

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

With Autumn just over the hill and the duck season coming closer with each day maybe it's time to give a little thought to the favorite sport of the Basin gunners. And most important of all—

What sort of a season do we want?

Ever since I can remember there have been as many opinions regarding the seasonal dates as there have been ducks in the sky. Every shooter has his own ideas as to what is best. But there has been no group that consolidated enough power to have any influence on the game commission as to the setting of actual dates.

I have always stood for an earlier season than we currently have. For the simple reason that the ducks are here in the early stages of the flight and aren't there in the late months, November and December, in the years when we get an early freezeup. And we've been having a pretty good year for the past few years. The result is simply that although we have a long season there aren't any ducks to hunt. They are all down in the warm California valleys.

But he that as it may. What is really important is to have the kind of a season that the majority of the gunners want. So we are embarking on a purely personal and informal survey via this column to find out what people want. At the bottom of the column is a brief questionnaire which may be filled out and mailed to me. A week from today all the forms mailed in will be gathered up, along with a summary of the opinions expressed, and mailed to the Oregon State Game Commission for further study. The questionnaire will be run a couple of times after this one on this page for the convenience

of those who wish to fill one out. We have reason to believe here at the paper that the Klamath area, or East of the mountains section, has never been given full consideration by the commission. Not an error of omission, necessarily, but more just a case that popular opinion has not been brought forcibly to their attention. There have been petitions sent by various sportsmen's organizations, signed by hundreds of gunners, but always on a specific question and not an over-all roundup. Perhaps an individual and informal survey such as this would lead to some action. It won't hurt to try.

The federal government has set the outside limits. From October first through January tenth, either a seventy five day straight season or two thirty four day periods in a split season. I contend that we need an October one opening for the best gunning here. In fact I'd be quite willing to settle for a split season if we could have the month of October to shoot. By the end of the season the whole country is liable to be under a foot of ice and snow and then no one gets any hunting. If the boys over in the valley want a late season then let 'em have it on a split basis. That's only fair. We get good early shooting and they get good late shooting.

But whatever we do, please, let's let the season up in such a manner that we at least have a chance instead of having to watch the huge flocks wing over on their way South.

If the hunters will fill in the information and send it along to the paper here we'll guarantee that it reaches the commission. I'm sure they would be interested, and, shucks, it can't hurt anything.

I prefer a straight 75-day duck season

I prefer a split 34-day duck season

I prefer an early opening date for duck season

I prefer a late opening date for duck season

An ideal opening date would be

Comments:

Signed:

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

It turns out that it was NOT A. H. "Pat" Patterson who rocketed through the windshield when his "safety belt" broke during a transcontinental dash in 1916 on which he set a new record for spanning the country by the hazard of automobile.

The story, recounted recently, told of one of the three-man team getting this jolt, and we'd wondered if it was "Pat." A. H. Patterson, now a resident of the Midland district, was then a Hudson car dealer in Stockton. He organized the trip to "guaranteeing that they'd break the record, which they did. He carries a gold pocket watch commemorative of the achievement to day.

We're sorry to have given misinformation here a while back that the fun for sidewalk superintendents was all over at Coleman's Union Station at Main and Eleventh.

No sooner did they get a couple of 5,000 gallon gas tanks buried and the hole filled in above them than they started in all over again at another spot. Looked like they were digging for oil, which in a sense they were, and someone had come along with a new "water witch."

It turns out that they're turning the clocks of time backwards and will have a third grade of gasoline; three pumps and the additional one will spout out "low grade" white gasoline. There are enough outboard kickers, gas lawn mowers and other put-puts these days to call for that kind of service.

The Minute Men are up to the minute if they do have to go back to the practice of years ago.

It has been suggested that Nelson Reed, chairman of Oregon's commission to study the resources of the Klamath River system, is no better than Charles Wilson. Wilson had to give up his General Motors holdings to qualify as Secretary of

Defense. Reed was appointed on the committee to represent the recreational interests.

The suggestion was that he turn over his license and all fishing rights to his son. The suggestion was made, naturally, by his son.

George Stevenson, another member of the commission, comes by it naturally. His father, J. G. Stevenson, was one of the first spokesmen for the first water users in the Klamath Basin.

We recall thumbing through the old papers of about 50 years ago and coming across a story telling that Jake Stevenson and Nate Stevenson were reporting on a trip to Salt Lake City where they represented the Klamath water users.

Jake Stevenson, incidentally, raised potatoes here when Hank Semon was still a carpenter in Southern California, and when Scott McKendree was a goosoon.

(Jake Stevenson was my granddad.)

A day of soothing syrup is here. The California Department of Fish and Game is drugging the fish as they're transported from hatchery to stream. The drug has a soothing effect; the fish do less thrashing about in the plantings and, therefore, are in better physical condition when they reach their new homes.

One-half grain of sodium amylal (amobarbital) per gallon of water is used for the fingerlings and one-fourth grain of secional sodium (secobarbital) for a catchable trout. When the fish hit the fresh water the small amount of drug in their systems becomes diluted and they swim away happily, thoroughly edible.

The California people probably don't realize the magnitude of their experiments. If the same treatment were applied to fishermen, they'd arrive in better condition also.

They'll Do It Every Time



Northwest History Highlights

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

No. 39

Today's question: When did the Willamette Valley settlers first petition Congress to take possession of the Oregon Country?

There is reason to believe that Slacum's visit and the ensuing cooperative effort in bringing cattle from California turned the thoughts of some of the settlers to the need of government, or at least to the desirability of attracting the attention of the United States to the settlements in the Oregon country. Whatever the cause, at a meeting at the Methodist mission on March 16, 1838, a petition to Congress was adopted and signed by thirty-six men. It is probable that Jason Lee was the instigator of the drafting of this petition, since he was planning to make a trip east, and he carried the petition with him. The actual writer seems to have been Philip L. Edwards.

In describing the country and its commercial advantages, the petition stated that the natural resources cited offered strong inducements for the government of the United States to take speedy possession. "We urge this step, as promising to the general government of the nation," declared the petitioner, "but the advantages it may confer upon us, and the evils it may avert from our posterity, are incalculable." Hitherto public opinion and the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company had governed their social intercourse, they continued. But these influences would be weakened by the coming of more settlers, and the petitioners dreaded "the condition of so mixed a community, free from all legal restraint." A civil code was needed. Without it the country would be populated by all sorts of undesirable and unprincipled characters, and not by enterprising American pioneers. Having thus "shown that the security of our persons and property, the hopes and destinies of our children are involved in the objects of our petition," the petitioners confided the subject to wisdom of Congress.

Two years later, early in 1840, another meeting was held and a second petition to Congress was drafted which received nearly seventy signatures. It was forwarded to Washington by Thomas J. Farnham, the leader of a small group of emigrants known as the Peoria party. The petitioners asserted that they were citizens of the United States or "persons desirous of becoming such." They warned of the danger of the loss of the Oregon Country to the United States through the aggressive actions of the British, and mentioned their lack of military force for defense against the Indians. Therefore, they prayed for "the civil institutions of the American Republic."

These petitions aroused interest in Congress and were ordered printed, but they resulted in nothing more than ineffective resolutions. They indicate, however, that by 1840 many of the Willamette Valley settlers were not only desirous of being taken under the wing of the United States, but that they were coming increasingly conscious of the need for some form of local government.

Next question: What were the first steps toward the formation of a provisional government in the Oregon Country?

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

Bruce Blossat

Since World War II the United States has admitted hundreds of thousands of political refugees from Europe, trying to help in the colossal world task of making a new home for these tragic folk who walk the earth homeless and jobless.

The uprooting of these people is one of the saddest consequences of the war and the rise of the Russian system of Iron Curtain satellites. And inasmuch as the forces which produce this great floating mass of humanity are still at work, we cannot simply ride on what we have done in the past and say: "There, that's enough."

There are an estimated 30 million refugees and escapees throughout the world, almost 10 million in West Germany alone, where they have streamed through one of the few gaps in the Curtain. There are elsewhere about Europe these people have aggravated over-population problems that years ago became a serious matter.

Recognizing the continuing aspect of this crisis, President Eisenhower asked Congress to admit another 240,000 refugees above established immigration quotas — over the next two years.

Congress finally passed a modified version of this proposal, which calls for admission of 214,000 over three and a half years' time.

Only by listing the measure as a "must" for this session and exerting strong pressures through his congressional leaders did Mr. Eisenhower gain even this much of his goal. For the proposal encountered strong opposition from a coalition of southern Democrats and right-wing, midwestern Republicans.

The protest was led by Senator McCarran, Nevada Democrat, who evidently regards any foreigner as a contaminating influence in the American bloodstream, and would have us all forget that America was built by people of other lands. McCarran, a specialist in erecting roadblocks, was responsible more than any other man for the scaling down of the refugee total in the approved bill.

It is a pity that so much legislative weight is carried by men who now that their own European ancestors have allowed them to claim America as their home, want to make this nation a sort of exclusive club for the Descendants of Early Immigrants.

Fortunately for our own self-respect as a country celebrated as a haven for the down-trodden, these voices did not prevail, though they clamored loud. By a thin margin we maintained our position before the world.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Hollywood is in the gimmick stage at present in its efforts to make the American public forget television.

Have you tried any of the new three-dimensional, wide-screened, technicolor popcorn with the built-in stereoscopic sound effects? A trip to Bermuda and a free life insurance policy with every box!

Seen any of those 3D films lately? It is like having a "chamber of horrors" dumped in your lap. Roller coasters reel toward you, snakes lash out from the screen at you, and when an actor throws a knife you can feel it sink into your forehead. Man, you don't just see those pictures. You are in them. But you don't get paid.

The Hollywood motto seems to be: "If you can't entertain 'em—starle 'em."

Therefore, it is pleasant to chronicle a strange experiment just completed by producer Buddy Adler. Adler's unusual idea was to take the best story plot he could find, pick a good cast, and film it in just plain old-fashioned, two-dimensional black and white.

Well, 19 months and three million dollars later, Adler came up with "From Here To Eternity," one of 1953's big hits and a candidate for filmhood's all-time top ten box office draws. And there isn't a new-fangled gimmick in the picture.

"You don't need gimmicks to get realism," said Adler.

Nearly two years ago he became interested in James Jones' best selling novel of professional Army life in Hawaii on the eve of Pearl Harbor.

"It had been turned down by every major studio," he said. "It was raw and violent, and I suppose most studios were afraid they wouldn't be able to get the Army's cooperation in filming it."

Adler thought that because of its many thousands he could buy the movie rights for \$10,000 or \$15,000. But the price tag was \$32,000. President Harry Cohn of Columbia Pictures read a summary of the story and said:

"Buy it."

That left Adler \$22,000 in the hole, and no assurance the Army would give him the help he needed to make the picture the way he wanted. It took months to win the Army's okay.

Then Adler figured the total cost of the film would be three million dollars, one of the largest budgets for any black and white film.

"Go ahead," Cohn told him. Adler, one of those rare producers who doesn't believe the "front office" spends its whole time stifling genius, said:

"I'm grateful to him for that. You know you can make a three million dollar picture and end up with a five million dollar loss."

"The only thing I gamble with is my brain. He gambled with money. If the picture had flopped, I'd still have my mentality—well, most of it—but his money would be down the drain."

Adler also credited Cohn for picking Frank Sinatra for a top dramatic role, one in which Frankie doesn't sing a note.

"I was against that at first," Adler admitted, "but we flew Sinatra from Africa to make a test, and I was sold at first sight."

The film was shot in 60 days, much of it on the scene in Hawaii—an Army barracks, Adler is hopeful it will outdraw the same studio's "Jolson Story," which grossed more than eight million dollars to become one of the industry's glided ten greatest gold mines.

"You can't sell the public on gimmicks alone," said Adler. "Shakespeare was right. 'The play's the thing.' If you don't have a good story to tell, you have nothing."

That's kind of a revolutionary idea, but if it spreads movie theaters won't have to depend so much on popcorn to turn a profit.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Russia's Premier Malenkov got a lot of mileage out of his two-hour speech to the Supreme Soviet.

He pushed any hope for a German settlement further into the man future and used the German issue to try to drive a wedge between France and its Western allies.

This was in addition, among other things, to promising the Russian people a better living standard and suggesting that Russia may have the hydrogen bomb.

His statement about Germany was a kind of climax to a series of events which got world attention for months.

Eisenhower in his April 16 speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors challenged Russia to prove any peaceful intentions it might have by deeds. As an example, he suggested Russian agreement to a free, united Germany.

British Prime Minister Churchill quickly applauded this speech as "massive and magnificent." At almost a month later, May 11, Churchill made a sensational speech of his own in the House of Commons.

He proposed a conference on the highest level among the big powers, meaning himself, Eisenhower, Malenkov and whoever would be head of the French government at the time.

Eisenhower seemed to think this was rushing things. Before any meeting with the Russians he suggested a meeting of himself, Churchill and the head of the French government. They then could agree on what they would discuss with the Russians.

This meeting, planned for Bermuda this summer, was postponed indefinitely when Churchill had to rest from fatigue. Then the United States, Britain and France decided their foreign ministers should meet.

So Secretary of State Dulles and the foreign ministers of France and Britain met here in July. At the end of their session they invited Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov to meet with them somewhere later.

In its invitation to the Russians, this country made plain what it wanted to discuss: unification of Germany and free elections in which the united German people could choose a government for the whole country.

There could be no real peace until there was controlled world disarmament, this country said, but before that could happen there should be a settlement on Germany.

On Aug. 4 the United States received a Russian note which seemed to say they'd be willing to talk about Germany but suggested the big thing to discuss was "measures to reduce international tensions."

Reducing international tensions

Telling The Editor

KLAMATH FALLS — Comment on the \$3500 "bite" taken out of the City Treasury recently, by the city council, in accepting the high bid instead of the low bid on city street work indicates the decision is not too popular.

A \$3500 is considered too much of a spread between the two bidders to justify the acceptance of the high bid because of the sole reason given the public that the low bidder is said to be slower.

Every unnecessary "bite" taken out of city funds is doubly objectionable, at this time, when Klamath Falls home owners are paying a stiff rent in high taxes to live in their own homes and the cost of living is higher than ever before.

B. Z. Smith

KLAMATH FALLS — I believe the county highway department should be congratulated on oiling the curial road north from Eberlein street.

If the city would oil the remainder of the dirt road to Main street it would go a long way towards solving some of Klamath's traffic problem, especially in the winter-time when streets are icy and congested.

Respectfully yours,
Bill Engle

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THE DOCTOR SAYS

Each year a great many inquiries are received concerning Parkinson's disease. This common disorder of the nervous system is also called paralysis agitans, or shaking palsy.

There is usually a trembling or shaking of the hands while at rest and many of the motions of the body become stiff and slow. The first sign frequently starts in one hand and the other one may not be involved for months or years.

The cause of this disease is not too well understood, but in answer to a question by Mr. B. B. it is not inherited. A portion of the brain is damaged but the thinking processes do not seem affected as a rule. In some cases the damage is the result of infection, such as occur in encephalitis or sleeping sickness. In most, however, such a cause cannot be discovered and hardening of certain arteries is a more likely explanation.

Shaking palsy, except for encephalitis or brain fever, is a disease of older people and more common among men than women. It tends to start slowly, though sometimes the symptoms develop suddenly after a mental or physical shock of some kind.

In addition to the shaking in one or both hands, victims often complain of a loss of muscular strength and difficulty in performing movements which they previously did with ease. The physician is helped in making a diagnosis by a certain lack of expressiveness in the patient's face and by the way he walks, both things which the patient may not know are present at all.

As yet there is no method of preventing the development of

Parkinson's disease. In fact, it seems doubtful that anything can be developed along this line until more is learned about the cause. Prevention is the ultimate aim, of course, and it cannot be lost sight of in this disease or in any other.

Everyone who is afflicted by paralysis agitans or has a dear one so involved is most anxious to know what can be done for it and what the future is likely to bring. Sad to say, there is so far no sure, complete cure, but there are drugs available which, together with satisfactory attention to the general health, will relieve many of the symptoms and make life not at all unbearable.

Drugs alone are not enough and avoidance of fatigue and strenuous physical activity is also necessary. It is not advisable to give up everything and some occupation which keeps one reasonably busy mentally and physically is in order.

The outlook for the victim of shaking palsy is not so bad. It is a chronic, not an acute illness. Many who have it enjoy fairly good health for many years. If they get good care and do not become discouraged it can often be taken as a minor ailment for a very long time.

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