

Herald and News

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CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

Today is Constitution Day. It's a time to remember when thinking of public issues and of public office seekers—that the Constitution, as the basis for our American system of government, prohibits centralized power; that centralized power is the main-spring of any opposing system, such as Socialism.

The safety of people's liberties, of the personal liberty of every American, depends in the long run on respect for these American principles by public servants.

In his farewell address George Washington said:

"If in the opinion of the people the distribution of modification of the Constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates."

"But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

"The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use itself can at any time yield."

Samuel Adams wrote in 1789: "I have always been apprehensive that through the weakness of the human mind often discovered even in the wisest and best of men, or the pervasiveness of the interested, and designing, in as well as out of the Government: Misconstructions would be given to the federal constitution, which would... hazard the Liberty, Independence and Happiness of the People... would gradually, but

GUEST EDITORIAL

By CHARLES V. STANTON
Managing Editor, Roseburg News Review

One of the members of our party, engaged last weekend in a tour of the California Oregon Power Company's North Umpqua project, remarked, "I never believed it would be like this."

He had seen several of the huge federally-sponsored power developments, and, visiting the North Umpqua job for the first time, had expected it would be similar. He was amazed by the difference.

We have commented previously about how the North Umpqua's power potential would have been harnessed under federal direction. The country is ideal for the type of project the government boys adore.

The North Umpqua river, ages ago, was dammed by lava flow, possibly at the time the lava erupted to form Crater Lake. Through long centuries the river ate into the barrier. It found a fault along the edge of the lava flow and there it cut a deep canyon. Rock formations on either side of the canyon are of different ages, the river is different on one side of the river than on the other.

The gorge is from 1,000 to 1,200 feet deep. The walls are almost perpendicular. It would have been entirely possible, and it has been, to have built a dam 800 to 900 feet in height from wall to wall and to have impounded water creating a huge lake covering thousands of acres of densely timbered land.

That, undoubtedly, is the way the job would have been done by the government.

LOW DAMS DIVERT WATER
Copeco's plan, however, utilizes low dams entirely. The highest is 55 feet, except a regulating dam of 125 feet. Application was made for a 25-foot dam above Toketee Falls to store water for the Toketee project, the first unit to be built, but such a request was too much of a shock for the federal crowd. They couldn't stomach the idea of a puny little dam when there was room for one of their beloved monuments. They insisted it be built to at least 75 feet. It was eventually compromised at 58 feet. Instead of a massive dam creating one enormous generating plant, Copeco has a number of small dams diverting water to eight units, which John C. Boyle, chief engineer and the engineering genius behind the development, refers to as "peanut" units.

peanut units with huge federal generators. Copeco's units are strung out for

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By DR. E. P. JORDAN

One of the serious childhood contagious diseases is scarlet fever. In recent years, it has seemed to be on the downswing; that is, there have not been as many cases of the disease as there were in the past, and it has also been comparatively mild but is still a serious condition.

In 1942, for example, there were over 125,000 cases of the disease reported in the United States, and 425 deaths from this cause.

The germ which causes scarlet fever is a streptococcus. Scarlet fever is contagious; that is, it is spread from one person to another, especially during the early part of the disease. It attacks at any age, but is most common in children, and partly for this reason is most frequent during the school year.

The disease develops from one to seven days after exposure. Generally, the symptoms come on suddenly with chills, fever, sore throat, vomiting is common. Headache is also often present.

The fever develops rapidly and rises quickly to 104 or 105. The throat is usually sore, the tongue coated and a cough may be present. Flushing of the face is the rule.

The rash usually appears about the second day. It looks like scattered red points on the skin and is likely to appear first on the

neck and chest, but spreads rapidly to the entire skin.

In two or three days it fades. After the rash and fever have left, the skin looks dry and rough and gradually the outer skin begins to peel in large flakes which can be peeled like an apple.

Strict isolation and quarantine is advisable. Quarantine ordinarily runs from six to eight weeks, but there is a tendency to shorten this period. Those who have a discharge from the ears or nose after wards have to be quarantined for longer periods.

Many doctors recommend active immunization, that is, the use of injections of scarlet fever toxin aimed at building up a resistance. This is probably particularly desirable for nurses, or other who are especially likely to be exposed.

The treatment is aimed at the relief of symptoms, the shortening of the disease and the prevention of complications.

Among the complications are Bright's disease, or nephritis, swollen glands, arthritis, bronchitis or bronchopneumonia, and infections of the ear.

Antitoxins or serums obtained from convalescent patients have been used with good results, but today penicillin or one of the sulfas seem to give the best results.



Truman Voices Resentment Over Use of 'The Big Lie'

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Truman voiced his resentment today over use of what he termed "the big lie" to reflect on government employee loyalty and to call Gen. George C. Marshall "a traitor."

Truman didn't name names, but he asked the voters to defeat the users of "the big lie" regardless of party affiliation.

He told the National Conference on Citizenship here:

"It is a big lie, for example, to say that we tolerate Communism and other disloyal persons in our government. It is a big lie to attack one of the greatest generals and patriots which this country ever had and call him a traitor."

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican seeking re-election, has denounced Gen. Marshall and Secretary of State Acheson as "monstrous liars" and has said that Marshall is "steeped in falsehood." He also has described Marshall as a "mysterious, powerful figure" who sided with Russia in historic decision which "lost the peace for America."

Sen. William E. Jenner, Indiana Republican also up for re-election, has called Gen. Marshall "living lie" and "front man for traitors."

Truman, addressing a conference attended by a group of men and women about to be admitted to United States citizenship, declared that "communism inside this country has been badly beaten."

"But communism never gives up its effort to weaken other nations

from within," he declared. It seeks to use all the weapons of propaganda—to stir up and confuse the people; and it also seeks to place its hidden agents in positions of trust and power.

In this country, we have been waging a relentless fight against this internal attack of communism.

But he said that "the big lie" is another danger threatening democracy from within.

"The big lie is a weapon of political warfare which was developed by the Communists, perfected by Hitler, and is now being used on a world-wide scale by the Soviet Union," he said.

He said the technique of the big lie consists of making a charge so frightful, horrible and extreme that nobody could believe "a decent person would make it if it were not true," and then to "keep repeating the lie over and over again ignoring all proof to the contrary."

Truman then went on:

"Unfortunately, there is a tendency in this country today to resort to the use of the big lie in order to reap personal or partisan advantage."

"A man who uses the weapon of the big lie is not a good man. He should be rejected by all good citizens, regardless of party. Partisan feeling often runs high in election campaigns. That is understandable, but it should not lead us to permit the use of this dangerous Communist technique in American politics."

clapping her hands. Milfed at being doubted, Polly turned three then looked out upside down and said surlily, "Hello."

Wilbur smiled and started to the bathroom to take a shower. Excited Trellis Mae ran into the kitchen and came back with a cracker. As Wilbur paused by the bathroom door, he heard his wife say:

"Polly like a cracker? Polly like a cracker?"

There was a moment of silence, and then the voice of the parrot sounded, raucous but clear:

"I like Ike! I like Ike!"

Wilbur quickly closed the door behind him and was a long time taking his shower. When he reentered the living room, the bird cage was empty.

"Where's Polly?" he asked.

"One goop in this house is more than enough," said Trellis Mae. "I put her in the refrigerator to punish her for saying she liked Ike. She isn't funny."

"Poor Polly!" exclaimed Wilbur. "Oh, I'm all right," squawked the parrot, then pointed one wing down at the frozen chicken. "But look at that bird down there. Who did she say she liked—McKinley?"

"You're lucky," said the proprietor. "She's got the best vocabulary of any bird I ever had."

The conversation went from birds to the weather, from women to baseball, and from baseball to politics.

"Who's going to win?" asked Wilbur.

"A number of people who come in here are for Gov. Stevenson," said the proprietor. "But I tell 'em all that I like Ike."

"I like Ike, too," said Wilbur. And every lunch hour for several days he dropped into the store to see Polly and chat with the owner on politics. Meanwhile Trellis Mae never mentioned Adlai once, although the strain of staying silent visibly was making her nervous.

One week from the day she made her bargain her husband returned home with the parrot in a bright new cage.

"Oh, Wilbur, she's beautiful. Can she really talk?" said Trellis Mae.

By Jimmy Hatlo



Highlights At KUHS

By HAROLD McKAY

At the student congress yesterday Student Body Pres. Clayton Hannon revealed the members of the committees for the year.

The Eligibility Committee are: Don Dexter, Louis Zarosinski, Don Taucher, and Clayton Hannon.

Business Manager Matthew Del-Fatti heads the Finance Committee and is backed up by Betty Redfield, Alice Geary, and Clayton Hannon.

Chairman of the Citizenship Committee is Bill Mathews. He is assisted by Carolyn Riley, David Cummings, Ann Henderson, and Orin Perkins.

The members of the traditions committee, whose biggest job, the supervising of the painting of the K on the still and the waiving of the Senior bench, is now finished; are George George Hanson, Bill Harlan, Ruby Ghering, Virgie Toyle, Matt DelFatti, Betty Redfield, Alice Geary, and Clayton Hannon.

The Assembly Committee, which is as its name implies, the committee that plans and oversees all assemblies except the pep assembly, is composed of Jack a Langlois, Louis Fredrickson, and David Cummings.

Noon recreation during the long winter will be arranged by Marlene Owens, Forrest Rutledge, Jim Bevans, Dena Lampropolis, Boyd, and Conroy, Sharon Bliss, and David Reeder.

The Constitution Committee members are: Louis Fredrickson, Susan Geary, Pat Taylor, and Lou Taucher.

Cal Gilmore, Jana Langlois, Cliff Stiles, Jim Dougherty, Diane Oldham, and Rod Van Bunkle, compose the Lost and Found Committee.

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Last but not the least of the committees is the Social Committee. Dave French, Sharon Geinger, Joan Hickman, O. W. Jones, Jack Robateck, Roberta McCoy, Dwain Epps, and Carolyn Nancarrow.

Club Slates School Show

A special "Get Acquainted" program is being offered at Klamath Union High School tonight at 8 by the Parents and Patrons Association.

All parents of KUHS students are invited.

Several musical numbers, novel skits and surprise fun features have been arranged by Mrs. Margaret Larkin, program chairman. John Houston is to emcee the event.

Musical offerings include a piano solo by Mrs. Richard Graef and several numbers by the What Four quartette, famed "barbershop" outfit.

Tonight's event is designed to spur interest in high school activities. The Parents and Patrons Association is especially anxious to draw parents of new high school students or parents who have not heretofore participated in Parents-Patrons work.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — If six men exchanged their blood with one another in a multiple transfusion, each of them would have a rugged time ever trying to reclaim his own red corpuscles again.

Six European nations—France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, The Netherlands and Luxembourg—are trying to give one another a transfusion by moving toward a unity and pooling of interests from which they can't disentangle themselves.

It is a triple unity and a pooling toward which they're heading: Economic, military and political. After their long and bloody history this is a quiet but astonishing revolution which in the end, of course, may not succeed.

In the past they might have found peaceful solutions to their problems by recourse to reason. Instead, they relied on guns. But nations like people, can be humanized by disaster and necessity.

For all six World War II was a disaster. And now necessity—economic instability and fear of Russia—has forced them to seek a solution in unity instead of rivalry.

The steps they have taken, and are considering, require each of the six to yield some of its ancient sovereignty, the one great step which until now had been unthinkable.

If what they are doing succeeds it may lead some day to a United States of Europe and include other nations besides just the six that have started the ball rolling. That's for the future.

But here, briefly, is what has been done:

They have agreed to pool their steel and coal resources. In a few months they may have put the finishing touches on pooling their armed forces. And they have instructed a group of planners to produce by next March a blueprint for a federation.

Economic unity—They have made most progress in this field. The six have agreed to pool their coal and steel resources, an arrangement called the Schuman Plan, named for France's foreign minister who proposed it several years ago.

It will be carried out by four main agencies:

1. The high authority. This is a group of managers, representing the six nations. It will run their coal and steel industries, setting prices, controlling distribution in the six countries, and allotting production among them.

2. Council of ministers. Representatives from the cabinet of each

of the six sit in the council which holds a big club over the high authority. It can veto what the high authority does.

3. Assembly. This is a parliament made up of 78 representatives from the six nations. It can do more than just debate. It can make recommendations to the high authority and even dissolve the authority if it dislikes what's being done. When one high authority is dissolved, another has to be chosen.

4. High court. This is a supreme court for deciding the legality of action taken by the Schuman Plan organization.

Military unity—The six are members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) which also includes the United States, Britain, Canada and others. This was the organization of which Gen. Eisenhower was commander when he was in Europe. The NATO nations pledge to help one another in case of attack.

But five of the six are forming inside NATO their own organization, called the European Defense Community (EDC). This is an arrangement by which they will pool their military resources and defenses. (The other NATO nations are not involved in this pooling.)

EDC will come into existence when the six governments have approved their EDC treaties, maybe by the end of the year.

Political—The six last week set machinery to propose plans for their federation, or further unification, which would involve pooling not only their defenses but foreign affairs, trade and finance problems. They set March 10 as the deadline for pooling their plans.

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Sacred Heart Notebook

By MARY EGAN

If you happened to be around the Academy any time yesterday you probably noticed some peculiar looking creatures running around the school. These peculiar looking creatures were no less than the incoming Pep Club members being initiated. All day long the girls had to go around with their hair wet down so that it was perfectly straight and "PEP" brightly painted on their faces. Every time they came upon an elder Pep Club member from last year, they had to bow and say sincerely, "Hall! Oh Most Reverend Pep Club Member." But this was only the beginning! Last night they had to undergo the real tests. First each girl had to imitate a popular radio character, after which they were asked a silly question. As a consequence for not answering correctly such questions as "What beverage has the first initial of T?" they had to do funny stunts such as washing their hair, doing acrobats, singing and dancing. Then, as a pleasant and surprise climax to the evening the girls enjoyed a picnic.

October 1st has been the date set at which time all Academy girls will be expected to bring wearing the regulation school uniform, navy blue skirts and white blouses. The girls purchased their skirts yesterday at the school.

Many students have already planned to attend the Boy's Town choir concert to be presented at the Lower Theater this Friday. The program promises to be very enjoyable and thus it is recommended that all students and adults alike make an attempt to attend.

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