

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

That outfit back in Columbus Ohio — Mun, Mulley and Nichols, 33 N. Grant Ave. wrote us a letter back with thanks for the plug on the "green thumb" plea and the information that they still don't know just where the expression came from. Nor has anyone successfully identified the jingle about green thumbs.

Oh well, just add one more to the list of puzzles and riddles facing the world. Understand the United Nations has a few such problems on hand. Perhaps these august gentlemen should turn their great (and costly) efforts toward solution of everyday problems such as this one rather than messing around trying to pin the blame for the War of the Roses on some unsuspecting nation.

And speaking of the War of the Roses reminds us again of gardening which leads us to wonder how long one has to live in this country before he understands that false spring that we usually get along in early March. No snow, no frost, no cold, no frost. Just lawns to mow and flowers to fiddle around with.

Take the snow tires off the car, hang up the chains for the summer — and get stuck in a snow bank on your way to work Monday morning.

There are times when we're almost on the verge of admitting that you might as well let the whole thing ride until the first of July.

I wonder why it is that Sunday breakfast always turns out to be a problem in a man's mind? Every other day of the week you think of all the things you'd have for breakfast if only you didn't have to rush right off to the office to beat the time clock. And then comes Sunday and for the life of you you can't think of a thing to eat. Here you are with a kitchen full of food and plenty of time—and a mind as clean of ideas as an empty jar. And you generally don't find out what it is you really wanted until you've filled up with something else first. Right now, this being written

before breakfast on Sunday morning, I've just turned down an offer of blueberry muffins, but I'm pretty sure that by ten o'clock I'll regret that decision.

People should really keep a small notebook on the night stand and jot down what you want for Sunday breakfast when you start thinking of it Saturday night. But I don't suppose we ever will.

Bird lore department: After a winter of bird watching we've come up with the information that hen pheasants are more wary than roosters and that quail will eventually become reasonably tame if you don't do a good deal of target practice around 'em. We have also learned that blue jays, both California and Stellar, have just as good wist watches as ducks and geese. They are used to being fed at regular intervals and if you are late they think nothing of hammering on the windows to remind you. And keep at it until you get out and get with it. Have also learned that jays like chili. Which is fine. So do I.

Saw the first pelican I have spotted to date this year at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon floating contentedly on the lake during a heck of a snow squall. He didn't seem to mind the snow and sleet and was looking highly majestic out there. Haven't spotted him to date today but expect to round up the old boy before the day is out. Maybe even get a picture.

Going to Lakeview Friday with Bob Cooper, the ranger man with the Rogue, we spotted a huge band of cranes flying around just this side of Bly. First time either of us had ever seen the big birds just fooling around like so many seagulls. Stopped and watched for a few minutes but they didn't come down and the ones on the ground stayed there, so we scampered on our merry way.

Only other bird life spotted on the way was a stuffed grebe in Gorsch's tavern at Quartz Mountain.

SAM DAWSON

BOSTON (AP) — The man out of job—and there are a lot more of them in the nation now than a year ago—has the biggest personal stake in the direction the nation's economy is taking.

To the statistician the total of the unemployed tells a lot about the business story. But to the man himself it's a more than just being a figure in a table.

In New England thousands are out of work—some because, perhaps like you or your neighbor, their factory is going slow until some topheavy inventories are whittled—but many more because their textile mill has gone out of business.

Merchants will tell you that in mill towns where this has happened retail trade is down—though it may be as good as ever elsewhere.

Service stations are seeing a return of the customer who asks for just 50 cents worth of gasoline. It's hard some places to collect. Installations on household appliances that were bought on the strength of overtime pay—now a memory.

This isn't the picture of New England as a whole, but only of its few distressed areas. And they are offset by generally healthy industrial conditions.

"Recession" reports a Massachusetts state official. "Well, I suppose if you've been on a two-year drunk and you go on the water wagon, you feel depressed. Business all around the country is just sobering up after the boom and getting back to normal."

But the jobs-textile worker is a special problem here. Some who lost their jobs when mills closed down have found work in other kinds of factories, or in the service or retail trades. These are mostly persons under 40.

Many elderly workers and many young wives have just stepped out of the labor force.

Most of the jobsless are drawing unemployment compensation. But around 1,300 of these drop off the

rolls each week, having exhausted the benefits allowed.

New England officials have been working hard for solutions to the problem. The six states have programs under way to attract new industries, help them get zoning changed, help them finance construction.

The regional office of the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics stresses that "apart from textiles, New England manufacturing industries fared about as well as their counterparts in other sections of the country."

But total non-farm employment in New England in January was running 72,000 below that of the previous year. The drop in textile jobs in the 12-month period was 50,000.

Thieves Enter Chiloquin Store

The city owned liquor store in Chiloquin was broken into early Sunday morning and several cases of beer and wine and some cash taken, according to Chief of Police Lewis Jones.

The thieves pried the lock from the front door to gain entrance, Jones stated. Three or four cases of beer and the same amount of wine were taken, as well as \$4.50 in small change removed from the cash till.

OBSERVER
WOOMERA ROCKET RANGE, Australia (AP) — The Duke of Edinburgh watched Monday as a rocket was fired 20,000 feet into the air at this atomic range.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

THANK AND A TIP OF THE HATLO MAT
JIMMY HATLO MAT, BROOKHOLME, WYOMING, CAP. R.D. 1, PENNA.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

In our last column I started a discussion as to how shall all-use water management be achieved? I pointed out that there must be some type of organization to achieve the master planning and in order to put these principles into active operation.

I fully realize that there are many people who feel the imperative need of such an organization and from their fears have come the "valley authority" idea — a super-state and a dictatorship over each valley's economy. The people who have proposed this form of organization attempt to cloak their program in the dress of "democracy," however, the "valley authority," proponents have no confidence in the ability of the American people to work out a workable solution to the many conflicting problems.

Therefore, in their opinion since the American people are incompetent to do their thinking properly, someone must do that task for them. And—where else but the federal government is best qualified to do this! I know that many irrigation districts, water associations of limited authorization, and even large private utilities would be most happy to take over this task of water management, so that they would feel secure in the management of their claims upon the water resource. This would be an ideal method if each water user was the only one concerned with his particular problem and only answerable to himself for his acts—everything would be quite simple. Unfortunately, this is not the case because the acts of one group today may create distress to hundreds of people not associated with the favored few.

In our present day complicated civilization, each of us, no longer is a free agent to act as we desire, or please, without consideration of the rights of others. A hundred years ago, things were very different, yet today we find people attempting to cling to 1854 ideas in the new era of 1954.

No where do we see this fact so evident as when we start talking about our remaining stocks of natural resources which is fast bringing many diverse interests into conflict. These diverse interests—Agricultural—Industrial—Recreational and Metropolitan all find themselves involved in water problems, yet none of the special groups hold a claim to absolute jurisdiction without consideration to all the resource values present and the rights of all the people who are concerned.

To the shallow thinker, the super-state idea appeals, just turn over the problem to some political agency and the task will be accomplished. However, if one does not like the simplified procedure that would result from such a simplification of the problems of management it behooves us to think deeply upon this subject for it is no simple subject.

Less removed from the people than the "valley authority" idea has been the growing interest in proposals that include river management. Here in the Klamath River Watershed we are toying with such an idea, having watershed commissions from Oregon and

from California sit down together to discuss the problems of mutual interest. On even a greater scale we have the Colorado River Compact drawn up in 1922. The Colorado River Compact, today, is now obsolete and unrealistic, for it was based upon conditions, demands and legal concepts of far yesterday, practices, policies and demands prior to 1922. The interstate compact, lacks the essential quality of being flexible to meet changing conditions—perhaps more thought can be instilled into compacts to apply to changing conditions.

As merely the best suggestion that seems at hand, to put the planning of the basic water wealth in the hands of the people themselves—this thought occurred to the Outdoor Writers Water Policy Commission and they offer it as a plan worth consideration.

The Outdoor Writers state: "We have, now, proven and effective, the soil conservation district. Either on this pattern of organization as a water-conservation district, or by enlargement of soil conservation districts themselves there could be a "grass-roots" citizens group, including all use-types that have an interest in water, to formulate policies and plans for their area. By selection of representatives from tributary watersheds to form a council or commission of the next-large topographic unit, plans between tributary watersheds could be correlated—by the residents of the units. Finally, and similarly, a basin-wide group of policy makers and master-planners could be formed. By such organization determination of how water wealth can and should be used would rest in the hands of the people. As another example, we have city planning and zoning commissions of similar organization structure."

Basin Students Given Honors

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Corvallis, (Special) — Eight students from the Klamath Falls area have recently been honored by elections at Oregon State College. Jeanne Elmore was chosen manager of Phi Beta Phi, one of the 16 national social sororities at OSC. Mary Dillard was elected vice-president and Donna Dixon social chairman for Jameson House, one of the five women co-operative houses in which residents share in all the housework responsibilities except meal preparation. Mary McColgin is manager for the Pines, another women co-operative house. All are from Klamath Falls.

Cecil Haley, of Bonanza, is warden for Sigma Alpha Epsilon and William Nicholson, Fort Klamath, is sentinel for Phi Sigma Kappa. Both organizations are national social fraternities. Elisabeth Burrell of Merrill was elected vice-president and Susan Schofield, Malin, was elected secretary for Sackett C, one of the four separate living units in Sackett Hall.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Life in the atom age is like living in a lion's den.

We have dwelt so many years on the fringe of terror that we have come to think of this as normal.

If a man were suddenly thrust into a lion's cage, he would cower against the bars in panic or blindly beat against them with his fists.

Every time the lion glanced at him with a terrible, yellow-eyed authority, the man would feel his death at hand — and perhaps would review his past life, as doomed men are reported to do. But if the lion paid no attention to him, the man's panic would abate to a feeling of caution. Then as more time passed, he would become forgetful of his fears. He would even gradually begin to take pride in the lion and think of it as belonging to him.

"How do you like my watchdog?" he would brag to strangers passing by the cage. "Best lion this side of Africa. I'm teaching him to do tricks. Would you like to see him sit up and beg for a biscuit?"

Yet the man would still exist only by the tolerance of the lion, which could at any moment pounce upon him and bash his head in just out of plain curiosity, or as a morning exercise.

The average American today has reached the point where he treats the hydrogen bomb as if it were that lion. He has lived with fear too long to be afraid anymore.

Can you remember how you felt in the first years of the atomic era, so brief a time ago? There was a great wave of disillusionment and despair, a hopeless this-is-the-end feeling among many.

People had nightmares about the atom bomb. Children caught the fever of fear from their parents. No one knows how many people moved from the cities to rural areas in the search for a place safe from atomic attack. For a time some even stored food in their motor cars, so that whatever happened in an emergency they at least could meet it with a full stomach.

But the atom bomb then was really only a lion cub. Now we are living with a rapidly maturing lion—the hydrogen bomb.

The first time they try it out it blows up an entire island. Word of this leaks out so gradually that the residents of Manhattan, which is an island also, are only vaguely impressed. The island that the bomb caused to disappear was, after all, far away in the Pacific

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M. D.

One of those questions which I have been dreading has arrived. "Is it true what is being said about smoking cigarettes?" writes W. M. "Are they more harmful than a pipe or cigars?"

This puts me right in the middle of a controversy where I would rather not be. First, it is presumed that the question on cigarettes refers to the recent reports that cigarette smoking predisposes to cancer of the lungs. The finger of suspicion has not been pointed at pipes or cigars—at least not yet.

It seems certain that there has been an increase in the amount of cancer of the lungs and that this increase has gone hand in hand with the increase in cigarette smoking. Also, some investigators are convinced that long-continued and heavy cigarette smoking definitely increases the chances of developing lung cancer.

At present most students of the subject appear to feel that cigarette smoking is not the only cause of cancer of the lung but that it is an important influence; few non-cigarette smokers acquire this disease. So far as the second question on the relative harmfulness of pipe or cigar smoking as compared with cigarettes, I think no one actually knows.

At the moment however, there are some definitely accepted facts about smoking on which nearly all are agreed. Tobacco smoke irritates the delicate mucous lining of the breathing passages and certainly tends to cause a coated tongue. Heavy smoking will also affect the throat and larynx and frequently leads to slight cough and hoarseness.

Someone who stops heavy smoking suddenly usually gains weight merely because he or she eats more. Smoking increases the acid secretions of the stomach and, therefore, is usually banned for those with ulcers of the stomach. It is quite well known that smoking interferes with athletic prowess, and shortness of breath on exertion in heavy smokers is characteristic.

It is unknown, too, that in certain diseases of the blood vessels, such as Raynaud's Disease or Buerger's Disease, tobacco is definitely harmful and must be discontinued.

These are a few of the speculations and facts about smoking. I suspect, though I cannot prove it, that the effects differ a good deal from person to person and that it may be relatively harmless for some and extremely undesirable for others.

and nobody ever heard of it anyway.

Last week they set off a hydrogen bomb 750 times as powerful as the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima, but it is still merely a bomb for dwarfs. It has only the explosive force of 15 million tons of TNT. The one that packs the muscle of 45 to 50 million tons of dynamite — history's biggest firecracker — won't be ready for testing until next month.

One would think these ominous explosions would startle the world, force all the races and nations of the world to forget their differences in a mutual grab for peace. Such is hardly the case. The hydrogen bomb may tear mile-long crevices in the ocean floor, but it seems to have created only a ripple of public interest.

The terror weapon no longer terrifies a generation that has grown up in the shadow of fear. People are awed by the power of the hydrogen bomb. Some respect it, some even admire it for its power, but few any longer seem to be actively afraid of it.

It is the lion in the cage of our time, and we take it for granted, because it is a fact of our lives and we must live with it. But common sense tells us we cannot make a lion a watchdog — nor can we put our faith in a firecracker.

New Personality Emerges As Alcoholic Embraces AA

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

By LYLE DOWNING

For thousands of sufferers of the disease of alcoholism in recent years, the AA program has been "just what the doctor ordered."

There is an almost unanimous opinion among medical researchers that the Alcoholics Anonymous program is the best known means for recovery from uncontrolled drinking.

The Medical Society of the State of New York and the American Psychiatric Society jointly have issued a report of their findings on AA which holds that the organization's program brings about a "psychological awakening" in the victim of alcoholism which results often in a complete change of personality.

Enlarging upon this theory the medical report states that certain characteristics are common in all alcoholics, except those who have a frank, underlying mental condition. Listed among the common characteristics of alcoholics is an "narcissistic egocentric core," dominated by omnipotence, intent on maintaining at all costs its inner integrity.

PLAINER LANGUAGE
In plainer language, the medical researchers go on to say that "inwardly the alcoholic broods no control from man or God." They add: "He, the alcoholic, is and must be the master of his destiny. He will fight to the end to preserve that position."

Assuming a purely objective attitude, the medical researchers describe the methods of AA in persuading alcoholics to appeal to a Higher Power for help in overcoming their affliction, as a form of "seirhypposis" which the layman describes as "getting religion." This report concludes with the statement that "regardless of what occurs inside the alcoholic who embraces the AA program, he can now stay dry. Such is the contention of Alcoholics Anonymous and we believe it is based on fact."

Writing in the current issue of The Grapevine, official AA publication, Dr. Harry M. Tiebout, prominent psychiatrist, states:

TENSE AND DEPRESSED
"During the course of alcoholic illness, there develops a personality pattern with a characteristic negative, hostile coloring. Included in this pattern is a tendency to be tense and depressed; aggressive, or at least quietly stubborn; oppressed with a sense of inferiority, at the same time secretly harbor-

ing feelings of superior worth; weighed down by an overpowering sense of loneliness and isolation; defiant, either consciously or unconsciously and walked off and dwelling, to a large extent, in a world apart from others."

Dr. Tiebout states that when the alcoholic victim turns sincerely to Alcoholics Anonymous a conversion in personality transpires. He says:

"After the conversion in personality has taken place and its full effects have had a chance to develop, a totally different picture is to be noted. In a sense the change can be compared to the switch from a depressed, anxious state to one of mild excitement. Gone is the tendency to be tense and low-spirited and in its place there is a lightness and sense of ease which pervades all thinking and feeling."

BECOME GENTLER
The doctor adds that recovered alcoholics lose their stubborn aggressiveness "and not only become gentler with the world but gentler with themselves." He also says that "perhaps the most striking change of all in the alcoholic is the total loss of the sense of isolation and loneliness."

Case histories of thousands of AA members show that they all felt "alone" when drinking. They were just as much alone in a crowded saloon as in a room by themselves. It is also true that the recovered alcoholic, although still just one drink away from a return to loneliness and depression, has a serenity of spirit which keeps him almost continually happy and at peace with the world. Alcoholics Anonymous members in Klamath Falls are anxious to help anyone trying to solve a drinking problem. AA is as near as your telephone.

(Next — More about Alcoholics Anonymous)

By Ken Reynolds



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