

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1905 under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use of all publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper, as well as all AP news.

MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 month \$ 1.35	1 month \$ 1.35
6 months \$ 6.50	6 months \$ 6.10
1 year \$11.00	1 year \$12.20

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

PROVISIONS OF THE Klamath Indian Reservation termination bill, which now is under consideration by a joint House-Senate subcommittee on Indian affairs, were discussed here yesterday.

Our information comes from a comprehensive study made by the Chamber of Commerce committee under Bill Gannon Jr. This committee's report was adopted by the Chamber as a policy stand on the question.

The Chamber took the position that the Reservation and Federal trusteeship was established by treaty and that any change was a matter for mutual agreement between the contracting parties. But, should termination be decided upon, it then becomes a matter of general public concern.

In the event of termination, the principles were stated that Indians should come under state and local government and should pay taxes exactly the same as all other citizens.

Provisions of the termination bill dealing with fishing rights and irrigation projects were found to be inadequate.

A subsection of the bill provides that "Nothing in this act shall abrogate any fishing rights or privileges of the Tribe or the members thereof enjoyed under Federal Treaty."

The treaty has been interpreted that Indians may fish at any time of day or night of any day of the year in any manner desired; non-Indians may not fish upon the Reservation except on deeded lands or on individual allotments by invitation of the owners.

The Chamber stands in that it is indisputable that such practices cannot successfully continue if the Reservation is terminated. . . cannot help but lead to bitterness, litigation and possible criminal prosecution of both Indian and non-Indian residents of the county.

This part of the bill needs working over.

Another provision of the act which requires clarification and change is that which deals with irrigation projects on the Reservation.

This part which purportedly covers the transfer of irrigation projects on the reservation to private ownership could wind up by saddling the land with unbearable obligations.

The Chamber says that the act should provide in detail for the transfer of title to the entire project works, including water beneficially appropriated and used by the projects to the new private owners, and that the actual management of the projects should be transferred to the land owners at the earliest possible date.

Also, it says that the muddled past history of the irrigation projects should be set aside and the actual present value of the physical works be appraised by an impartial and qualified board of appraisers and that this value be taken as the amount due the government with payment by the land owners being spread over a period of not less than 30 years.

It's not clear now whether a majority of the Klamath Indians are in favor of this or any other termination bill, but you'll be hearing a lot about the question from now on.

It's of vital importance to Klamath County and the whole Basin. We hope that a lot more study goes into the proposition, particularly on the points mentioned here.

When and if the trusteeship of the Federal government over the Klamath Indians and their Reservation is effected the provisions must be equitable both to the Indians and to the rest of the citizens of Klamath County or the battle will have to be fought all over again.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

While writing of Indian legend it might be well to record Joaquin Miller's account of the Shasta Indian version of how the tribe came into being. In our last column I gave his account of the creation of Mount Shasta and the grizzly bear. Miller continues:

"The Indian account of their creation is briefly this. They say that one late autumn a spring came time many thousand snows ago, there was a great storm about the summit of Shasta, and that the Great Spirit sent his youngest and fairest daughter, of whom he was very fond, up to the hole in the top, bidding her to speak to the storm that came up from the sea, and telling it to be more gentle or it would blow the mountain over. He bade her do this hastily, and not put her head out, lest the wind would catch her in the hair and blow her away. He told her she should only thrust out her long red hair and make a sign, and then speak to the storm without." "The child hastened to the top, and did as she was bid, and was about to return, but having never yet seen the ocean, where the wind was born and made his home, when it was white with the storm, she stopped, turned, and put her head out to look that way, when the storm caught in her long red hair, and blew her out and away down and down the mountain side. Here she could not fix her feet in the hard, smooth ice and snow, and so slid on and on down to the dark belt of firs below the snow rim.

"Now, the grizzly bears possessed all the wood and all the land and even down to the sea at that time, and were very numerous and very powerful. They were not exactly beasts then, although they were covered with hair, lived in caves, and had sharp claws; but they walked on two legs, and talked, and used clubs to fight with, instead of their teeth and claws as they do now.

"At this time, there was a family of grizzlies living close up to the snow. The mother had lately brought forth, and the father was out in quest of food for the young, when, as he returned with his club on his shoulder and a young elk in his left hand, he saw the little child, red like fire, hid under a fir-bush, with her long hair trailing in the snow, and shivering with fright and cold. Not knowing what to make of her, he took her to the old mother, who was very learned in all things, and asked her what this fair and frail thing was that he had found shivering under a fir-bush in the snow. The old mother grizzly, who had things pretty much her own way, bade him leave the child with her, but never mention it to anyone, and she would share her breast with her and bring her up with the other children, and maybe some great wood would come of it.

"The old mother reared her as she promised to do, and the old hairy father went out every day with his club on his shoulder to get food for his family till they were all grown up, and able to do for themselves.

"Now," said the old Mother Grizzly to the old Father Grizzly, as he stood his club by the door and sat down one day, "our oldest son is quite grown up, and must have a wife. Now, who shall I be but the little red creature you found in the snow under the black fir-bush." So the old Grizzly father kissed her, said she was very wise,

then took up his club on his shoulder, and went out and killed some meat for the marriage feast.

"They married, and were very happy, and many children were born to them. But, being part of the Great Spirit and part of the grizzly bear, these children did not exactly resemble either of their parents, but partook somewhat of the nature and likeness of both. Thus was the red man created; for these children were the first Indians.

"All the other grizzlies throughout the black forest, even down to the sea, were very proud and very kind, and met together, and with their united strength, built for the lovely little red princess a wigwam close to that of her father, the Great Spirit. This is what is now called 'Little Mount Shasta.' (Black Butte.)

"After many years, the old Mother Grizzly felt that the soon must die; and, fearing that she had done wrong in detaining the child of the Great Spirit, she could not rest till she had seen him and restored him his long-lost treasure, and ask his forgiveness.

"With this object in view, she gathered together all the grizzlies at the new and magnificent lodge built for the princess and her children, and then sent her eldest grandson to the summit of Mount Shasta, in a cloud, to speak to the Great Spirit and tell him where he could find his long lost daughter.

"When the Great Spirit heard this he was so glad that he ran down the mountain-side on the south so fast and strong that the snow was melted off in places, and the tokens of his steps remain to this day. The grizzlies went out to meet him by thousands; and as he approached they stood apart in two great lines, with their clubs under their arms, and so opened a lane by which he passed in great state to the lodge where his daughter sat with her children."

Humorous Ruling Given By Judge

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Eddie Gates and Henry Holmes, both of Dallas, failed to appear in court here yesterday. They were the plaintiffs in a damage suit against the Paradise Funeral Home.

Dist. Judge Paine L. Bush dismissed the case, ruling: "We'll bury this case for lack of prosecution, but it's subject to resurrection."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



HAL BOYLE

By SAUL PETT
(For Hal Boyle)

NEW YORK (AP)—I have a problem which is as perplexing and much more annoying than the question of which came first, the chicken or the egg.

This problem, of course, is one many people have had to deal with and, I suppose, many survived it. But I'll bet all of them were just as uneasy as I am since it defies logic, challenges faith and would split the orthodox tubes of the latest IBM electronic calculator.

It's simply this. I want to sell my house. I want to buy another house. Which do I do first?

I want to sell my house for as much as the traffic will bear (a healthy, normal American trait) and at the same time buy a good, solid, charming, comfortable house for as little as I can get away with (another healthy, normal American trait), and in the whole transaction, I want to sell and buy without having to add any cash, or let's say, not much cash (still another H.N.A.T.).

There's nothing wrong with our house. It's relatively new, well-built and attractive. But we need more space and my wife thinks she would prefer another town she has in mind. We're willing to take an older house for more space but not for more cash, or let's say, not much more cash, you understand, please do, it's important.

But how do I know how much we can afford on the next house until we know how much we're going to get for our house? This, of course, has always been a perplexing problem. It's especially thorny now when the real estate market is a little wobbly.

It's not just the money. The question of timing is tantalizing. How can I tell the owner of the house I might buy, whoever or wherever he is, when I can take title until I know when the new owner of my house, whoever and wherever he is, can take over my house? Do I tell the first fellow, look, I don't know exactly when

Bruce Biossat

On July 10, 1943, American and British forces landed on the south coast of Sicily from North Africa. In a major assault designed as a prelude to the invasion of Italy. Surprisingly, the Allies encountered relatively light resistance from the German garrison armies.

Those armies, it turned out, were concentrated in the western and northwestern sectors of the island. Before these non-too-numerous forces could be brought to bear with full effect on the invaders, they were cut to pieces.

Many a G. I. and British Tommy must have wondered why so obvious a target was so weakly defended. Their commanders may have been no less puzzled. But in London there was a man who did not wonder at all.

He was Lt. Comdr. Ewen Montagu of British Naval Intelligence. And he was the author of one of the most daring and brilliantly conceived deceptions of the enemy in all military history.

It was his fantastic ruse that persuaded the Germans from fortifying the south coast of Sicily, as they would normally have done in expectation of attack.

Because of it, the Germans unnecessarily fortified the islands of Corcaia and Sardinia. They sent a full Panzer division on a costly trek across Europe from France to defend against an anticipated assault upon Greece. Hitler ordered General Rommel from Africa to command the forces in Greece.

Montagu tells the story of this deception in his new book, "The Man Who Never Was." His plan was fundamentally simple. It was to have a body of a "British officer" float ashore on the south Spanish coast, near where a very active German agent was known to be operating. Accompanying the body would be a brief case bearing important letters from British high command officers, Sir Archibald Nye and Lord Louis Mountbatten, to Allied field commanders in Africa, Gen. Harold Alexander and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Admiral Cunningham, British fleet commander.

These letters would "casually but surely" give away the false information that the Allied attack would not be against Sicily but upon Sardinia and Greece.

How Montagu and his team procured a body, gave it a false identity, equipped it with documents and personal effects to give it full authenticity as a "person," and then arranged to have it dumped into the sea, as if the victim of an air disaster, makes one of the most fascinating chapters in any war you could name.

If your husband or brother or son lived through the original assault on Sicily and then survived the war, he may well owe his life to Montagu. He may owe it also to a thin, Britishy Londoner who died of pneumonia long before a shot was ever fired in Sicily. Let Montagu tell of him:

"In the graveyard of the Spanish town of Huelva there lies a British subject. As he died, alone, in the foggy damps of England in the late autumn of 1942, he little thought that he would live forever under the sunny skies of Spain after a funeral with full military honors, nor that he would, after death, render a service to the Al-

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M. D.

Some unusual conditions, like that described in today's first letter, still lack an adequate explanation.

Q—I am the mother of three children and after the birth of each child I suffered extreme loss of weight which started about two months after giving birth. I continued in each case for about four months, and then my hair began to grow back and became as thick as ever. This is a discouraging situation, and I am now suffering the disorder again after the birth of my third child. Have you any suggestions?

Ms. S.

A—Choroiditis refers to inflammation of that portion of the eye known as the choroid, which is the portion of the eye usually containing pigment. The treatment is technical, but has received considerable advance by the development of ACTH and cortisone.

Q—For some time now it has seemed as though one of my limbs is becoming bowed. Is there any corrective measure I can take?

Ms. V. C.

A—It is difficult to explain how one leg in an adult should start to become bowed. This certainly suggests a bone disease, and an orthopedic specialist should probably be consulted.

APRECIATION

I'm writing this letter in an effort to express my appreciation for what you and the other good people are doing to raise money so I can take my 17-year-old son, who has a cancerous growth on his leg, to the Hoxsey clinic in Dallas, Texas.

The doctors in Portland have operated on him three times. The first time was three years ago. The doctors in Doernbecher Hospital then removed the large growth. A year later, at St. Vincent's Hospital, he was operated on again. Then, five weeks ago, some more of the growth was removed. They phoned me to come to Portland and talk to them. Since I couldn't make the trip so soon, they told my wife and sister what they wanted to do. They said they thought the only hope was to amputate his leg and his hip and do so they thought if they didn't do so he had very little chance.

The doctor said my son might live a year, or maybe five years, but once it reached his lungs there was no hope. My wife asked if he was sure if the boy had the amputation it would cure him. The doctor said he couldn't be sure, but if my son had the operation he would have a better chance.

My son says he would rather die than be a cripple for the rest of his life, and we do have faith in the Hoxsey clinic. We have a letter from a lady who is taking treatments there. Her case is very similar to my son's. She has written she is on the road to recovery and I have heard of a number of others who have been treated there and cured.

I feel sure that is the place to take my son and since he is convinced that is the place he wants to go and has faith in that clinic, I hope and pray I can get him there soon.

Albert Brown
1414 Ward Street
Phone 7837

MORE LOCAL OPINION WANTED

We have tried to be a good citizen and have spent considerable time reading the letters written to the Editor, especially during the last few weeks of the "vice for a price" debate.

Also, having discussed the matter with a few gentlemen with regard to how very little comes forth editorially on local problems, the reaction has been that too much is considered a "contract" rather than the important things to us, right under our noses.

We agree to a man that you are a most discerning fellow and hold a grasp of those things pertaining to journalism second to none. But that you have flubbed a bit on placing issues before the public on city, county and state propositions directly of interest to this community.

For instance, let us refer to the lively little skirmish between Mr. Linman, Mr. Berkshire, Mr. E. Moore and others of recent date in your columns. Does this not prove to you that there are issues quite worth your time and trouble to investigate in this little frontier village? We have it from a very reliable source that you sustain capable writers on your staff. It is assumed that these writers, if given a free hand could really whip things into shape for the folks to ponder over.

It is very interesting to be told that "should the Secretary of State inhale deeply, Wall Street will crack and the Russians will march thru the orifice trampling one another in the rush to shake hands with McCarthy." It proves to all of us that you have a firm grasp on world affairs and we should be heartily ashamed that we understand so little about it. But it does not render immediate material fodder for making this town a better place to live.

We plead with you, sir, who have the means at your disposal to launch an aggressive campaign to bring Klamath Falls to the world's attention, not the world to Klamath Falls attention.

Please forgive this impertinent intrusion, but I am surrounded by cronies as I write this, and the friends of Caesar held no sharper daggers.

May I subscribe myself, your most humble servant.

Gene Oldham
8236 Ravian Drive
Klamath Falls, Oregon

Telling The Editor

WASHINGTON (AP)—"I guess," said Robert F. Stevens, secretary of the Army, "I didn't handle it too well."

That was how he summed up his fight with Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) This was how he handled it: McCarthy demanded two things: 1. The names of Army people who investigated Maj. Irving Peress and gave him an honorable discharge. McCarthy calls Peress a "Fifth Amendment Communist." Peress says McCarthy talks "utter nonsense" about him.

2. Appearance as witnesses of two generals connected with the Peress case, although remotely. Stevens ordered the generals to disregard subpoenas for their appearance after, he said, McCarthy had "abused" one of them.

Stevens says he wanted assurance, McCarthy would not assure officers who came before him. In fact, he had told the generals to stand back while he tackled McCarthy on this point in a public hearing that had been scheduled for yesterday.

The hearing was called off Wednesday after Stevens spent two hours behind doors with McCarthy and three Republicans in his subcommittee: Senators Mundt, South Dakota; Dirksen, Illinois; and Potter, Michigan.

At the end of the session, with Stevens and McCarthy listening, Mundt read to newsmen what he called a "memorandum of understanding."

It was completely and obviously one-sided. It gave McCarthy everything he wanted; he would get the names of those who investigated Peress and could not only question them but the generals too. It gave Stevens nothing.

Stevens said later, when he was back in the Pentagon, he had assurances from members of the subcommittee—he didn't say any names—that they will not permit such conditions to develop in the future.

He meant they agreed no Army people would be "abused." But there was no such agreement in writing. What McCarthy wanted, he got in writing. This "memorandum" read by Mundt could be considered a contract, rather than the important things to us, right under our noses.

We agree to a man that you are a most discerning fellow and hold a grasp of those things pertaining to journalism second to none. But that you have flubbed a bit on placing issues before the public on city, county and state propositions directly of interest to this community.

For instance, let us refer to the lively little skirmish between Mr. Linman, Mr. Berkshire, Mr. E. Moore and others of recent date in your columns. Does this not prove to you that there are issues quite worth your time and trouble to investigate in this little frontier village? We have it from a very reliable source that you sustain capable writers on your staff. It is assumed that these writers, if given a free hand could really whip things into shape for the folks to ponder over.

It is very interesting to be told that "should the Secretary of State inhale deeply, Wall Street will crack and the Russians will march thru the orifice trampling one another in the rush to shake hands with McCarthy." It proves to all of us that you have a firm grasp on world affairs and we should be heartily ashamed that we understand so little about it. But it does not render immediate material fodder for making this town a better place to live.

We plead with you, sir, who have the means at your disposal to launch an aggressive campaign to bring Klamath Falls to the world's attention, not the world to Klamath Falls attention.

Please forgive this impertinent intrusion, but I am surrounded by cronies as I write this, and the friends of Caesar held no sharper daggers.

May I subscribe myself, your most humble servant.

Gene Oldham
8236 Ravian Drive
Klamath Falls, Oregon

JAMES MARLOW

the biggest corporations in America.

He heard the memorandum but offered no objection. He was from there back to the Pentagon.

There newsmen asked him if he had retreated when he met McCarthy face to face. He replied that he did not consider him a "person who capitulates." It was when he made his first suggestion that there was a part of the "memorandum" not in writing.

He said he had "every reason to believe Army personnel will be abused by the committee." He issued a statement, but for instance on the front page, said Army morale was shot to pieces by the performance.

By then he had time to get reaction from inside and outside the Pentagon; a very wide review he had surrendered to McCarthy; that he had talked but not when the showdown came.

Before noon yesterday he was reportedly very upset by the general impression he had caused. The Washington Star, for instance on the front page, said Army morale was shot to pieces by the performance.

Late in the day, according to some of the senators who had been in with Stevens and McCarthy, Army secretary wanted to make an addition in writing to the "memorandum" issued the day before. In effect, they said, he wanted them to agree no witness before their committee would be "abused."

He got no such document. McCarthy said later any such agreement would be an admission of weakness had been abused in the past, which he denied had been done.

Stevens got tough again. He issued a statement, but for instance on the front page, said Army morale was shot to pieces by the performance.

If any Army people are abused in the future, "I shall once again take all steps" at his disposal to protect them. And he added: "From assurances I have received from members of the subcommittee, I am confident that they will not permit such conditions to develop in the future."

Immediately McCarthy said it was "completely false" for Stevens to say he had such assurances. "Absolutely no concession was made that any witness would be abused," McCarthy said.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—American business is turning in an 11 per cent fatter report card for its 1953 operations than it did the previous year.

The great flood of annual statements is at a peak today. Although many of the giants of American industry are yet to report, the first 438 to issue earnings statements show that almost three out of every four did better in 1953 than in 1952.

For most of them, however, the net profit after taxes in the final three months of the year was below earnings for the third quarter and well below the second quarter's peak profits.

Many indicate that they expect a further drop in profits in the present quarter, reflecting the 10 per cent drop in industrial production since last summer.

Uncle Sam, however, is going to have much bigger income tax collections next month and in June than he did last spring. The gross earnings of the 438 corporations show a much greater gain over 1952 than do the net profit pictures.

The increased tax take on these gross earnings may run as high as three billion dollars. It will be based on the high rates of last year, with the excess profits tax still in force. Corporations will pay 90 per cent of their taxes on 1953 operations in equal portions on March 15 and June 15.

Ten of the companies in the survey operated in the red last year, compared with nine the year before. And some of the other reports were badly down. In all, 116 corporations had smaller earnings, or greater losses, than in 1952.

Combined, the net profits of the 438 corporations came to \$5,271,682,847, a gain of 10.8 per cent over the \$4,754,631,735 of the same companies in 1952.

Mumps Save Man From Arrest

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Officers who went to arrest Frank I. Kelsey, charged with forging a \$1,822 check, found him suffering from a bad case of mumps.

They took one look and decided it was a job for the sheriff, who decided it was a job for the county attorney, whose answer was: "Let me wait until tomorrow—maybe I can think of something."

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds

The DAISIES DO TELL

"How to be FRESH as a DAISY"

The secret of the daisy-fresh look is economical and easy. It's regular dry cleaning that cares expertly for your clothing. You save money, because they'll last longer and look better.

Special handling and modern equipment enable us to give each garment the finest care.

Send your cleaning with your laundry—Just phone 5111 for Pickup and delivery

CASCADE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANERS
Klamath's Finest
Opp. Post Office

DANCE

EVERY SAT. NIGHT

South Sixth Street
COMMUNITY HALL

Music By
BUD MUELLER
and His
VALLEY WRANGLERS

Admission 700 Per Person
Tax Inc.

Broadcast Over KFFJ 7:00 to 7:30 P.M.

Beginning in 21st year. One of the Most Famous Pacific Coast News Cuts

NEWSPAPER OF THE AIR

10 A.M. & 9 P.M.
SUNDAY thru SATURDAY
5000 WATTS

KFFJ

ENJOY SUNDAY DINNER With The Family or Friends

at the
WINEMA Coffee Shop
1111 Main Phone 4181

lies that saved many hundreds of British and American lives. In life he had done little for his country; but in death he did more than most could achieve by a lifetime of service."