

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

The weather seems to fill up a lot of space in the newspapers and on the radio time these days. But Good Old Klamath Falls has come through with the most of the best, as usual. Both newswise and weatherwise.

Isn't anyone in town, with the possible exception of Ted Wright and his family, who aren't enjoying our mild winter. They were the ones trapped in that snowstorm over the weekend. But on the whole it's been a pretty fair winter.

Which reminds me that Wright called up yesterday, speaking hoarsely through a nasty head cold, and asked that we spread his thanks to all those who helped him. Which we are glad to do. It's nice to know that you live in a country where your neighbors tend to trust you and want to help you rather than distrust you and want to stay only on their own side of the fence.

Ted told me he was just about done-in when aid finally arrived in the shape of the Wampiers. Plenty of blisters on his feet to show for the long hike, too.

Anyhow, we're glad it all turned out as well as it did, and speaking for Wright, thanks to one and all.

Spring is in the air note: The state game commission's fishing bulletin is still coming in. Discouraging but still there. Seems that few steelhead are being taken although the streams in the north-west area are the best.

Paul Patterson is making his pitch for the governor's chair in the coming elections so of course his agents get the word around as to the kind of guy he is. Among the listings we find a word of praise for Paul inserted over the fact that modernization of Oregon highways, especially highways 30 and 99, was instigated while he was chairman of the highway committee. Can it be hoped that if he is reelected to the post of governor he will do his all for good old 97. If not, then I suggest that his publicity men get out two sheets, one for east of the mountains and one for the 99 boys over in the valley.

All of which reminds me that my spies inform me that the same old gag is being passed along to unsuspecting tourists in Eugene who stop and ask for directions to the south. They nearly always get the word that 58 is impassable and that 99 is the only way to go. Wonder where they get that information?

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

The number of people who are beginning to become concerned over the problem of food supply for the future has been increasing year by year, especially so in the great cities of our nation. The fear has been carefully nurtured by clever promoters in and out of our federal government as it has been the "siren song" that has easily opened the coffers of the federal government to fantastic projects of land development which never could justify themselves upon the cold statistics of a financial balance sheet. Is this good or is it bad? The answer, of course, is debatable and each side possesses its contingent of voluble supporters.

—to the result that instead of looking at the problem as a basic factor of normal development of our country and developing a National policy we are confronted by mass propaganda, political trickery and chicanery to the extent that it is no wonder people in the great cities believe that starvation is just around the corner.

The people who must deal with the pollution of our rivers are now beginning to see this specter rising, world populations are rising while the amount of good land for raising crops is getting smaller. It is only natural, therefore, that people must eventually turn to the waters for an increasing share of our food, now and in the years to come. It would seem to me that placing emphasis upon the waters as a food producing unit of our national economy is getting the cart before the horse. The first demand of our people upon the waters is due to the fact that the waters are natural areas for human recreation, their food producing possibilities are secondary to that important national problem.

The increasing population pressure upon our waters for recreation is recognized, today we do not have enough good fishing waters to meet the demands of our growing numbers and so the wildlife people are just starting to push the slogan of "fish for fun not for food." Nevertheless, it is recognized that the water yield is a considerable addition to our food supply and because of pollution of our inland and coastal waters we are producing less food and reducing the opportunities for recreation when we are in actual need for more.

One can obtain examples of this loss of food supply in most every section of the nation. Oyster beds were once a prominent sight down San Francisco Bay when I was a child. Shad have almost disappeared from eastern rivers; a few are beginning to come back, thanks to pollution control. Perhaps this may indicate that some day an oyster industry may again return

to San Francisco Bay when pollution control has been effected, meanwhile however, we see other places around the nation where shellfish beds are being closed as menaces to health.

On the agricultural scene, there is another angle in pollution of irrigating our food supply for crops irrigated by polluted water may carry disease. Livestock cannot drink from polluted streams. In many ways, pollution is able to take its toll of our all important food supply.

This column has already pointed out the fact that water is the most used raw material in our factories. It takes 365,000 gallons of water to produce a ton of rayon yarn; 510,000 gallons for 1,000 yards of woolen cloth; over 1,000,000 gallons for 1,000 barrels of aviation gasoline. The steel industry alone uses 13 billion gallons per day.

These figures do not tell the whole story for they are merely indicators of the demands to come as industry begins to expand. The fastest growing new industries, like the synthetics and chemicals industries, are those which make great demands on water. Experts predict that by the year 1975 our industries will need more than twice as much water as they are using today—a total of some 215 billion gallons per day.

Most of this water must come from our rivers and lakes. Much of it must be relatively pure; otherwise, industry will have to spend too much money to make the water clean enough for use. Whenever they can, factory owners build new plants where there is a good supply of usable water. Some river valleys in the nation are now almost completely closed to further growth—because of pollution. Not only does this do serious damage to the valley itself; it is also a serious threat to our national production.

Pollution destroys the value of much river-bank and lake-shore property. Many communities have lost the income that comes from tourists to the lake because their water resources have been neglected—recreation is one of the nation's biggest businesses. It goes to the places which can offer clean water.

Many waste materials could be used if they were recovered and treated instead of being dumped into the waters to cause pollution. The sludge that settles out of city sewage make a fine fertilizer. The sludge has added a million dollars to its yearly profit by recovering waste grain products. Ground wood and fiber from pulp and paper mills, bring real savings when recovered from polluting our waters.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Your paycheck this week will be trimmed a little more to take care of your old age. And your boss will have to pay Uncle Sam a little more, too, to that same end. If he has a big payroll, it will be quite a bite.

These two facts—the individual paychecks are being cut and that businesses are being taxed more for the social security program—are back of a battle shaping up in Congress.

The issue: Should the social security program continue to be run as a good insurance company is, by building up reserves for future payments, or should it become a pay-as-you-go plan with the tax tailored to the amount actually being paid out in old age pensions?

Social security last year took 1 1/2 per cent of the paychecks of some 47 million Americans, up to a maximum of \$54 each. The boss paid in taxes 1 1/2 per cent of the payroll, up to a maximum of \$54 for each employee.

This week the amount withheld from your check goes to two per cent, with the maximum for the year set at \$72. The same holds true for the boss' tax payment.

When social security started back in 1937, it took in a total of around 500 million dollars a year, and paid out five million dollars a year in old age and survivors benefits.

This year receipts are estimated to reach five billion dollars, and payments, will top three billion dollars, with 2 1/2 million persons drawing benefits.

Since receipts have always topped payments, the social security trust fund has risen steadily. This year the kitty is expected to reach 20 billion dollars. The funds are invested in U.S. government securities.

The reserve fund has been built up, as an insurance company's funds are, to take care of the years ahead when a much larger number of persons will be drawing a much larger total from it.

That is the reason why the amount being withheld from your paycheck is going up by a maximum of \$18 this year. It will give the U.S. Treasury an additional 1 1/4 billion dollars to spend this year—since the Treasury spends the cash taken in and gives Treasury securities for it to the social security fund.

They'll Do It Every Time



Nice Legal County Seat Transfer Made In Lincoln County, Not Like 1868

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Lincoln County's government, officially opened in Newport Monday. A weekend shift from Toledo, the old county seat, was completed and most offices were in the remodeled high school gymnasium, a temporary site.

Lincoln became the tenth among Oregon's 36 to change county seats. It did it by a vote of the people, a procedure which was scorned in some of the early day shifts.

The earliest moonlight assistance given in the transfer of county seats was in 1868. Baker County then was moving its seat of government from the mining camp of Auburn to the town of Baker City, six miles to the east. There was fear that the change would not go unopposed, so a crowd of Baker residents made an early morning trip to Auburn, loaded the county records in a wagon, and completed the change by sun-up.

That was a relatively simple procedure. Some changes, particularly in Union and Umatilla counties, were complex affairs. And there were some that were inevitable as time brought changes.

Until the Lincoln County change, the most recent in Oregon was removal of the Jackson County seat from the pioneer town of Jacksonville to Medford. That was in 1927, leaving Jacksonville to its present role as chiefly a museum city.

At one time Grants Pass was in Jackson County but in 1885 it was moved into Josephine County—and became county seat, to boot. The original county seat was Kerryville, which had a variety of spellings, such as Kirbyville and Kirbyville. It also changed its name at one time to Napoleon and finally wound up as Kerby. That changeable town, 33 miles south of Grants Pass, lost its courthouse in 1885

when the Legislature changed county boundaries and provided that the people should vote on a county seat. The people chose the newly annexed city of Grants Pass.

One of the most unusual transfers in Oregon county history was that which gave Pendleton the county seat. When Umatilla County was formed, the Legislature provided that Marshall Station should be the site until an election gave the people a voice. The election, in 1864, gave Umatilla City—also known as Umatilla Landing—the victory and the following year the records and offices were moved there. The Legislature of 1868 was prevailed on to reopen the matter and allow the people to decide whether they liked Umatilla City—or would prefer some vague place off to the east.

Vagueness won. And the county court after thinking the matter through, decided that Pendleton was the right spot. There wasn't any Pendleton then, in 1869, except in the mind of the county judge, F. W. Bailey. It turned out that his house, on the Mos-a Goodwin farm, was his idea of a fine county seat town named Pendleton.

So he whisked the records to his house. Umatilla City, outraged, sued and he had to take them back until there was some place better than a farm house to keep them. In his time he and Goodwin built a courthouse, moved the records again, and that time made it stick.

There was another case of records-grabbing when McMinnville won out over Lafayette in Yamhill County. But it, too, won at the polls as well and took over legally in 1889.

Tomorrow: A double reverse in Union County.

By Jimmy Hatlo



Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—How would you like to start the New Year off with a free million-dollar idea?

Well, a fellow gave me one the other day, and after examining it from all angles, I am now passing it on to you — and you are welcome to it.

"Why doesn't somebody invent a new middle-aged pleasure?" This man demanded. "It would be worth a million dollars to him."

When I asked him what he meant, he continued:

"A great amount of effort and energy is spent thinking up gadgets to keep the young happy or soften the woes of the elderly. But nobody pays any attention to the middle-aged."

"Yet there are more middle-aged people than any other kind. Why should we have to shift for ourselves so much? Why doesn't somebody exert a little brainpower to provide us with some new form of pleasure?"

"Take me, for example. I'll admit I'm middle-aged, and I am bored. I am in that critical period when a man is too old to enjoy playing post office and too young to enjoy rheumatism. Why doesn't somebody dream up a new kind of pleasure that will enable us middle-aged people to forget ourselves and our problems?"

"Have you never tried bird watching?" I inquired. "The sight of our little feathered friends at work and play is often soothing to the spirit."

"Look," he said, "let's be practical. When you've seen one English sparrow, you've seen 'em all. Let the birds watch each other."

He made the same complaint about baseball, television viewing, canasta, and stamp collecting. He was weary of sports and hobbies.

"No," he said, "what I want is an absolutely new pleasure for a middle-aged guy like myself—something that doesn't come in a bottle or wrapped in cellophane, something that doesn't come with a guarantee to help me or hurt me, but something I can get some real fun out of."

"Any other qualifications?" I asked.

"Well, yes," he said. "A new pleasure for a middle-aged man ought to be simple and inexpensive. It ought to be something the children can't steal from you as soon as they reach their teens. It ought to be something a man can enjoy without having to share it with a woman. Naturally, also it ought to be respectable, so that it won't be denounced by the clergy or make a man subject to arrest and imprisonment."

"That's all," I inquired.

"Yes, that's all," he said, "but is that too much to ask?"

Frankly, it didn't seem too much to me. After all, why shouldn't a middle-aged man be allowed a new pleasure that wouldn't bankrupt him, bring down the law on his head, or that he would have to divide with his wife and kids?

"Don't you have any suggestions," my friend asked hopefully.

I thought and I thought. But it isn't easy to think up a fresh middle-aged pleasure that meets these restrictions. Finally I told him lamely:

"Have you thought of taking up the study of ventriloquism? That would fit the rules you laid down."

"If I do," he bristled, "I'll know where to find my first dummy."

As I say, it's a million-dollar idea — if you can come up with a real answer. But it's like most other million-dollar ideas. They're two bits a dozen unless you know what to do with them.

Even if I could discover a new middle-aged pleasure I doubt if I'd tell anybody. It might be better just to enjoy it in silence.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower, in his report to the nation last night, claimed a "strong and consistent policy has been developed toward gaining and retaining the initiative in foreign affairs."

This echoed recent statements by Secretary of State Dulles that Russia now is on the "diplomatic defensive" and the free world has the "diplomatic and moral initiative."

That Eisenhower seized the initiative and put the Russians on the defensive near the end of the year is indisputable. There is less positive evidence to support a claim the policy of initiative was consistently successful.

When he said, right after taking office, that the 7th Fleet off Formosa would let Chiang Kai-shek attack the Communist Chinese mainland, that may have looked like initiative.

Nothing happened. Chiang, still on Formosa, has not attacked the mainland.

When Eisenhower challenged the Soviets last April 16 to show by deeds that they wanted peace, he no doubt meant that to put the Russians on the defensive by telling them to put up or shut up.

This wait-and-see attitude wasn't sufficient initiative for Sir Winston Churchill, who suggested a meeting between himself, Eisenhower, French Premier Laniel and Soviet Premier Malenkov.

Eisenhower declined, later settled for a meeting in Bermuda between himself, Churchill and Laniel.

Meanwhile, Dulles and the French and British foreign ministers invited Russian Foreign Minister Molotov to meet with them.

This put the Russians on the defensive. They stilled for months in a windy exchange of notes, until they appeared as not wanting to talk about peace.

Toward year's end they finally agreed to meet Jan. 25. Only an optimist expects anything to come of it, but at least the West can take credit for trying.

Eisenhower also embarrassed the Russians last summer when he shipped food to East Germans, who dared reprisals to come for it, thus affording plain evidence that satellite peoples were not getting enough to eat.

That may have been a major factor in inducing the Russians to announce they would put more effort into giving the satellites peoples a better life.

One of the unknown chapters of history is whether agents of the

Eisenhower administration had a hand in encouraging East German workers to revolt against their Communist masters last June.

This revolt also put the Russians on the defensive by revealing the discontent of people behind the Iron Curtain. The administration could claim initiative for this, if it had had a part in the uprising. It never said it did.

In any event, the food shipments exploited the situation to Western advantage.

Eisenhower in December truly took the initiative with a proposal that Russia and the United States talk on pooling some of their atomic materials for peaceful uses. It was a brand new idea.

The Russians were on the spot. Finally they replied with a weaselly acceptance that looked like an agreement but was so phrased that they could stall their way out.

But, while Dulles worked tirelessly in behalf of this country's foreign affairs, this country apparently made no progress in Europe considered critical as defense against Russia.

This was in France which, in spite of Dulles' proddings, still had not moved an inch closer to joining the European Defense Command. And without France there can be no EDC.

Massive Shot Given To Hippo

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Cleo hasn't been eating well and her doctor decided she needed a vitamin shot. She got it, but it was quite a production.

Cleo is a hippopotamus. Swope Park Zoo Director William T. A. Cully says he isn't sure, but she may be a hippopotamania-to-be with appetite-curbing kidney trouble.

Yesterday, while Cully and two helpers distracted her, veterinarian Dr. Howard Ashley took a running start and attacked her from the flank with a hippo-sized needle holding 25 c.c.s. of vitamin B complex.

Cleo wasn't appreciative and tried to bite the doctor.

Her usual meal is:

Six loaves of bread, 12 carrots, 12 potatoes, 12 apples, 4 heads of lettuce, 15 pounds of grain and to top it off—one third bale of hay.

FAMILY AFFAIR

OWASSO, Mich. (AP)—When Michael Carland was sworn in as a Michigan Circuit Court judge yesterday, his wife, three daughters, mother and two sisters were present. His aunt, Miss Bess Carland, a notary public, administered the oath.

It is known that some people



BEFORE YOU CAN SKATE you first have to clean off the ice, and that's what this group doing when the Herald and News photographer came by. The picture was taken at the small bays on the Upper Lake.

Problems Of Alcoholism Fought By AA; Success Ratio Held Encouraging

Editor's note—This is the first in a series of articles dealing with the disease of alcoholism and what Alcoholics Anonymous is doing to combat it.)

By LYLE DOWNING

When that seedy, down-at-the-heels fellow with the flushed face and shaky hands slides up to you on the street and asks the price of a meal or cup of coffee, even if you know he just wants a drink, don't be too quick on the brush off.

This unfortunate citizen may not be just an ordinary bum. He may be a victim of the disease of alcoholism which is reaping an appalling harvest of wrecked men and women.

Hundreds of persons who a few years ago were respected members of their communities, now drift aimlessly around the country sleeping in flop houses and begging on the streets. They all have one thing in common—worry about the next drink.

Intensive research during the past 10 years by the Yale Clinic and Johns Hopkins University Hospital have convinced the country's top medical authorities that thousands of drinkers in America have an alcoholic allergy. Alcohol affects these persons in the same way sugar affects a diabetic.

These experts also have concluded that Alcoholics Anonymous has the best means of curing the disease.

Milton H. Maxwell, Washington State College sociologist, told the Northwest Scientific Assn., in Spokane last week that 3.9 per cent of all adults in the United States are alcoholics. He added that Alcoholics Anonymous is now salvaging 75 per cent of those who turn to that organization for help.

In this series of articles, we'll attempt to present as objectively as possible facts concerning alcoholism and describe the work of Alcoholics Anonymous. The organization now has 150,000 members in the United States, all of whom were once considered hopeless drinkers.

Two groups of Alcoholics Anonymous have been operating in Klamath Falls for five years. The members stand ready to go to the aid of any person who wants to quit drinking.

At the outset, we want to make it clear that Alcoholics Anonymous does not advocate closing the saloons or a return to the Volstead

act. AA has nothing to offer controlled or social drinkers or "Saturday night drunks." But it can help persons who cannot control their drinking.

The first step in AA requires a person to admit he is powerless over alcohol and his life has become unmanageable.

This is tough hurdle for anyone. Who wants to admit complete defeat? However, the case histories of thousands of AA members show that they did not attain sobriety until they admitted this fact. They also discovered after entering AA that only by admitting defeat in the battle with John Barleycorn were they able to take other necessary steps toward permanent sobriety. Alcoholics Anonymous can be of little help to anyone unless this weakness is admitted.

Another failing that all alcoholics have in common is to blame their troubles on anything else but drinking. They believe that the other fellow should quit drinking but they can't "handle" their liquor. They will make all sorts of excuses for John Barleycorn and blame their jitters and hangovers on "something I ate" or "too much smoking."

Here is the case history of a cured alcoholic which illustrates how blind an afflicted person can be to the effects of the disease.

Joe E. had been fired from two good jobs in quick succession. A couple of mornings after the last firing, he was in a saloon drinking up what was left of the final paycheck.

Joe E. was drinking double whiskey and with each drink he became more convinced that there was some sinister motive behind losing two jobs. To himself he said: "They used whiskey for an excuse. That wasn't it. I wonder what it was?"

After a few more doubles, he began mentally castigating the bosses who fired him. Their names were Johnson and Hanson.

By this time Joe E. was over the "shakes" and his brain had started to click. As he raised his glass to down another hefty drink, it suddenly dawned on him that he had the solution. As he finished the drink he mumbled: "Swedes don't like me!"

(Next—a further step in the AA program?)

Bruce Bloss

The proposal that the United States should help Pakistan is one of the most ticklish along in many months. For it involves our already badly strained relations with India.

The case for assisting the United States is this: The most suitable invader of the United States and other Russian Communist territories should ever decide to march exposed approaches would be natural magnet. So the deluge of Pakistan is crucial to the safety of the whole region.

Moreover, the Pakistanis indicated their willingness to if they have the means. They always been reasonably friendly to the United States and other Western powers, and alert to the Communist peril.

The same cannot be said of neighboring India. The Indians show a strong distrust of the United States and their vision warped by old days of colonialism, they seem to the West a greater menace than Communist Russia. Consequently, neutralism is a panacea in India.

This neutralism, too, has a national foundation in geographic position. Ranged behind the reaches of the impregnable Himalayas, India is most safe against invasion from Pakistan.

But India is not willing to Pakistan equipped to protect vulnerable avenues of approach that the Russians could exploit through its land.

India sees an armed Pakistan not as a safeguard against communism but as a threat to the Pakistanis once invaded. The Indian government feels it is have to step up its own armaments at the expense of social and economic programs.

India claims this would place the hands of the Communists in the mere proposal, through the stirring of anti-American feeling is a boost to the Red cause.

What the Eisenhower administration must now determine is whether it wants to pay this price for a strengthened Pakistan gateway of South Asia. The is not an easy one.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Over and over again a scientific or medical research worker makes some new observation or draws a tentative conclusion from some thing already known which in a way has possibilities in the prevention or treatment of disease. This may be called progress.

All too often some enthusiastic writer on medical subjects hears of these scientific studies and writes about them in some dramatic way so that people often reach the conclusion that the new prevention or treatment has been thoroughly proved and is ready for use.

An example of what I mean is the excitement caused by work indicating a chemical substance known as cholesterol, which seems to have something to do with hardening of the arteries, is contained in higher proportion in the blood of some people than in others. The major question is whether a diet in which most of the foods containing cholesterol are eliminated or reduced will prevent or halt hardening of the arteries.

It is known that some people have more cholesterol in their blood and that certain foods (eggs and butter, for example), contain a good deal of this substance. But, it is not absolutely definite that those with a lot of cholesterol in the blood are more likely to have lead to hardening, nor is it certain that cutting down on the high-cholesterol foods will reduce the amount of this substance in the blood.

At present it cannot be claimed

absolutely that any diet will help a person to avoid hardening of the arteries, though that may come. In cutting out eggs, butter or other foods containing cholesterol there are some able nutritional elements lost. What is needed is more edge, and this many researchers are seeking with energy. But at present it is going a little farther than is filed by what is known. It is of doubtful value for one with high blood pressure.

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