

The Herald and News

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Community Support

By FLOYD L. WYNNE
A HOUSE divided against itself cannot stand.
A city is no different.
If community projects are to be successful, then the community must join together on them.
A classic example is the current Park and Shop Corporation effort to provide downtown off-street parking.

SOME of the businessmen of the downtown area have gotten together to form the corporation and are intent on breaking the bottleneck that has surrounded the off-street parking problem in the area.

They have an ambitious plan that promises a solution to the parking needs, but it's a plan that is desperately in need of strong support from the rest of the community.

To date, the corporation has sold about \$30,000 of its capitalization of \$50,000. It must sell the remaining \$20,000 of stock if it is to "get off the ground" on its parking plan.

MOST OF THE MERCHANTS, however, have yet to offer their assistance to this program.
If it is to succeed it must be a venture that has the support of all concerned.

THE PROBLEM is not unique to Klamath Falls. It is a problem that has plagued almost every city in the nation.

It evolved because very few cities foresaw the day when horses and wagons no longer would be around and when automobiles would be as numerous as people on our downtown streets.

Some cities have met the problem by tax levies which have been used to put cities into the off-street parking business.

Many taxpayers who were not merchants in the downtown area have objected to using tax money for this purpose.

Some persons philosophy has been that the providing of parking is a problem that the individual merchants must solve.

Other cities have tried to solve it with off-street parking districts or Park and Shop corporations much as the one being formed.

IN MEDFORD, for instance, the city attempted on several occasions to get taxpayer approval to finance purchase of lots for off-street parking in their core area, but were turned down flatly at the polls.

Today, a man named Fred Robinson, who is also a city councilman, is attempting to get the Park and Shop idea off the ground on a privately run basis.

THERE IS NO QUESTION but what the problem must be met.

The hard-working people who are trying to solve the problem are to be highly commended for attempting to get the job done by private enterprise.

Almost 60 per cent of the property tax load of the city is borne by the downtown business core area. If this area deteriorates and values fall, the loss in assessment value will have to be made up by resident home owners.

So, essentially, every person in Klamath Falls has a vital interest in this attempt to solve the parking problem.

IT'S A COMMUNITY VENTURE and it must have community support if it is to succeed.

Nikita's Trip

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor
Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev is off on another good will tour wherein twice his path will cross that of President Eisenhower.

There inevitably will be comparisons, both in what he has to say and in his reception in Afghanistan and India.

No one knows the value of the personal approach better than Khrushchev, and it may be assumed one of the tasks he has assigned himself is to offset as much as possible the good will generated by the President's tour.

As a speaker he also knows the value of a catch phrase.
Eisenhower had a good one and he used it over and over in hammering home his theme: "Peace and friendship in freedom."

Khrushchev, with at least one count against him in India, will find that one hard to beat.

In India, Khrushchev is operating against the ranking background of Communist China's aggression against India's northern borders and its brutal suppression of any semblance of freedom in Tibet.

Since it would be difficult to

equal or surpass the greatest of all receptions accorded Eisenhower in New Delhi, it would appear that Khrushchev's triumphs must come in the diplomatic or economic fields.

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru already has rejected a Russian offer to mediate the Sino-Indian dispute which would be Khrushchev's greatest coup in the economic field, the Soviet Union has poured millions into India and presumably is prepared to spend more.

Here again, however, the United States was first with its announced intention this year of stepping up its own economic aid to India.

In Kabul, Afghanistan, Khrushchev will be on friendly ground. Eisenhower received a tremendous ovation there, but Afghanistan, while technically neutral, is perilously close to the Russian orbit.

Visits to Burma and Indonesia will be mainly fence mending.

They will be delicate areas for Khrushchev because they lie well within what Red China regards as its own sphere of interest.

Khrushchev has visited Burma before but this time will be shortly after an election in which the Burmese reaffirmed their democracy and eliminated the Communists as a factor in public office. The government of newly-elected Premier U Nu is anti-Communist, although it maintains good relations with Red China.

It is in Indonesia that Khrushchev may play best the role of peacemaker. Indonesia and Red China are in the midst of a smouldering quarrel over Indonesia's determination to uproot so-called "overseas" Chinese businessmen there.

Of further help to Khrushchev in Indonesia will be the fact he will not have to undergo any unfavorable comparison to the American President who has demonstrated he also understands briefcase diplomacy.

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themselves think that exports should pick up this year and narrow the gap somewhat.

But other remedies of a long-run nature are being urged.
President Eisenhower has told Congress that "a strengthening of exports continues to be essential." He also has asked our overseas friends who have been becoming more affluent to pick up some of the foreign aid tab. After all, some of their present prosperity was due to the aid they got from us.

Exports remain the knottiest problem. Commerce Department figures show that between the end of the war and 1959, America's share in the world market, outside Western Europe and Japan, declined in aircraft, motor vehicles, iron and steel, nonconductor fabrics, fertilizers, paints, tractors, organic chemicals, office machinery, power generating machinery, industrial machinery and paper.

Economists of the Chase National Bank of New York warn that balance of payments deficits might pose persistent problems unless national economic policies are "directed at containing inflation and encouraging growth in the economy's efficiency."

Camp David Spirit

By JAMES MARLOW
WASHINGTON (AP) — What's the "Spirit of Camp David?"

It's a pretty phrase. Been floating around ever since last fall when President Eisenhower had Premier Nikita Khrushchev up to his Maryland camp and they seemed to get along all right.

Sounds like an echo, too.
Back in 1955, in the summer, Eisenhower met with Khrushchev and other Soviets at a summit conference in Geneva. Pretty soon the "Spirit of Geneva" was floating around, at least in this country.

If it meant anything, it seemed to mean some kind of new international quietude. The then Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said after the meeting a "new spirit does, indeed, prevail."

He even expressed the belief the situation was ripe for solution of the problem of unifying Communist East Germany and West Germany, which was in the Western camp.

Dulles was so carried away by what could not have been—judging from what followed—any more than Soviet cordiality and even jollity at Geneva.

Whatever the new spirit was, it didn't last long. Dulles went back to Geneva for a foreign ministers meeting with the Soviets in October. They got nowhere. And Dulles came away disillusioned. Pretty soon he was saying the cold war was on again.

Fifteen months ago Khrushchev began a campaign to force the West to get its troops out of West Berlin. It was really in an effort to get some understanding with him that Eisenhower invited him over here.

Khrushchev didn't back down on wanting the troops out. But he didn't, when he talked to Eisenhower, set a deadline. Since then some people, forgetting the Geneva summit, have been talking about the "Spirit of Camp David."

Since then the Soviets have been a little tough in different directions and suddenly we began to hear the "Spirit of Camp David" was dead. Eisenhower at his Feb. 3 new conference tried to bring this spirit back to earth.

He deprecated the phrase: Spirit of Camp David. He said his talks with Khrushchev there were held in a friendly atmosphere. That, he said, is all the Spirit of Camp David amounted to.

Last Monday Secretary of State Christian A. Herter wouldn't go any further than saying he thought

the Soviet attitude was tougher since the Camp David meeting.

This kind of business—are the Soviets getting tougher? — will probably go on from now until Eisenhower meets with Khrushchev at the next summit meeting in May.

The one reality which seemed most clearly to underlie the Soviet performance at Geneva and Camp David actually seemed to be this: They haven't given anything away and they're not likely to. They don't seem anxious for war since it could ruin them, no matter whom they also ruined.

They're determined communism will take over the world. They'll push here and push there, gently or hard, depending on how much they think they can get away with.

At Paris they may make some concessions but if they do it will be because for the time being, at least, they see some particular advantage to the Soviet Union in doing so.

If they don't eventually go to war to take over the world, they'll take it by propaganda, foreign aid and any peaceful device they can think of.

This contest with communism isn't likely to stop. It will probably get more intense, even without shooting, as the Soviets develop even more military power and start catching up with us economically.

Vets Mail Bag

Veterans, or widows or orphans of veterans, whose previous pension claims have been disallowed because of excessive income may be eligible under the new law, the VA said today.

The present law requires that a veteran if otherwise eligible may receive a pension only if his income does not exceed \$1,400 if he has no dependents or \$2,700 if he is married or has a minor child.

The new pension law, which becomes effective July 1, 1960, increases this maximum to \$1,800 if no dependents and \$3,000 with dependents, and establishes a sliding, or graduated, scale for various income levels below these limits.

Similarly higher income limitations will be provided by the new law in the case of widows who may earn up to \$1,800 if childless or up to \$3,000 if they have dependent children. If there are children but no widow, the child's income can reach \$1,800 annually, not including his own earnings, and he will still be eligible for pension.

Full details of income and other eligibility requirements as well as assistance in reopening claims may be obtained at any VA office.

The Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, Feb. 11, the 42nd day of the year, with 324 more days to follow in 1960.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning stars are Mars, Jupiter, Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1847, Thomas Edison was born.

In 1861, President-elect Abraham Lincoln and his wife left Springfield, Ill., for Washington.

In 1801, the House of Representatives elected Thomas Jefferson as president for the first time.

In 1808, anthracite coal was burned as fuel for the first time in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

In 1945, President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Churchill and Soviet Premier Stalin signed the Yalta Agreement in the Crimea.

In 1943, Dwight Eisenhower was made a full general in the U.S. Army.

A thought for today: Thomas Edison said: "There is no substitute for hard work."

Quotes

By United Press International
MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Quartermaster I.C. William Floyd, stating that he and two other seamen were safe even though their sub lost nearly all its mooring lines in gale-tossed Milwaukee Harbor: "We aren't in any danger, we're just cold and uncomfortable and it's hard to get around down here in the dark."

CHICAGO — Burglar Richard Morrison, who blew the whistle on police who cooperated with him in his looting, promising to cooperate with a grand jury investigating police corruption: "I don't believe I would have started all this if I had known it would go this far, but now that it has I'm glad."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Exemption Deadline Near

Disabled war veterans and widows of veterans must apply for their state of Oregon property tax exemptions by April 1. Vere A. McCarty, service division manager for the Oregon Department of Veterans' Affairs, cautioned recently.

Application for the tax exemption, which amounts to \$7,500 of the true cash value of the property, must be filed with the county assessor on or before April 1 of each year, McCarty said. Those entitled include:

1. War veterans with disabilities of 40 per cent or more as certified by the Veterans Administration or the Armed Forces, regardless of the amount of their income.
2. Unmarried widows of war veterans, regardless of income. Pensioned widows of Spanish-American War veterans get an extra \$500 exemption.
3. Spanish-American War veterans, regardless of disability or income.

Veterans whose 40 per cent disabilities are certified by a private physician and the county health officer, rather than by the VA or the Armed Forces, are also entitled, but in these cases they must not have received more than \$2,500

SWAN DIVE

LONDON (UPI) — A 30-pound swan swooped out of the darkness Sunday night, landed on a motorcyclist's back and wouldn't get off until the shaken rider had brought his machine to a standstill.

Then the bird hopped off and perched in the middle of the road causing a traffic jam.

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DOG DIGS FUMES

VERMILION, S. D. (UPI) — Chris Anderson's dog Fritz gets its kicks by inhaling gas fumes from auto exhaust pipes.
Usually, Anderson said, the pedigree boxer gets only slightly tipsy and staggers around giddily for a couple of hours. But sometimes Fritz sniffs enough to pass out.

Princess Margriet, 16-year-old daughter of Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands, was born in Ottawa, Canada, during World War II.



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