

Herald and News

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Caught in the Rounds

By DEB ADDISON

The Office of Priceless Stabilization's ceiling on potatoes is dirty pool. The rules were set before the season. The potato industry was on its own. The potato industry was to stand or fall in a free market.

A valid argument for price support had been: The government had a ceiling on crops which kept the farmer from making enough to side him over the poor years, so now he needs support.

On this year's crop the spud farmer was left on his own, then, when he started to "get well," Uncle rented.

As to giving Idaho all the gravy for its spuds, what else would you expect from a government which thinks it can put a ceiling on a building with no support. How would you expect it to handle produce, when its livestock runs to fur farming?

zel have delivered over \$200 worth of good heavy grain from Tulana Farms—no charge.

While we're still on the farm, scratch your head with a minute about the water use talks made last Friday by Frank Jenkins and Linton Stephens.

Frank outlined an integrated development program standing on three legs: agriculture, industry, power. He made the statement, which generally is accepted as basic, that agriculture must come first and that power should be developed from the rest of the water.

"Steve" read from the reclamation bureau brief. It stated the bureau's need for low-cost power for pumping, for irrigation. To fill that need it mentioned a further need for public power—and it also said that the bureau's present contract with Copco (which runs to 1967) fills that need. Some listeners interpreted that contradiction as bureaucratic social thinking toward government ownership.

Another: The brief gave details of estimated expansion of irrigation showing that it would take all the water there is, and then some, for irrigation in dry years but wouldn't drain; say what would become of drainage water.

Getting an accurate percentage of irrigation water that goes off in drainage is something the best to date is a soil conservation approximation of one acre foot annually per irrigated acre.

If that were accurate, and if the Basin finally irrigated a half million acres, that would mean a half million acre feet of drainage water to run down the canyon to make power and to float fish in—or to tunnel off to the Pit river for California.

These questions are raised because they are unanswered as far as this column is concerned, and because they should be answered to everyone's satisfaction in the course of our debates on water use.

Progress report on bird feeding: Game birds, quail and pheasants—and all other birds that matter, are getting help. There's lots of grain being put out for them, and there are lots of birds.

There are two ways you can get in the act.

One is to drop a coin in the box every time you pass one of the "Feed the Birds" gadgets that are scattered around town. The Klamath Sportsmen and Inak Waltoners have this project going, and have opened a special bank account for bird feed.

Another way depends on your living, or knowing, where there are birds that need food. If you do, see Jim O'Donahue at J. W. Kern, and he'll make you another key man in the bird feeding network. Don't hesitate if you can't afford to buy grain yourself; the grain is for the birds, and the other part will be to see that they get it.

Several large donations have given the program a great start. The Tokete Lions club made it a special project; Dan Liskey added \$100 cash; and Dick and Ben Hen-

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Nobody Wants UMT: Though It Seems Bound to Follow

By HALE SCARBROUGH

Nobody, it seems, is really in favor of UMT—Universal Military Training—unless there is considerable diversity of opinion over whether it is actually necessary even at a time when the United States is faced with the possibility of being trumped by International Communism.

UMT probably will be one of the knottiest problems to be faced by Congress in the next few months.

Last week it was argued out to an inconclusive extent at a public forum at the Congregational Church.

The panel was composed of Charles Hahn of Hahn Electric Company and Frank Jenkins, Herald-News publisher, on the affirmative side; Rev. Edward Lander of the Church of the Brethren and Orval Etter, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Berkeley, Calif., opposing.

A UMT bill was passed by Congress late in 1950, but it did not put Universal Military Training into operation. Instead, it created a five-man National Security Training Commission to draft a law for Universal Military Training.

That proposed law is expected to go before Congress early in the session starting this week.

In essence, it provides for six-month military training (in UMT rather than Army camps) for all mentally and physically fit boys as they reach 16, then transferring them to civilian life but in reserve units for seven and a half years more.

The theory is to provide this country a constant supply of at least partially-trained men who can be called up immediately for military service in case of necessity.

Hahn, a World War I vet, explained the principal points of the bill and declared the Defense Department and military had decided it as the best way to have a trained standby army at all times.

Jenkins, citing this country's past history of isolationism, protected by two oceans and foreign allies, declared:

"Those days are gone forever. We'll never again have two years in which to prepare for war. We won't have over five hours."

"I despise the military institution. . . but I want nothing to do with Russian Communism. . . a professional army is expendable. What's to replace it? The draft or universal military training, bringing trained replacements up by classes."

Rev. Lander dwelled on the cost of the Universal Military Training program, citing that it was expected to cost \$2700 per trainee for six months and comparing that with the \$300 to \$500 a year that is being spent in this country per elementary, high school and college student.

"We need moral courage," Rev. Lander declared, "to try some way to demonstrate our strength other than by military preparedness. . . show our faith is as great as our know-how."

Etter pointed out that European countries, such as France and Poland, which had long periods of military training, were the first to go down in time of war and also stressed the dangers to the individual which form a principal point upon which UMT is being assailed by religious groups.

He cited statistics showing higher rates of "mental cracks," venereal disease and suicides among young men in military service as compared to men of the same age level in civilian life, and also denied that UMT would give this country the power of instantaneous retaliation in event of attack. Judging by the time it takes to prepare a National Guard or Reserve division for action, it would take several months to get a UMT class ready, he said.

Any type of universal military training is a thing not to be desired, particularly in a democratic country.

But the "dangers to the individual" base of opposition seems a little far-fetched.

An ex-Marine in the audience at the forum arose to say that even in the stress of war he did not run into the excess of "mental cracks" attributed to military service, that "we've got to have training in this world, or we're going to survive in this world, and in his opinion military training wouldn't hurt anyone.

Individuals, particularly young men of the age for military service, are a good deal tougher and wiser than they're often credited with being. They can stand a lot. And they already know a lot.

It was the writer's personal experience in the military service that there was a lot of everyday sinning, all right—swearing, crapping, poor playing, drinking and girl chasing.

But the military (Marine Corps in this instance) didn't teach those things.

The boys knew about them before they came in.

JACOBY on Canasta

I watched a Canasta game the other evening and saw some plays that made me shudder. The strange thing is that nobody in the game tried to consider these plays in the least unusual.

I was sitting behind Hard Luck Joe, watching the activity that he calls playing Canasta. Both sides needed 120 points for the initial meld, and the pile built up to a considerable size before anybody could meld.

Joe's partner finally gave away the pack with a ten, and the opponent melded four natural tens, four natural jacks, and 9-9-deuce. Joe quite properly melded immediately, putting down A-A-Joker and Q-Q-Q.

Joe had been hoping that his partner could add aces or queens, but his partner actually put down three kings and then made a safe discard. At this point the opponent, at Joe's right decided to freeze the pack.

Joe drew from the stock and then held.

A J-J 10 8 2

Joe felt fine about the freeze. That gave him a chance to get rid of the two jacks and the ten.

So he threw those cards into the pack and complained about his hard luck when the opponents captured the pack a few minutes later and made a natural canasta in both tens and jacks.

As usual, Joe was the victim of his own bad play rather than of bad luck.

He had made the fundamental error of not knowing whether he was attacking or defending. The opponents had a big pack, and the opponents had frozen with every expectation of winning another big pack. Joe had no reason to believe that the opponents were mistaken.

Since his foes were going to win the discard pile eventually, it was folly to load up with the cards that would give them natural canastas. Joe should have discarded his eight to begin with, after melding the ace. He might next have thrown the ten, but a possible meld whenever he was able to meld out.

Not all advances in the care of the sick are made through the discovery of marvelous new drugs, or the development of ingenious and dramatic operations.

It is therefore particularly appropriate at this season of the year to discuss a development which appears to mark a real step forward in the care of children who have been unfortunately afflicted with cerebral palsy.

As readers of this column undoubtedly know from previous discussions of the subject a few children come into the world with muscular difficulties resulting from injury to their brains before, during, or immediately after their births.

The thinking processes are often not damaged, but they have muscular difficulties, principally of the arms and legs, which prevent them from developing normally as other children do.

At last the meeting of the American Medical Association there was an exhibit on the use of toys in the treatment of children with cerebral palsy.

The study was sponsored by the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, and the American Toy Institute.

In addition to the exhibit, an article on this subject was published in the June 1951 issue of the Crippled Child magazine, and a preliminary list of toys used as aids has been prepared by the two organizations mentioned.

At a pre-school center in New York City where many toys were tried out, it was decided that to be useful for training purposes toys must fit the child as well as aid in accomplishing treatment aims.

Therefore it is not satisfactory just to go out and buy any toy on the list, but the occupational therapist has to keep in mind the child's individual interests and total needs, and aims for treatment, and then pick toys that meet all the requirements.

In general, it was felt that a toy must be safe to handle without sharp corners or rough splintered edges. It must be easy to clean and not apt to rust or stain after washing.

The toy must be strong to withstand much abuse as they are frequently knocked off tables and thrown around. Finally, the toy must be adaptable for use in different age groups.

What is encouraging about this development is that the perfectly normal activity of playing with toys can also be useful for many of these unfortunate youngsters as a means of muscle training.

If the therapist in charge of the training of the cerebral palsied child selects the certain toys which she thinks will be helpful it is understood that local toy dealers can supply them.

They'll Do It Every Time



Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—There is an old Leap Year saying that "He who hesitates is bossed."

With some 3,000,000 spinsters over 25 looking for husbands, this proverb is particularly true of bachelors in 1952.

But how can any one man escape as this ring of 3,000,000 iron-willed ladies close in? Any direction he leaps it looks like he will land in some girl's lap.

Yet there are ways. . . There are ways. I have consulted several grizzled old bachelors, and here are their tips on how to stay free:

1. Don't try to be repulsive. The more repulsive you act to some women, the more determined they are to land you. Yes, even if you sneeze over your hair and use a toothpick in public.
2. Never borrow money from a single woman. A woman loves money second only to men.
3. When she asks you to her apartment to look at her earrings, bring along a couple of crocheting needles and start knitting yourself some socks. Women are leery of men who crochet for a hobby.
4. Better yet, never go alone to a lady bachelor's apartment in the first place.

5. Don't tell a girl you don't want to marry her. Just say to your mother, "Mom, that girl is after me, but I just don't feel she's the type I want to bring home to you." Mama will handle the situation from there on out.

6. Ask your own father how he got caught. He'll be glad to point out his own mistakes he's probably been mulling them over for years.

7. Be romantic. Plant a century plant with the girl who has chosen you and tell her, "Dearest, when it blooms a second time, we must wed." She'll wait.

8. Here is an almost surefire way to cure women of their affection for you: Propose to all the eligible gals you know and give each of them a dime store diamond engagement ring. Naturally they'll rush off to the nearest jeweler to get an estimate on the value of the ring.

9. Wear a wedding ring your self, and tell them you are secretly married to a young lady you met on a South Sea island during the war. Be sure to explain that your faraway bride wears HER wedding ring in her nose.

10. Finally, if you are just so darned irresistible to spinsters that nothing else works, go to Athos and take a year-long vacation.

Athos is a mountainous peninsula in Greece where no female is allowed. Legend has it that one woman managed to sneak ashore in men's clothing. But one of the monks in the 22 monasteries there quickly spotted her and she was sent away.

The outraged monks then cut off the point of land at which she had come ashore and built a stone wall around it.

If an American bachelor wants a peaceful leap year, he can't do better than to hibernate on Mount Athos.

Tax Evasion Leads To Jail Sentence

MILWAUKEE, (AP)—Michael Shapiro, a prominent Milwaukee businessman, was sentenced to prison Monday by a federal judge and declared "There is no longer any back door into the tax department at Washington or into the federal court."

Shapiro, 54, was accused of helping his wife prepare fraudulent 1944 income tax returns to avoid about \$61,000 in taxes. He drew a three year term and a \$10,000 fine after pleading no contest.

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SNOW PLOW RESCUES STRANDED VACATIONERS — A rotary snow plow opens a winter resort near Bishop, Calif., where approximately 300 persons, most of them skiers, were marooned nearly six days at the 8,300-foot elevation in the Sierra Nevada. Picture made by Jack Gaunt, Los Angeles Times photographer who was among the marooned.

Fort Bird Study Made

PORT KLAMATH — On Sunday, Dec. 30, two local women, Mrs. Frank Strahan and Mrs. Bert Gray, conducted a Christmas bird count in this locality as members of the Nature Society of the Klamath Basin. The survey was undertaken as part of the annual worldwide as well as national bird count made at Christmas time, when at least 4500 people all over the United States made a similar survey in their particular section of the country. Study of birds is the hobby of both Mrs. Strahan and Mrs. Gray, and their territory stretched from the southern boundary of Crater Lake National Park to the Williamson River. A distance of 23 miles by car and a half-mile afoot was covered on the Sunday trip.

A total of 503 birds was seen during the survey, the beautiful winter weather prevailing at that time being a favorable factor in the success of the expedition. 26 different species of birds were listed, as follows: one hairy woodpecker, 33 magpies, 29 mountain chickadees, one red breasted nut hatch, 35 Stellers jays, 60 English sparrows, 16 California quail, 3 mallard ducks, 15 unidentified ducks, 7 red-tailed hawks, 3 hawks, one bald eagle, one water ouzel, one belted kingfisher, 6 marsh wrens, 54 Oregon juncos, 2 song sparrows, 3 white-headed woodpeckers, 50 bush-tits, 30 pinon jays, one pigmy nuthatch, 8 yellow-headed blackbirds, 5 meadowlarks, 100 Brewer blackbirds, 2 bufflehead ducks, 25 red wing blackbirds, two

Morse Returns Silver Gift

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Morse R-Ore. said Monday he is sending back a \$500 sterling silver tray and goblet set that an Oregon man sent to him as a Christmas present.

Morse declined to name the man who sent him the gift, but said he is the head of an Oregon firm which has benefited by some of Morse's activities in behalf of Oregon.

"I am sure this was sent in good faith, but this is the kind of thing that we must put a stop to," Morse told a reporter. He said he does not believe any senator should receive a gift for "doing the kind of work he is supposed to do in his job as senator."

Hartung Heads Woodworkers

PORTLAND, (AP)—The CIO Woodworkers Monday confirmed the election of Al Hartung as president.

Hartung, vice-president of the union since 1947, was announced as president early in December after a close race with the incumbent, James E. Fading.

A recount was demanded, however, and the executive board canvassed the ballots. The board announced the re-check showed no errors, and Hartung was installed as president.

Also installed were Claude Ballard as vice-president; Carl Wynn as secretary; Rae Eddie, trustee.

No successor has yet been named for Manley Wilson, editor of the union's newspaper. Wilson died recently.

Federal Employees Working To West

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A survey by the Civil Service Commission Monday showed a great shift of government employees to the West Coast.

Federal employees in California outnumbered those in the nation's capital area with a total of 232,000 on Sept. 30. Oregon had 17,616 and Washington, 7,874. Washington D. C. had 249,900.

The commission said the totals reflect the emphasis on the nation's defense effort.

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