Herald and News

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CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

THERE ARE SOME notes at hand which are several weeks old.

"Old" is correct, not "cold" because notes on this subject will never get cold in Klamath Falls. The notes were taken some time ago when George Davis made his "president's report" to the membership of the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce.

The subject, of course, was woven around the George Davis thesis that Klamath Falls—through an accident of geography plus the man-made system of railways, highways and skyways—is the one point in the Western states from which the goods of commerce can be distributed throughout these Western states most economically; Klamath Falls is the one best distributive center for the Western states.

George pointed out that his thesis—put into writing as "Your Place in the Klamath Picture" in 1948—has been proved right more completely today than it was in 1948.

It has been proved by the cold, hard, money-on-the-line fact of Carlon Products company establishing its Coastal Division in Klamath Falls. It won't be too long until Carlon starts operation—but that's another story.

It's referred to as the "George Davis thesis" because Davis, personally and through the chamber of commerce of which he is president, is the one man who has been doing the most to get this story over.

The story is essentially this: If a manufacturing concern is in the circumstances to afford distributive plants in all the principal Western cities, then forget Klamath; if it can afford two plants, then Los Angeles and Klamath Falls are the two most economical points; if it can afford just one, then the Western states can be served most economically from Klamath Falls.

Another point that Davis made, and which should be tacked up on the wall to remember, is that historically Klamath Falls has progressed the most in so-called tough times.

As an example, he told that earlier this year when a group from the chamber called on Los Angeles firms (with the story that their second plants or distribution warehouses should be in Klamath Falls) they got a sort of glassy stare. The reason was that there were then 1000 families a day moving into the Southern California area and the L. A. people were worrying only about taking care of that expanding market.

That situation now has changed. Davis said, and it's a question of whether Los Angeles or Eastern firms move here first, to keep the Northwest market.

In a tight, competitive operation the saving in freight from Klamath Falls can make the difference between profit or no profit.

A challenge from the chamber president was that he is convinced that every business in Klamath Falls is losing from $10 to $100 per day through not understanding and promoting this natural advantage of distribution.

A prediction was that before June 1954 we will find a substantial number of good enterprises located in Klamath Falls or its suburbs giving employment to a substantial number of new people.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

Hugh Pruett

Astronomer, Extension Division
Oregon Higher Education System

Recently an eighth grade science class sent me a list of questions. The answers to these may be of interest to readers.

1. "What is the surface temperature of Pluto? Its diameter?" Whipple, the Harvard astronomer, has calculated that the surface temperature of Pluto, the most distance of all known planets, must be less than 348 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. The diameter of this planet, by use of the 200-inch telescope, was found in 1950 by Kuiper to be 3,600 miles. This is smaller than that of any regular planet with the exception of Mercury. Our earth boasts almost 8,000 miles.

2. "What is the surface temperature of the sun?" This is usually given as around 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit. This terrific heat would evaporate a man instantly.

3. "If a person would get far out into space, what would be down to him?"

"Down" to us is the direction of the gravitational pull, or the direction things will fall when released without any support. This is toward the center of the earth. From this it is easily seen that down is not the same direction by any means to all the inhabitants of our world. The side of the earth opposite from us is the Indian ocean between Australia and Madagascar. Let us suppose an inhabited island is located there. Down for the islanders is the direction we call up.

If we get far out into space but where the earth's attractive force is still practically all that affects us, down is toward the earth. If we arrive where two planets are each exerting considerable force, then down will be the resultant of these forces. If we are on a space platform revolving around the earth as a satellite, centrifugal and gravitational force would be equal and we might feel so "uppish" that we should have a terrible time determining down.

4. "If a large straight tubular hole were dug entirely through the earth from one side and through the center to the directly opposite side, what would happen to a man dropped into one end of this hole?"

This is a problem I once worked when studying analytical mechanics at school. Let's say the man was dropped in feet first and there was no air in the hole. The first second he would fall 16 feet. His speed of fall would constantly increase, although not at the same rate until he reached the center of the hole about 4,000 miles below the surface. There he would be going five miles per second. Then he would constantly go slower and reach the other end of the hole, feet up, and 42½ minutes from the start. Unless someone grabbed him he would then fall back the other way and constantly oscillate back and forth through the hole forever.

Social Security Benefits Not Protected, Accordin To Nebraska Republican

WASHINGTON (AP) — The chairman of a House subcommittee charges that American wage earners were "misled" for nearly 18 years into believing they had ironclad rights to government old age insurance benefits.

Chairman Carl T. Curtis (R-Neb) said last night that people who have been contributing regularly to the program via payroll deductions actually are not protected by written contracts or policies such as they would get from private firms and that Congress can change provisions of the law whenever it sees fit to do so.

Curtis' Ways and Means subcommittee completed two weeks of hearings on the social security system, with former Social Security Commissioner Arthur J. Altmeyer as final witness.

Altmeyer debated the issue with Curtis and Subcommittee Counsel Robert H. Winn for seven hours in a hearing that erupted more than once into verbal rows.

Democratic Representatives Dingell of Michigan and Eberharter of Pennsylvania interrupted the testimony at frequent intervals to protest questioning methods used by Winn and Curtiss.

At the close of the hearing that ran into the evening, Curtis told Altmeyer that agencies under his direction during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations "repeatedly told the people of the country that they had insurance."

The Nebraskan said "a number of people were misled," including himself. He said he used to think the government "had a contractual obligation to fulfill (social security) benefits."

He said that when the Eisenhower administration took over last winter, 90 million people were contributing to the program through payroll taxes, but that 6 out of 10 persons are ineligible for one reason or another.

Curtis predicted that this Congress will "write some good social security legislation."

Altmeyer, an architect of the program that began in 1935, acknowledged the absence of actual policies or contracts, but he contended that "the full faith and credit" of the United States lies behind the social security rights created by law.

Democrats complained that Altmeyer had been subpoenaed and that they were not consulted. meyer said the order to came as a surprise because he had offered to testify appropriate time.

"Don't rap that damn me," Dingell snapped on casion when Curtis bang gavel.

Curtis angrily accused and Eberharter of "harr him and Winn. The Dem charged Curtis with "Gest ing" the witness.

Toward the end, Altmey Winn that he was "doing American people in this than anybody else — exce chairman of this committee

Rhee, Chia Form Pact Against Re

By SPENCER MOOS

TAIPEH, Formosa (AP)—Nat ist China and South Korea announced that they "stand united" in the battle against munism and called for a Asiatic front strongly back the United States.

A joint statement issued secret conferences here be Generalissimo Chiang Kai and South Korea's Syngman did not say flatly that a alliance has been agreed up

But the statement indi clearly the two bitter foes of munism have joined forces hope their alliance will serve basis for a united front of De cratic nations in the Pacific.

Rhee arrived in Taipeh yes day after a secret flight Seoul. There has been no ann ment when he will return, 5th Air Force announcement Seoul indicated he will be by Tuesday.

Rhee is scheduled to pres presidential unit citation to th Force at noon Tuesday.

Rhee and Chiang huddled l eral hours Friday, then we conference again after a la breakfast together Saturday ing.

Their joint statement exp conviction that "victory over munism in Asia is the key to peace and stability."

"The governments and of our two countries stand united in our determination utilize all our morale and forces to defeat the aggres Asia," they declared.

Rhee and Chiang affirm they would not fail "those hearted anti-Communist pr of war in Korea who have placed liberty above all el

And they voiced determ "to carry on the fight against munist aggression, until the our brethren who have be slaved are restored their li

TELLING THE EDITOR

REPORTING

To the Editor:

Following my letter complaining that the Herald-News reporting of the cold civil war over the zoning ordinance was not factually correct and perhaps tinged with bias; I will now stop my stomach-aching.

A reporter on a big daily has no small job. Read the interesting and illustrated book by the reporter John J. Floherty, "Your Daily Paper," or any book of his series, and you will stand there amazed and in wonder, you'll gaze. You will get lost in this push button age and feel like an Alice in Wonderland at the changing times and inventions and happenings in the horizon about you. You may be fearful of the future with the power of the atom which you cannot see with a microscope and yet you can look beyond the stars with the measurement of light years.

There is no need to denounce the reporters, the council had vision and business acumen to penetrate the smoke screen of the cold war. They knew the narrow strip of zoning would not lend itself to only a fraction of businessess that are permitted. They knew too they had the power to pass on permits. They further knew that a line in the center of Main in this section was the dividing line between the fourth and fifth wards. North of this line they were aware that the residents and property owners were unanimous for a business zone, with only one exception. They knew that on both sides of the line the majority were in favor and that the number of front feet on the street for improvement was 6 to 7 to ras only one foot against. The council knew also that the narrow strip along a canal and between two arterials of traffic would not adapt itself to a children's playground.

With a young councilman on the south and an older one on the north, the area had a well balanced team. It must have been a headache to investigate the appraise. One can realize the importance of having these two councilmen present at the zero hour of voting while one from a remote ward could absent himself.

To quote the mayor indirectly, he stated after the voting was over that the council by their action had made a business zone. He stated that he now felt free and easy to ask for public funds to widen the pavement on Main, rather than constrained to ask the property owners to foot the bill.

Klamath should feel proud to know that the men in the council chambers of this city are making history. They are making today the city of tomorrow. Leave it to them to make a model business zone for the swimming pool. They will not desecrate the beautiful stone church, the health center or the beautiful stone dwellings and apartment house. Rather they will make of the area an adornment for the entrance of our college on the hill.

Sail on. Oh, Klamath Falls, where Fortune calls!! Tho your officials work slowly, they work exceedingly well.

A. A. Soule

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

To continue our discussion of the Langell Valley Pilot Soil Conservation District which was started by our last column. I have pointed out that the District is a legal cooperative organization of people on the land who are actively doing something about conservation. Control and direction of the organization is vested in the people on the land and not in the hands of some state or federal political dominated organization, or bureau. The Soil Conservation District idea is something new in the field of conservation — it is a true "grass roots" approach of getting conservation theory into actual practice upon the land. The history of the Soil conservation Districts across our nation have amply demonstrated that the movement is economically sound and pays dividends, not only to the individual farmer, but to the state and nation as well.

The work of the Soil Conservation Districts are tied together by a State Organization and the work of the States are tied together by a National Association. When Secretary Benson decided to reorganize the Department of Agriculture he apparently chose to deliberately ignore the National Association as a source for consultation in regard to reorganization plans and taking the "father knows best" attitude decided what would be right and proper for the Soil Conservation Districts in a typical bureaucratic fashion. The farmers who constitute the directorship of a large number of these Soil Conservation Districts are a rugged group of "individualists" the secretary has since discovered, they do not take lightly to bureaucratic dictation.

At the 1951 convention of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts a new thought was introduced into the conservation picture by the creation of a Public Lands Committee. This committee was impressed by the fact that while farmers were moving forward rapidly on the conservation front the Federal Government, our greatest land owner, was dragging its feet. Out of this thought was started the "Pilot" District idea, a "pilot plant" demonstration that what had been done on private land could be done on public land and the two could work hand in hand. The farmers felt that it was poor business for the private owners to build up their lands while being surrounded by public lands that were going "down hill" or, at best, receiving only a minimum amount of attention. So these farmers proposed that in each of the western range states a soil conservation district be selected as a test area or pilot district to try out the idea of demonstrating the fact that the people on the land and federal agencies could work together in typical "grass roots" fashion to get conservation upon the land. At the following meeting of the Oregon State Association of Soil Conservation Districts, the Langell Valley Soil Conservation District was selected as the Pilot District for the State of Oregon.

It has been the ambition of the Pilot District to get the various agencies or organizations concerned with or effected by the administration of public lands to agree to cooperate in a coordinated effort to get the development on public lands in step with that on adjacently privately owned lands. So far, the Pilot District has been able to get practically every one concerned with land in the area to take an interest in the project. One large timber operator who does a lot of talking about conservation apparently gives the project a jaundiced eye since I have not seen one of its representatives at the metings I attended and I have observed at other meetings around the country that the public relations department of the company looses no chance in putting its best foot forward. At times, one wonders, how thick is the conservation veneer.

The first organizational meeting of the Langell Valley Pilot Soil Conservation District, held last year, was very interesting to this observer, representatives of the various agencies were present and the reactions of the different representatives was most interesting to watch— suspicion of motives was uppermost in the minds of everyone — what new device was this? Was this a move on the part of farmers to grab the ball for a touchdown? Was this a move on the part of the Soil Conservation Service to gain domination and dictate policies of administration? And though these questions were never spoken at the meeting their presence was very apparent. The represenatives of the agencies were cautious, their departments had no regulations or programs established a cope with this proposal of the farmers, far too often, the people in attendance at that meeting were actually of the farmers, far too often, the people in attendance at that meeting were actually in conflict than in agreement.

I was minded of a group of boys down at the old swimming hole the first day of spring, the idea was tempting but the water might be cold.

(To Be Continued)

Sam Dawson

By STEVEN V. DAVID
(For Sam Dawson)

NEW YORK (AP) — American industry is doing millions of dollars of extra business each year because of the services provided by a little known group of specialized banking firms.

These firms have an odd name. They're called "factors". But the way they operate is as simple as this:

Suppose you are running a business and need cash to step up your output, to meet current bills or to expand your plant. But suppose also that you find most of your money tied up in what are called "accounts receivable"—that is, bills and installments which your customers don't have to pay until some future date.

That's where the factoring firm comes in. It will sign a contract with you to purchase your accounts receivable, in return for a commission based on a percentage of sales, and give you the cash right away. Then it's up to the factor to collect.

In effect, you've turned your business into a cash business and ended your worries about credit recisions, collection of bills, delinquencies or credit losses.

You may collect your payment against receivables from the factor as soon as delivery of goods is made to your customer. In this case, you pay interest for the use of the money from the date of drawing it until the maturity of the receivable. Often, the factor also lends cash to carry inventory, to finance production during slack sales periods, and to handle emergencies.

All this means that business has money sooner to do more business with. This year, factoring firms put up some three billion dollars for such purposes.

The biggest users of the factor's services are small and medium-sized firms. When they get big enough, they usually establish their own credit facilities.

For 150 years, factoring was almost exclusively devoted to financing the textile industry. But in recent years, it has penetrated at least 50 different industries like rubber goods, shoes, fertilizers, hardware, furniture, luggage, paint paper and toys.

Basically, factors provide money, but their business rests upon intimate knowledge of credits and special knowledge of trends, public tastes and economics that affect the business fields in which each of their clients operates. Men in the business say major shifts in emphasis often are apparent to factors long before they are reflected in the business of individual firms.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

"My three-year-old daughter," writes Mrs. S, "had a bad cold about two weeks ago, and for the last few days has had a little pus coming out of her left ear. Will this clear up by itself or is there something which should be done about it?"

Mrs. S. should take her little girl to the doctor promptly since there is danger that the child might develop a chronic running ear or even a mastoid infection.

There are doubtless thousands of people who either have or have once had an ear infection similar to that of Mrs. S.'s daughter. The reason is simple: the middle portion of the ear connects by a tube or passageway with the nose, and infections from the latter easily pass up this tube to the ear.

Children are particularly liable to such infections and quite often this produces earache. It requires a little slit be made in the drum membrane so that the pus can escape, relieving the pain-causing pressure.

But the present generations of children are luckier than we were. Many of these middle ear infections can be stopped by giving the sulfa drugs or penicillin. Furthermore, these medicines have practically wiped out mastoiditis, one of the common and serious complications.

In mastoiditis the infection spreads to the bone lying just back of the ear and it formerly required a delicate and costly operation. Very few of these operations are done today.

Nevertheless it is important not to neglect an earache or a running ear. The ache usually comes first and this is the time to act by getting professional help. The development of a perforated eardrum or a chronic running ear which may be hard to cure can thus often be avoided.

Even in the long-lasting cases of ear infection more can be done now than in the past. In some of the most difficult cases an ingenious operation usually proves successful where other methods have failed. But a little care at the start is likely to save a lot of trouble later on.

Hershey Okays Mental Level Of Draftees

WASHINGTON (AP) — Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey said Friday he is opposed to any raise in the mental requirements for draftees, noting that for 10 or 12 years he has contended the passing level is too high.

"I'm sure training time is a consideration of the armed forces in their reported study of a plan to raise the mental standards," the director of selective service told a reporter.

"For the armed forces to say they will never use men who cannot pass a mental examination is undemocratic. To say they will not use them until we are in a war is illogical.

"You do not have as much time to train such men—in time of war as in peace."

Hershey said the outlook in the future is that just about every qualified youth will have to serve "and if these men who don't pass the mental exam, so-called, are alive,. Some are certainly usable."

Hershey said that some 500,000 registrants have been ruled unfit for military service as not having passed the mental exam. He said these men make up part of a pool of 1,764,373 4Fs, as of Sept. 1.

After Congress lowered the passing mark in 1951, a total of 250,000 registrants who had failed to pass the mental examination were re-examined and 81,300, or 32 per cent, were held to be acceptable for service.

Two Santas Not Confusing

PORTLAND (AP) — Two Santa Clauses showed up in the annual Fairy Tale parade here Friday and cheering thousands seemed not at all confused.

Police Chief James Purcell Jr. estimated that between 250,000 and 260,000 persons saw the parade which as usual features floats depicting fairy tales.

There was a slight nip in the air but the sun was bright.

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JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—There is a great calm about the Big Three conference in Bermuda, starting Dec. 4. At the moment it's not entirely certain the meeting will be held at all.

French Premier Joseph Laniel, who planned a five-day get-together with President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Churchill, this week faces a test-of-confidence vote in the French Assembly.

If he loses, he still might attend as a kind of caretaker Premier until another Cabinet is chosen.

Nevertheless, an Eisenhower aide last night expressed confidence the meeting would be held.

It had to be called off once before. The Big Three were supposed to meet last July 8 but Churchill was suddenly stricken ill and remained inactive most of the summer.

No one expects the three heads of state to come up with a magic formula for world peace. They can talk about handling their own problems and dealing with the Russians. That seems the most they can do.

They couldn't by themselves restore peace. They'd need Russia's Premier Malenkov sitting in with them. And any arrangement for talking with Malenkov seems far in the dim future.

Even Churchill has cooled off on the idea of getting together with Malenkov although he had persisted for months in advocating it after he first proposed it last spring.

The West has made unification of Germany one of the main steps toward any real peace. But that can't be done without Russian agreement, and the Russians weeks ago threw a road block across that path.

That was when they rejected the West's proposals for a Big Four meeting — not with Eisenhower, Churchill, Laniel and Malenkov—but with their foreign ministers.

Eisenhower, Churchill and Laniel are taking their foreign ministers to Bermuda with them: Secretary of State Dulles, Foreign Secretary Eden, and Foreign Minister Bidault.

So all that seems left for them to talk about is how to get along among themselves while putting up a defense against Russia.

British sources have said one of the main topics will be British-American discussion of atomic energy as it relates to over-all Western strategic planning. The French no doubt, would sit in on that.

Then, there is the single European army, intended to be made up of troops from Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, France—and Germany. Letting Germany in would mean letting Germany re-arm, in part, anyway.

And that's what the French, after proposing this kind of army bring themselves to agree on. The idea of a re-armed Germany of any kind gives France the shivers.

The French National Assembly has been debating for a week whether to approve the single army plan. Laniel got caught in the crossfire. That brought him to the critical position of having to face a vote of confidence.

Eisenhower and Churchill both urgently want France to approve the army and get into it in a hurry. If they meet with Laniel, they'll bend his ear on that. The thought of this has bothered some of the French who think their Premier may be put under pressure by Eisenhower and Churchill.

Teacher Taught Lesson By Cops

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Rupert E. Smith, 22-year-old operator of a San Francisco driving school, should have taken a lesson himself today.

He was cited for:

Backing up improperly.

Driving the wrong way on a one-way street.

Using foul and abusive language to an officer.

BRUCE BIOSSAT

In all the furor over spy charges and the like, the Republicans may be well advised not to overlook the fact that voters might have some other issues on their minds when election day rolls around in 1954.

At few times in recent history has a party been confronted with so many difficult hurdles to get over before it can run for the stretch in November. The Eisenhower administration either deliberately postponed or was compelled to postpone action on many important measures this year.

If it does not act upon all or nearly all of these in 1954, it will not have the positive record of accomplishment its own leaders declare is essential to success at the polls. For inaction would mean failure to make good on key campaigning promises.

In such a situation, the hisotrical record gives little encouragement to those who may think voter attention can be diverted to the miscues of former opposition regimes, even when they may involve possible lack of vigilance on a matter like internal communism.

For example, in 1948, when former President Truman was running against Governor Dewey, the headlines were full of the charges of Miss Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers against Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White and many others whose names are now popping back into the news.

The issue was hot. Mr. Truman called it a "red herring" and that, too, made a lot of people angry. The Republicans really thought they had something.

But when the votes were counted it was Mr. Truman who had something—the White House—by 2,000,000 votes. And the Republicans had been tossed out of control of Congress.

Subsequent inquires by stunned politicians and baffled reporters indicated the people had their minds on matters other than just communism in government although they did not necessarily treat that lightly. They were worried over the farm program, the apparent lack of a Dewey plan for meeting a feared business recession, the general absence of solid material in the whole Dewey blueprint for a GOP administration.

Four years later, the voters seemed to take charges of communism in government more seriously, but most careful observers found it was but one of several major issues that helped turn the tide toward the Republicans.

That perhaps is the lesson. Elections seldom are decided on a single issue. They usually hinge on four or five. At any given time, communism may or may not be one. In any event, it is unlikely to be the whole show, and the GOP ought not to neglect recent history in evidence on this point.

Ahead of them are matters like a new farm program, foreign trade policy, Taft-Hartley changes, expansion of social security, tax cuts, budget balancing, spending, and what not. Any one of them—neglected—might prove dynamite.

Hotel Charged In Overloading Case

NEW YORK (AP)—The fashionable Waldorf-Astoria Hotel has been charged by the fire department with overcrowding its Starlight Roof during a meeting of the Hotel Owners Assn.

A complaint in Municipal Court alleged that on Nov. 16 banquet manager Claude Phillippe allowed 758 persons in the room—350 more than the law permits.

Phillippe entered a plea of innocent.

A hearing was set for next Friday.

The way your policy is written means a lot AFTER the fire. Let Hans Norland analyze your problem and write it for you the way it should be. 627 Pine St.

Air Search Continues

EDMONTON Alta. (AP) — Search aircraft Friday combed the Iosegun Lake - Whitecourt area, 150 miles northwest of here, for a missing single-engine plane and its three occupants.

Eighteen civilian and nine RCAF planes concentrated in that desolated region after a trapper reported hearing an airplane near Iosegun Lake Sunday night.

Good flying weather was reported as the search continued into the fifth day.

A $2,000 reward awaits the finder of the light single-engine Cessna, which disappeared Sunday night on a projected 225-mile flight to Edmonton from Grande Prairie. Relatives of Dr. Don Wilson, one of the missing men, offered $1,000 and Grande Prairie businssmen matched it.

The reward will be given if any one of the three is found alive.

Others aboard the missing craft are 32-year-old Pilot Gordon McDonald of Edmonton and Lloyd Wilson, 23, a polio victim in need of iron lung treatment and for whom the trip was made.

The RCAF said late Thursday that 25,000 square miles had been scoured in an aggregate 493 flying hours.

The Lights Are On Again At Last

JOHNSTOWN, Pa. (AP) — The 15 families in Fifficktown, a community in Croyle township near here, have lighted streets for the first time since 1932. They were turned off then as an economy move.

The property owners finally convinced the commissioners that they could afford to pay for 18 lamps—and the lights were in operation last night.