

The Herald and News

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Working Rules

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

Yesterday, we discussed 10 tips for bossing women.

Today, let's talk about 10 suggestions for bossing men.

These are good whether they be adopted by a wife, a sweetheart, or a male or female boss. If you follow the 10 in the letter, you'll have every man you meet singing your praises.

The 10 are these:

1. Every man is important. Treat him that way. He may be important only to his children and his creditors, but make him feel he's important to you and to the job.
2. A man is never wrong. He may be misguided, not be in possession of all the facts, may not have thought of your particular angle, may have a different tact, but he's not wrong. In his mind, he's arrived at his view by the same processes you've arrived at yours.
3. A man has dignity. Never bawl him out in front of someone else. If he's to be dressed down, do it privately or you leave him no choice but to quit the job or lose his pride.
4. Use praise carefully. If it's lavish, he suspects something is wrong, and if there's no praise when he thinks he merits it, he becomes disgusted. Praise should be used only when a good job is done.
5. Never make him ask for a deserved raise. He may always think he's worth more money, and he may be, but when you feel he merits a raise, see that he gets it without having to plead for it.
6. Don't dismiss his ideas quickly. If he comes up with an idea, explore it with him so that both of you determine its worth and its workability.
7. Leave something to his own initiative. No need to tell him every little detail of the job. If you have to wet-nurse him, he'll probably goof off when you're not around. Give him the outlines of the job, and let him get it done in his own way.
8. Keep working rules to a minimum. People work better when they can work in their own manner.
9. Handle your criticisms carefully. Avoid personalities, and confine criticisms to the job being done. Before you criticize make certain that they are both justified and constructive.
10. Lose your temper occasionally, but not your composure. But lose your temper only when it will do some good.

Now, those are the ideal 10 tips for bossing men.

I didn't say those were the 10 that I followed, or could follow, those are just the ideal to shoot for over the long pull.

There are only three things I can do with those 10 rules. First, I can give my wife a copy, hoping she'll live up to them.

Second, I can call item No. 5 to the attention of my boss, and third, I can burn the 10 rules, hoping that no one in the news room reads the editorial page.

Now, I have the suggestion that 10 tips should be drawn up on how the employees should treat the boss. Not a bad idea.

Card Games

By FLORENCE JENKINS

House rules abound for most card games, but Hoyle is pretty well established as an authority.

The Association of American Playing Card Manufacturers, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, provides a free answering service to questions on rules of any card game.

According to the Association, it is a matter of historical accident that four tens do not constitute a meld in Pinochle.

In earliest times, when groups of cards were given scoring value, these scores were limited to the picture cards. The distinction between the picture cards and the numbered cards goes back to the Tarot pack, having 22 tarots (picture cards that were permanent trumps) and 56 suit cards.

In the game of Tarocchini, only trumps had counting value. When the tarots were eliminated from the pack, their role in melding was taken by the picture suit cards. The 56-card pack survived for many years, especially in Germany, but eventually all countries followed the French reduction to 32. We have no clear picture of the appearance of the four extra cards.

In Germany, the number of "top cards" in the suit was preserved, despite the elimination of one "picture" rank, by elevating the 10 to rank next to the ace. But this compensation did not go so far as to recognize a meld of four non-picture cards. And, of course, the Pinochle deck became a double

deck of top cards through the nine, making a 48-card deck.

The Bridge-size card, two and one-fourth inches wide, was introduced more than 25 years ago. It was enthusiastically welcomed by Bridge players who found a hand of 13 Poker-sized cards difficult to handle gracefully. The Poker or regular deck is composed of 56 cards two and one-half inches in width.

Plastic-coated washable playing cards came into use and we knew a good Bridge player once who refused to use Kem cards in duplicate tournaments because they brought her "bad luck," she maintained.

Decks of smaller size cards, made of aluminum, were popular for a time for playing Solitaire in the swimming pool or bath tub.

Suppose the increased popularity of the stall shower washed them out?

Rights

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nine Supreme Court justices provided a mixed picture this year in the one field where left-right tags are most glibly applied: individual rights against government rights.

At times they split, at times they voted solidly. In two of the major contempt cases the justices split 5-4, in three others the vote was 9-0. In still another it was 4-4, with one justice not voting.

The major cases involved Willard Uphaus and Lloyd Barenblatt. To understand what happened in both, two previous cases must be considered.

In 1956 the court threw out the conviction of Steve Nelson, an admitted Communist, who was found guilty in a Pennsylvania state court of violating the state's sedition law.

The court said that, since sedition against the United States is a national problem, federal sedition laws supersede state sedition laws.

But the court said a state could prosecute for sedition against the state.

This year the court tackled the case of Uphaus, director of the New Hampshire World Fellowship Center which described itself as a pacifist organization.

He refused to answer certain questions of the New Hampshire attorney general who, under authority of his Legislature, was investigating communism. For refusing to answer, Uphaus was convicted of contempt.

Justice Clark, one of those voting for Nelson in 1956, this year wrote the opinion turning down the appeal of Uphaus. He cited the Nelson decision as not forbidding a state to prosecute for sedition against itself.

So, he reasoned, since a state can prosecute for sedition, it has the right to investigate sedition. Thus the court was not reversing the Nelson decision but narrowing it.

In 1957 the court upheld John T. Watkins, convicted of contempt for refusing to answer certain questions of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which was investigating communism in labor.

He raised the objection of pertinency, asking how the questions asked him had anything to do with the subject of the investigation. The court backed him, saying he never got a clear answer and the questions were not pertinent.

Then this year the court ruled against Barenblatt, a college teacher convicted of contempt for refusing to answer some questions of the same committee, which was investigating communism in education.

Barenblatt, in his appeal, recalled the Watkins pertinency angle by complaining the questions asked him were not pertinent to the committee's investigation.

But the court said whereas Watkins directly raised the question of pertinency in his case, Barenblatt didn't and, if he wanted to use nonpertinency as his excuse for not answering, he should have done so directly.

The court went further, saying the committee investigation was legitimate, and its purposes were well understood. It added that in this case the interests of the country were involved and thus subordinated an individual's interest.

Justice Harlan, who had voted for Watkins but against Barenblatt, wrote the majority opinion. It left open many questions of interpretation. No doubt the court will be confronted with similar cases, looking for loopholes and clarifications.

In the Nelson case the vote was 6-3 for him; it was 6-1 for Watkins. In the Uphaus case the vote was 5-4 against, and 5-4 against Barenblatt.

In three other contempt conviction cases the nine justices stood solidly together, 9-0, for the defendants.

One involved a labor leader who refused to give a Senate committee investigating communism a list of union members. This decision had no special meaning. The court ruled in his favor on a technicality.

Another was the case of a Virginia Quaker who wouldn't answer a state legislative committee's questions about his connection with inter-racial groups. The court upheld him on the ground the purpose of the committee's investigation was not clear. This was an echo of the Watkins case.

In the third the court freed three Ohioans who, the justices said, had been misled—into refusing to answer—by a state committee which was investigating communism and asking the questions.

On a technicality the court split 4-4 in upholding the conviction of a fourth Ohioan—sentenced for refusing to answer questions from the same Ohio committee.

And finally, the court split 5-4 in turning down the appeal of a New York garment maker who refused to answer, although promised immunity, the questions of a grand jury investigating racketeering.

Crash Pad

By FRANK ELEAZER

WASHINGTON (UPI)—They've got a crash pad now so absorbent it will stop an egg traveling 55 miles an hour without cracking it. And the question was, why won't this pad do the same thing for our skulls?

It will, said Dr. Horace E. Campbell, who works on matters like this for the American Medical Association. He said the only problem is to get the auto industry to install the stuff on the instrument panels of all new cars.

Dr. Campbell said the number one health problem today—counting both deaths and disabilities—is not cancer or heart disease or polio. It is automobile accidents.

He was among a number of witnesses before a House subcommittee which is seeking advice on a cure.

Rep. Abraham Multer (D-N.Y.) said he's heard of cases where a wheel fell off a new car, or the steering gear pulled out by the roots. His prescription was a law under which, as I got it, new cars couldn't be driven until road tested 100 miles. The subcommittee seemed to think Multer's law might be hard to apply.

Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.) said put governors on our cars, so they can't go faster, say, than 80 miles an hour. The subcommittee said some of its members nearly got wrecked once in a test car equipped with a gov-

ernor, when they needed some power and couldn't find it.

Rep. Kenneth A. Roberts (D-Ala.), the subcommittee chairman proposed to let the Bureau of Standards set up federal safety requirements for cars, covering such things as seat belts and padded instrument panels. And that's the direction in which the subcommittee seemed to be driving.

"I regret to say that there is a certain air of indifference, a so-called attitude on the part of many who should be concerned," Roberts said.

Dr. Campbell, who is vice chairman of the AMA's committee on deaths and injuries from auto accidents, said the AMA for years has been badgering the auto makers to build more safety into their cars. He said the recessed steering wheels and safety door latches of 1956 helped a lot, but that not much has been happening since.

Dr. Campbell, who comes from Denver, said AMA research shows that seat belts and safety padding in cars would prevent many of the 38,000 deaths and 5,000,000 injuries suffered each year.

He held up a small pad of something called ensolite. He said he laid some of this on the floor of the Colorado State Capitol and had a state patrolman drop an egg from the dome. The egg did not splatter, or even break. It bounced.

"We think there might be an analogy between the egg and the human head," he testified. "We think a human head traveling (as the egg) at 55 miles an hour might with impunity strike an auto surface covered with this."

He said padded instrument panels and sun visors ought to be standard equipment on cars, since head damage is involved in 70 per cent of the more serious crashes.

And he brought in here another telling parallel with the egg.

Once you break it, he said, a head is mighty hard to repair.

RR Has Woe With Animals

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—To say the Burlington railway lines are having trouble with animals would be putting it mildly.

On June 24, an armadillo wandered onto the tracks near Waxahachie, 35 miles southeast of here, and derailed a small motor-driven car. A train supervisor, Bill Moore, was bruised severely.

The same day, a rattlesnake slithered out of weeds near Childress, in the Texas Panhandle, and bit a section gang employee, F. A. Mitchell. He recovered.

Monday night, a tiger gnawed its way out of a cage in a baggage car as a passenger train neared Colorado Springs, Colo. Baggage men promptly turned the car over to the big cat until the train reached Colorado Springs, where they managed to shoo the tiger into an empty boxcar.

POOR ESCAPE ROUTE
CUERNAVACA, Mexico (UPI)—Dr. Arturo Gil Rendon called police to investigate the strange knocking on his wall in the nearby village of Juchitlan Tuesday. Together they watched as a hole was knocked through the doctor's wall and a man's head poked through it. Behind him were 18 other men, who had picked a poor route to escape from the jail next door.

Almanac

Today is Wednesday, July 8, the 189th day of the year, with 176 more days in 1959.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The evening stars are Mercury, Venus, Mars, Saturn and Jupiter.

On this date in history:

In 1776, the Declaration of Independence was given its first public reading.

In 1822, the poet Percy Shelley was drowned.

In 1835, the Liberty Bell cracked as it was being tolled for the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall.

In 1839, John D. Rockefeller was born at Richmond, New York.

In 1853, American ships under Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry arrived at Yokohama, with orders to open Japan to American trade.

In 1889, the last bare-knuckle heavyweight championship bout took place as John L. Sullivan defeated Jake Kilrain in 75 rounds at Richburg, Mississippi.

In 1944, American forces captured Saipan.

Thought for today: Benjamin Franklin said, "Little strokes fell great oaks."

Quotes

United Press International

CHICAGO—Dentist Norman R. Olson on his work for Queen Elizabeth:

"I called her 'your majesty' and we exchanged greetings. From then on it was just 'open' and 'close,' 'open' and 'close.'"

WASHINGTON—Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.) on the hiring of former military officers by defense industry:

"Even though nothing unethical may actually transpire, there is an appearance of evil which destroys public confidence in the integrity of government."

BATON ROUGE, La.—Robert Angelle, close political associate of Gov. Earl K. Long, on the governor's health:

"He is a very ill man, but I think he's going to get well if he gets the proper rest."

MONROE, Wash.—Dr. Garrett Heyns, director of state institutions, on use of a ruse to trick four rebellious convicts into surrendering:

"The end justifies the means in this case. Those fellows certainly were not using any ethical practices."

MOULSFORD, England—Clare Bryant, 17, on her plans for riding in the Lady Godiva Stakes at midnight Saturday:

"I did consider riding nude, but I had second thoughts."

SHORT RIBS



By Frank O'Neal



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COSMIC CONFERENCE

MOSCOW (UPI)—A 26-nation conference on cosmic rays opened here yesterday with statements by Russian, American and Japanese scientists. Dmitry Skobeltsyn, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, called advancements from cosmic ray research "the decisive influence in the amazing progress of nuclear physics over the past few decades."

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GERMAN TO VISIT U.S.
BONN, Germany (UPI)—West German Treasury Minister Hermann Lindrath was to leave here today for a two week visit to the United States. The trip was being made at the invitation of the U.S. State Department and will include meetings with industrial and trade union leaders.

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