

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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BILLBOARD

The state of Oregon ranked fourth in the apparent per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages and absolute alcohol during the calendar year of 1951 among the monopoly states.

So says the Clatsop of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church. The survey was compiled by Miss Laura Lindley, research secretary of the National Temperance League, Inc.

This sort of changes the picture that was painted by a good many parties during the late election on whether or not Oregon should serve liquor by the drink or not. Seems that we should. By quite a majority vote.

During the pre-election fireworks the state of Washington, our northern neighbor, was held up as a horrible example of a monopoly state that serves over the bar. Many raised the cry that they drank more up there than we do here in Oregon under the present buy-by-the-bottle system. According to the figures in this survey that is an erroneous conclusion.

In Oregon our per capita consumption of spirits was 1.33 gallons, of beer 18.4 gallons and of wine 6.51 gallons in Washington, in the same year (1951) consumed only 1.23 gallons of spirits, 16.8 gallons of beer and trifled with 6.82 gallons of wine. Absolute alcohol consumption saw Oregon ahead with 1.42 gallons and Washington trailing with only 1.33 gallons.

At that rate you consumed enough alcohol during 1951, if you were average, to cook a few dozen or so meals over a chafing dish. So it would seem that several orders that liquor-by-the-glass cuts down on drinking rather than build-

ing it up.

However, out here in the West we can't hold a candle to the high class or official-type rum-pot. The District of Columbia, wherein lies the capitol of this great nation, set a new record consumption of 5.30 gallons of booze and 23.8 gallons up to the wine, women and song tradition by downing 2.31 gallons of wine per gallop. (No figures were given on the women and song. Michigan toppers were the best customers for the barley growers, each one of the Wolverine States tucking into 24.1 gallons of suds during 1951. Maybe working on automobiles makes people extra thirsty.

So, what with one thing and another it would seem that Oregon is a pretty sober place to live and may be even more so after mid-year.

The average figures between monopoly states and license states fit almost exactly on the line.

If you want to get your pots on in no uncertain fashion and don't wish to head for the capitol to do so, then you better head for some city in Nevada. They average 2.46 gallons of whiskey a year, toss down some 1.68 gallons of wine and wind up by quaffing 22.9 gallons of beer.

It might also interest you to know that the average Webfoot put out \$68.50 during 1951 for his booze as compared to \$58.75 in Washington, \$151.82 in D.C. and \$119.31 in Nevada.

And while that figure is considerably more than the average person spends for first editions of the Koran, it isn't near as much as he lays out to foot the annual food bill. Or spends on taxes.

Mr. C. A. Smith
304 Victory Dr.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.
M. B. asks a difficult, but interesting question: "Have electric shock treatments," she asks, "proved to be helpful in easing mental disturbances in persons where such condition is apparently inherited?"

The reason this question is difficult to answer is that it is not clear just what the correspondent means when she says "inherited mental disturbances."

Most mental disease is not directly inherited. Also, there are several kinds of mental disturbances just as there are several kinds of heart disease, so that one cannot lump them together and say that they should all be treated in the same way.

However, the question of electric shock treatments is an exceedingly interesting one and can be discussed in general terms.

Since about 1938 new hope has arisen for many patients with mental conditions because of the discovery that some mentally diseased people may be improved by giving them shock treatment.

At first shock was produced by giving large doses of insulin (which is used in the treatment of diabetes). In large doses this insulin causes a state of reaction which doctors call shock.

The mental condition of many of the mental patients who received this shock treatment cleared up. However, certain disadvantages developed from the use of insulin. A substance called metrazol was

then tried. This also produced shock.

A few years later electricity began to be used to give the shock treatment and this, too, brought about good results in many cases. Now electric shock is probably used most often, and although these treatments do not cure all mental patients, they do help in many cases. Usually several shock treatments have to be given before the best results are obtained.

Persons who have friends or relatives whose cases warrant trying shock treatment ought not to expect too much. It does not always work, but it offers hope to many. Of course, it is not suitable for everyone and the mental specialist in charge of the individual patient is the only one who can decide whether or not it is worth a trial.

It cannot be emphasized too often that those who have a mental disease are just as truly ill as are those who have a broken bone, a tumor or some other trouble which can be seen or felt.

In the not too distant past, those who suffered from a mental disease were often kept in chains or solitary confinement, were beaten, and no effort was made to get the cause of the difficulty. Reform finally came in most places and the mentally ill came to be treated more humanely.

With this more sensible view have come real advances in treatment of which electric shock treatment is one.

BRUCE BLOSSAT

A Washington Daily News columnist, John Cramer, has come up with a hard-headed plan for federal economy that might save American taxpayers more than a billion dollars.

It goes like this: In the many departments and agencies of the national government there are tens of thousands of subdivisions. In these sub-units, the power to spend appropriated funds from day to day lies in the hands of supervisors. Thus, in effect, these supervisors are the real managers of the government's operating budget.

But since they have the power to spend, they also have the power to save. Their collective individual efforts, properly exercised, could considerably reduce the actual money outlays of the federal establishment.

To encourage the supervisors to save, it would be necessary to give each of them his own working budget, with some sort of incentive not merely to live within it, but to cut it wherever he could. Right now only about 5 per cent of federal supervisors have their own budgets.

Says Cramer of this idea: "A budget for the supervisor would put him on notice that saving is an important, a major part of his job. Just like it is for every boss, foreman or supervisor in private industry."

What this plan would do, plainly, is to take general government economy goals from the upper administrative strata, down to the

everyday working level, where all organizational policies—government or private—are finally made or broken. It would place the responsibility of economizing on the men and women who have the best chance to achieve it.

The idea is so simple, has worked so well in many private industries, that the wonder is no one thought of it before.

The public administrators who have heard of it appear to consider it sound. Some legislators also have indicated their approval. Best of all, certain of General Eisenhower's advisers are said to be keenly aroused by the idea. If their study suggests the plan is feasible, the new administration may snap it up as a fine way to make good part of its campaign promise of economy.

From this distance, the idea surely seems to have sufficient potential to merit full investigation and perhaps a healthy trout in the budget for the coming 1953-54 fiscal year.

They'll Do It Every Time



TELLING THE EDITOR

CANT AGREE

KLAMATH FALLS—Re your editorial on December 24, I cannot agree with you on your statements as to what our Saviour, Christ Jesus, and Christmas really are.

The second chapter of Luke plainly tells the story of Christ. As I see by your editorial, you got part of the story but not the meaning.

Christ, God's only begotten Son, was sent to earth from his heavenly home for one purpose, as Romans 8:3, 4 says: "But God commends his love toward us, in that while we were yet sinners Christ died for us."

Much more than being justified through his blood, we must be saved from wrath through Him.

It wasn't that He was born, just to be a "leader" among men, but that He gave up His life on the cross to be a propitiation for our sins. (Rom. 3:24, 25) and if we each one, accept this gift of salvation personally, we have eternal life. I Peter 1:2-5.

Mr. C. A. Smith
304 Victory Dr.

BEST DESIGN

MALIN—The flood of Christmas mail brought in a variety of designs of Christmas cards out there was one that stood out because of its message to those who have "ears to hear" and "eyes to see," as a comforter, at a time when the main theme of the newspapers and radio seems to be that the general public know how to solve the problems the free world faces.

The design shows the Star of Bethlehem, which stands out like a beacon does to an airmail pilot, and its light is warm. That light testifies to God's love, in the sending of His son. That testimony is the real message of Christmas. That card was sent by one of our political leaders. Possibly you got one too. Surely none other than the Holy Spirit prompted him to send that message.

If all of our political leaders were prompted by that spirit; if all our generals would humbly pray to that spirit; if we, their masters also do likewise, if we, who profess to be champions for Christianity, are humble and repent our own sins and believe what God tells us, couldn't we then just ask (in prayer) and know that the answer we get through whatever medium (general or other) was prompted by that same Holy Spirit? Could we fail to win peace?

Let us praise God for his messages of love!

Werner O. Bunge

INTELLIGENSIA

KLAMATH FALLS—Yes, I distrust our intelligentsia also, but I do not think Nehru is to be compared with Nehru. However it isn't much to the point of making an issue of Nehru. If we will examine what is right and what is wrong in the methods of investigation and reasoning of our intelligentsia, and which they promote in our entire school system, then we will be in position to investigate, and cause others to investigate, better the facts of Nehru.

First our intelligentsia tend to Plato and his methods. That is they tend to the use of dichotomy for establishing their conception of the divisions and classifications of things and the organic structure by which they are connected and related. Science will have nothing of this method. It turns to the methods of Aristotle which starts from the point that our knowledge came to us through our senses, of feel, smell, see, etc., and with enough experience and observation is possible of incorporating into theory which better guides us in doing things and in further use of our senses in observation of things to learn more, as more is learned the point comes where the theory

Oregon Highway Department Slates Enlarged List of Construction Work

SALEM (AP)—The Oregon Highway Commission did \$29,300,000 worth of construction work in 1952 in its doubled program to eliminate "intolerable highway deficiencies."

The amount, largest in history, included \$12,000,000 from sale of highway bonds, \$9,000,000 from state gas tax and motor vehicle fees, and \$7,000,000 from the federal government.

The commission, indicating it will build roads at an even faster pace next year, said new has \$29,200,000 worth of construction under contract, and will contract for another \$10,000,000 worth next month.

There were 118 contracts awarded during the year. These consist of 220 miles of grading, 215 miles of rock base construction, 100 miles of oiled surface, 137 miles of asphalt concrete paving, and 88 new bridges.

The 1953 Legislature authorized \$40,000,000 worth of highway bonds, and this money will be spent by next May. The commission will ask the Legislature next month for another \$32,000,000 worth of bonds.

If this \$32,000,000 bond issue is approved, then Oregon's "intolerable highway deficiencies" would be eliminated by 1956.

The commission spent \$56,000,000 during 1952, of which \$11,840,000 went for highway maintenance. In addition, \$14,400,000 went to counties, cities and state police.

Here are the major projects of 1952:

- Cascade Locks-Hood River Section of U. S. 30—This \$7,100,000 project reconstructs the 10.8-mile section, and will be finished next fall.
- Hood River-Mosier Section of U. S. 30—This project costs \$4,300,000 reconstructing 7.36-mile section. It will be finished late next summer.
- Ladd-Canyon-North Powder section of U. S. 30—This 24.4-mile section cost \$2,625,000 and was opened in October.
- Willamette River Bridge in Salem—This new \$2,750,000 bridge was opened this month.
- Coos Bay-Coquille Section of U. S. 101—This \$9,000,000 four-lane highway is complete except for minor details. It is 18 miles long.
- Judkins Point-Cochel Section of U. S. 99—This project south of Eugene is 4.1 miles long and cost \$1,250,000. It is a four-lane road and was finished late in the fall.
- Denver Avenue-Columbia Boulevard Section of U. S. 99E—This will be finished in the summer of 1954 at a cost of \$1,120,000 and is finished.
- Medford-Ashtland Section of U. S. 99—This 11-mile section is being replaced with a four-lane highway at a cost of \$1,240,000.
- John Ranch-Mitchell Section of U. S. 26—This 9.8-mile section is virtually complete at a cost of \$944,000.
- Salem By-Pass Section of U. S. 99E—A 10-mile by-pass of Salem will be finished in the summer of 1954 at a cost of \$2,150,000.
- Divide-Rice Hill Section of U. S. 99—This 20-mile section in Lane and Douglas Counties will be finished in about three years at a cost of \$6,000,000.
- Chenoweth Park-Deady Section of U. S. 99—This project cost \$2,130,000 and is 5.3 miles long.
- Tumalo Bend Section of McKenzie-Bend Highway—It is 5.3 miles long and costs \$564,000.
- Reedport-North Bend Section of U. S. 101—This project is 21.3 miles long and costs \$4,255,000.
- Barbur Boulevard-Willamette River Section of the Portland-Salem Expressway—Construction has started on the 11-mile section of the new highway via Wilsonville.
- Rock Point-Blaikwell Hill Section of U. S. 99—This project by-passes Gold Hill and is 4.7 miles long. It will cost \$1,005,000.
- Lapine-Willamette Highway Section of U. S. 97—This 26-mile section is being straightened at a cost of \$1,230,000.
- Newport-Toledo Section of U. S. 20—A 2.7-mile project will provide a modern road that replaces one of the most crooked roads in the state. It will be finished next summer at a cost of \$1,200,000.
- 292nd Avenue-Sundial Section of the T. H. Bauteild Expressway—Construction is just beginning this 8.8-mile section in Portland that will cost \$1,125,000. It provides a new access to Portland from the east via U. S. 30.
- Low Pass Section of Blunsay Highway—This 2.4-mile section near Blachly is being rebuilt for \$850,000.

Magazine Calls for End to Wiretap

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a demand for a Congressional investigation of wiretapping, The Reporter magazine says tapping should be outlawed except for the detection of three crimes: treason, sabotage, and espionage.

The editorial in the Jan. 6 issue of The Reporter, published Dec. 23, concluding the magazine's series on wiretapping, Max Ascoli says, "The wiretapping of today is the harbinger of infinitely worse tools that may drastically encroach on our freedom. This is why it is imperative that the intolerable abuse of wiretapping be stopped—and only the government can do it."

The moral and legal problems raised by wiretapping have not changed since the matter was first brought to the public attention. While there is still an area of disagreement among those who try to find a practical line of demarcation between unconditional and essential pole of our freedom.

Ascoli says, "Our federal law enforcement authorities have gotten into the habit of violating a federal law regularly enough to be par-

Official Jewish Groups Draft Rabbis for Service

NEW YORK (AP)—Rabbis are being "drafted" for military service by their own religious organizations.

Although clergymen are not subject to official selective service, the Jewish groups—Orthodox, Conservative and Reform—operate their own self-imposed, intramural draft. Other faiths select chaplains on a voluntary basis.

But only the Jewish bodies that have filled their quotas, according to recent statement by Maj. Gen. Ivan I. Bennett, Army chief of chaplains. The services take chaplains under a quota system based on national proportions—68 per cent Protestant, 29 per cent Catholic and 3 per cent Jewish.

"We're drafting rabbis not because rabbis are less patriotic than other clergymen but because we wanted the fairest, most democratic and most realistic way of getting a steady supply of chaplains," said Rabbi Aryeh Lev, director of the Division of Religious Activities of the Jewish Welfare Board, which co-ordinates the work of selecting chaplains from the three individual religious groups.

The system was set up two years ago, shortly after the start of the fighting in Korea. Many chaplains in the military reserves were being ordered back to active duty while younger clergymen, who had seen no military service, were not affected.

To avoid such inequities, the Jewish groups began drafting rabbis, taking equal numbers from the Orthodox, Conservative and Reform organizations.

"We divide those who haven't had military service into four groups," Rabbi Lev explained. "First we call unmarried rabbis, then the married ones with no children, then those with one child and finally those with more than one child."

"We are now taking rabbis from the third group but we're not likely to have to touch those with more than one child because of the new rabbi being graduated every year."

What happens if a rabbi refuses to accept a call to military service?

recognized this same danger when he wrote, "the progress of science in fuelling the Government with means of espionage is not likely to stop with wiretapping."

Because we have a law which has not been enforced and no other law enacted to fill the gap, the outcome has been lawlessness. The Reporter's investigation into wiretapping shows how far this lawlessness has spread. Our government can be made to act, says Ascoli, if "enough citizens realize how great and how imminent is this threat to our freedoms."

The concluding installment of The Reporter articles on wiretapping describes actual federal, state and local private use of wiretapping. A summary of part I is also presented.

The authors of the series, Charles Clegg and William Fairfield warn that any telephone tap involves recording the conversations of innocent people—especially in cases where public pay stations are tapped. (This practice was revealed recently by the N. Y. State Crime Commission). Over a tapped pay telephone, a man may hold legitimate but highly personal conversations with his wife, his lawyer, his doctor, his broker, or his business associates. On that tap sits an underpaid and relatively untested rookie policeman. Suddenly he has information worth millions—either to the man calling or to his personal or professional rivals. The temptation is obvious, and a very real danger. The Reporter article concludes, "Most citizens believe that wiretapping is something that happens to others. But who, picking up a phone, can consider himself safe?"

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