

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Sunday is always a great day to think, and over the years we've worked out a system that helps the process along a bit. When you have a knotty problem to settle or are chomped up over something—split yourself some kind of or go and line a pair of shoes.

Very soothing mental exercises, these, despite all the elbow grease and sweat into the act. There's just something about either one of these actions, like washing a car in summer, that seems to ease the mind and clear the way for calmer thought.

When people say that this is a world with many problems ahead they aren't just kidding. Look at all the major decisions coming up if you don't believe it. Suppose Hawaii is awarded statehood? What are we gonna do with all the old 48-starred flags? And if and when they trigger the H-bomb what will writers do for a substitute for the "atomic cloud" shape that they have all grown so fond of? And with a brand new congress in session we are probably going to get a few new agencies. And who is going to be able to remember all those initials?

Read a story in this paper the other day 81 lines long and in those lines there were 22 governmental and union agencies mentioned by letters. I'll admit that I'm whipped already.

Anyone know of a small ranch out of reach of automobiles that can be purchased?

A bed day for plane crashes according to the news. We still maintain that the world was better off before we threw away the horse and buggy in favor of Mr. Apperson's Jackrabbit.

Spring is in the air: Fred Heilroner called in with the first robin of the year report, which left us yawned for a minute until we realized he was kidding. Robins stay here the year round. Honest they do. We've been feeding 'em since last fall.

A frog of some variety has taken residence in the stone wall of a basement and gives out with its croaking call quite frequently, and that mean that spring isn't far behind?

one set of problems. Human wastes and other filth no longer collected to make pest-holes of the cities. But new problems were created because the basic problem of human wastes was not solved by the system for the problem was merely moved from one place, the city, to the waterway. The waterways then became the pest-holes rather than the city. Sources of drinking water became polluted. Epidemics broke out. The health problem caused by wastes had been removed from sight—"driven underground." But like many menaces, it became still more dangerous there.

The sewage treatment plant became the modern answer to this modern problem. The basic job of a sewage treatment plant is to remove body wastes and other polluting material from the water which has carried them through the pipes and into the city. Dirty water is treated at the plant before being discharged into the natural waterway.

There are two kinds of sewage treatment. These are called, "primary sewage treatment" and "secondary sewage treatment." The primary treatment removed about 35 per cent of the pollution load of sewage water. The secondary treatment following the primary treatment, removes much more of the sediment load. It is also, of course, more expensive.

Some cities need to have a sewage plant that combines both systems of treatment. For some cities the sanitary engineers have declared that just the primary treatment is sufficient at the present time but eventually all cities will be required to install both methods as their populations increase and the pollution load builds up.

The decision on the part of designers of modern sewage treatment plants as to whether a city should install one or both systems depends mainly upon two considerations: the ability of the natural waterway to purify itself, and the use of which the water will be put after it enters the waterway.

I greatly suspect that the engineers, likewise have a good deal of respect for the public resistance toward spending a dime to clean up its mess and so the only plant installed in many an instance when both systems of treatment are actually required. The theory of half a loaf being better than none at all has many a practical application. Unfortunately, however, there is too little public knowledge of the problems involved and far too often the impression gained by the average public is that the engineers desire to install some grandiose system that is actually a waste of public funds.

Saving the living waters has now become actually a race against time. Modern waste treatment gives us the means of combatting pollution. But our cities and industries are growing so fast that the amounts of wastes threaten to spoil many of our streams before treatment works are in operation.

Another problem likewise has been created in this rapid expansion of population in our urban areas. Especially so for those cities that already have sewage treatment plants. These communities are beginning to discover that their plants are fast becoming inadequate to handle the sewage load demanded of them and expansion of facilities is becoming an important consideration. The possession of a treatment plant is of little comfort to the citizens if the sewage load is so heavy it rushes through the plant so fast the treatment is ineffective or the sewage load so heavy the city must dump raw and untreated human waste into the river.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN McLEOD

The bigger our cities grow, the more clean water we need. And the bigger the cities grow, the less clean water we actually have; larger cities mean more pollution. It appears that our civilization is working against itself. Fortunately, however, there is an answer to this combination of problems and the answer is found in a modern sewage treatment plant.

Sewer systems for removing human wastes are a little more than a century old. The mighty sewers of Babylon, Nineveh and Rome were built to handle storm and derelict drainage. Laws forbade the use of sewers for removing body wastes until as late as 15 in London; 1833 in Boston; 80 in Paris.

With this fact in mind one can see why it was that the sewers of Paris and London became actual underground world that daily day novelists delighted in writing as a setting for their tales of intrigue and violence. Of course the waters were not clean at the same time they did not carry the load of filth found in the modern sewage system, and sewer was no problem for the inhabitants.

The modern sewage system began to develop and spread rapidly in the latter part of the 19th century. Body wastes and other unwanted materials from toilets, tubs, sinks and other outlets are carried by water through the plumbing system of a house or building. These pipes led to larger pipes—street sewers, tank sewers and so on, until finally the entire load discharged into the nearest river or other natural waterway.

This system of disposal of the wastes of human occupation solved

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK (AP)—Businessmen in tally today their gains and appointments after the year of what has been widely regarded as a businessman's administration. President Eisenhower, in listing what his administration has done and what it would like to do in the coming year, offers a scorecard. A look at it, from the business point of view only.

Businessmen generally applaud many of the administration's programs—tax cuts and early accomplishments—killing price and wage controls, promises of tax reforms, reduction in government spending, and a "sympathetic ear" for business problems.

Some of them express disappointment that spending cuts weren't deeper, that the budget is as far from balance today as it was a year ago (a budget deficit of nine billion dollars at the start of 1954, as there was at the start of '53).

And some businessmen, who at first had hoped for a reduction in the federal debt, are worried because its ceiling may have to be raised instead.

Some businessmen with strong conservative leanings may split a little at the continuation of public housing programs.

Many business firms will oppose President Eisenhower's plan that scheduled tax reductions for corporations be held up.

Manufacturers who think high excise taxes on their products are depressing sales will fight the proposed reduction of these taxes on such things as gasoline, autos, liquor and tobacco.

Some business quarters have latched foreign aid expenditures on a "give-away program."

The Eisenhower State of the Union message, however, contains things that will hearten most businessmen. The promise that scheduled cuts in spending will give the budget closer to balance will please them.

Some may find the bogey of a business slump reduced by his proposal to have public works plans set well in advance.

The president's suggestion for a change to help businesses continue to expand or modernize will be talked up as a gain from the business point of view.



JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—All President Eisenhower could be sure about today, when he handed Congress his suggestions for changing the Taft-Hartley labor law, was that he'd make quite a few people mad. Slight unseen, but because his ideas on changes were described as moderate, Eisenhower was a cinch to displease union leaders who wanted the law wiped out and those businessmen who wanted it made tougher or not changed at all.

The most he could hope was that a majority of businessmen and organized workers would consider his proposals reasonable and good and that Congress would feel the same way and translate them into law.

But he couldn't be sure beforehand. And particularly he couldn't be sure that Congress, before quitting next summer, would make any changes or, if it did, that they would be the ones he suggested.

What Eisenhower offered today represented the end of much stumbling around inside the administration and the President's own official family on the question of amending Taft-Hartley.

Last year congressional committees held weeks of hearings on the law, letting all interested parties—labor, business and others—have their say on what should or shouldn't be done.

When a committee is considering legislation on a law as controversial and basic as Taft-Hartley, it would be usual for an administration spokesman to state its views and very unusual if one didn't.

Last year no one from the administration appeared. The job of testifying for the administration would have fallen to the secretary of labor, Martin P. Durkin. Durkin stayed away.

The result: Congress didn't act in 1953. Later, when Durkin

BRUCE BLOSSAT

Our European allies understand pretty well that the postwar fabric of life have made the United States the inevitable leader of the free world. They are realistic enough to accept this situation, but they have not actually digested it. So it is that they grasp at every straw which promises any renewal of their onetime dominance of world affairs. So it is, too, that they dwell so heavily upon their claims to wisdom in this field—claims founded upon long practice in the arts of diplomacy.

In contrast they see America as a brash youngster, tumbling in pitiful ignorance in the face of giant problems. Every error, every inconsistency of policy, is magnified with evident ill temper, or with the gloating pleasure of the older who wants to see the young man fall as proof of his elderly superiority.

Psychologically, this sort of performance is easy to appreciate. It is natural enough that men accustomed to the power and responsibility and glory of world leadership should look with some resentment upon those who have taken over their high seats. Picking flaws in the newcomer's performance is the most obvious way to demonstrate distaste for what has happened.

The Europeans, in other words, are being human in their response to a vastly changed world situation. Yet they are not being quite human enough.

If they were, they would understand better the origins of their own resentments, and act more sharply to curb them in the interests of improved relations.

And if they were, they would realize that the great wisdom they profess ought to include tolerance and encouragement of the young. The Europeans have been running the affairs of the world for centuries. They liked doing it, believing it was rather a case of "to the victor belong the spoils."

The Americans, on the other

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Snow fell on New York City Monday and made it the wonderland everybody would like to live in.

The soft flakes fell like the wandering hands of a child, healing old hurts without knowing how.

This is the greatest city in the world, a city of many small circles and many a close-knit neighborhood and many a wondering loyalist. It is a city swept by storm and turbulence of living and the wind of voice.

But the snow is falling—and New York City is beautiful. . . . And, oh, I wish you could see it now. . . . From the Bronx to the Battery. . . . And Brooklyn. . . . And here in the mist. . . . A ride to Statue of Liberty, lifting her imperial torch against the everlasting snow.

"It's a great place to visit, but I'd sure hate to live here," many a tourist says. . . . But really you have to live with New York City for many years to know when is the right time to see her best. . . . And I say, "now!" . . . Come all ye people. . . . See the tallest towers of our time in a cloak of snow, and the highest civilized icicles in the whole wide world. . . .

Come now. . . . Come now. . . . See how the snowflakes, one after another, none like the other, bring out and stir to new life the myriad children of the city, one after another, none like each other, and all are stirred and all are melting. . . . And none knows why. . . .

It is a storm that nature is hurling at the city, and all storms harvest havoc. . . . For every laugh in this world there must be a cry, and often two. . . . On Park Avenue a girl in a mink coat sticks out her tongue and tries to catch a snowflake. . . . On the Bowery a walking bum looks for a way to escape not one but a thousand flakes. . . . To him they are nothing but life's wet drum beats. He's seen other snows in other towns in other years before, and wants a place out of the wind's way.

But in Times Square, the river of light where no neon sign is ever really lonely, the snow tumbles a girl's head that should be ruffled, and a hand rubs in the snow there and thaws it, and laughter rings in two hearts and knits them against a time when snowfalls are forgotten and the miserable ice forms.

Snow slows the pace of New York. . . . It puts a shovel and a job in the hand that needs help. . . . It lifts people out of themselves. . . . It sees them into unity.

Like mischief-minded elves they like to see the snow tie up their city. . . . Knot it in massive traffic jams. . . . Wrap it into a hopeless, happy jumble. . . . And maybe stay that way until the first Robin arrives and rescues the city by bending down and with one peck of his beak unbend the bow that holds it all in one.

Well, maybe I do make too much of it. But this is the first real snowfall we have had this year, and snow does excite us here in the world capital of concrete, just as the rain does when it is allowed, come spring.

Tell me, truly, wouldn't you like to go ice skating in Wall Street? Why not now. . . . The perfect time. . . . With the wind blowing, the snow falling and the brokers broking. . . . And oh, if you have never

Korea Repatriation Commission Sweats Out January Deadline

PANMUNJOM (AP)—The Korean repatriation commission, caught in a crossfire between the U. N. and Reds, today took up the critical issue of what to do with some 22,500 war prisoners who won't return to their homelands.

It is facing a fast-approaching deadline—midnight of Jan. 22—when anti-Red Chinese and Korean POWs are expected to begin moving out of their neutral zone camps with or without the commission's okay.

At a 2-minute session, Maj. Gen. Jan Svenstrom, the Swedish delegate, proposed that the commission back the Allied demand that the prisoners be released Jan. 23. He urged a quick discussion and decision.

The delegates then adjourned for a day to study his proposal.

The Reds insist the prisoners be held until their fate is discussed for 30 days by a Korean political conference. Preliminary negotiations for the conference were broken off last month by

U. S. Ambassador Arthur Dean after the Reds had charged the United States with perjury.

Since then, Communist leaders have urged the U. N. to call a special meeting to take up the problem.

The Indian government announced today that it is formally requesting that the Assembly meet "at an early date" to discuss Korea.

An Indian Foreign Ministry source had said earlier a request was sent to the United Nations in New York yesterday asking that the Assembly meet Feb. 9.

The government announcement called for the session to open before the repatriation commission is dissolved, which is expected late in February.

Approval of 31 of the 60 U. N. members is needed to reconvene the Assembly.

Meanwhile, American and South Korean units held a rehearsal of what they plan to do if and when the prisoners are freed and stream toward the Allied line from behind South Camp.

Work crews continued week's efforts to repair bridges and barricade sides and mine fields with barbed wire to aid any southern flow of repatriated prisoners.

Other Allied troops, working a temporary holding area, laced with loudspeakers and changed their minds and Sweden up with the Allies and the Communist Czechs and Poles with the five-nation repatriation commission actually is under control by its Indian chairman, Gen. K. S. Thimayya.

What action, if any, the U. N. will take remains to be seen. U. N. and neutral officers have speculated that the Indians have painstakingly avoided sided decisions, might be to stall several more days—even indefinitely—rather than siding irrevocably for one side or the other.

The Indians reported that Koreans who fled from the Communist camp Saturday night for transfer to "neutral" Czechoslovakia or Poland, had changed their minds and been returned to the camp—segregation. The Communist strengthened the Allied line that the two had decided to do the odd request in an effort to demonstrate there was no confusion inside the camp.

AA, Through A Power No One Can Pin Down, Saving Hopeless Addicts In Nation

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

By LYLE DOWNING

Down through the ages, King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table have been cited as a near perfect example of the equality of man.

The king, not wanting any big shot standouts among his cohorts, had a round table constructed so that all knights were equal. Alcoholics Anonymous, in this respect, resembles the Knights of the Round Table.

Alcoholics Anonymous has only one requirement for membership—an honest desire to stop drinking. AA has no dues or fees. It is not allied with any sect, denomination, politics, organization or institution. It does not engage in any controversy and neither endorses nor opposes any causes. It has no officers and no "musts" for any of its members. The primary purpose of all AAs is to stay sober and help other alcoholics to attain sobriety.

FACTS ABOUT DISEASE

As we stated in the first installment of this series, our purpose is to present, objectively as possible, facts about the disease of alcoholism and what AA is doing to combat it. Anyone seeking aid in achieving sobriety can obtain immediate help by contacting either of the Klamath Falls groups of Alcoholics Anonymous. The organization is listed in the telephone directory.

One of the paradoxes of Alcoholics Anonymous is that its best informed members are at loss to pinpoint the power it has in bringing about sobriety. More than 150,000 persons who were considered hopeless drunks have been restored to health and happiness through the AA program.

A person seeking AA assistance should assume the same attitude toward the program as a sick person has toward a doctor's prescription. A doctor gives a patient a prescription which the patient in turn presents to a druggist. The prescription is written in Latin and the druggist retires among his bottles to fill it. No one ever asks for a translation of a prescription nor seen New York when it is snowing, well, maybe it is snowing in your town now. . . . And you feel in your heart at this moment you wouldn't want to be anywhere else in the world.

To catch a snowflake is to seize a falling star and feel a coolness in your hand. And wherever you live, and whatever age you are, that is how it should be.

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