Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906 under act of Congress, March 8, 1879

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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MAIL		BY CARRIER	
1 month	$ 1.35	1 month	$ 1.35
6 months	$ 6.50	6 months	$ 8.10
1 year	$11.00	1 year	$16.20

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Eisenhower administration apparently does not know the answer to the No. 1 mystery of the moment: how many of the 2,200 ex-government workers listed as security risks were Communists?

Individual agencies may know many Communists each of them found. But the administration, it seems, has neither rounded up the total nor separated the Communists who were fired or resigned from those let out for other security reasons.

Philip Young, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, said yesterday he has asked all department heads to analyze their security separations and break them down into four categories. This still may not give a full breakdown.

But it should provide the administration with a little clearer information about the problem than its present jumble of categories, which in some agencies number as many as 15 or 20.

The administration still hasn't said it will make public the total number of Communists found, since it took over from the Democrats a year ago, even after Young gets all the information he asked for.

Newsmen repeatedly have asked for a breakdown. Democrats have demanded it until now, frustrated, they are calling for a congressional investigation. It is an issue building up to a heat which may become explosive.

This is the background:

On April 27, 1953, President Eisenhower announced a new program, a successor to one set up years before by former President Truman, to look for and get rid of government workers who were disloyal or considered security risks.

Truman's program was really two programs in one: (1) loyalty—for firing employes of questionable loyalty and (2) security—for firing people who might be a risk to government security, like drunks or others who talked too much or homosexuals who might be blackmailed into giving away secrets.

Eisenhower's program telescoped those two programs into one, called the security program: there was no more distinction between questionable loyalty and security risk.

A man could be classified as a security risk, and therefore fired, if he was a Communist, fellow-traveler, a drunk, blabbermouth, homosexual or came under any one of a number of other forbidden categories.

And there was another great distinction:

The Truman loyalty program covered all government workers. That is, no matter what job he held in government, high or low, a man found to be a Communist, for instance, could be fired on loyalty grounds.

But, under the Truman program, a man could be fired as a security risk only if he worked in a few agencies which had big secrets involving national security, such as the State and Defense departments, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

But the Eisenhower security program applied to the whole government. A man found to be a security risk, although not disloyal, could be fire no matter where he worked in the government.

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But the Eisenhower security program applied to the whole government. A man found to be a security risk, although not disloyal, could be fire no matter where he worked in the government.

And all department heads were instructed to report their security cases to the Civil Serive Commission. Last October Young made a report to the White House which, on Oct. 22, said 1,456 security risks had been dropped.

Democrats eventually would have asked how many of the fired people were Communists since the Republicans had made Communists in government an issue in the 1952 campaign and were going to use it in this year's election.

But the Democrats began demanding an answer when some Republicans went beyond the simple White House statement—that 1,456 security risks were fired—and began implying most of them were Communists.

For instance, Bernard M. Shanley, Eisenhower's special counsel, said in a speech Nov. 6 that 1,455 "subversives have been kicked out of the government." Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) followed this up by saying practically all of the 1,456 were fired for Communist connections or homosexuality.

Later in his State of the Union message Jan. 7 Eisenhower said security risks dropped from the payroll now totaled 2,200.

Newsmen asked Eisenhower for a breakdown. He referred them to Atty. Gen. Brownell, who had developed the present security program. Brownell refused a breakdown and referred newsmen to Young. Young refused an answer and referred them back to the White House.

Then the Democrats' demands for an answer grew louder.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — What is America? What does it mean to be an American?

This is "Americanism Week," and these questions are being discussed from pulpit and platform. Yet they are questions that each man must search his own heart through to find his own answers.

And many answers have been given since Patrick Henry said in a speech in the Continental Congress on Sept. 5, 1774: "I am not a Virginian, but an American."

Just to refresh your own thinking, here are some observations, serious and not so serious, about the land of the free and the home of the brave:

"The next Augustine age will dawn on the other side of the Atlantic. There will perhaps be a Thucydides at Boston, a Xenophon at New York"—Horace Walpole, 1774.

"I am willing to love all mankind, except an American"—Samuel Johnson.

". . . Knavery seems to be so much the striking feature of its (America's) inhabitants that it may not in the end be an evil that they will become aliens to this kingdom"—King George III, 1782.

"America means opportunity, freedom, power"—Emerson.

"Equal and exact justice to all men. . . ."—Thomas Jefferson.

"America is a country of young men"—Emerson.

"The youth of America is their oldest tradition. It has been going on now for 300 years"—Oscar Wilde.

"Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prized liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere"—Abraham Lincoln.

"Sometimes people call me an idealist. Well, that is the way I know I am an American. America is the only idealistic nation in the world"—Woodrow Wilson.

"Most Americans are born drunk. . . . they have a sort of permanent intoxication from within, a sort of invisible champagne. . . . Americans do not need to drink to inspire them to do anything"—G. K. Chesterton.

"This will never be a civilized country until we expend more money for books than we do for chewing gum"—Elbert Hubbard.

"The first requisite of a good citizen in this republic of ours is that he shall be able and willing to pull his own weight"—Theodore Roosevelt.

"The American people never carry an umbrella. They prepare to walk in eternal sunshine"—Alfred E. Smith.

"The cement of this union is the heart blood of every American"—Thomas Jefferson.

"The less we have to do with the enmities of Europe the better. Not in our day, but at no distant one, we may shake a rod over the heads of all, which may make the stoutest tremble. But I hope our wisdom will grow with our power, and teach us that the less we use our power the greater it will be"—Thomas Jefferson.

"He defeated the Americans with great slaughter"—Inscription on the tomb of Lord Cornwallis, who surrendered at Yorktown.

"A national debt, if it is not excessive, will be to us a national blessing"—Alexander Hamilton, 1781.

"Put none but Americans on guard tonight"—George Washington.

"The desire for riches is their ruling passion"—Duc de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt, after a visit here in 1798.

"To rouse (the Americans') eager interest, their distinguished consideration and their undying devotion, all that is necessary is to hold them up to the ridicule of the rest of the universe. Dickens won them to him forever by merciless projections of typical Americans as windbags, swindlers and assassins"—Bernard Shaw.

"America is one long expectoration"—Oscar Wilde.

"I feel that you are justified in looking into the future with true assurance, because you have made a mode of living in which we find the joy of life and the joy of work harmoniously combined. Added to this is the spirit of ambition which prevades your very being, and seems to make the day's work like a happy child at play"—Albert Einstein, 1931.

"America is a tune. It must be sung together"—Gerald Stanley Lee.

Felony Charged To Dead Woman

DETROIT (AP)—A dead woman is charged with a felony in an investigation of the records of a Wayne County Circuit Court post.

Accused is the late Mrs. Freda Crofutt, who was the court's chancery clerk. After Mrs. Crofutt's death last September a shortage of $58,965 was found in her accounts.

A warrant charging conspiracy to violate gaming laws was issued yesterday against Mrs. Crofutt and Stanley Kulma, 32, alleged numbers operator. Investigation has brought out that Mrs. Crofutt played the numbers and bet on horses, and dabbled in the stock market as well, with court funds, officials said.

She was named in the warrant since it is necessary to name at least two persons to charge a conspiracy, the prosecutor's office said.

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — Your home may seem pretty well plastered with a mortgage already. But there's a fair chance that you can pry open an end of that mortgage and raise some "new money" to do a face lifting job on the old place.

With the mortgage market for new houses showing signs of shrinking a little, and with money on hand to lend, investors are looking with a friendlier eye on the many householders who yearn to make repairs, improvements or enlargements.

The open-end mortgage is one way to do it. Easier government credit may be another. Congress is considering a plan to increase the maximum to be lent under Federal Housing Administration insurance for improvements and repairs and to extend the period in which to pay.

The government favors making more credit available for home improvements as a way to pep up the building industry, whose health is always a prime factor in the general economy.

One New York bankers says that, except for building a new home, no other type of private spending generates as much economic activity down the line as home modernization and improvement. This proved true in the 1930's, he says, and surveys indicate it will prove true again in 1954.

The president of the U.S. Savings & Loan League, Ralph R. Crosby, who also heads the Old Colony Co-operative Bank of Providence, R. I., estimates that savings associations and cooperative banks will lend 500 million dollars this year for property improvement and repair loans.

This would be a gain of 117 million over last year, and of 329 million over 1948.

The home improvement loan business will be actively promoted this year by the Savings Assn. League of New York State, for one. The league's president, David Ford, says the plan calls for selling homeowners on improvements, obtaining dealer cooperation, and "exploiting that new and dynamic do-it-yourself market."

A currently popular way of lending the money is through open-end mortgages. Under this plan, the mortgage is "open at the end" (if the mortgage holder will so agree) and the home owner reborrows on the principal that he has already paid off on his original mortgage.

The additional borrowing is made part of the original mortgage at the original interest rate. The homeowner has to start all over again paying off that mortgage, but he has the repairs or the bigger home that he—or his wife—wants.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Mrs. B. asks whether there is anything which can be done for babies born with congenital heart disease. She says one hears of so many who have died, or at best will have to live as invalids.

This is indeed an interesting subject. First, it should be said that there are several different kinds of malformations of the heart which are present at birth, and which fall under the general classification of congenital heart disease. Most of these result in mixing of oxygen-containing blood with that which has been deprived of its life-giving oxygen, and which results in "blue babies." The bluish color of the skin which gives it this name is the result of lack of oxygen attached to the hemoglobin, or coloring matter of the blood.

The various kinds of congenital heart disease carry such technical names as coarctation of the aorta, tetralogy of Fallot, and pulmonary stenosis with intact ventricular septum. But it does make a difference to the patient because some kinds can now be successfully treated by surgery and others cannot.

In one of these conditions the passageway between the heart and one of the large blood vessels, which should normally close before birth, fails to do so. This is called a patent or open ductus arteriosus. This opening can now be closed by delicate heart surgery with great success.

Some of the other congenital malformations of the heart can also be treated successfully by surgery, but not all of them. For this reason careful study of each case has to be conducted in order to make a diagnosis and to decide if surgery offers relief. Even with the progress in this field in recent years, the end has not yet been reached since investigators are still finding new methods by which they can extend the benefits of heart surgery to more and more people.

For the child with congenital heart disease who cannot be successfully treated by surgery, certain precautions are particularly necessary. Such children must, of course, be carefully examined and every effort must be made to avoid strain. In almost all cases the activity must be restricted in order to avoid the danger of overburdening a heart which already has too much strain on it.

Colorado Drivers Called Careless

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo. (AP)—Drivers in this city of 14,500 "are as lucky as they are careless," the Daily Sentinel reported after a survey recorded more than 13,350 traffic violations in nine hours at seven downtown intersections.

Employing Mesa Junior College students to watch the intersections, the Sentinel counted 12,251 drivers who "neither blinked a light nor waved a finger to show what their intentions were" and 1,105 other instances "in which traffic and safety rules were flouted."

Telling The Editor

MIGRANTS

This is the time of year the bird migrants commence moving. Our winter-dwellers, like the waxwings and some white crowned sparrows and fox sparrows, feel spring is on the way and commence the long trip to Canada, to Alaska, to even the Aleutian Islands where Americans ousted the Japanese.

Meantime those that summer-vacation with us, like the tanagers, soon will be coming up from Mexico, Guatemala, even the Panama Canal. Some arrive from the Amazon River, and even farther south where the writer studied them while collecting the giant blue-silk butterflies . . . .

A good plan for a young bird student is to regularly list his migrant birds. He then will notice how winter visitants disappear, how summer birds displace them. Also he will find some birds, like the magpie, are with us all the year round. These are what the scientists call "residents".

As one does this, he will commence to learn which are the insect eaters, like the flycatchers. He will grasp how they save, for human food, what otherwise the 6-footed; like the grasshoppers, would devour.

Sincerely,
C. M. Goethe

Telling The Editor

PLEA

I was one of a huge gathering at the city council chambers the evening of February 15, and feel that the majority of people, like myself, are in favor of a city controlled "district," rather than an uncontrolled city as the lesser of two evils.

Our national government frowns on conditions that develop in cities where control of the "red light district" has gone out of the hands of the individual city administration. The increase in crime, and in the infiltration of "B" girls in bars, and call girls in hotels and motels makes law enforcement next to impossible.

Several cities have realized their mistake too late in the abolishment of such areas, and as a result have been forced to increase their police force and detective staff, both male and female to cope with the uncontrollable situation. Consequently taxes go up to keep pace with the ever enlarging menace.

I'm in favor of law and order, in keeping our city, free from crime, clean and aboveboard. I'm in favor too in keeping our streets safe by day and by night so our people can walk about in perfect safety and security. In short I'm in favor of a controlled "district" in order to maintain the above principles. I'm also in favor of changing and amending many laws of our state in keeping with the modern trend of thought.

Our District Attorney, Mr. Alderson, is to be commended for enforcing existing laws of our state. Our mayor, Mr. Landry, our chief of police, Mr. Hamilton and our police officers have done an admirable job in maintaining law and order, and in carrying out the mandates of the people. Everything has been open and aboveboard, and according to law

Let's recognize the need to face, meet and control an age-old problem instead of attempting to do the impossible. Let's make our city a model to be studied by other cities as an answer to their age-old problem.

Sincerely,
Ellen L. Berry

Snow No Obstacle To Eager Recruit

BOISE, Idaho (AP)—Louis Rebillet, who lives on a ranch on the south fork of Idaho's Salmon River, walked 48 miles through 14 feet of snow, then hitchhiked to Boise to sign up for the Naval Reserve.

When told his duty wouldn't begin until March, he said he would walk back to the ranch to wait.

Snow Survey Reported

FORT KLAMATH — The first official survey of snow depth on the Sun Mountain summit was made February 1, by the United States Indian Forestry Service of Klamath Agency. Making the trip were Conrad Shelland and Charles Worthman, foresters, and Robert Butler, soil engineer, all of Klamath Agency.

The men went by car as far as the Alvin Copeland ranch, one and a half miles northeast of Fort Klamath. Here they took to snowshoes for the remaining distance of approximately six miles. The going was fine over the crusted snow, the trio reports, and the trip on webs was made in three hours.

Results of the snow measurement showed 75½ inches of snow atop Sun Mountain, with a water content of 22.8 inches. Similar surveys made by Agency employes last year showed the following depth and water content for the three official trips made during the winter months: January 10, five feet of snow, 20 inches water content; February 24, six feet, three inches of snow measured, with a 27 per cent water content; March 27, seven feet one inch, and a 31 per cent water content.

The all-time record-breaking depth of snow measured at the summit of Sun Mountain since official statistics have been kept at Klamath Agency was that found on February 28, 1952, when the survey crew measured nine feet, ten inches of snow, with a water content of 43 inches. Incidentally, this was the year when snow depth records were also broken at Crater Lake National Park. The terrific blizzard and heavy snowfall of January 13, 1952, were responsible for the unusually deep snows in this locality.

The Klamath Agency snow measuring crew will make two more trips to the summit of Sun Mountain before spring.

In cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service, Portland, the USIFS at Klamath Agency undertook a second snow survey in this area last week, when Charles Worthman of the Agency, accompanied by a local rancher, Elmore Nicholson, left Thursday morning on a trip to Seven Lakes, west of Fort Klamath. Snowshoes were again the mode of traveling; provisions were taken in packsacks. The 14 mile trip was made in seven hours and the two men camped at Seven Lakes for three days, returning home Saturday evening. They measured a depth of 138 inches of snow with a water content of 50 inches

Worthman stated Monday that before spring, four more similar snow survey trips would be made to Seven Lakes. The second is scheduled for late this month.

LEE S. McMULLEN

KPCA To Hold Annual Meet

The man in the drivers' seat of the Klamath Production Credit Association's 20th anniversary stockholders meeting Saturday, is Lee S. McMullen, secretary-treasurer of the association.

He is also a 20 year member of the organization, having worked with the original 30 incorporators in the formation of the association, and has been its secretary continuously since that time.

McMullen will be chairman of the annual meeting to be held at the Armory Saturday.

A record crowd of over 500 members and guests are expected to attend the smorgasbord lunch and the meeting which follows, when four 20 year directors will be honored.

Principal speaker for this years meet will be E. E. Henry, president of the Production Credit Association of Spokane.

Workers Pictured As Too Complacent

BOSTON (AP)—A Boston business executive says the majority of workers are "good-natured slobs" who want to be left alone in routine jobs.

William H. Eastman, personnel director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., said yesterday that "thousands resist promotions because they don't want to be lifted out of a rut."

He spoke at a New England Council "industrial opportunity" conference.

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TUNA in a Cheese Biscuit Roll

Any recipe bakes better with SPERRY or double your money back!

Try it! Use this famous, reliable flour in any recipe you like. Then check results. If you don't honestly agree that Sperry Drifted Snow Flour bakes better than any all-purpose flour you have ever used, send grocer's sales slip showing purchase of Drifted Snow to Sperry Flour, San Francisco 6, and get double your money back.

Valuable Silverware Coupon in sack—Get lovely Queen Bess pattern silverware in Tudor Plate. Made by Oneida Community silversmiths. Coupons with higher values in larger size sacks.

Martha Meade's success recipes for all bakings in your Sperry sack, too.

Martha Meade's BAKED TUNA ROLL

All measurements are level. Sift flour before measuring.
Sift together into mixing bowl—
1½ cups *sifted* Sperry Drifted Snow "Home-Perfected" Enriched Flour
1¼ teaspoons double-action baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon sugar.
Add all at once—
¼ cup Wesson Oil
½ cup cold milk
½ cup grated American cheese
Stir until mixture cleans sides of bowl and rounds up into a ball. Place dough between 2 sheets of waxed paper, 10x12 inches. Roll until dough reaches all edges. Peel off top paper and arrange oblong with longest side parallel to front table edge. Spread entire surface of dough evenly with—

Tuna Filling

Roll up as for jelly roll, starting from longest side. Seal lengthwise seam. Carefully slide a baking sheet under filled roll until it is entirely on baking sheet. Grasp waxed paper at back, lift and pull forward turning entire roll onto center of baking sheet. Then complete removal of waxed paper from dough. Using a sharp knife, slash roll diagonally into 6 pieces, cutting about halfway through the roll. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, about 20 minutes or until roll is a rich golden brown. Serve with any desired sauce. 6 servings.

TUNA FILLING

Mix together well—
1 can flaked tuna (undrained)
½ cup finely chopped celery
2 hard cooked eggs, chopped
2 tablespoons minced paraley
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon grated onion
2 tablespoons mayonnaise

Sperry DRIFTED SNOW FLOUR "HOME-PERFECTED" ENRICHED