our own foreign policy — invite the many nations of the great non-Communist world to a meeting at the summit here in the new world."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



PERILOUS PICKS

WASHINGTON (AP)—"This was not only difficult to do but also probably perilous for somebody in politics," Sen. Richard Neuberger (D-Or.) said as he picked his five favorite spots in Oregon.

The spots: Timberline Lodge, Ecola State Park, Eagle Cap wilderness area, Crater Lake National Park and the Ashland Shakespearean Festival.

HEARING CANCELLED

PORTLAND (AP)—Finance Commissioner Ormond Bean Tuesday cancelled a hearing scheduled on a proposed hotel room rate tax in Portland, which the city has decided to drop in the face of contrary legal opinions.

Gassy?

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SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal

