

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
EditorBILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 month \$ 1.35	1 month \$ 1.35
6 months 6.50	6 months 6.10
1 year 11.00	1 year 10.20

BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

On the fifth of this month a meeting was held over in Medford to discuss the possibilities of cleaning the trash fish out of Diamond lake and restoring that body of water to the status of a sport lake instead of a resort for trash fish of all kinds.

At the meeting Dr. John Raynor, chief of operations, fisheries department, referred to Diamond as being or close to being a "biological desert."

In plain language that means that the fishing has gone to pot in a big way.

It seems a shame that in a short twenty years this lake, situated a bare eighty five miles from Klamath Falls and numbered as one of the outstanding resorts in the area, should fall from its position.

(Although Diamond lies in Douglas county it can still be considered as a part of our recreational area.)

Much could be and has been said about this proposal. You can quote figures like 292 pounds of bottom feed per acre found in 1946 as compared to only 2.3 pounds per acre in 1951. Or like a ratio of one trout to 94 roach in 1950 and one to 248 in 1952.

But the important thing is to consider this move from a couple of different angles. The game commission, in its own time, will take care of the legal processes. Most of us laymen don't understand much about it anyway.

The big thing is to consider (1) the effect on the area as a whole, and (2) practical means of getting something done without further loss of time.

As to the first item, look at it this way. Diamond lake has an area of some 3800 acres and a maximum depth of about fifty feet. To date no cleaning operations (the commission doesn't like the use of the term poison, because by the use of rotenone you don't poison the water for humans, you merely suffocate the fish) have been tried on such a large area. Those who stand for cleaning up the Upper Lake can see in this Diamond lake proposal a possible guide toward eventual cleaning of the big lake. If the lake is cleaned and restored to a top fishing lake then your travel to and occupancy of the lake will go up accordingly.

Greer Drew, vice president of the home owners, who are pushing the effort, tells me that for the past several years the East side camping spots have been virtually deserted. The reason? No fishing. So why go to the lake. That works as hardship on the entire area. Not to speak of Bill Fox, who operates the lodge there, and is behind the cleaning out plan for the first time. And it works no less of a hardship on the seventy-odd home owners who like to fish as well as the visiting tourist.

Put the fishing back on a par with the 1920's, which is the aim of the game commission men, and you not only have a happy group of summer residents you have a vastly increased tourist travel. Tourists who spend dollars. And the local visitors to the lake find good fishing, instead of a breeding ground for chub.

And on point number two there isn't anything to even consider except putting enough pressure to bear on the commission to get the job done. They have stated that the money is at hand for the project if the details of the plan can be worked out. How soon could it

be done? They could start lowering the level of the lake next summer if they hit no snags. Possible snags being water rights ruling, power concessions, etc. Most popular and cheapest of the current proposals would be digging a channel from the lake to drain the waters off into Lake creek and subsequently to the Umpqua. This could lower the lake perhaps five feet, which would reduce the area enough that effective use of chemicals could be made to clean out the fish.

But the big point is to let the commission know that people of the area want it done. That's what the commission is for. To carry out to the best of their ability the wants of the people insofar as possible and insofar as these desires coordinate with proper conservation measures. When thinking of Diamond lake it's a good idea to remember that the squeaky wheel gets the grease.

And if they move fast, then how long do you wait for good fishing? Well, at the moment the commission feels that if they started draining the lake along in June they would have it down to a workable level by September or October. It could then be treated with the fish killing agent azoite remain at a low point, probably cutting off the flow of Lake creek to a large extent, until the spring runoff. By the opening of fishing season (May 2 this year) the lake would be back to normal level and restocking could be carried out rapidly. With legal sized fish being planted and a close regulation of angling it would be little time until the lake was at the desired peak attained in the '20s.

Dr. Raynor assures us that a lake comes back almost unbelievably fast after such treatment. Fish food content booms once the trash fish stop rooting about in the sand and muck on the floor of the lake and with normal usage the trout population gains rapidly.

How long does such a program last? At the barest minimum guesses put it at 10 to 12 years. And the Twin lakes, which were cleaned out some 11 years ago, still show no sign of trash fish being reintroduced. No live bait fishing allowed.

So there the matter rests. The game commission is quite willing to go ahead on a plan of complete rehabilitation for Diamond lake if there is enough support of the plan and if forceable objection can be wiped out. The home owners and the resort operator want the work done, although it means a slow summer of steadily falling water. And game fishermen all over the area should be highly interested in seeing one of their top local lakes restored.

But talking about it among ourselves won't do any good. You cut very little ice that way.

Let's hope that the plans will be expedited and that we can once again see eager fishermen on the surface of Diamond lake.

In case any of you are wondering about the poisoning (that's what word again) activities carried on at Diamond in the past the answer is that they didn't work. The plan was to try out spot treatments along the shores of the lake in selected spots. But it seems that the fish spawn mainly in the center of the lake, as well as hanging out there, and the bankside poisoning made little or no difference.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Each year a whole new group of people develop a disease known as shingles or herpes zoster. This is a peculiar condition and if one must have it, it would be best to do so while still comparatively young—if one could have a choice. In the elderly it is too likely to lead to miserable and long-continued pain.

In all probability, shingles result from a virus infection. For some peculiar reason this virus attacks the nerve roots of the nerves of feeling. It is also for some strange reason almost invariably on one side of the body only.

The first sign of the disease is generally pain or a burning sensation on one side of the body. Tingling or other peculiar sensations are frequent. It is common around the chest, the hips, the abdomen and the face. Serious complications occur if it affects the eyes.

After a few days of these sensations, blisters appear on the skin. But it is not really a skin disease. When several days have passed the blisters burst and dry up, finally leaving altogether.

Herpes may come with or immediately after acute infections like pneumonia or meningitis. It can come in epidemics or without any cause which can be identified.

There seems to be some relation between herpes and chickenpox. Small epidemics of herpes have arisen at the same time as epidemics of chickenpox. Occasionally a person will develop chickenpox from contact with a patient with shingles. This is a most interesting relationship.

Many different kinds of treatment have been used for shingles. Soothing lotions or other preparations help a little. X-rays have been used with variable success. Antibiotics also may have some value. But there is no truly specific remedy.

In elderly people herpes is often a particularly serious thing because it hangs on so long. When nothing else seems to work, cutting the nerve by surgery may have to be considered. Older people with nerve pain following shingles deserve our heartfelt sympathy.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Oregon Statute Revision Completed After 4 Years

By ENTHER GEDDES

SALEM—After four years of hard work by a crew of lawyers, usually numbering seven or more and a staff of three or four secretaries, and after the expenditure of nearly \$300,000, the Oregon Statute Revision office has completed the stupendous task of writing what is undoubtedly the longest bill ever to be considered by the Oregon legislature—the completely rewritten and revised Oregon Code of Laws.

The completed "bill" is at present in three volumes and includes approximately three and one half million words on five thousand pages. The volumes in the set weigh a little over fifteen pounds and look quite overwhelming until they are compared to the old code which numbered many more volumes in confused and often incomprehensible form. The new code contains approximately four hundred thousand words less than the old.

The amazing and important thing to understand about this compilation is that all this abbreviation and revision has been accomplished without changing the substance of the Oregon law. Indeed this body has no authority to change the law in any respect. It simply restated more adequately, clearly and if possible briefly the original code. Duplications and laws which have been declared unconstitutional by the courts and ambiguous words and phrases have been omitted.

It is rather refreshing to find lawyers, who are noted for their wordiness and love of technical

language, devoting themselves to the task of simplifying and shortening our legal literature.

In the course of this enormous task the staff was required to read and study every decision of the Oregon Supreme Court, from its first century down to the present time. This was necessary in order to delete from the laws those which have been declared unconstitutional by the courts.

Many other laws which are archaic—often humorous—or which have been considered unconstitutional by unofficial opinion are being called to the attention of the legislature in order that any deadwood may be legally removed during this session and prior to the printing of the new code in permanent form.

Frank Jenkins of Klamath Falls was one of the original members of the Statute Revision Council, which acted as an advisory and supervisory group along with the actual full time working staff. He was the only non-lawyer ever appointed to that council. Senator Paul Geddes has been actively working with that group during the last two years and has been especially active and interested because of his position as president of the Oregon State Bar for 1951-52.

As chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate he has been especially involved in bringing the bill before the legislature conducting hearings on it and carrying it through the two Houses. This was accomplished during the first eleven days of the session and will expedite considerably the work of the remainder of the legislature.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (U)—There are perhaps a dozen people in the world who earn a living by chewing gum.

These elite figures of the \$175 million dollar-a-year chewing gum industry must develop nearly as educated a taste sense as professional wine sippers or tea tasters.

Douglas L. Brown, an lean-jawed man of 44, has been dutifully chewing gum some eight hours a day for the last 22 years.

Steady did it. He rose from a job on the gum production line—after studying chemistry at nights—to his present post as quality control director of the Adams Gum Co., one of the big three in the field.

"I must have chewed five tons of gum and tasted I don't know how many gallons of flavoring oil," he said.

Brown estimates he now can tell the difference—"chiefly by their chewing characteristics"—between 15 to 20 types of gum from a dozen countries. And he is blindfolded, too.

This has its penalties. Word of his taste skill has spread so that neighborhood hostesses use him as a guinea pig whenever they try out a new recipe.

Chewing gum is regarded by most people as a simple, standardized, almost changeless product. Brown says it isn't that way at all—it's an adventurous industry that moves with the times.

"A good stick of gum may be blended from a dozen different gum bases," he said. "Such as chicle from Mexico, perilla from Colombia, jelutong from Malaya, chibulima from Guatemala, katiou from Borneo, or massaranduba from Brazil."

"All gums are extracted from the sap of a tree. They are basically members of the rubber family—but none is rubber. And each batch has to be tested for quality."

The modern gum industry began in America after the Civil War. It stemmed from some samples of chicle brought here by the Mexican general, Santa Anna, during one of his periods of exile. Before that Americans chewed flavored paraffin wax and resin tars from spruce trees.

There are trends in chewing gum just as there are in household furniture and women's hats.

"The trend right now is toward a firmer, more resilient gum with a stronger flavor," said Brown. "This isn't because people's jaws are getting stronger. Kids raised on bubble gum are just growing up—and they are used to a tougher chew."

"It's funny how many letters people write in suggesting new gum flavors. Some want a liquor taste. That was tried. Didn't work. No mass market—perhaps because there were more flavors like that at bars."

"Some want a tobacco-flavored gum. Some ask for cola flavors. One Arab wanted a gum with a lamb flavor."

Considerable scientific research goes into the creation of any new gum.

"It took us ten years of work to perfect chlorophyll gum," said Brown. "I chewed close to 2,500 sample pieces before we put it on the market."



Costs only about 1¢ a serving!

Gilchrist High News

By DICK AENIS

The Grizzly basketball squad hosts Bonanza Friday night in their fourth conference game of the season. Coach Ben Crouch's Grizzlies hope to bring up their league standing with a victory over the Antlers. A sock dance after the game is being planned by the Student Council.

The Junior high basketball team is, as yet, undefeated this season. Among others, they have defeated Lapine and St. Francis of Bend. On the team are: John Clark, Bob Garner, Don Holland, Bob Richardson, Benny James, Doug Crowell, Bill Trusty, Roy Crow, Ronnie Larson, Earl Richardson, Jim Rogers, Ronnie DeVine and Coy Crow.

Two water conservation contests were announced this week. The Gilchrist Community Garden Club is offering a \$2 first prize and \$1 second and third prizes to the winners in the Junior high and senior high contests. Winning essays will be sent to the district contest. The other contest is sponsored by Klamath County.

Another contest being undertaken here at G.H.S. is the United Nations contest for students of the senior high school. Fourteen students have already signed to compete.

Scholarships were explained to three exuberant seniors this morning in Principal Roczek's office.

The Junior Class movie Tuesday afternoon proved successful. Most of the high school students attended the comedy, "Blondie's Big Moment," and enjoyed the film tremendously.

The Gilchrist PTA met Tuesday night at the high school and plans for their Founders' Day meeting were discussed. The men were in charge of the meeting and provided the playing of Bingo for entertainment and coffee and doughnuts for refreshment.

Mr. Perebee from the Perebee Kessler studio in Klamath Falls will be in Gilchrist next week to take senior and group pictures to be used in the Grizzly yearbook.

Visitors noticed at G.H.S. last week were Mrs. Brinker, County School Supervisor, and Miss Palmer, County Health Nurse. Tentative plans are being made for the Junior-Senior Prom and banquet which will be held in April. The exact date has not been released.

President Eisenhower's inaugural speech was heard Tuesday by the students of the first period classes. Discussion of the ceremony ensued in the history classes throughout the building.

Northwest History Highlights

By DR. DAN E. CLARK
Professor Emeritus of History,
University of Oregon

No. 7

Today's Question: Why Was the Astoria Enterprise Abandoned?

The Astorians frequently came in contact with traders of the North West Company in the interior and at some points there was bitter competition. Early in January, 1813, Donald McKenzie at the post on the Spokane River learned from the George John McTavish of the North West Company that war had broken out between England and the United States, and that a British warship was expected soon at the mouth of the Columbia. McKenzie hastened down to Fort Astoria to talk over the situation with Duncan McDougal, then in charge of the post in the absence of Wilson Price Hunt.

The two partners decided that the Astoria enterprise would have to be abandoned, although other partners disagreed. Then in August, 1813, McTavish with 75 North West Company men encamped near Fort Astoria. He proposed that the Astor partners sell out, lock, stock and barrel, to the North West Company, and on October 23, 1813, this proposal was

accepted, and \$40,000 was the price agreed upon. Some writers point to the fact that the partners who made the sale were former North West Company men and British subjects, and describe the sale as an act of treachery.

However, it is clear that they were in a very difficult situation, with a powerful competing company in the field and a British warship approaching.

This warship, the sloop Hecaton, commanded by Captain William Black, arrived on Nov. 30. On Dec. 13, 1813, Captain Black took possession of the fort in the name of his king, renamed it Fort George, and sailed away on the last day of the year. Thus ended the Astoria enterprise. John Jacob Astor later sought military and naval aid to regain the post, but such aid was not available, and Astor abandoned the project.

Next Question: What did the North West Company do in the Pacific Northwest?

Clip and paste in your history scrapbook. (If you have a question you would like answered, about Oregon or Northwest history, mail it to Dr. Dan E. Clark care of this newspaper.)

LA TRIVIATA

By BOB

It is a widely-accepted fact that the English have no sense of humor. While this may be true to a degree, like all sayings that begin, "they say" or "I heard," still it doesn't always hold true. For instance, it is assumed that all Englishmen drop their "hs" in speaking. This speech peculiarity is indigestible only to Devonshire, generally speaking. Those same Devonians also reverse their pronunciation, saying things like, "Us don't like they Londoners," or "Her can do that."

Anyway, a friend from London was visiting me while I was stationed in Devonshire. We were strolling along a country road when my friend heard an odd birdcall. "What's that?" he asked, stopping.

"It's only an owl," I answered. He looked at me a moment, grinned, and said, "I know it's an owl, but 'oo's' 'owling'."

Which remark I consider as funny as any I've heard.

The current congressional probe of pornography and newsstand obscenity prompted me to dash down to the magazine counters to really find out if the rumors are off-base or have good reason for bubbling up. They have good cause. I don't mind a bit of colorful writing in a novel, but the average of that sort of material put out today is definitely subpar. My eyes are hurt by the glaring colors of a well-laden blouse which would shame a bikini model. Even the comic books, supposedly for the young folks, are getting into the act. "Par-Par, The Jungle Girl" is a bawdy, scantily-clad female, knife in her teeth about to disembowel Goo-Goo, the fierce ape, who is lustily after the fair Par-Par.

"Lydia Snarell, Girl Detective" is one babe who can get into more scrapes than a dull razor. But she's luckier than Par-Par. Lydia has a boy friend who saves her virtue at the last—and I do mean last—moment.

Wonder what we did when we were kids and had only "Tom Swill" and "Peewee Harris" books to read?

Whimsy department: Martha the mare and her twin colts dashed toward the feed troughs. "Now, children," she admonished, "try to remember your manners and feed only from your own troughs."

Eagerly the colts nodded, impatient with the hired man who

so slowly filled the troughs. Finally the hired man finished and the colts stood a moment in indecision. Then each went to his own trough and began feeding.

"Ah," said Martha sagely, "it's a wise child that knows his own fodder."

Friend of mine said to me the other day, "You know, there's one thing I like about the radio presentation of opera, the audience doesn't clasp, shout and whistle at the merest of Brooklyn."

Same friend told me about a friend of his, seems the father and son were watching an operatic sequence on television. The soprano was screaming her high c's as the orchestra conductor madly waved his baton at the musicians. The boy turned to his father.

"Daddy, why is the man shaking the stick at the lady and making her scream like that?" he asked.

How would you answer that one?

No Injury In Auto Crash

Dale Mingo, 23, 1613 Hope, escaped injury last night when the car he was driving left the highway and was almost completely demolished, according to State Police.

The accident occurred at the Poe Valley bridge near Olney about 10:30 p.m.

Police said the car went into a ditch and hit the bank.

Musterer Buick for Kappa. 1954 Buick Wildcat. 1954 Buick Wildcat. 1954 Buick Wildcat.

1954 Buick Wildcat. 1954 Buick Wildcat. 1954 Buick Wildcat.

1954 Buick Wildcat. 1954 Buick Wildcat. 1954 Buick Wildcat.

1954 Buick Wildcat. 1954 Buick Wildcat. 1954 Buick Wildcat.

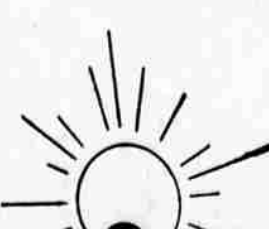
1954 Buick Wildcat. 1954 Buick Wildcat. 1954 Buick Wildcat.

Outsells all other Kentucky whiskies because it's—

"Cheerful as its Name"

WORLD'S LARGEST-SELLING KENTUCKY BRAND

The superb Kentucky flavor of Old Sunny Brook is something you ought to try. You'll find that it really is "Cheerful as its Name." As a result, it's the largest selling of all Kentucky whiskies! Have you tried it?



KENTUCKY BLENDED WHISKEY • 86 PROOF • 63% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS • THE OLD SUNNY BROOK COMPANY, LOUISVILLE

Lucky you know about Lunch Box

Lunch is ready in record time, ever since Mom discovered ready-mixed Lunch Box Sandwich Spread! With this delightful spread, tasty sandwiches are fixed "that quick."

And Lunch Box is so good so many ways—as a sandwich filling by itself... mixed with lettuce, meat or cheese... to add tangy flavor to salads and cold cuts. Best of all, it's inexpensive!

at SAFEWAY

