

One-Time Naval Officer Wins Air Force Scroll For Liaison Effort Here

(Continued from Page 1)

shops, supply depot, and motor pool, to care for the needs of fleet air personnel arriving daily. By late fall of that year, runways completed on land that had once been cattle range, around the clock operations were in full swing and an auxiliary air facility had been established at what is now the Lakeview Airport, with two runways. Eighty men were stationed at that facility.

Quarters for enlisted men and the high hangar in use today at Kingsley Field were built . . . the Marine barracks for personnel returning from combat, now the present Oregon Technical Institute campus, were built and filled . . . among those Marines was Marine Ace Major Joe Foss who later became governor of South Dakota . . . the Klamath Falls Naval Air Station became one of the largest staging areas on the West Coast before it was decommissioned in 1946.

The memories of those days still linger . . . of the unfamiliar aircraft and its youthful crews, challenging the skies, preparing for the unknown, hoping for the war's end . . . their exuberance . . . the official check rein . . . the hand at the helm . . . Klamath Falls' welcome.

This was Lt. Cmdr. John Sterling, veteran of World Wars I and II, Navy instructor, squadron commander, remembering the Marshalls and the Gilberts campaigns, carrier aircraft commanding officer, flying for 45 years from the ranks up, prepared for the service he would render the Air Force in a later day.

The era of the Naval Air Station passed and once more Klamath Falls became headquarters for another Air Force, the 40th Fight-

Man Makes 'Diamonds'

WHITESVILLE, W. Va. (UPI)—Everyone knows that diamonds are a girl's best friend but a West Virginian has made some of them man's best friend.

Lennie Stone of Whitesville, has created "diamonds" which are inexpensive.

Thus, a man doesn't have to spend himself into the poorhouse buying jewelry for his wife or best girl.

Stone has developed a process of moulding, sanding and finishing to produce a gem-like material he calls a "black diamond." It is made of coal, a famous West Virginia product.

Stone, his wife, and their three teen-aged children make bracelets, earrings, brooches, necklaces cuff-links and such in their shop, which they call "The House of Stones."

Stone and other makers of coal jewelry, such as the Coal House Souvenir Shop in White Sulphur Springs and the Kamara Jewelry Co. in Beckley expect their jewelry to get the national attention during 1963. The Mountain State will play host to visitors from all parts of the country helping the state observe its centennial.

RADIATOR STOLEN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (UPI)—Mrs. Vernon C. Palmer pulled her smoking car into a service station Thursday and learned its radiator had been stolen.

English Lauded As Most Widely Used Language

WASHINGTON (UPI)—"Okay." This word of approval, according to the National Geographic Society, is probably the world's most widely used and understood word.

The Society has issued—in English, naturally—a report paying tribute to English.

"No other language has served a greater variety of needs, or come closer to the mythical goal of a world tongue," the Society said. "As the speech of civil aviation, it has reached the far corners of the earth. Half the world's newspapers and scientific journals are published in English."

It said some 360 million people speak English, making it second only to Chinese.

"Hindustani comes next; yet in India, its homeland, retains English as an official language," the Society said.

Why is English so popular?

Tool of Science

"The international appeal of English lies in its flexibility," the Society said. "While precise enough to be a tool of science, it possesses the delicate shades of meaning required for literary purposes. Foreign speakers appreciate the abundance of short, punchy words."

Of the more than 1 million

War-Hardened Viet Nam Peasant Digs In For Long, Tough Battle

By ARTHUR J. DOMMEN United Press International

SAIGON (UPI)—Americans, who are now deeply involved in South Viet Nam, are accustomed to thinking in terms of short, decisive wars.

But the Vietnamese peasant, who has watched continuous troop movements and heard sporadic gunfire around his bamboo hut for the past 20 years, knows that ending the struggle between the pro-Western government of South Viet Nam and the pro-Communist Viet Cong guerrillas is a matter of years, not months.

Viet Nam, once part of Indochina in the mighty French empire of Southeast Asia, is a violent land.

The Vietnamese peasant knows that the Communist government of North Viet Nam sympathizes with the insurgents fighting against the regime of South Viet Nam President Ngo Dinh Diem. He may be only dimly aware, if at all, that North Viet Nam secretly directs and supports the guerrilla fighters in the south.

The struggle has more the semblance of an insurrection than an invasion, in any case. And the North Viet Nam government in Hanoi is careful to keep it that way.

Peaceable By Day

Today, as eight years ago in the fight against the French, the black-clothed peasant in his rice field is peaceable by day but often violent by night. And, again as in the Indo-China war, it is the peasant who forms the raw material of the struggle, and is its chief victim.

He has thrown in his lot with the shadow government, nor the shelter of administration established in his village by the Viet Cong. His lack of uniform and insignia permits him to be a soldier without commitment. He can play one side against the other, or both against the middle, in order to save himself and his family from destruction.

The Vietnamese peasant, thus caught in the middle, may be no more than a disgruntled toiler in the fields. He may be disillusioned with Diem's promises of land reform, or the actions of the government-appointed district chief.

Discreet Tipoff

His support for the guerrillas may consist only of a discreet tipoff to the local Viet Cong about government troop movements.

On the other hand, he may have lost a relative in a government "mopping up operation," and may feed, clothe and hide Viet Cong agents in his house. More often, the Viet Cong holds some compelling element of blackmail over his head which forces him to collaborate with them.

This is the kind of soldier on which the clandestine political coordinating body of the insurrection depends. The National Liberation Front, formed in December, 1960, has no leading figure of any wide international reputation. It is unified by common opposition to President Diem.

Its leaders are not tongue-tied

functionaries of North Viet Nam—because the Viet Minh learned during the long fight against the French that success in guerrilla warfare depends on an unshakable popular support. The insurrection must take root among, and stem from, the local inhabitants.

Make Crude Weapons

This is why, eight years after France's defeat at Dien Bien Phu, Vietnamese insurgents are still fabricating crude rifles and pistols from scrap iron in the swamps and jungles of the Mekong Delta. This correspondent inspected a variety of such weapons, the best of which were made of materials and tools readily available.

Indeed, from American or French firearms that North Viet Nam could furnish by the truck load.

In their propaganda sheets distributed in South Vietnamese villages, the insurgents avoid the use of Communist jargon, far too complicated and remote for the average peasant to understand. Instead, they stress two major themes comprehensible to every one — liberation and unity.

It is liberation from the tyranny of Diem's palace police and his sometimes corrupt benches in the rural areas. It is liberation, above all, from the Americans who they say are unlawfully occupying the land of the Vietnamese people, just as the French did before the Japanese war.

It is the unity of the common people against the so-called American-Diem collaborators, the unity of the uneducated masses in the face of the privileged few of Saigon.



BATTLEGROUND — South Vietnam is battleground for 12,000 American troops fighting elusive Communist Viet Cong guerrillas. This fighting may never end with a sharp, decisive victory according to experts. —UPI Telephoto

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Ranch Type Home Needs Wide Land

Overall appearance of the home shown above, marks it distinctly ranch style and its 75-foot width calls for a wide lot or good wooded acreage.

Modern style is emphasized by the wide overhang, decorative trellis on either side of the front planting box and in the wide picture windows.

Two projected wings of bedrooms and garage create balance to the exterior of ledge rock, brick veneer and wood siding.

Plenty of wall areas for modern interior treatments and a fine fireplace is highlighted in the spacious living room.

Dining area is separate with handy built-in china cabinet.

Kitchen is long with separate breakfast nook and broom closet. Kitchen has access to utility room which is divided for use as a hobby area or work shop.

Garage boasts an incinerator and offers two possible sheltered entrances; from laundry and from front covered porch.

Three bedrooms have four windows in each. Two wardrobe closets and a vanity bench and mirror is designed for the master bedroom.

This plan conforms to general FHA, VA and Building Code requirements. You can obtain the building plans with specifications and material list, see order coupon.

The first power-operated laundry was started in 1851 in Oakland, Calif., by a man named Davy. He used a 10-horsepower donkey engine.

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Moon Landing Not Goal Of U.S. Space Research

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—Why the United States spending \$30 billion or so to put a man on the moon?

The question assumes that the lunar landing is the ultimate goal of space research. New Frontiers, publication of The Garrett Corporation, says it is not, but rather a focal point on which to concentrate the whole space research effort.

The magazine says the real goal of the proposed lunar expedition is American supremacy in space for reasons of security, prestige and other benefits. It says the major benefit is more data about the universe.

New Frontiers notes that for the hard-headed realist who wants to see a return on his tax dollar, the first five years of the space age already have demonstrated many ways in which space research can provide practical benefits.

The most dramatic example is the communication satellite such as Telstar. Advances in this area mean sports fans most likely will be able to view live the next Olympic games from Japan. The student of current affairs also will be able to witness history-making events abroad as they happen.

The magazine, published by one of the nation's major defense firms engaged in developing life-support systems for space flight, says other practical benefits to accrue from space research are improved techniques in weather forecasting, navigation, surveillance and warning systems.

Code Rules Supermarket Pushcarts

NEW YORK (UPI)—Pushy personalities don't need rules of the aisle in supermarkets. They cause upsetting situations—a d sometimes skin shins.

The problem of proper department first pushing a supermarket cart first was noticed only by poor injured fellow shoppers.

But the way the innocent shopper's being bumped and bruised by thoughtless cart pushers now has become a matter of public safety, as the Greater New York Safety Council sees it.

As a community service, the council has drawn up a code for supermarket characters.

Many rules of the road apply in piloting a cart through the produce, meat and sweets department.

Aisle hogs, for example, are something like road hogs. Then there are the supermarket tail-gaters. They cause rear-end collisions just as automotive tail-gaters cause smashups.

Ditto for pushing conditions caused by cart pushers who pass without observing S.O.P.—simple, ordinary politeness.

Rules of the aisle suggested by the council include the following:

- Gentle that cart. The aisle isn't a drag race strip. And don't park the cart in the middle of a traffic lane while you shop elsewhere.
- Avoid cutting through the checkout lines. If in a hurry, try going around through less crowded aisles.
- If you want to pass, try a simple "excuse me." It gets better results than brute force.
- Keep both feet under you—not stretched behind—when you bend down for something on a low shelf or pause to meditate about selections.
- "Children should not be allowed to push carts around at will, running with them and using them like scooters," the council said.

Homework Not Punishment

ST. LOUIS (UPI)—School principal Quincy C. Dickey says teachers shouldn't give homework as punishment.

"Homework," Dickey says, "should serve two primary functions — to develop proficiencies in a particular skill, and to allow the pupil an opportunity to demonstrate this skill to his parents."

"If the weekends and one evening in the middle of the week are left free, the pupil has an opportunity to develop appreciation and skill in art and music and to participate more fully in the social life of the family and the community."

Homework is important to the high school student, especially if he intends to go to college, Dickey adds.

In college, Dickey said, the student will have to spend about 30 hours a week in study — twice the amount of time he'll spend in class.

"If the student isn't used to homework, he'll be lost," he said.

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American Business In Brazil Quakes Over Nation's Trend To Communism

By WARD CANNEL Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

SAO PAULO (NEA) — With Cuba's government revealed as obviously taking orders from Moscow, will any other Latin American nation dare try communism? In Brazil's richest city, the booming U.S. business community is having a bad case of the jitters over the possibility that this mammoth nation may be headed down that path.

"You don't talk about it at the office or at the club," the Brazil manager of a major U.S. company says. "But everybody's worried."

"We seem suddenly to have stopped giving parties," says a U.S. business wife. "Nobody says why. But everybody's worried."

"And from an American executive with 18 years in Latin America behind him:

"For the first time in my career I've had to ask myself seriously whether or not to send my wife and kids back to the States."

At the base of the tingling overseas business spine are a series of little bumps uncomfortable enough to give even a new observer pause for reflection.

In the capital, Brasilia, the tentative government of President Joao (pronounced Djuan) Goulart is facing a showdown over whether the country will be run by a strong president or—as it is at present—by a parliamentary system that could, with an unfavorable vote in the legislature, turn his cabinet out of office.

To strengthen his position in a bid to reinstate a strong presidency, Goulart has placed several known and suspected Communists in middle-government offices.

"He thinks he is using them," says a worried U.S. business executive.



GNAWING WORRY — Behind this gleaming facade of a busy street in Rio is a gnawing worry. . . . Which way will Brazil go?

"But they are awfully smart. We don't know who is using whom."

At the same time, the government is currently considering legislation that would make advertising radio and TV channels temporary and on constant review by federal authorities.

Even though this system has been in effect for years, there is the fear in the American community in Sao Paulo that communications legislation is the first step toward suppression.

In Rio de Janeiro once the capital and still foreign service and press headquarters, old Brazil hands and the international civil service are inclined to discount the stirrings in Brasilia as part of an old game.

But just why there has been a build-up of both U.S. and Iron Curtain newsmen in Rio within the can say.

Closer to home, the business community is supported in its worries by the Brazilian money situation.

With sales, earnings and employment at an all-time high, the cruzeiro is losing value daily. A dollar today buys nearly 700 cruzeiros—nearly twice the amount of a year ago. But you can't find dollars to buy. And by recent law, you can't send home any more than 10 per cent of your profits or 10 per cent of your capital.

"Our earnings are tremendous on paper," says an automotive industry supplier. "But what good are they. You certainly wouldn't put your cruzeiros in the bank today, not knowing what they'd be worth tomorrow."

Money is worth so little, in fact, that you find few beggars on the streets and few hard goods in the stores. Everybody's putting his paper money into things. A steak dinner—(flet, mignon—costs about 65 American cents.

"And what's going to happen when we reach capacity production?" a manufacturer asks. "To keep Brazil from a slump, we've got to make seven million new jobs every year. But next year or the year after, most of us will be what?"

Between the money squeeze, wild inflation, and the drive toward capacity production, many businessmen—both Brazilian and American—have dark suspicions that "other companies" are projecting Communist-infiltrated labor unions in order to avert strikes.

Just how potent the Communist really appears to be beside the point in Sao Paulo thinking, even though ardently democratic observers are sure the subversive threat is small in numbers.

"What if it's small. It's well organized," says a U.S. organization man. "That's what counts."

Take Time, Care Splicing Cords

By MR. FIX
Written for
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Making long lengths of rope out of short pieces is simple enough; just tie them together.

Making long lengths of electric cord out of short pieces is a little more involved. Instead of knotting the pieces together it is necessary to splice them, making the connection electrically as well as mechanically sound.

Splicing will be needed where electric cords prove too short, where breaks occur or where insulation has become frayed.

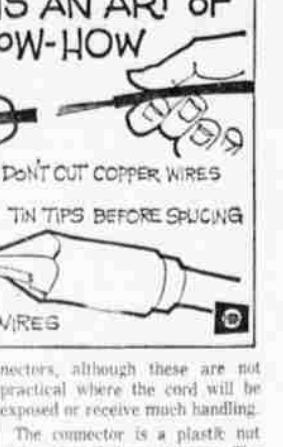
If the cord is old and fraying occurs in more than one spot, replace the entire cord. Also, never splice two extremely short lengths. It's not worth the bother.

Stagger the splicing in the two wires the cord contains. Cut each strand of wire so that the connection will occur several inches apart. This will keep the thickness of the connections to a minimum.

Cut away the insulation carefully. Use a sharp knife and make several cuts at an angle. Then twist off the insulation. Do not cut through any of the many thin strands of copper wire that make up the cord. Be sure it is not plugged in.

It will take practice to cut insulation with side cutters, a sort of pliers used for electrical work. This requires that you only partially close the pliers so that you cut only the insulation.

When you are ready to start splicing, match up the short wire in one cord with the long one in the other. (Remember, you cut



them different lengths.)

Twist the bare wires together after you have tinned them. Tinning is done by first scraping the wires clean, then holding the wire against a soldering iron until it is hot. Touch some rosin core solder against the hot wire so that it is thin and evenly coated.

Such connectors are used in electric clocks, lamps, vacuum cleaners and in other covered places where the wire will not be handled or walked on.

Take off just enough insulation to fit in the connector. Too much bare wire would remain unprotected.

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