

Herald and News

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NEW YORK — Oilmen know exactly where billions and billions of barrels of oil lie under the United States, but they haven't been able to coax to the surface.

Some of them think they're going to be able to find the way—and soon. Defense needs of the nation for oil reserves that can be used spur the oil engineers and chemists on.

Other billions of barrels that oilmen once gave up as lost forever they have now learned how to bring forth. By injecting salt water or natural gas deep into the earth they have brought back to life old oil fields they once thought milked dry. They expect this way to recover an estimated 75 billion barrels once thought lost.

But that still leaves oil they know is there but can't pull out of the pores of the rock and sand where nature reduced it.

Perhaps 150 billion or 200 billion barrels are in known oil fields but beyond the reach of current methods of recovery. This oil is a prize worth working for — especially in the nation's defense.

Now they are turning to chemistry to get at it. They are sticking hypodermic needles of acid deep into the earth to eat the oil from the rocks. Some are using detergents to flush oil loose from the porous rocks in which it hides. Some use carbon dioxide in the water with which they flood old oil fields to push the oil toward the bottom of wells that are going dry. Fatty acids and ammonia salts are also said to induce the rocks to cast off the oil that clings to them.

Other chemists are experimenting with bacteria to stimulate the underground flow of oil from the oil-bearing sands to the bottom of oil wells. Some are testing out the effects of heat on the reluctant oil stores.

Much of this oil was once thought lost because in the early days of the oil industry men knew of only one way of getting oil — pumping out the petroleum which flowed by natural means was pressure. The fruitful sands bore not only oil but gas and water. The pressure of the gas and water forced the heavy, slow-flowing oil from the porous rock toward the point of relief—the well casing where the pressure could escape from the earth.

But the gas and water came to the surface with the oil. In time there wasn't enough pressure from gas and water to force any more oil to the well casing. Oilmen were reconciled to abandoning an oil field after getting anywhere from 15 to 50 percent of the oil which their wells had tapped.

Then they learned that by pumping back this gas and water down dry wells into the ore-bearing sandings they could create the pressure to bring up more oil. By this method—called secondary recovery—they are now able to get from 70 to 80 percent of the oil content of the fields.

What this means can be shown by specific examples. Engineers of the Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. have estimated these changes in recovery totals of oil after repressuring fields with natural gas: the midway pool in Arkansas without injections would produce 28 million barrels. With injections it should produce 51 million barrels. The Haynesville pool in Louisiana, without injections 23 million barrels, with 55 million barrels. The Schuler field in Arkansas, without injections 30 million; with 65 million barrels.

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

ALONEY HAD A NEW TILE-TYPE KITCHEN INSTALLED—LAST FRIDAY THE JOB WAS FINISHED—

TODAY... THE PIPES SPRUNG A BIG LEAK AND SHE HAD TO CALL THE PLUMBER—

JOBS FINISHED, LADY—HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?

IT'S PERFECTLY LOVELY—REALLY GRAND—

SORRY, LADY—GOTTA RIP OFF THIS STUFF TO GET AT THAT JOINT, OR GO THROUGH THE BRICKS—

James Marlow

ABC's

WASHINGTON — It looks like efforts to fumigate the government will be a little tardy.

President Truman has run into difficulty setting up a sanitation squad. And attempts from inside congress to improve the odor around here may get the molasses treatment.

Two weeks ago Truman said he had a plan for cleaning wrongdoers out of the government. He hasn't produced it. Asked why by a reporter, he said he's having more trouble than he reckoned on.

He never made it clear whether the cleanup crew would be headed by one man or a commission. But whatever it turns out to be it will start out on a crash course.

No one in the executive branch of the government including the President, has the power in any investigation to compel (subpoena) witnesses to testify under pain of jail if they don't.

Lacking it himself, he can't give the power to investigators in any tax case. It's not his fault. Only Congress, the courts and grand juries have subpoena power.

A presidential commission could make government employees talk—they'd be fired if they didn't—but it couldn't subpoena outsiders without whose connivance the employees wouldn't be crooked.

True, a presidential commission might limp along by working with a grand jury, getting the latter to issue subpoenas. Or Congress could vote it subpoena power, if it would. And maybe it wouldn't.

Meanwhile, Congress is beginning to bulge with suggestions from some of its own members for cleaning up the government, including Congress and even the public. They'll confront Congress when it returns in January.

He explained he and Schuman had discussed French and Italian viewpoints on the European army and had found their two nations in accord on main issues.

Schuman told correspondents that France might make concessions on the plan during a transitional period, but that she is determined to know what will come after such a period.

The first issue before the ministers was whether to run their proposed united army with a single high commission or to put it in the hands of a board of commissioners.

France and Italy were known to favor a single commissioner, while Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg want a board of commissioners.

The ministers remained non-committal on the prospects of success. "Who can tell?" replied Sukker. De Gasperi, who had a private meeting with Schuman before the conference opened, said he was optimistic that a compromise can be reached.

Almost 4000 Stand to Lose Vote Privilege in County

By DAVE UNDERHILL

Almost 4000 persons in Klamath County through their own negligence, are going to lose a privilege—one not everyone has these days—if they don't get off the dime pretty soon.

Figures, even with the aid of an adding machine, can oftentimes bring peculiar conclusions. But the figures, in this instance from the County Clerk's office, reveal this sad state of affairs.

In the last elections, primary and general of 1950, over 7500 Klamath Countians, registered on polling lists, didn't care or made no effort to exercise their born right to cast a ballot.

Since the last elections the County Clerk's office has reminded if such was necessary—the over 7500 persons of the fact they didn't vote in either of the elections.

In addition to this reminder, means was also provided for these reluctant citizens to renew their registration merely by signing a return postmarked card and sending it back to the Clerk's office.

For this 7500 or more persons lost that voting privilege when they didn't mark an "X" in the elections of 1950.

But of that 7500 notified, 3633 as of last week, had not bothered even to fill out the postcards sent for their convenience—back to the County Clerk.

But this situation is not abnormal. It runs fairly true to form when compared with voting percentages of off-year elections.

In 1950 for example the county voting percentage hit right around 50 percent. That average was claimed from some sources as being good.

Indeed it was better than the 1946 percentage of 45, but not so good in the light of 1948's 74 percent of the county's eligible voters casting their ballots.

However, there still is a chance for the 3633 persons in question to get back on the voter's list.

County Clerk Charles DeLap this week said the deadline for all registrations will be April 15.

It would behoove them to do so. For the elections of 1952 are going to be of prime importance both to the State of Oregon and the nation.

Persons in other nations have lost the secret ballot privilege because of their failure to utilize it.

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Solon Blasts Election Cost

WASHINGTON — Senator Humphrey D-Minn. invited fellow congress members Thursday to "tell the people the sorry truth" about the high cost of running for federal office, and who pays the bills.

"It would be a good idea if every member of Congress were required to go before a subcommittee and tell how his campaign was financed," the Senator told reporters.

He contended "far too much" is spent on campaigning, the bulk of it raised by contributions from well wishers. In exchange for their contributions, he added, "some people expect something besides just good government."

A Senate rules subcommittee headed by Senator Gillette D-Iowa already is studying senatorial campaign costs to determine whether new laws are needed to govern spending.

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Elton C. Fay

Military Affairs

WASHINGTON — The United States probably will turn down any new proposal by Great Britain to revive the "Combined Chiefs of Staff," the joint high command which shaped strategy in World War II.

There was belief in some quarters here today that Prime Minister Churchill might have this plan in the portfolio of proposals he is bringing next month to talk over with President Truman.

The Pentagon holds that while the combined chiefs agency was highly useful in the prosecution of an actual, global war, with all its ramifications, such as Anglo-American command would not be needed to operate in a North Atlantic alliance. Presumably this view has been passed along to the President.

The Combined Chiefs of Staff was created in February, 1942, through agreement between Churchill and the late President Roosevelt. The organization then was about what its name indicated—the membership of the chiefs of staff of the two nations.

The C.C.S. operated both as a staff-work group and administrative agency for the broad, global strategy conceived in general outlines by the two chiefs of state and turned over to the combined soldiers for filling out details.

For several years after the war's end, the C.C.S. continued to function, although with diminished importance. Officially, it was explained in 1949 that the combined Chiefs of Staff "consider and decide questions deriving from the wartime cooperation of Great Britain and the United States." Actually, the agency by then had become primarily an exchange medium for ideas on equipment, weapons and tactics of the armed forces of the two countries.

About two years ago the C.C.S. ceased to exist, although Britain was described as desiring that the structure continue.

Since then, she has set up in Washington a "British Joint Services Mission" which, to some extent, carries on part of the post-war functions of the C.C.S.

As the time for the Churchill-Truman meeting approaches there are increasing indications that the U.S. will emphasize its desire to make all mutual defense arrangements within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and United Nations structures.

A strict adherence to this policy two-party understandings and bargaining between Britain and the U.S.

On at least two matters in addition to the combined chiefs of staff situation, the U.S. apparently intends to remain firm, although of course the President will listen to whatever new or renewed arguments Churchill might offer. The U.S. position:

1—If there is a supreme commander for the North Atlantic ocean region under the NATO set-up he will be an American, as originally proposed by the U.S. and at one time accepted by Britain.

Western European Nations Meet To Talk Army Plans

By CARTER L. DAVIDSON

PARIS — Cabinet ministers of six western European nations met here Thursday in an effort to pool their men and intentions into a single European army. They remained silent on whether they thought it could be done.

The foreign ministers included Italy's Alcide de Gasperi who is also premier; France's Robert Schuman; Belgium's Paul Van Zeeland; Holland's Dirk U. Stikker; Luxembourg's Joseph Bech; and Prof. Walter Hallstein of West Germany's "foreign office."

Hallstein was sitting in for Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

The first issue before the ministers was whether to run their proposed united army with a single high commission or to put it in the hands of a board of commissioners.

France and Italy were known to favor a single commissioner, while Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg want a board of commissioners.

The ministers remained non-committal on the prospects of success. "Who can tell?" replied Sukker. De Gasperi, who had a private meeting with Schuman before the conference opened, said he was optimistic that a compromise can be reached.

He explained he and Schuman had discussed French and Italian viewpoints on the European army and had found their two nations in accord on main issues.

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Morse Asks Flier Probe

WASHINGTON — Senator Morse R-Ore. Thursday proposed a senate investigation of the case of the four American fliers who were forced down and arrested in Hungary.

Morse telegraphed Chairman Russell D-Ga. of the Senate Armed Services committee suggesting that the group make an inquiry "at the earliest possible time convenient" for the fliers to appear before the senators.

Russell could not be reached immediately for his reaction.

He was reported en route to Washington from his home at Wyngar, Ga.

Senator Humphrey D-Minn. called Wednesday for an investigation through the United Nations. He termed Hungary's actions "in substance an act of aggression against the United States and its people."

Morse, a member of the Armed Services Committee, told Russell that "every patriotic American resents the international insult which Hungary has hurled at us and the wrong she has done these American fliers." He added:

"The American people are entitled to a thorough investigation of this incident by an appropriate committee of the Congress."

Morse said the fliers "were thrown off their course through no fault of their own with the result that they and our nation were subjected to an unfriendly international act by the Hungarian government."

ON TIME

PORTLAND — Postmaster E. T. Hedlund said Wednesday all of Portland's Christmas mail was delivered on time, although the total was five per cent higher than last year's.

Some 1600 regular and 2100 temporary workers were employed to handle the peak mail, he said.

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May yours be a Happy, Prosperous New Year.

Sincerely,

James H. Driscoll
Norman A. Barker
Wyatt Padgett

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KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON