Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor — BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

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BILL-BOARD

By BILL JENKINS

It's getting any more so a person can't venture out on the street without the probability of being nailed by an acquaintance with a fountain pen in one hand and an imitative petition in the other.

The latest petition issue to come around is the protest lodged by the Multnomah Kennel Club, of which Mr. Murray Kemp happens to be president, over the petition to outlaw betting on the outcome of horse and dog races in the state of Oregon.

Mr. Kemp and his associates take the viewpoint that betting on the ponies and pooches is not the major issue at stake. They prefer to think that the measure would be a boomerang that would bring about a complete revision of gambling in the state, place Oregon in jeopardy from the gamblers and turn our quiet, peace-loving, home-type state into a second Nevada with its Reno and its Las Vegas.

You, as a potential signer and as a voter of the state will have the right to make up your own mind about the bill. But it wouldn't hurt to do a little thinking about it.

Here, in brief, is what Kemp contends: The proposed amendment would not prohibit the betting on races, but at the same time, would not authorize them. In other words, if the proposed amendment were to go into effect it would tend to pull the teeth of the anti-lottery law.

That could happen through various means. If the law doesn't authorize pari-mutuel betting but at the same time doesn't prohibit it then state autorities could well look the other way and ignore the situation. This could, conceivably, open the door for every other form of gambling. Under the control of the corporations and racketeers, because they are the only ones who could afford the financial risk in such an unstable position.

It seems to me that the matter is a minor one as far as the good of the state is concerned. Having seen the authorities turn their backs on the "outlawed" slot machines for many years I admit the possibility of it happening again with betting at the tracks. But pari-mutuel is only a small part of the over-all gambling picture in the state. If the people want to abolish gambling entirely why not ask for adequate laws? Why settle for cutting of a single tentacle of the ogre of gambling?

It might also be well to remember that the state raked in some $835,799.92 from the racing revenues last year. That was a combination of $536,87.10 from the dogs and $299,925.82 from the horse races. That money went to support such things as the Klamath Basin Roundup ($5000 per year for the past five years), the Pacific International show ($35,000) and keeping the financial pot boiling for thirty six county fairs. The last figure available at the moment for Klamath county ran somewhat over $2500. If these programs are to be kept up and you jerk over half a million dollars in revenue away from the various agencies the only forseeable answer would be to take the monies out of the general fund. And replace the deficit by boosting state taxes again.

It is hardly fair to condemn gambling as evil and wicked and then cry when the money provided by the great, wicked organization is withdrawn from public use.

On the whole I think it might be safely said that the whole proposition of gambling in Oregon has been carried to the borders of the ridiculous. We are like the people who want to have our cake and eat it too. A feat which has yet to be successfully performed.

Over the past century countless laws have been passed to protect the people from themselves. And none of them have worked. That's obvious. If they had we wouldn't have initiative measures like this one. That sort of makes the whole thing smack of weakness. I very much doubt that any state body can legislate gambling out of existence. If that were tried we would have to outlaw betting on elections. And why not? Why is it more wicked to bet on a dog being fleeter of foot than his rivals than it is to bet on a candidate being trickier than his opponents? Gambling, as an act, is the thought behind the action—not the ultimate destination of your wasted dollar. To be really effective any anti-gambling law will have to be not only comprehensive but will have to be enforced.

Maybe it's about time the people of the state really got into the battle and decided which they wanted! Let's either legalize gambling and take a good, healthy cut in the form of taxes to help pay our debt-ridden treasury's way, or let's put the clamps on the whole state and knock every form of gambling in the head.

And if we adopt the latter law let's triple our police forces and try and prevent people from pitching pennies at a crack in a back alley somewhere.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

IN ONE EAR AND OUT THE TYPEWRITER, listening to Clemens Heusch, the other Bowdoin University exchange student, whose home is in West Germany; (Remarks of Anthony Cornwell, from England, were reported here yesterday. The young men are touring the country this summer, and spoke at service clubs here last week.)

In West Germany (Heusch said) all kids go to public elementary schools from age six to 19, then into apprenticeship or business. At age 10 all take a general examination. The few highest ones get to go to an 8-year high school. A diploma from the high school is equivalent to a little less than your B. A. These are all day schools; they're standardized and are operated by the state.

All young folks have schooling, but the percentage that get to high school and university doesn't compare at all with your country.

My English friend commented on politics. Let me tell you a little about our German politics — which are very hard to understand.

East Germany, of course, is completely dominated by Communism. This condition is held only through action of the secret police. Ten years ago it was Black; today it is Red. That's about the only difference between the Nazi and the Communist.

West Germany is democratic. The principles are the same but the conditions are very different from yours.

You have a very wonderful two-party system. There is very little ideological difference between the two. There is a very great difference between our political parties. It is a very stiff, rigid system.

A German belongs to a political party because of a deep conviction in the ideology of his party.

You often vote for candidates of the other party because you think they are the best men. This never happens in my homeland.

At home, all foreign and economic policies are set by the federal government; all cultural questions are handled by the "states."

Our country is a federal republic, like yours, but with us it is necessary to have a strong man as the head. Adenauer is a strong leader, and that is needed.

If we were as completely democratic in action, like the French then we would have an upset in the government every few months too. Germans are not used to democracy.

The majority of our people think that international political and economic integration is the salvation of the West. The difficulty in achieving this comes from France, not West Germany.

My father's Rotary Club at home was the first one to be reestablished after the war. If all countries would have programs like that, then we would indeed have salvation.

(Bowdoin University, a men's school located at Brunswick, Maine, this year is celebrating its 150th anniversary. It boasts of such alumni as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet; Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author; Adm. Robert Edwin Peary, the Arctic explorer. Heusch and Cornwell studied there as guests of the school and its fraternities.)

Angell Backs Townsend Plan

LONG BEACH, Calif., (AP)—Rep. Homer Angell (R-Ore), a supporter of the Townsend Old Age Pension plan, charged in a speech last week that social security reserve funds are being spent unnecessarily and wastefully by the government.

Angell said in the talk, prepared for delivery at the national Townsend Club convention here, that the U. S. has collected nearly 20 billion dollars in social security payments and that only a small fraction of the amount has been returned in annuities.

He said that as the population grows older and more persons become entitled to the benefits, funds to replace the already spent reserves will have to be made up by new taxes.

Adoption of the Townsend Plan would correct the situation, he said.

Administration Oks Home Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Spokesmen for the administration and for private home builders endorsed Monday a Senate-passed bill designed to spur home construction in defense and disaster areas.

Their testimony was given to the House Banking Committee, which hopes to clear the legislation for final congressional action before Congress quits for the political conventions next month.

The bill would allow the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase an additional 900 million dollars worth of mortgages on defense and disaster area housing, in addition to the two billion already bought.

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Telling the Editor

ARC SWIM PROGRAM

TO THE EDITOR:

The Life Saving and Watersafety Committee of the American Red Cross wishes to encourage the people of Klamath Falls to enroll in and encourage their children to participate in the swimming program sponsored by the Recreation Department.

The classes are conducted by qualified American Red Cross Instructors and Life Savers. At the completion of the course those able to pass the Red Cross tests will receive their cards.

The Red Cross nationally has set up the following classificiations of swimmers:

BEGINNER SWIMMER

Must pass certain preliminary tests and be able to jump and dive in, and swim 15 yards and without touching, turn and swim 15 yards making a total of 30 yards. It usually takes a non-floater from 1 to 10 lessons to overcome his fear of the water, and begin learning how to propel himself in the water. In 6 to 8 lessons a few have been able to pass the Beginner's test. It all depends on how quickly they master the skills taught them, and how much real practice they get between lessons.

INTERMEDIATE SWIMMER

Must be able to master the leg kicks and arm strokes for the crawl, side stroke, breast stroke, elementary back and racing back stroke, and be able to swim them from 50 to 100 yards. They must also swim five minutes without resting. Children and adults who pass this test should be able to take care of themselves in water.

SWIMMERS TEST

In order to pass this test the individual must be able to swim in good form the five basic strokes surface dive, treat water, etc. This test is a prerequisite for Junior and Senior Live Saving. They must also be able to swim a quarter of a mile.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR LIFESAVING

For those who have passed the swimmer's test. Juniors are from 12 to 15 years, Seniors from 16 years up.

As far as we know, in the Red Cross Office, we have no one holding the Advanced swimmer's card. There are several who think they are ready to take the test. In order to take the test the individual must swim the following strokes in good form:

Elementary Back Stroke—50 yards
Breast Stroke—100 yards
Inverted Breast Stroke—50 yards
Side Stroke—100 yards
Overarm Side Stroke—100 yards
Trudger — 100 yards
Back Crawl—100 yards
Crawl—100 yards
Truder Crawl—100 yards
Surface dive and swim—10 yards under water.

In addition to the listed strokes above, the individual must have passed either Junior or Senior Life Saving, and must swim continuously for 30 minutes using one or more styles of swimming. A champion swimmer spends many hours a day practicing!

We are looking forward to the time when we will have some advanced swimmers in Klamath County.

We do hope you will take advantage of these swimming classes.

Mrs. George Myers
Water Safety Chairman

Jap Editors Study Attack

TOKYO (AP) — Japanese news editors took a grave view of the massive Allied bombing Monday of Suiho power project in Korea—Japan's boldest engineering triumph and one of the world's largest hydroelectric developments.

Churo Nishimura, Asiatic news editor of the big Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri, expressed belief "the U.N. has played a trump card and perhaps risked an all-out war with Communist China."

"The Allied bombing of Suiho will probably slow further the progress of the deadlocked armistice talks," said Keizo Nozue, vice chief of the foreign news section of the newspaper Asahi, one of Japan's influential national dailies.

"We understand General MacArthur did not bomb the dam in the early days of the war because it might bring Chinese Communists intervention. To bomb it now is a very important step."

Japanese editors generally expressed belief the bombing was a "political" rather than a strictly military assault.

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Hal Boyle

LOS ALAMOS, N. M. (AP) — There is no cemetery here in the birthplace of the atom bomb.

That fact is a clue to the biggest defect of living in a government-built community that is ideal in many ways.

As one of the 12,800 workers in this heart center of America's atomic weapon research put it:

"People come, people go. But nobody really feels it is home. Very few expect to die here, and I guess that is why there isn't any cemetery."

Los Alamos is perhaps the most unusual community in the nation.

When it was conceived in 1943 it was thought it would never grow beyond a population of 700.

Now it is a small city of nearly 13,000 scientists and technicians, sprawling over several mesas in an isolated, 86,000-acre, closely-guarded reservation in the Jemez mountains of Northern New Mexico.

It is still growing rapidly, and work is under way on a new $120,000,000 laboratory.

The chief industry of this strange city is to develop better instruments for widespread atomic death, yet by most yardsticks of sociology it is a dream city.

There are no slums here. There is no unemployment. The city has a fine school system. It has wonderful recreation facilities, including a baseball field, swimming pool, ice skating rink, ski lift, and its own small symphony orchestra.

Unlike most other cities throughout the land, it has no major parking problem. The crime rate is unbelievably low. The intelligence level of its citizens is perhaps the highest achieved by any city in history. At least 280 have earned PH. D. degrees.

There are more than 80 social and professional organizations. There are 14 organized church groups.

The happy shouts of children and the barking of dogs ring across the neat, well-tended lawns all day long.

"We are famous for babies, dogs and bombs — in that order," one Atomic Energy Commission employe said. "This is a wonderful place to raise children, and we have one of the highest birth rates in the country.

"About 15 per cent of the population is under five years of age. The average age here is 25 — eight years younger than the national average, which is 33. There are only about 410 persons here over 60."

Why, then, isn't Los Alamos a perfect place to live? It is because the families here feel they dwell in a guarded fishbowl?

"No, not any more," one employe said. "The people have learned to live with secrecy, and it is no longer the shadow over them that it was a few years ago.

"As a matter of fact, those who live here now are about equally divided over whether they like or dislike it. There is a shortage of housing, and families have to wait their turn to move into the district which has the best homes."

This district is known locally as "Snob Hill" by those who don't live there.

A major source of discontent is that nobody here can own his own home in Los Alamos. He can only rent it from the government. Many workers leave because of this. They want to settle down in a place where they can own their own house.

"The scientific people come here for a few years to get prestige," one man summed it up. "Then they leave to take better jobs in industry or university teaching. They seem to prefer teaching."

An American doesn't want to die in a town where he can't ever buy a homesite. Los Alamos will be here for a long, long time. It is vital to the nation.

But it will never be a real city until the people who work here have a feeling of ownership and community interest — until they can buy a home and a graveyard plot.

Until this happens — if it ever does — Los Alamos will remain only a government collection of brilliant intellectuals in transit, their minds here, their hearts elsewhere.

Solon Raps Poor Liquor

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Chelf, House spokesman for one of Kentucky's major bourbon producing districts, took a crack Monday at the distilling industry's cheap produce—whiskey blended with grain alcohol.

"It's stomach flush," snorted the Democratic lawmaker. "It's nothing but an ulcer agitator."

The outburst came as a House judiciary subcommittee, headed by Chelf, heard a government expert testify that the whisky industry is putting out more blended than straight whisky.

Rep. Keating (R-NY) said he was unfamiliar with the products and wanted to know what blended whisky is.

"I'll tell you," said Chelf. "They aren't blended whiskey at all. They are blended alcohols. You mix raw grain alcohol with a little whisky and sometimes you don't even get a color.

"You have to add carmel or prune juice to it to get the color of whiskey. I guarantee you there isn't a moonshiner in Kentucky who can't outmix and outblend that stuff. It's a fraud on the American public.

Sports Carnival Set for Yreka

YREKA — The Klamath River Sports Carnival is slated to get underway here July 12 and 13, with one of its features the 198-mile race down the Klamath river from here to the town of Klamath.

The celebration includes a rodeo, a queen-crowning, log bucking and Indian dancing.

The Dare Devil Race, down the river, has attracted nationwide attention.

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WASHINGTON (AP) — The Korean War is two years old Wednesday. No one any more in a responsible position is offering a quick solution for ending it. Nor is anyone predicting the outcome.

The invasion of South Korea by the North Korean Communists began like a stone dropped in a quiet pool. The ripples are still widening. And Russia, which watched like a fat fox, may have outfoxed itself. And maybe not.

For a year the Korean War has been less than full-scale, although men have died daily. In this year of no grand ground offensives both sides have pecked away, holding positions, while their truce teams talked of an armistice.

No armistice is in sight. For the past three months in this year of the epic talkathon, the conversations have stalled on one issue: Exchange of prisoners. Yet neither side seems anxious to stop talking.

Neither wants responsibility for what follows the end of talking: Start of big war again.

In this past year the American Air Force has worked steadily behind the enemy lines to prevent a build-up. But the Chinese have managed to build. They are credited now with being stronger than before the talks began.

This country and its Allies talk confidently of being able to stop anything the Chinese throw at them. They have used the year to re-build forces, too. They do not talk of crushing the Chinese.

They might be able to do so if they were willing to pay the price: Far greater casualties; perhaps years of fighting in the heart of Asia, which would drain them; and perhaps war with Russia and start of World War III if Russia moved in to help the Chinese openly.

Crushing China couldn't be done without far more men and supplies than the Allies have been willing to put into Korea, since they need them for defense against Russia in Europe, in case Russia attacks there.

So Russia has the Allies Guessing, and has had from the beginning of the Korean shooting. But the shooting started far more than the Russians probably bargained for.

If the North Korean Communists got away with the attack on South Korea, while the United Nations sat dumbly by, all Asia would have been discouraged from resisting. But Korea was a starting point for the U.S. and U.N.

The arms program began in earnest. So did the Atlantic Pact. So did the rearming of Europe, the idea of a European Army, the end of the war with Germany and the decision to let Germany join the European Army.

Japan was allowed full sovereignty again, with freedom to rearm, while the U. S. was allowed to use Japan as a military base. The U. S. poured money and supplies into the war against Communism in Indochina.

In short, two years ago Russia faced a completly divided and helpless Europe, and a defenseless Asia. Europe still is far from ready for a war with Russia but it has made progress in two years.

The cost of Korea to the U. S. has been high: 110,000 American casualties and perhaps 10 billion dollars in supplies. The cost of the war has been higher to Korea, both North and South: Devastation and a million casualties. It has cost the Chinese perhaps a million casualties, too.

Few are suggesting the U. S pull out of Korea. So we seem stuck with the war, hoping it won't get worse. If we could read the minds of the Chinese and Russians, they may feel the same way.

Senate Okays Interior Funds

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Appropriations committee Monday approved $560,582,364 for the Interior Department for the year starting July 1. This is $74,334,111 more than the House voted.

The committee approved $183,406,531 for Reclamation Bureau construction work compared with $153,355,400 voted by the House.

Of the 30 million dollar increase, $14,950,000 is to initiate construction of 10 reclamation projects.

The Indian Bureau got approximately $26,000,000 for construction work, an increase of about 20 million above the House figure.

The committee recommended $13,208,200 for Alaska public works, an increase of $6,208,200 above the House allowance.

Sen. Hayden (D-Ariz), chairman of the subcommittee which considered the bill, said the bulk of the new money voted for the Indian Bureau construction work would be for the Navajo and Hopi Indians, primarily for schools, hospitals and roads.

The 10 new reclamation projects and the amounts allowed for each include: Central Valley, Calif., Sly Park unit, 1 1/4 million dollars; Minidoka north side pumping, Idaho, $150,000; Savage Rapids Dam, Ore., $700,000; Weber Basin, Utah, $1,350,000; Yakima, Kennewick Division, Wash., 1 1/2 million.

Court Okays Miller Ditch

The Klamath County Court has okayed ditching of Miller Avenue between Homedale and Madison to drain surface runoff water.

Twenty - two residents of the street petitioned the court to ditch along the street, each offering to provide his own 12-inch concrete or cast iron pipe to construct driveways across the ditch.

The county stipulated that it would do the ditching but would assume no future responsibility.

Jaycee Delegate Off to Texas

Bill Hagelstein Jr., left by United Airlines Saturday for Dallas, Texas, where he will attend the annual National Convention of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, convening June 24-27 inclusive.

Hagelstein is also vice president of the Oregon State Junior chamber.

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The Doctor Says...

By DR. E. P. JORDAN

Janet, a high school student, often gets a terrible headache just before examinations and when she is coming up for an exam which she is afraid of failing, she may not even be able to take the test at all.

Robert C., a successful business executive, is likely to get a headache whenever he has some particularly delicate and difficult business conference ahead. Mrs. R. Gets headaches after she eats shrimps.

A successful lawyer, who is working almost constantly with important matters, under great strain, gets severe headaches on one side every two or three months without apparent cause.

These are a few of the various kinds of headaches from which so many people suffer. Many of them seem to be quite deinitely the result of mental strain or emotional disturbance. Sometimes, indeed, they serve as an unconscious way of avoiding dreaded or unpleasant tasks.

Sometimes they are the reaction to certain foods—as in the case of Mrs. R.—probably a kind of allergy—or they may be related to sinus difficulty or some other physical complaint. For all these reasons the successful treatment of those who suffer from recurring headaches is not easy.

One common type of headache which has not been recognized for many years appears to arise from a relaxation of the blood vessels in or near the brain. In this type of headache the treatment consists of giving some fluid which causes the blood vessels to contract.

Indeed, there have been reports of rapid relief from this kind of headache merely by injecting adrenalin into one of the veins. Also, favorable reports have been made of the injection into the veins of a substance called sodium nicotinate (not related to the nicotine in tobacco).

One of the most important kinds of headache is known as migraine. As a rule this type of headache is located on one side only. Before it starts the sufferer often has peculiar sensations. In migraine, drugs given just before an attack may stop the condition from full development.

In all cases of severe or repeated headaches, a complete history of the attacks should be taken. The victim of such a condition should remember exactly where the headache is located and how it comes on. For example, if headaches often start after a severe nervous strain, this factor may be an important clue.

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