Herald and News

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CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

THIS IS WRITTEN on Brand Names Day. The use of brands is about as old as civilization itself. The use of brands on cattle and other livestock was one of the first implements of law and order in the settling of the Klamath country. Many a yarn has been spun around the use and misuse of a branding iron.

Brands have two primary values. One is the establishment of ownership; the other is the guarantee and the advertising of the quality of whatever bears the brand. It's with this latter thought in mind that April 15 has been called Brand Names Day.

This day gives recognition to the many reliable manufacturer's brand names for the contribution they make to better living, and to brand name advertising which keeps the public informed of the latest and finest products.

Advertising has helped create larger markets which have led to volume production and better values. As for the products themselves, the brand names they bear enable the buyers to choose or reject according to need and taste, thus making every consumer the "boss" of American industry.

It all adds up to better service, greater satisfaction and more comfort for the public. A Brand Names Day is a fitting way to congratulate all consumers and producers for their part in developing this nation's great economic system.

It is public insistence on the best, through acceptance and rejection of branded merchandise, that has spurred industry not only to maintain excellence but also to develop new methods leading to continuous product improvement.

THE ADVENTURE of the Sea Lion, by Nelson Reed, was printed in this column some days ago. This same story was written to the Reed' son, Scott. Scott, after release from Army duty in Germany, in company of Bill Meade, another ex-KUHS man, is now visiting in Scandanavian countries. He read the account of the Adventure of the Sea Lion, and wrote home as follows:

"I've had no wild adventure like my Naturalist Father, except that on one of the ferry crossings I was looking over the side when suddenly a huge Sea Serpent stuck its head up.

"Being the descendant of a fearless Viking, I grabbed a ski pole and stuck it through the epiglotis (in a course of college I learned where the epiglotis of the Sea Serpent was—a most vital point).

"The Sea Serpent breathed fire and black smoke—Hercules Powder could do much for these backward Serpents. Suddenly, as I drove the pole deeper, it collapsed in a pile of ashes. Out of the ashes arose a Norse Princess who thanked me profusely for breaking the spell (she had been changed into a Sea Serpent to run the ferry from Bergen to Stravanger by some over-zealous Marshall Plan Bureaucrat).

"She asked me to marry her and live in a Viking Palace, in the land of the Midnight Sun. A few inquiries determined that the place lacked central heat and flush toilets, so I declined."

As with the Adventure of the Sea Lion, we add the footnote: Now you tell one.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — The need for more money to run the nation's industries and farms grows. The cost of coming by the money is pushing up again.

Interest rates on mortgages feel the upward pressure. So do bank loans to business and agriculture.

Small-loan companies are paying higher rates today to borrow from banks so they may get the money to lend to buyers of autos and appliances.

Rates that brokers and dealers must pay for bank loans to buy and carry corporate securities are up again.

The U. S. Treasury is paying more to borrow the money it needs to meet the growing deficit.

And corporations find they must pay more interest on the securities they sell the public to finance plant expansion or to carry their business operations.

Here are the upward revisons in the cost of borrowing money made so far this week, and others that bankers say are in the works:

Three large consumer finance companies raised by ¼ of a percentage point interest rates on the short - term, unsecured notes they sell to banks. It was the second such hike in five weeks. The volume of bank loans to these small-loan companies went up by 52 million dollars this week, indicating the high demand that is pushing against the tight money market. money to brokers and dealers on corporate securities collateral raised the minimum rate to 3 per cent during 1951, held all last year, but may rise now to 3 ¼ per cent.

Pressure for the increase arises from the tight money market as managed by the federal reserve banks, and the larger than usual demand at this time of year for business loans.

Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans by banks now total 23 ¼ billion dollars, two billion dollars higher than a year ago. The usual drop in the first part of the year fell far short of expectations this year.

The U. S. Treasury's rate on long - term bonds advanced this week from 2 ½ to 3 ¼ per cent. To borrow on its 91-day bills the Treasury is now paying the highest rate in nearly 20 years.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of State Dulles, already thoroughly roughed up by the Senate, is headed for the wringer again. Sen. Mundt wants a shakeup of officials who make State Department policies.

The South Dakota Republican said he has the support of these three Republican senators, plus others: McCarthy of Wisconsin, Bridges of New Hampshire and Ferguson of Michigan.

When he called for the house cleaning three days ago Mundt said "scores, perhaps hundreds of these top officials are the same ones who made policy for President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson."

And last night, when asked what he was aiming at in his demands, he said: "The purpose is to find" for the policy jobs people who are in "sympathy with Dulles and President Eisenhower."

Several conclusions could be drawn from that statement: Mundt and his group think Dulles is incapable of running the State Department and they have to tell him; or they have simply decided to tell him how to run it.

Although this crosses the line which separates the powers of Congress from the powers of the executive branch of the government, it isn't the first time this has happened to Dulles.

Only the State Department can negotiate agreements in foreign affairs. But a couple of weeks ago McCarthy said he tried to "negotiate" with Greek ship owners not to deal with Communists.

He withdrew the word "negotiate" after a quiet luncheon with Dulles. That was only a mild episode compared with what happened to Dulles in the Senate a couple of weeks before that.

McCarthy wouldn't take Dulles' word.

With Eisenhower's approval, Dulles picked Charles E. Bohlen as ambassador to Moscow and told the Senate Bohlen was definitely not a security risk.

McCarthy challenged Dulles on that and wanted him to come back to testify under oath. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee sent a two-man delegation to Dulles' office for a personal look at Bohlen's file.

It wasn't until the two-man team reported back that Bohlen was all right that the Senate upheld Dulles by approving Bohlen.

Dulles must soon go before the Senate Appropriations Committee to explain why the State Department needs the money he will request to run it another year.

The full Senate depends upon this powerful committee to recommend how much the State Department should get. The department's operations for a whole year could be crippled if the committee cuts down sharply on Dulles' request.

Mundt, McCarthy, Bridges and Ferguson are all members of the committee and, once they get Dulles before them, they can quiz him about practically everything in the department.

If they tell him how to run his department and he fights back, he might find his department's money cut. But he has no assurance the money won't be cut even though he acts like a lamb.

No matter what's happened to him so far Dulles has been very gentle with the senators, probably because Eisenhower has laid down mildness as a precept.

A continued policy of mildness might work out all right for Eisenhower, who has more to worry about than just the State Department, but not necessarily all right for Dulles, who can't go on indefinitely being stepped on without being discredited.

Dulles has brought in all new policy makers at the top except these three: Harold Linder, Assistant secretary for economic affairs, who is leaving soon; Paul Nitze, chief of the policy planning staff, also leaving; and an Army officer, Col. Henry Byroade, assistant secretary in charge of Mid-eastern affairs.

But since Mundt wants "perhaps hundreds" of policy makers removed, he's talking about people below the very top. Explaining that he had in mind those who had the same kind of jobs with Acheson, Mundt said:

"If they're worth their salt they must have been loyal to Acheson and enthusiastic about his policies. We want people in there enthusiastic about the new administration's policies."

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

167 OTI Students Named On Winter Term Honor Roll

Announcement was made this week from the registrar's office at Oregon Technical Institute that 167 students received a grade point average of honor roll rank for the winter term which ended March 20.

Students are graded on the basis of practical work, related technical study and application.

The honor roll follows:

SURVEYING TECHNOLOGY
Glen A. Abbott, Theo. Anderson, W. G. Atleberry, Gene Edward Gabrielson, Gary Duane Jensen, Marvin Dean Kirscher, Kenneth H. Koefoed, Edmond Lee Magone, Byron Loris Nelson, Paul Patrich, Jack Harrison Sausser, and Albert B. Solberg.

TUNE-UP, ELECTRICAL DIAGNOSIS AND REPAIR
William C. Addison, Raymond Lee Crayne, and Lloyd E. Olson.

WATCH REPAIR TECHNOLOGY
William Geddes and Nolan Thatcher.

X-RAY TECHNOLOGY
Joanne Armbruster, Della Mae Baker, LeMoyne Clymer, William R. Durr, Boyd Arlen Foley, Shirley Hubble, Everett Marquam Marriott, Jr., Mary Elizabeth Merryman, Richard Oliver Schneider and Joan Wellington.

ACCOUNTING
Sarah Allen, Terry Allen, Eloise Longton, Marian Porter and Harry Tear.

BODY AND FENDER REPAIR
Curtiss H. Davis, Gerald Geddes and Howard Ray Thurman.

AUTO MECHANICS
Harold Fife, William Lee Kleier, Jerry McLarrin, Robert A. Pitt, Jack Tidd and Leonard F. Tidd.

AUTO PAINTING
Richard A. Mills.

BOOKKEEPING
Hilda Stoy.

CABINETMAKING
Lynn Baker McDonald, Robert Davis McLeod, Robert Milton Williams and Raymen Herbert Zacher.

CARPENTRY
Curtis Bursik, William B. Crouse, Edwin K. Culbertson, Jack Darwin Godwin and Geno Lelli.

COMBINATION WELDING
Raymond Lockard and George Marcotics.

COMMERCIAL ILLUSTRATION AND DESIGN
Mathew W. Brawn, Victor E. Knuth, Frances Harriette Nixon and Ronald Dean Pierce.

DENTAL OFFICE ASSISTANT
Gwendlyn Hadley and Etta Harris.

DIESEL MECHANICS TECHNOLOGY
Randall Brooks, William Buckingham, Charles Carrow, Roland Christensen, Charles Dotson, James Elliot, George Gisder, Eugene Gustafson, Richard Hackenberg, Edmund Humphreys, Jim Krantz, Albert Lundberg, Doyle McMillin, Vilho A. Makela, Thomas Parker, A. J. Powell, Willard Sanders, Buddy Sather, Jerry Schubert, David Schulz, John Semb, Arthur Teitzel, Louis Voges, Dave Warrenka, John R. White and Tom Zirkel.

ELECTRICAL REPAIR
Harold Barrett, William Kelsay, Dale Kirsch and LeRoy Tombaugh.

ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY
James T. Baker, William George Blacklaw, George Leland Brown, George Anderton Clark, Arthur Davison, Joan Marie DeGroff, Donald E. Echer, Richard Lee Engblom, Ronald Lloyd Hein, Donald Holland, James F. Morisky, Thomas I. Seth and Ted M. Waldo.

ENGINEERING DESIGN TECHNOLOGY
Roy Hubaky, Llewellyn McDowell, Melvin Olsen, Gerald Petit and James Willis.

FARM MECHANICS
Fredrick L. McQuiston.

FARM TECHNOLOGY
Richard Keller, George Albert Rajnus and Gerald Sayles.

GENERAL OFFICE AND BUSINESS PRACTICE
Blanche Campbell, Arletta Clark, Carleen Darling, Susie Fletcher, Patricia McClung, Sally McMahon, Coleen Shaw, Mary Lou Smith, Suranne Templeton and Jacqueline Wamsley.

GUNSMITHING
Hal Cline, Lloyd Deshon, Arthur Gugler, Constantino Sandoval, Lois L. Shattuck and John Shaveg.

MACHINE SHOP
Charles Boleyn, Donald Drake and John Smith.

MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY
Eloise Allen, Donna Arthur, Roger Boyer, Robert French, William Galloway, Thomas Harvey, Jackie Hinkle, Phyllis Norwood, Eldon Noyes, Chuck Patton, Margaret Stevens, Hildegard Watkins, Clinton Wheeler and Gladys Williams.

OFFICE MACHINE TECHNOLOGY
Arthur Anderson, Jack Burpee, Eugene Dolenshek, David Mallea, Jack Tuschnff and Leroy Wilding.

REFRIGERATION SERVICING
Llewellyn Gahring, Carl Parks, Dennis B. Parks, Gerald Withers and Frank Wymetalek.

RETAIL BUSINESS OPERATION
David Roberts.

SCREEN PRINTING TECHNOLOGY
Bernice Leona Stevens and William C. Kennedy, Jr.

SPORTS EQUIPMENT
Halvor Christopherson, Nick Ficcello, Frank Jackson, Alfred Lanz, Paul Longtin, Richard Parrish, Dwight Shelton and Darrell Suiter.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Failure of the thyroid gland to fulfill its function is rather rare, but it does occur.

Q—My daughter is in her late 20's and has a thyroid deficiency. She takes one grain of thyroid extract daily. Must she continue taking the extract all her life, and is this called myxedema? Mrs. B.

A—Thyroid extract is sometimes prescribed for those who have a lessening of thyroid secretion, which is not severe enough to be called myxedema. In myxedema, however, the thyroid secretion is practically absent, but by giving the right amount of thyroid extract a victim of that condition can be brought practically to normal. It is, however, almost always necessary to continue taking the pills indefinitely. If this is done there is generally no reason why someone with myxedema cannot live a completely normal life.

Q—What causes one breast to develop more than the other, and is there any way of combating this situation? Worried

A—It is considered that there are two separate reasons why this may occur. One is so-called "early ripening," or adolescent mastitis. This is a fairly common occurrence at the onset of the menses, and tends to be corrected by the passage of time. A second rather rare type, the cause of which is not known, develops when one breast continues to grow much larger than the other. In such a situation a plastic operation to reduce the abnormality of size has to be performed.

Q—Would you discuss hair tints, and their effect, if any, on the health? C.C.

A—Tints and dyes used on the hair must contain substances of a chemical nature, either of mineral or vegetable origin. It stands to reason that some of them are more likely to irritate the skin of the scalp than others; it is also true that some of them will irritate the skin of some people and not that of others.

In view of these facts, the producers of most preparations have made an effort to include the least irritating substances which will do the job. It is also becoming increasingly common for those who apply tints or dyes to make skin tests of sensitivity before using them on the entire scalp. Both of these steps are to the good and probably there are fewer cases of severe irritation now than there used to be.

Q—I am a retired man of 72. For the last year I have noticed that towards evening my ankles begin to swell. Is this something about which I should be concerned? R.M.

A—It would be well for you to have a checkup of your heart, kidneys and circulation. The swelling of the ankles is probably dropsical. It is likely that some minor change in your customs could be made which would be helpful.

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French Forces Hold Fire

SAIGON, Indochina (AP) — French forces Thursday held back their big fire power as the Communist-led Vietminh poured thousands more of their best fighting men into the kingdom of Laos. The French hope to trap the enemy when its communication lines are over extended.

The French hope eventually to bottle-up the invaders of the little mountain kingdom by striking at a strategic point with the full firepower from U. S. supplied guns, an Army spokesman said. The Vietminh continued their campaign against Laos without a major clash.

French and Laotian troops, after pulling out of Samnuea are pushing through the jungle and mountainous terrain to reach Xiengkhouang, 200 miles southwest of Hanoi, where they are expected to make a stubborn stand.

Stock Split Draws Veto

NEW YORK (AP) — Stockholders' suggestions that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company split its common stock were rejected by President Cleo F. Craig Wednesday at a crowded annual meeting.

Company officials estimated 1,200 stockholders turned out for the meeting. Because of the overflow crowd, proceedings in the meeting room were brought to shareholders in two adjoining rooms by closed circuit television.

Explaining why the company did not favor splitting the stock—which sells above $150 a share—Craig observed that the main purpose of a split is to attract more shareholders. American Telephone he said, added 128,000 holders last year to bring the total to 1,225,000. In the postwar period, he said, 550,000 holders were added.

Craig remarked that splitting the stock could cost a minimum of five million dollars and that expenses might run as high as 15 million. One big factor in this cost, he added, would be taxes.

Struggle For Red Supremacy Aired

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U. S. government's overseas broadcasts are pounding away at the theme that "a deadly struggle for power" is going on within the Kremlin.

Special "Voice of America" commentaries, beamed to Eastern European listeners, are saying Marshal Beria, Russia's secret police chief, has scored a victory over Prime Minister Malenkov in the latest maneuvering.

"It is not at all certain that Malenkov can consolidate the power he initially seized," said a broadcast April 8. "At any rate Beria seems to be having a great deal to say at the present time."

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Rioting Pro-Peron Mobs Burn, Sack Opposition After Bombing Attempt

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Rioting pro-Peron mobs stormed unrestrained through the Argentine capital last night and early today, burning and sacking opposition centers in a violent aftermath to a bombing at a rally addressed by President Juan D. Peron.

The government announced that six persons were killed and 92 injured in the two bomb explosions that stampeded the crowd gathered yesterday in the city's central Plaza de Mayo. Peron was not hurt.

Headquarters of all Argentine opposition parties—except the Communists—went up in flames before the raging mobs that chanted "Viva Peron" as they looted and burned. The fashionable Jockey Club, center of Argentine high society, was also put to the torch.

The government announced that a North American citizen was among several persons arrested for questioning in connection with the bombing. It identified him as Esteban Jacyna of Herkimer, N. Y., an elephant and monkey trainer with a touring circus.

In addition to destroying the Jockey Club, the rioters fired the headquarters of the Radical, Socialist and Democratic-Conservative parties and wrecked restaurants and bars before some semblance of quiet was restored to the center of the city.

Violence and looting continued early today, however, in nearby residential areas.

Police made little effort to stem the mobs' fury.

The violence marred what had been planned as a triumphal celebration for Peron. The Plaza de Mayo meeting had been called by the pro-Peron General Confederation of Labor (CGT) as a demonstration of united support for the President, now battling to control soaring prices and end a meat shortage.

The nation's armed forces broke tradition by lending their support to the labor-sponsored rally, in an apparent gesture to still rumors of dissension in the government.

The first bomb exploded near the Hotel Mayo on the south side of the square while Peron was speaking. It started a stampede among his hearers jamming the square. The second and smaller blast damaged a ventilator being built in the plaza for the subway system.

The explosions interrupted Peron momentarily, but neither bomb burst close to the Government House balcony from which the President—surrounded by Cabinet ministers, labor leaders and officers of the armed forces—was speaking.

Peron called on the crowd to remain quiet and hear him out. He blamed the nation's economic troubles on "organized psychological warfare, directed from abroad and carried out by agents inside the country.

"We must find these agents and hang them to a tree where we find them," he thundered.

Declaring that the persons guilty of planting the bombs would not escape, the President said:

"If to finish the evil ones inside and outside the country, if to finish the dishonest and bad actors it is necessary for me to earn from history the title of tyrant, I will do it with all pleasure."

The government said that most of the injured suffered only minor cuts and bruises, many apparently in the stampede that followed the explosion. Initial reports, however, had said that seven persons were gravely hurt.

The official announcement said that Jacyna was arrested as he raced from a subway in which one bomb exploded. Identifying him as of Lithuanian extraction, the announcement said he left the U. S. with the circus in 1951. He reportedly came to Buenos Aires from Brazil four months ago.

Grits, Favorite Food, Now Follow Ike To White House

WASHINGTON (AP) — Grits have followed President Eisenhower into the White House.

In 1944 while Eisenhower was called commander in Europe, singer Bing Crosby asked him what he wanted for Christmas.

"Grits," the general replied.

A Tampa, Fla., firm heard of the remark and promptly sent him some.

During Eisenhower's campaign he visited Tampa and the Company presented him a five pound package.

Recently the company sent 24 packages of grits to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and advised the President:

"We have made arrangements to ship five pounds to you, personally, each week during the rest of your time in office and as much longer as you may want them. If you need more, just holler."

Sens. Holland and Smathers, Florida Democrats, wrote the President to learn if the shipment had been received.

The President replied:

"The Florida grits arrived in fine condition, and I know I shall enjoy them."

Florida grits are made from corn kernels. They're quite a breakfast dish in the South — especially with ham gravy, bacon, eggs and butter.

VISIT

BERLIN (AP) — U. S. Secretary of Defense Wilson will visit this western outpost behind the Iron Curtain next Saturday on his tour of American military installations abroad, Army authorities announced Thursday.

Unions T Plight In 2 Indust

WASHINGTON (AP) — CIO unions in the oil industries said Thursday ment in each industry allied that any ban on trywide bargaining would their unions.

Presidents Joseph A. the CIO Communications and O. A. Knight of Workers contended prepared for the Senate Committee that many their industries is far ful than their unions. tee is considering possible of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"Congress and state have mistakenly assumed there is an equality of power between labor and ment in all industries no longer any need for or 'crusading' protectiers," Knight said.

"In fact there is too attitude that management protected from the workers."

Beirne said that in the industry "there is no —I point this out for those to whom competition greatest concern." Mr American Telephone graph Company, the tem, controls 90 per cent "telephone interests" in Cuba and Canada.

"We feel as telephone said Beirne, "that the management must have ollary the unity of workers is to be equality at the table."

Wool Experts E New Corporati

PORTLAND (AP) — T wool experts left Wednesday Washington, D. C., to ta a conference on the po setting up a private corp take over the governm price support program.

The corporation would with the Department of A to conduct the support and dispose of the wool.

The Oregon men are R. president of Pacific Wool and R. A. Ward, manag also is representing the Wool Growers Associati

RESCUE

TAIPEH, Formosa (AP) Naval vessels rescued 1 and picked up 27 bodies small Chinese National er caught fire and sa Formosa channel Monday announced Thursday. three other persons are and believed dead.

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