

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS
Looks like Oregon is coming up in the ranks at long last. And starting to admit it. A record peak in the number of inquiries regarding travel in Oregon during 1954 was achieved last Monday when the Travel Information Division processed some 3465 questions.

This is the result of the state advertising in the leading magazines such as Gatepost, Colliers, Holiday and all the others. Also a lot of TV shows that have reached some thirty states.

Looks like a lot of people would like to come out here and see what we look like. Now it's up to us to do something about these folks when they arrive.

And about all we have to do is go back to the good old days of hospitality when it was just that. Greet 'em with a smile, show them our best side, answer their questions with cheerful good grace and try and make them feel that we are friendly people.

After that everything will take care of itself. If they want to know where the good fishing is tell 'em about the Upper Lake. They

wouldn't be able to find the little streams and lakes anyway. And they'll find good fishing. Same for hunting. The public shooting grounds maintained by the state and federal boys are well marked and easy to find. Let's make sure they find 'em. They'll get birds, if they can shoot.

And when they are downtown let's treat them as friends and customers and not as strangers and someone to be feared.

After all, they'll spend a good many millions of dollars with us this summer and fall.

Let's not fall down on our Western hospitality.

If there are any members of the 16th Sea Bee outfit in town they might be interested in knowing that there will be a reunion in San Francisco on July 3-5. All ex-members of the 16th CB's are urged to send in reservations for the big event. Contact 16th CB Reunion Committee, 824 University Avenue, Berkeley, 2, California. They'll see that you are taken care of.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON
THERE'S BEEN quite a bit of furor in recent weeks about unemployment. We've wondered whether there is a great change in number of jobs available; whether somebody had started a new way of "figuring" employment; or whether, maybe, it was just the noise of an election year.

Apparently a top-notch reporter was wondering the same things. To find the answers, Paul Martin, chief of the Washington bureau of Gannett News Service, went to the Census Bureau and found material for a story that since has been reprinted in the "Congressional Record," which we saw in "Editor & Publisher." The figures:

Unemployed last year—1,523,000 or 2.4 percent of the total labor force, including the armed services. Unemployed in 1945—2,270,000 or 3.3 percent. Unemployed in 1946—3,395,000 or 5.5 percent.

"The basis for the current political furor over unemployment," Martin wrote, "is a figure released by the Commerce Department showing that in January the number of jobless reached a total of 2,359,000 persons, or 3.8 percent of the total labor force."

"This compares with 1,892,000 or 3 percent, when Mr. Eisenhower took office in January 1953. It amounts to a rise of a little less than one percent in the 12-month interval."

"But the number of persons out of work, percentage-wise, in previous Januarys under the Truman administration was 3.3 percent in 1952, 4.1 percent in 1951, 7.3 percent in 1950, 4.4 percent in 1949, 3.5 percent in 1948, 4.2 percent in 1947 and 4.3 percent in 1946."

So, it turns out, in the last nine years there were just three Januarys when there were fewer unemployed than in January 1954, and in each case the difference was less than one percent.

In 1950 there were almost twice as many jobless as there were in January this year.

This leads to two conclusions. One is that this is a political election year and there'll probably be a lot more noise like this before the year, or the election, is over.

The other conclusion is that every January there are a certain number of persons who are out of work. Instead of sitting and living off their fat (as most of the industrial workers did every winter in the "good old days" here in Klamath) instead they sign up on the unemployment rolls and live off the fat that has been sweated off of all of us.

Colorado, Fear of Delaware, Douglas of Illinois, Gillette of Iowa, Humphreys of Minnesota, Murray of Montana, Anderson of New Mexico, Burke of Ohio, Green of Rhode Island, Neely of West Virginia, and Hunt of Wyoming.

The Democrats, for their part, have the seats of Senators Kuchel of California, Dworkshak of Idaho, Massachusetts, Ferguson of Michigan, and Hendrickson of New Jersey (not running) to try for among GOP holdings.

The Republicans have more to shoot at than their opponents do. Yet they will be under greater pressure, for they must add strength to hold control of the Senate, while the Democrats can seize it by standing still.

English Red Told To Return Home

LONDON (AP)—Daily Worker correspondent Alan Winnington, one of the two Western newsmen who covered the Korean War from the Communist side, was reported to have been told to return home by the choice today of coming home or losing his citizenship.

The Worker, organ of Britain's Communist Party, refused to renew Winnington's passport and confiscated it when he presented it for renewal yesterday.

Winnington has been accused by the United States of helping to train a germ warfare "confession" from U.S. Air Force Col. Walker, a war prisoner who later was freed. Winnington has denied the charge.

They'll Do It Every Time

THE OFFICE HAS A PHONE BOOTH FOR PERSONAL CALLS, AND FLOR FLANNEL IS ALWAYS IN IT WHEN YOU WANT TO MAKE A CALL.

SO AT LAST SHE'S OUT— BUT BEFORE YOU CAN PUT YOUR COIN IN—

THANKS AND A TIP TO THE GUY WHO PUT THE COIN MILLER, 41 5TH AVE., N.Y.C., N.Y.



TELLING THE EDITOR

WRONG
In his "Day's News" of March 9, Mr. Jenkins ends his column with the remark, "Election-year fever makes us Americans do crazy things." And in his column the next day he unwittingly gave us an example. Speaking of Vice President Nixon he wrote:

All of us who are against communist infiltration and subversion have great admiration for Nixon and great confidence in him. He's the fellow, you will remember, who finally smoked Hiss out.

Nixon also headed off a desperate effort to SNEAK NIXON in the midst of the 1952 Presidential campaign. He did it by telling everybody in a national radio and television hook-up ALL THE FACTS.

His story was so honestly and so convincingly told that it was immediately accepted as the truth by every fair-minded person in the country.

You will remember that during the Presidential Campaign of 1952 it was discovered that Nixon was secretly on the payroll of a group of industrialists who were interested in legislation that his vote would help to pass; that they had collected and turned over to him some \$18,000. As a lawyer Nixon was doubly aware of the evils lurking in such a situation. Since when does such unethical conduct inspire confidence and admiration?

Or does such admiration stem from Nixon's skill in putting over that \$18,000 Hollywood directed, sold-at-radio broadcast, which the Republican Portland Oregonian at a time called as "unadulterated corn?"

Mr. Jenkins says that Nixon told "all the facts." How does he know? After the broadcast Nixon claimed up and refused to permit any investigation of his financial dealings. One would think that if his broadcast told all the facts he would have welcomed an opportunity to prove it. His refusal just doesn't make sense.

It breeds the suspicion that he may have omitted or distorted a lot of facts. It was stated that in his first Congressional campaign he was so poor he didn't have money for postage on his campaign literature. Yet after a few years in Washington on a salary his fellow Congressmen declare is barely enough to cover expenses, he was able to purchase a \$41,000 house. Where did he get the money?

If Mr. Jenkins will get from the state public library the late Senator Pettigrew's book "Triumph and Plutocracy" he will learn a lot from the financial diodes of members of Congress. Nixon isn't the first to receive substantial favors from wealthy partisans. But Pettigrew didn't express admiration for that kind of Congressman. He condemned them and HOW Mr. Jenkins is away off base in his admiration of Nixon. If he had said "many of us" instead of "all of us," and "many fair-minded persons" he would have been nearer the truth.

In one statement, however, he was exactly right—that "Election-year fever makes us Americans do crazy things." My guess is that this year will be an exception and that next November we will demonstrate that we have recovered our sanity.

D. F. Reid
Malin

CAP HISTORY
Since the appearance of the pictures of the Civil Air Patrol Cadets

in the Herald and News on February 27, 1954, I have been asked two questions: What is the Civil Air Patrol Cadets and am I the only girl in the Cadets.

Civil Air Patrol Cadets is an auxiliary of the Air Force to promote interest in civilian aviation by the young people of the country. Any boy or girl 15 years of age or over is eligible to be a cadet. Being a CAP Cadet has no effect on the draft status of any boy or girl, nor does it mean that one has to join the Air Force. The Air Force does help us secure some supplies and equipment.

In CAPC we are trained in code, meteorology, photography, engines, theory of flight, control tower procedures, radio and navigation. Each week one half hour is spent in drill.

I am not the only girl in the Cadets here. Recently we have organized a girls flight in which we have eight active members. We are very proud of the advancement this flight has made in the six weeks since we were organized. We are now making plans to attend the summer encampment in Portland at the Portland Air Base in June. Several cadets are looking forward to going for the first time and several are looking forward to going for the second and third year.

An invitation is extended to any boy or girl 14½ or over to attend our meetings at Altamont Junior High on Monday evenings from 6:45 to 8:45 p.m. Parents and friends are welcome.

I hope that this will answer some of the questions people ask when they see the uniform of a Civil Air Patrol Cadet.

Sincerely,
Nancy Jane Tanner
Sergeant
Civil Air Patrol Cadets
Klamath Falls, Oregon

INCIDENT
An incident which occurred in the daily work of the Congress last week was lost in the headlines of the more spectacular Washington news stories I should, accordingly, like to call it to the attention of the readers of your newspaper.

The Forest Highways Appropriations Act, which is of major importance to us in the Pacific Northwest, contained ten million dollars this year rather than the fifteen million dollars which we felt necessary to maintain these roads. Making increases by amendment during legislative consideration and debate is very unusual. Often tried, it rarely succeeds.

However, your freshman Congressman, Sam Coon, offered the necessary amendment, presented his case and despite opposition, it was carried. The feeling of the House toward Sam is probably best expressed by John J. Rooney, a Brooklyn Democrat, who led the opposition and who certainly is not known for his interest in our forest highways. As the Congressional Record shows, Rooney stated that any Republican who wanted to oppose Sam's bill would be faced with a real problem. "It all emanates," he said, "from the gentility of the gentleman from Oregon. There are very few members of the majority side who would care to vote against the amendment of the genial and distinguished gentleman from Oregon."

Rooney expresses in words better than I can just how highly Sam is thought of by his colleagues—an all important factor in accomplishment here.

While it is true that the others of us from the Pacific Northwest

worked with him to sustain his amendment, the fact remains that he was the leader of the successful fight, and it is to him that we doff our Congressional hats.

Walter Norblad
Washington, D. C.

Well, my dear editor, dear readers and competitors, I'm asking the reason,

of the squabble this season, that I'm reading from day to day.

Why all the commotion, like waves of the ocean, the wrangles and the fang dangles. I see in your columns each day.

We thought strife would end and everything mend, and prices would stay at the top.

Taxes would be lowered, but now I am flooded, since potatoes have taken such a drop.

We changed the name of depression. We call it recession, it really does sound a lot better.

But when the collector, who is no respecter, sat down and wrote us a letter.

He says don't worry or don't get in a hurry, times are sure to get better.

In four more years we'll dry up your tears, but they seem to get wetter and wetter.

I thought that when Harry, no longer did tarry, in the White House, how happy we'd be.

But you popped McCarthy, I told my wife Marthy, more trouble I surely can see.

From cover to cover, last year I discover, Wayne Morse was surely much in disgrace, he has not changed, he just rearranged on his hat band — A new brand he's replaced.

This could be an example and a good sample, For all your advertisers, with me for an advisor, Let's cut 'em in half. What say.

Eulalie B. Woodward
1117½ City.

Army Announces Recruit Policy

Applicants for enlistment in the U.S. Army can now choose, and be enlisted for, their favorite branch from among the following: engineers, armored, artillery, infantry, adjutant general, medical service, chemical, military police, ordnance, quartermaster and transportation.

This new policy gives both prior service and non prior service applicants the opportunity to enlist for training, and duty, in a field of their choice.

T. Sgt. Adams, recruiter for the army, advises that young men wishing to take advantage of this regulation should make application several weeks ahead of the time they plan on enlisting, as there is a quota established in some of the branches for each month, that cannot be exceeded.

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Along Nature's Trail

By Ken McLeod

In any discussion of water policy we must inevitably come to the subject of wildlife and recreation. Wildlife resources that are dependent upon water have had a tickling around by other water claimants all out of relationship to their worth and service as the other uses have appropriated water to their needs.

There has been a rank disregard in the past of wildlife in the draining of lakes, marshes and swamps. The Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have trampled rough shod over wildlife resources on many of their projects. Other government agencies are far from guileless in disregarding wildlife values as they carry through their operations within the scope of their authorization.

Examples: The Army Engineers' proposed Glacier View Dam in Glacier National Park would flood out a great portion of the wildlife habitat in that park. The combined plans of the Bureau of Reclamation on the Rio Grande in New Mexico, already have destroyed four nature formed lakes that supported fisheries and waterfowl and the extension of that project threatens the existence of the Bosque del Apache Refuge of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The arrogant action of the Grandduty Dam in Colorado, in making seven miles of the Colorado River a dry river bed, affecting nearly a hundred miles of streams altogether, in defiance of a mandate from Congress to operate that dam so fisheries value would be maintained. This last could go on endlessly and cover examples right at home as well as in adjacent states for the construction agencies of our national government have no love for wildlife and recreational problems.

There are approximately 33,000,000 fishermen and hunters in the nation, this number is facing a rapid increase from year to year. As they go fishing and hunting they spend somewhere around \$9,000,000,000 annually. This important segment of the economy of the nation must have recognition in how plans affecting water may impinge on wildlife management and perpetuation. The indifference to wildlife values and the need for maintaining facilities for sportsmen cannot be tolerated.

All recreation uses of water, including values in fisheries is a "non-consumptive" use of the water resource. The values derivable from supporting wildlife dependent on water do not damage in the least the further utilization of the water resource. For that reason, wildlife uses hold a position of high priority in water management planning. The values derivable from maintenance of wildlife resources can be regarded as extra dividends from water.

This problem has led the Outdoor Writers to draft a water policy statement in regard to water, wildlife and recreation.

In all water projects that may affect wildlife resources, the Outdoor Writers say, planning for the maintenance must be coincident with all other planning; it cannot be undertaken as an afterthought, completed or planned having been completed. Because of the "non-consumptive" position of wildlife in relation to water—because of the economic position of this use in relation to the whole economy—the maintenance of wildlife resources must be immediate to prevent the mounting destructive effect on wildlife as other uses demand, and get, water indispensable to wildlife."

In this discussion of water policy the precepts on which an all-use water management plan must be based have been indicated; there must be water available and used at every point throughout the line of transit; and all uses must be given a use-right in proportion to the return of values to the community as any one use is an integral part of all uses.

No fixed priority of claim, as so often now fixed in law, can determine the position of any one use in its contribution to the wellbeing of the community as a whole. The location of a use in the line of transit, its effect on further service along that line, and similar factors must be weighed and evaluated. At some point in inclusive planning, a use which is regarded in some measure as a minor use may return to the community more value if given a use-right to a certain amount of water, than if that same amount of water was allocated to what might be regarded as a major use. The case of the Elephant Butte

DANCE
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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—In the dim days before the juke box, America's favorite musical instrument was the old-fashioned foot-pumped reed organ.

Its quavering notes sounded in nearly every rural church and in most prosperous farm homes. In great grandmother's heyday, many a girl turned the heart of her beau to quivering jelly by her masterly rendition of "Annie Laurie" on the old parlor organ.

"You pump, Hiram," she said, tenderly, "and I'll play." And the next thing Hiram knew he had signed up to buy her pork chops for the rest of his life.

Then the piano came into high fashion and swept the organ out of favor. But today the organ—its glorified now and electronic—is making a big comeback. It's a 75 million dollar industry and growing rapidly.

"In ten years the electronic organ will be America's most popular home musical instrument," predicted Burton Minshall, 46, president of the leading manufacturers in the field.

"By that time it will sound like a one-man symphony. We've learned a great deal just in the last three years about the electronic reproduction of sound. In the lab we can reproduce any known musical sound, including those of the percussion instruments, such as drums, cymbals and castanets."

"The home electronic organ soon will be a complete one-man band."

Minshall, who has helped revolutionize the industry, got into it by accident—trying to please his wife. He was a young radio repairman back in 1929 when his wife, Madeline, expressed a desire for an old-type organ such as she had played as a girl in the home of her grandmother.

"We didn't have any money," Minshall recalled. "So I decided to take a crack at building one for her."

"I knew nothing about it, and made more than a dozen false

starts over the years, using seat-of-the-pants engineering. It became my hobby."

Ten years after he started out on the project, Minshall finally presented his wife with a successful home-made electronic organ, constructed largely out of old radio parts that cost him \$40.

"Some of our neighbors heard my wife playing the organ and suggested I ought to make another one and sell it," Minshall said.

"So in 1940 I made a second organ. I tried to sell it to 13 furniture stores. Twelve said there was no market for an electronic organ—but the 13th bought it."

He built a third organ. He and his wife put it in a truck he borrowed from a friend and toured all the funeral homes and churches in a 60-mile radius. A Madeline played the organ, Minshall pitched the sales talk.

Within a year the couple had built and sold 40 organs and brought in \$30,000. They were in business, and the business began doubling every year.

"My wife worked as hard as I did," Minshall said.

Today they have 200 employees, two plants—in London, Ontario and Brantford, Ont.—and in 1953 had a five million dollar volume. Their market has spread from the United States and Canada to 19 foreign countries.

"In 1948 less than five per cent of our organs went to private homes," said Minshall. "Now the picture is reversed. About 90 per cent are bought for home pleasure. People are interested in a simple musical instrument with a variety of tone colors that is easy to play. Some 40 per cent of our customers never played a musical instrument before."

"The big advantage of the electronic organ over the piano is that even a horrible musician gets by beautifully on it."

Minshall's research goal now is to produce that one-man symphony electronic organ—so that anyone with a musical yearning can be his own Toscanini.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Each time that I discuss leukemia, I hope that there will be something encouraging to report. That day will almost surely come and is surely to be hastened by the research made possible through the development of the new and otherwise frightening discoveries about the atom. Until this happy occasion arrives this disease of the blood and blood-forming organs which, like cancer, is of unknown cause, will have to be discussed in general and less encouraging terms.

There are several kinds of leukemia. For the patient what is important is whether the disease is acute and rapidly progressive or chronic and slowly progressive. In both cases the white blood cells in the blood are abnormal and usually increasing in numbers. The numbers of red cells are generally decreased, producing an anemia. Frequently, too, the spleen which lies in the upper left portion of the abdomen, is enlarged and changes are found in the bone marrow.

In the rapidly progressive types of leukemia there is nothing much that can be done to slow down the course of the disease. In many cases, however, the disease passes into the chronic stage without any treatment at all, or perhaps aided by the treatment attempted.

The exact diagnosis of leukemia is made by examining the blood under the microscope. This is done by taking a small drop of blood and counting the white cells. The blood is also smeared on a glass slide, stained with special dyes, and examined under the microscope.

It is possible that leukemia is becoming more frequent, although it may still be considered as a comparatively rare disease. It should be realized, too, that there are several kinds of leukemia, depending on the particular variety of white cells involved and on whether the condition is acute or chronic.

Victims of leukemia, particularly those with chronic varieties, often can be helped temporarily by blood transfusions. X-ray treatments over the spleen, or by certain kinds of arsenic preparations taken by

reservoir is one in point. The retention of 15,000 acre feet in the reservoir would preserve a value that underwrites an annual return to the local economy of \$2,600,000 worth of business yet the net worth at market value of that water is but \$60,000 or \$75,000.

Dog Dislikes Rent Collector

WITNESSES testified that E. J. Drinnell's dog wagged its tail at the postman, the milkman and the baker, but when the rent collector came along he seized him by the seat of his pants.

Judge J. Norman Daynes awarded the rent man damages of 6 pounds 4 shillings (\$17.36) yesterday. He mused:

"It's a pity this dog has never been psychoanalyzed."

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