

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
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BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS
My, how the world has changed. Comes today an AP dispatch telling us that Stromboli has started to spit lava again. And the AP refers to it in its story as "the island volcano of Stromboli, where Italian Film Director Roberto Rossellini worked and won Ingrid Bergman, poured lava hissing."

Congratulations to Signor Rossellini, the first man in the legends of the world to top the ancients. Up until this deathless statement by a minion of the far-flung Associated Press, Stromboli, located in the Mediterranean off the coast of Sicily and a member of the Lipari or Aeolian group, had been looked upon by the ancients as the abode of Vulcan, and in later medieval times as the entrance to purgatory.

Its cone rises to a lofty 3022 feet and is in constant activity, which doesn't hinder the sturdy residents of this active little island from producing cotton, wine, figs and fruit, and from cutting pumice stone and utilizing the hot mineral springs.

Ah well, such is life.

But then it seems to be a changing sort of a place anymore. Still another news dispatch tells us that American scientists are worrying for fear the Russians have nabbed a few Germans from the late great war and are keeping 'em cooped up working overtime on a man-made earth satellite. A dingus to float around in an orbit some six hundred miles from earth and from which the sun's rays could be reflected back to earth.

Peacetime purposes, they say, would be to effectively control the weather and aid in studying the

constellations, whatever that means, but in wartime a gigantic mirror could be mounted on this gimmick and through this medium the sun's rays could be concentrated on a small surface of the earth, thus cooking everything around there to a crisp. The article quotes Samuel Pryor, a Pan American Airways biologist, as saying "such a mirror, properly focused on London, New York, Chicago or San Francisco might be able to burn to a crisp in a matter of minutes every man, animal plant, tree or shrub."

Fine for Chicago, but lay off San Francisco.

But, at that, it doesn't seem that we are heading into a pleasant world. Maybe that cave in the mountains is getting to be a better and better idea.

If we had groundhogs around here I suppose we'd all be out looking to see if he could see his shadow. Except that the snow isn't crusty enough to hold a man's weight. Found that out last night. However, if he doesn't see his shadow and warm weather is on the way we are in favor of it. No amount of snow surveys can take the distaste of winter out of our system.

The other day when the Upper Lake was so densely and thickly covered with fog a small band of conkers came swinging down from the shore of the big body of water. Wonder if they were late in getting down from the North, early in heading in from the South or had merely spent the winter in the Basin?

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON
HAVING BEEN caught in the rounds to take part in a panel discussion with the DARE, and so having had to exercise the little grey cells to the extent of organizing some thoughts on Freedom of the Press, we'll take those notes and belabor the rest of you with them here.

In the first place, Freedom of the Press is important only because of the premise that democracy rests upon the belief that the common man, if he knows the facts, will make wise and generous decisions.

We'll enlarge further, that a healthy working democracy is the most vitally important thing in America—and so the ability of the common man to make wise and generous decisions is important—and so a free press is important. Getting at it from another direction, a tyranny can exist only in the condition of complete subjugation or control of the church and the press. Tyranny can exist only after it has cut off the nutrition of the soul and the mind of man.

In recognition of this, the First Amendment of the Constitution, Article I of the Bill of Rights says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

We have in America the best condition of a Free Press that the world has ever known. This has come about for two reasons. The first is external: the concept of freedom from governmental restraint, as set forth in the Bill of Rights. The second is internal: what has happened in the evolution of the press itself.

Under reason number one, let's add that this wasn't cut and dried with passage of the First Amendment. Eternal vigilance has followed and the fight is continuing. Right now the question is going to the United States Supreme Court as to whether a political body has the right to license a newspaper. (We'll talk about newspapers, that being the familiar segment of what's included in the broad term, "press.")

A newspaper has no objection to a reasonable tax for operating as a newspaper, but it does object most strenuously to paying any tax so that it MAY BE ALLOWED to operate as a newspaper. A ship of paper with an official's signature which GRANTS the right to operate could also DENY the right to operate.

Under reason number two, newspapers have come to exist solely for and from the function of dissemination of news. Practically no newspapers exist as the mouthpieces of cause or party or individual.

Those who make it financially possible for a newspaper to exist are many. In our case it is more than 12,000 families who pay to have the paper delivered to them, and hundreds and hundreds of individuals and firms which pay to have their news—the news of business, advertising—published for them.

The responsibility is multiple and it is you, all of you, who call the shots. (Freedom of the Press is a responsibility, not a license or privilege.)

One of the recurring misconceptions is that advertisers dictate the policies or censor the news. The facts show the absurdity. For example, last year this paper published over 100,000 separate ads; no one advertiser paid for as much as five percent of that total. Would

any newspaper let that biggest advertiser dictate to it—knowing that the other 95 percent might well rise up and snarl?

Newspapers have their shortcomings like all other segments of American democracy but, like the small boy who has finally learned that truth is the only answer for a poor memory, they generally hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may.

And finally, no remarks on Freedom of the Press would be complete without Voltaire's immortal words:

"I disagree entirely with everything you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

If you disagree with this, there is always Letters to the Editor.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
Readers have recently written complaining of white streaks on the sides of their fingernails, of a large, white space in the nails, of splitting of the nails and a wide variety of other troublesome changes in the nails of the fingers or toes.

This subject is a difficult one to discuss since there are many conditions which affect the finger or toe nails or both and in many cases treatment is relatively unsatisfactory.

For one thing there are a number of conditions most commonly attacking the skin such as psoriasis or ringworm which also involve the nails.

There are several disorders which cause the nails to become loose, ridged, dull in color, or deformed which do not seem to be related either to diseases of the skin or to any other general condition of the body.

One such disease of the nails comes from inflammation around the base of the nail. In this condition the soft tissue near the nail root becomes enlarged and sensitive.

Sometimes the nails tend to split for no apparent reason. Ringworm can affect the nails and may be difficult to cure. Psoriasis is another skin disease which may affect the nails and cause them to become pitted and deformed.

The nails of either hands or feet can become thickened. With thickening, the nails become dull colored and are often ridged or furrowed.

There are many possible causes for thickening. Irritation from neglect, dirty or poorly fitting shoes or gloves may be responsible. Certain diseases of the glands of internal secretion which produce hormones are sometimes at fault.

Diseases of the nails require accurate diagnosis. The cause may be associated with some general state of the body such as poor diet, a wasting disease, or something else far distant from the nails themselves. Then the distant cause must be identified if possible and treated according to what is found. Complete cure is often extremely difficult, and disappointing to the patient.

They'll Do It Every Time



HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — A wife at housecleaning time knows no such agony as an untidy man forced to clean off his office desk.

To him throwing away the paper-mountain he has come to love, layer by layer, is pure torture. It is like peeling away his heart.

I am in the process of cleaning off my desk right now. And it cleanliness is next to godliness, I'll soon be a neighbor to heaven.

Already I can see patches of the top of my desk (a horrible dull green), after tossing away 75 pounds of unanswerable letters, unread books and pamphlets, soiled socks, used coffee cartons, small pieces of string and lumps of sugar.

But who wants to see the top of his desk anyway? You can't play billiards on it. If you lie down on it the conclusion you are loafing on the job.

All you can do with a clean desk top is put a small sign saying "THINK" on it... and look at it and brood. If the desk is littered, you can paw into one of the paper gulches and find plenty to think about. But a bare desk offers no help to a bare brain.

A wife who shines up her house is at least rewarded by the comment of guests, "My, how lovely everything looks." But nobody walks into a business office and says, "I just adore the way you keep the top of your desk. It has such a mellow old gangrene patina. What kind of polish do you use on it?"

There is a legend that a clean desk reflects a clear mind. This is merely a fable to console the unimaginative. It is like saying a gentleman with neatly creased trousers can outpunch a guy in baggy pants.

It would be more nearly truthful to say the man with a littered desk recognizes and enjoys the normal confusion of daily living, whereas the man who can't work except at a clean desk is more likely to be a victim of straitjacket thinking and tries to put life's chaotic problems into pigeonholes. But, pigeons are neither for people nor their problems—they are for pigeons.

Men with littered desks are quite tolerant of men with clean desks and merely feel sorry for their inefficiency. Your clean-desk

HAL BOYLE

man is always looking for an important paper list in the files or carelessly tossed away in last month's wastepaper basket.

But your littered-desk man merely closes his eyes, inserts a hand within the debris before him—and pulls out exactly what he wants. He never is at a loss because he saves everything, operating on the sound belief that you never know what is really important in this life until you need it. That is why he never throws anything away.

But psychiatrists say this shows a terrible sense of insecurity. "Well, if your clean desk is a sign you feel secure," I told him, "perhaps you ought to see a psychiatrist. Don't you really think anybody who feels secure in a mad world ought to have his head examined now and then?"

Perhaps you are wondering why, since I love to keep my desk like a magpie's nest, I am bothering to clean it up at all. Frankly, I was forced into it—by a threat of legal action.

On the wall two feet above my desk I keep a sign that says, "Order is Heaven's first law." Generally, when my desk rubble gets level with the sign I weed it down a bit. This is to keep the telephone from rising out of my reach.

I hadn't done much weeding lately, and the other day the whole mess toppled over and caught our drama critic like a sliding duck. He was pulled out safely, shaken but unhurt except for a slight bruise where he had been hit by a book called, "Will Coolidge Run Again?" I've been intending to read that book for some time.

The drama critic took the accident in good grace. But all the clean-desk fiends in the office seized it as a golden opportunity.

"If you don't clean off that desk," they said grimly, "we'll haul you into court for maintaining a fire hazard and a menace to public safety."

They weren't kidding. So what can you do?

But if I had my way, I'd let that clutter on my desk grow higher and higher, and let it bury me in it after my death under a headstone saying:

"Entombed beneath his own debris, here lies a happy knave. 'Who enjoyed a heap of living, as he made his desk a grave.'"

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — Public confusion over the Bricker amendment was pretty general before the Senate started debate on it last week. Now the confusion is compounded.

The proposal by Sen. Bricker (R-Ohio) to amend the Constitution seems dead in the form he offered it.

The question now is: Will the Senate approve any kind of amendment at all, and if so, what kind?

Bricker's amendment, as he proposed it, would restrict the scope of treaties made by the President with Senate approval and the power of the President by himself to make executive agreements with other countries.

First question: Is such an amendment necessary? Constitutional lawyers argue over that. Second question: If some kind of restriction is necessary, does the Bricker amendment go too far?

The dispute got so tangled in constitutional law, American history, the foresight or lack of it among the framers of the Constitution, possible future events, benign or dire, past occurrences, human intentions and the fallibility of senators and presidents yet unborn that no one could claim with unassailable assurance to know the answer.

President Eisenhower started the Bricker amendment bleeding from all pores when he publicly said he was unalterably opposed to it. That chilled the ardor of some of Bricker's supporters in the Senate.

Eisenhower protested the Bricker amendment would tie him and

this country's conduct of foreign affairs in knots. But he said he would not oppose some other kind of amendment, provided it met with his approval.

The Eisenhower position was enough to split Senate Republicans into those who still stuck with the Ohioan and those who would do whatever the President wished.

Then Sen. George (D-Ga.) came up with an amendment of his own. This got a lot of support from Senate Democrats. Now Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and some other Democrats have still another kind of proposal they think might fit the problem and get Eisenhower's okay.

So now the Senate is split at least four ways: Bricker supporters, George supporters, those who'd go along with an amendment Eisenhower approved, and those like Kefauver who don't want any kind of amendment to the Constitution but think a simple bill by Congress will suffice.

To bring order out of chaos, Eisenhower's chief lieutenant in the Senate, Republican Leader Knowland of California, tried with the help of some other top Republicans to work out a compromise amendment to suit everyone, or nearly everyone.

But after weeks of trying that effort is still fruitless.

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By Jimmy Hatlo



Tailoring Classes Set

Final plans have been made for spring tailoring classes to be held at Allamont Junior High and at KUHS.

A 10 weeks course in tailoring for adults will start Thursday, February 4, in the home economics room at Allamont Junior High. Classes will meet from 7 to 10 p.m. each Thursday evening.

In order for more persons to take advantage of this tailoring course which is offered by the vocational home making division of the state, classes will also be held each Monday evening in the home ec room at KUHS.

Instructor will be Mrs. H. H. Madole. Further information can be obtained by calling her at 5695.

Approximately 30 persons took the fall-winter course which ended in December. Enrollment in each of the spring classes can be from 12 to 15 persons. As the courses end just before Easter, Mrs. Madole suggests that women wishing to make their own Easter outfits enroll in one class or the other.

President Eisenhower has given Congress many tough morsels to chew on this year, but none is tougher than the question of what to do about the nation's defense.

Long before the President's budget descended on the lawmakers' heads, White House sources had made plain Mr. Eisenhower's intention to shift the military balance importantly toward air power and atomic weapons.

Administration officials say this determination was arrived at initially by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in the light of their "new look" at America's defense needs and capacities.

Thereafter, the President and his National Security Council approved the shift. The budget figure for defense is an expression of this new policy, according to administration authorities. In other words, the projected \$4 billion cut in defense spending is an outgrowth of the change.

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey has denied that the administration imposed an arbitrary spending ceiling on the Joint Chiefs and then ordered them to cut their cloth to fit.

Nevertheless, some responsible Democrats and other public figures are raising questions about the new military policy which need to be answered to the full satisfaction of all thoughtful citizens.

Greater dependence on air power and atomic force means less on ground armies. But how much less? Will we ultimately pull all our ground units back from Europe and the Far East, or will we keep them strategically deployed in alliance with our foreign friends?

The answers here are important. For if we should pull out of Europe or Asia, then the question follows: What do we do to support our allies if they are attacked in a small, limited way?

In other words, what if Bulgaria, Russia's puppet, should assault Greece, our ally under the North Atlantic Treaty? Do we then send our long-range planes aloft to drop A-bombs on Moscow?

Some analysts declare that we will not be properly set defensively if we are equipped only for all-out atomic war against Russia and cannot fight the small, localized outbreaks which are a favored Communist technique. That was fundamentally our position before the Korean war alerted us to more flexible defense in 1950; to that extent, the "new look" would not be new at all.

The administration's strategy for dealing with military actions of less than all-out character needs to be spelled out thoroughly to Congress.

That the new program comes to Capitol Hill with the recommendation of a President who happens to have been a lifelong soldier is an impressive argument for it. But that does not mean it should be taken on faith alone. Matters of security are too vital to be taken blind.

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN MCLEOD

In our last column the early life of Joaquin Miller was outlined; after graduating from old Columbia College he taught school for a brief term in Clark, Washington Territory. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1881 by George S. Williams, Attorney General under President Grant. After which Joaquin and Isaac Mossman started a pony express run from Millersburg, Idaho, to Walla Walla, Washington. Joaquin became known as the best horseback rider in the country. The enterprise was very profitable and when Miller and Mossman dissolved their partnership Joaquin handled the transaction in the western style. The gold dust was placed on a table, Joaquin separated it in two parts, and Mossman was given first choice.

The money Joaquin accumulated in the pony express he used to purchase a paper in Eugene to pay off a mortgage on his father's farm and to marry Minnie Myrtle Dyer. The newspaper was suppressed by the government. He expressed in his editorials a plea for peace and sympathetic consideration for our brothers south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Joaquin's youngest brother George Melvin Miller gives us a picture of Joaquin's life after this incident. Miller states: "After the government stopped the distribution of his paper through the mails, he sold his press and with the money bought cattle and fruit trees, and started out over the McKenzie pass to Canyon City. I helped him pack the horse with young fruit trees, which later were planted in the new home, the first orchard in that section, and which stands there to this day. He must have been popular with his associates, for he was elected County Judge of Grant County at a time when that included approximately one third of the state of Oregon."

"It was while he lived in that section that the Indians raided and stampeded the white men's pack horses. Stationed in Canyon City at the time was a small detachment of regular soldiers, and Joaquin organized an additional company of thirty men, and the two groups set out to overtake the Indians and recover their horses. White and Red met in Harney County, but the end was a disastrous one. Four of the regulars and two of the volunteers were killed and the horses were not recovered."

"It does not seem to be generally known that my brother received severe wounds in skirmishes with the Indians, and that he was laid up on his neck. It was to cover these that he cultivated the long beard which may have been regarded by those unacquainted with this fact

as merely the result of personal eccentricity.

"It was also while he lived in that section of the state that he wrote his first book which he entitled 'Specimens'. From then on his life was devoted to writing, although he had to go to England to get a real literary start."

The portion of Joaquin Miller's life, however, which concerns this section of the country is the three years he ran away from home to escape punishment for injuring a neighbor's cow. Joaquin was about fourteen years of age when he ran away to the mines of California and did not return home until he was nearly eighteen. The fact that Joaquin was a teen-ager at the time of his experiences in and about Mount Shasta appears to have lost significance on many of his critics. Of course, in those days, a teen-ager boy was expected to mature much more quickly than today. In the three years Joaquin was away from home, he experienced as much adventure as many individuals might encounter in a lifetime and it became the source material for much material in his own writings and the many pages written by others on Joaquin's life.

When Joaquin ran away from home he found work in the mining camps as a cook and during those three years he lived with Mountain Joe part of the time and with the Indians part of the time. Mountain Joe (Joe De Bevoise) apparently was a very colorful character who appealed greatly to the young Joaquin. He made trips with Mountain Joe to Mexico and Arizona and across the Colorado Desert. On these trips he came in touch with material which he used for "The Ship in the Desert," "Walker in Nicaragua," "The Arizonian," and "Joaquin Murietta." By the camp fire he studied Latin and listened to the stories of Mountain Joe and others. He was keenly observant of the colors of the dawn, of twilight, and the perfume of midnight on the lone-some desert.

His mental attitudes, his achievements, deep love of nature and religious spirit, were undoubtedly influenced by the environment of this adolescent period, spent with Mountain Joe and the Indians in and on the deserts of the south and in the country around Mt. Shasta.

To him the whole great mountain range of the Cascades and the Sierras were the "Sierras." Joaquin's experience as a cook in the diggings was not a financial success though he would say, with a twinkle in his eye, "I cooked all winter for twenty-seven men, and every man was alive in the spring."

Letter From Washington

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M.C., 4th District, Oregon

In these weekly letters I make an effort to deal frankly and fully with controversial issues which are before Congress. In doing this, I not only hope to give some useful information on such subjects but in addition present my own views on them. My notion of representative government is that the people at home are entitled to know what their representative in Washington is thinking about the important issues of the day.

Although many subjects are now being dealt with here, it seems to me that the most important one and the most fundamental issue is that which is embodied in the so-called Bricker Amendment to the Constitution. It is a difficult subject to discuss in a letter like this because it is both technical and legalistic. However, I shall do the best I can to discuss it in an understandable way.

The debate on the Bricker Amendment serves the purpose of revealing very clearly what has happened to our Constitutional government during the last 20 years. Some of us have said, down through the years, that interpretation, legislation, executive agreements and court decisions were shooting so many holes in our Constitution as to endanger our sovereignty and possibly the very freedom of our people.

The activities referred to came one at a time. Usually the actual matters involved were so minor as to attract little attention. Now, however, the accumulation of these little rips and tears in our Constitution has attracted attention to the fact that its whole structure is seriously weakened. The Constitutional amendment proposed by senators last year represent an effort both to stop further destruction and to patch some of the holes.

For instance, the famous Missouri v. Holland case referred to so often in this debate was a valid

case in the 1920s. The state won its case based upon the premise that the Congress could not tell the citizens of Missouri whether or not they could shoot migratory birds.

Thereupon a treaty was entered into with Canada. It became the "supreme law of the land" which state laws could not touch. Migration then had to abide by the migratory bird law because it was a treaty and "supreme."

Since then, the commerce clause of the Constitution has been so broadened by Congressional action and upheld by the courts that virtually every activity is considered to be in interstate commerce, and so subject to federal law. I believe it is conceded that were a case identical to the Missouri v. Holland case to arise now, the decision would be exactly opposite—under the commerce clause as it is now so broadly interpreted.

Formerly executive agreements made by a President were deemed to be in force only during his tenure of office. They have lately been ruled to be binding indefinitely.

Formerly an executive agreement or contract made with another government was considered subject to Congressional control. Supreme Court decisions have given such agreements the same status and effect as treaties—in other words, they also are the supreme law of the land and untouchable by Congress.

It is pretty certain also that some fine sounding provisions in the United Nations Charter—which is a duly ratified treaty—could be interpreted and implemented so as to have serious and far reaching

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