

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Last time I wrote a short one I think I blamed it on long hours, a nice day and all that sort of thing.

Today I'm blaming it on the fact that while lunging to catch the dog before he escaped his run I jammed my hand into the wire and busted a finger nail off up about halfway to the elbow.

The result is that with a piece of adhesive tape plastered over the end of my finger I can't type.

I could say however that the brightest spot in town right now is the local chamber of commerce. A nice green. And more to come, they tell me.

At least it looks cheerful and the tourists should love it.

Someone had a surplus of cats. That fact was evident when Jack Loser showed up at the Elks club yesterday morning to open up.

There in a box on the back entrance were four of the little fellows. Just about big enough to have their eyes open and plenty old enough to have a big appetite.

Del Jones offered 'em milk, but Bert Hall went a step further. He gave them to the office force there, complete with a bottle and nipple for feeding and his good wishes.

But no one knows where they came from. They weren't Bert's. He just gave 'em away out of the goodness of his heart.

The hallway at the courthouse is all cluttered up these days with official ballot boxes being readied for use.

Looks like Red Britton will have his hands full for a while.

Rattlesnake Pete, Klamath's most colorful public figure, was in yesterday inquiring plaintively why no one has done anything about the pack trip idea for this area.

Pete is all set to furnish the local color and glamor for the visiting tourists.

A tip to the chamber or some other enterprising outfit: Pete is a natural. He's got the flowing locks, the authentic look, the six guns and all the other necessary items. It wouldn't be a bad idea to look into.

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL by KEN McLEOD

There is to be a series of important water meetings held across the nation. Not so far has not developed much in the line of publicity. Yet they may lead to the adoption of a national policy towards our water resources. These meetings are being conducted by the commission on organization of the executive branch of the government, task force on water resources and power.

Admiral Ben Morell is chairman of this important group which is studying the federal governments activities in water resources and which will make recommendations that could lead to a national water policy — of which there is none now.

The first of these hearings has already been held at San Francisco on May 3, 1954. This meeting did not generate much in the way of headline news and perhaps for this reason a great many people failed to realize the importance of the event. Perhaps someone from the Klamath Basin attended the event but so far I have not come in contact with him.

The second hearing of the series is to be held at Denver on May 17; the third session will be held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on June 1; then the task force goes to New York City on June 14; and will return to the Pacific Coast on June 28 for a hearing in Portland, Oregon.

Down in California at the hearing there, which took two days, the task force listened to the pros and cons on public power. There were several witnesses that told the commission that the federal government should curtail its activity in the water and power business — and California's biggest private utility, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, said it's prepared to pay cash for all power facilities of the Center Valley Project. The AFL California Federation of Labor and the Sacramento Municipal Utilities district and others favored the continuation of the present reclamation program.

The most news headline item of the hearing was when Robert H. Gerdes, vice president and general counsel of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company tossed a bombshell into the meeting when he said PG&E would pay cash for all power facilities of the giant CVP generating plants at Folsom, Kes-

wick and Shasta dams, and transportation lines. This statement came about in an informal statement during the time the commission was questioning Gerdes after he had finished a prepared statement advocating private control of the transmission lines of the big project. Gerdes testified that the turning of CVP power facilities to PG&E would save the federal treasury three million dollars a year and raise PG&E's federal tax bill \$800,000 and local state tax bill \$600,000 a year.

The PG&E offer to purchase the federal facilities was an extension of the stand the company took several weeks ago before the house sub-committee hearing at Redding when it proposed that it — rather than the federal government — build the electric facilities of the Trinity River diversion project. This first offer rather stunned the federal power boosters but the statement at San Francisco really touched off cries of anguish.

Other testimony before the commission was against the invasion of Dinosaur National Monument by a project being pushed by the Interior department in an attempt to break down the present program of protection of the national park system from power and water projects. The Sierra Club, California's big conservation organization, took this defense of the national monument.

The California State Chamber of Commerce took a stand before the task force on public power rates. The chamber stated that public power should be sold at identical rates to both public and private power agencies.

The Southern California Edison Co. presented testimony to the effect that the government should refrain from the development of water resources when it is feasible for private enterprise to do the job. Furthermore, there was no necessity for federal development in the southern California area served by the company.

The Los Angeles Department of Light and Power, which is a public utility of local origin, attacked the federal government's policies and demanded that "hidden subsidies" in federal multi-purpose developments be fully disclosed.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce appeared with the demand that every water project be required to "pay its own way."

These meetings being held by the task force are exceedingly important and should be watched carefully since national policy is in the process of formation.

Telling The Editor

NICKED AGAIN

I see that us dear old tax payers are going to be nicked again, that is if our mayor and some of his so-called friends get away with it.

Being a taxpayer who has been nicked again and again I ought to be getting used to it by now, but the underhanded way they are trying to get away with this one sort of sticks in my craw.

In the first place we aren't being asked to pay just \$180,000, that is only the face value of the initial bonds; add on interest that will be paid on the ticket will be a lot closer to twice that amount.

And in the second place when finally confronted with the direct question, our leader (?) has the nerve to say that the proposed route will actually cost \$300,000, maybe \$350,000, anyway he just hasn't made up his mind as yet just how fancy he is going to pave this road to his "rendezvous with destiny," in the first place. So if he is so confused what does he think we are?

I, for one, think this one ought to be tossed back in the basket and slept on until they can at least come up with something that makes sense.

Mabel Logan Bishop
1329 Oak Street

Paul PATTERSON is giving



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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)— How can you get bananas to stay ripe longer by making them breathe less?

How tough should a jelly bean be?

What is the correct wall thickness of a piece of macaroni? How can you tell whether canned peas are young, middle-aged or elderly?

These problems would baffle the best of housewives, but a man-one man anyway—finds them quite simple. He is George Garnatz, a pioneer in the rapidly expanding field of food engineering.

"I've been stuck with food problems for 32 years," said Garnatz. "Ever since I wrote a graduate thesis on the soda cracker when I was studying to be a chemical engineer. Nobody before had ever written a thesis about soda crackers. Chemical engineers then didn't pay much attention to the study of food processes."

Today, as director of the Kroger Food Foundation in Cincinnati, Garnatz and a staff of 25 work in a laboratory full of weird machines developed to see that man gets what she pays for at the grocery store.

"Our devices test food products mechanically and objectively," said Garnatz. "They take the element of human opinion out of it, so we can get down to the real facts about food."

"Last year we made more than 197,000 scientific inspections of 1,000 food items. Only a fraction of one per cent had to be rejected because the manufacturers had misrepresented them or they weren't up to government grade."

With a simple micrometer Garnatz can measure a piece of macaroni to be sure that it has the proper wall thickness.

"A quick-cooking macaroni should be about 26-1,000th of an inch thick," he said. "Slow cooking macaroni can be up to 4-100th of an inch. We can allow up to 5-1,000th of an inch variation and still guarantee uniform cooking quality."

How do you tell young peas from old peas? Simple. By the difference between sinkers and floaters.

"As peas get older they get more dense, because they are converting their sugar to starch," explained Garnatz. "In a can of top grade fancy peas not more than 2 per cent of them should sink more than 2 inches in a 13 per cent salt solution in 10 seconds."

He has an ingenious device which automatically can put a can of peas to this test and separate the tender young floaters from the tired old sinkers.

Other gadgets in his laboratory look as if they had been invented by Rube Goldberg. The fluorometer lights up the vitamins in food and shows if they are present in the right amount. The consistency meter measures the density of such products as creamed corn, apple sauce and cake batter. The crumb pressure tester squeezes bread and checks its freshness and resistance to staling.

There is also a "cookie torturer" called a shortometer. The cookie or soda cracker is placed across two parallel bars. A third metal arm then swings down and measures how much force is required to crumble it.

"A nice, flaky soda cracker ought to break under 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 pounds of pressure," said Garnatz. "If it has too much moisture content or is made with too little shortening, it may take more than 3 pounds to snap it. Shows it's too tough."

With a sharp-edged shearter he can also cut through and test beef or jelly beans. A jelly bean that can't stand up to 7 pounds of pressure is too soft to keep its shape; one that can take more than 10 pounds is too tough for the juvenile trade.

Once while experimenting with bananas a laboratory assistant saw a can of floor wax nearby and wondered aloud what would happen if they coated a banana with it.

"Let's try it and see," said Garnatz. They found the waxed banana stayed ripe twice as long as untreated bananas.

"Naturally we couldn't sell food with floor wax on it," Garnatz said. "But we have now developed a harmless odorless wax, and you'll see waxed bananas on the market before the end of the year."

The wax slows down their respiration rate. Sure ripe bananas breathe. So do potatoes, although of course potatoes respire more slowly than lettuce or celery. This respiration, popularly speaking, is really a form of dying—the giving off of carbon dioxide and oxygen by fruits and vegetables.

Because of his reputation as a food expert, he sometimes is called to dinner. But his wife settled that problem long ago in their own home. She bosses the kitchen, insists on doing the cooking.

"She's a good cook, too," said Garnatz, loyally.

She'd have to be with a man like her husband to please.

DEATH

ROCHESTER, England (AP)— Mrs. Julia Emsley died Wednesday at the age of 104. She had outlived three of her husbands and both of her children.

Mossadegh Plans Appeal

TEHRAN, Iran (AP)— Ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh, his three-year solitary confinement sentence confirmed by an army appeals court says he will take his case to Iran's highest court.

The appeals court voted 6-1 last night to uphold the sentence imposed by military tribunal. Mossadegh was convicted Dec. 21 of seeking to overthrow Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi last August. The ex-dictator by the royalist forces of Gen. Fazlollah Zafedi, who took over as premier.

Mossadegh said he would appeal to the Iranian Supreme Court. The Shah would have to approve shifting the case from the military to the civilian courts.

The appeals court also increased the prison sentence of Mossadegh's former army chief of staff, Gen. Taghi Riahi, from two to three years. Riahi was convicted of ordering the army to defy the Shah's order that Mossadegh quit.

FIRE CALL

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)— The trouble, the woman explained to firemen when they came roaring up, was with her washing machine. It wouldn't run. She said she didn't know what to do so she called the fire department.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Several correspondents have recently requested a discussion of roundworms. These are a kind of parasite of which there are almost uncountable numbers, many of which are quite harmless to us.

Several roundworms, however, can cause trouble to human beings. One of these is responsible for the disease known as trichinosis which has been discussed in other columns.

Another is the so-called hookworm which was formerly a much more serious problem than it is today, particularly in our southern states. Still another is the whipworm, which is more common in those regions of the world which are tropical or semi-tropical, and, therefore, warm and moist.

Most of the worms mentioned, with the exception of hookworm, ordinarily enter the human body through the mouth. Once swallowed, they develop in the small intestine.

The hatched eggs or larvae then follow different courses depending on the kind of worm. Some may grow directly into the adult worm in the bowel, and others may migrate through the lungs.

Roundworms in the body often can be quite successfully treated, but it is better to keep them out. The kind that enter the body through the mouth with food can be killed by proper cooking of pork or other foods.

The conquest of hookworm, which enters the body through the skin, involves a different kind of attack. This parasite is often present on soil which is contaminated by human waste. Consequently, it is successfully treated primarily by improved sanitary conditions. Also, the wearing of shoes has meant a great deal in preventing the spread of hookworm.

The kind of roundworm which infests principally in the human intestine must be identified before the right kind of treatment can be employed. Certain drugs — most of them rather strong and dangerous in too large quantities — will poison the worms and cause them to be expelled, thus curing the condition.

Some of the roundworms still offer a serious problem in the way of producing disease, especially in those parts of the world which have poor sanitation. Better disposal of human waste, improved agricultural methods and better handling of food have lessened the chances of acquiring these parasites. Improved methods of treatment also are available, and still better ones are being sought constantly.

TEST RANGE

MAINZ, Germany (AP)— German officials reported Thursday the U. S. Army has asked permission to set up a testing range for atomic cannon in the French Zone of Germany.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)— The United States is in a jam in Indochina. Part of it, or all of it, may fall to the Communists. Unless the Western world can find a way to prevent it, all Southeast Asia may go the same way.

This country now is talking of forming a military alliance in the Pacific to save Indochina, or part of it, and, if that's impossible, then the rest of the area.

In planning for this, the United States must consider a question: should the three states of Indochina — Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia — be brought into the alliance?

Asked about it at his news conference yesterday, President Eisenhower said:

No nation can be saved to the free world unless it wants to be saved. Freedom by its very definition cannot be possessed by someone who doesn't want freedom; so unless those states are enthusiastic parties to such an arrangement, then the alliance would have no right to interfere with them.

But that's the whole point in Indochina. It's at the root of the disaster the free world faces there. The people of Viet Nam have wanted their independence from the French, who have held Indochina as a colony for almost 100 years. The French didn't give it to them.

This refusal of the French has, according to American reporters in Indochina, made millions of Indochinese hate the French. In the meantime the Communist-led Viet Minh, fighting the French for almost eight years, have been able to pose as the leaders of their country although once it became Communist it would be Moscow-Peking satellite.

Instead of rallying to the French to drive out the Viet Minh, many

of the Vietnamese have to ask themselves: Why fight for the French if we still cannot be free? Larry Allen, veteran Associated Press reporter who has covered that area for years, recently sent back from Hanoi a story which said of the attitude of the Vietnamese:

"In this war refugee-swollen city of more than 500,000... the people seem to be unconcerned whether the Viet Minh or the French are winning or can win." In addition, Allen said, a majority of the Vietnamese have a "deep-seated sympathy" for Ho Chi Minh the Communist leader of the Viet Minh because he promised them independence.

Secretary of State Dulles has been talking tough but vaguely for months about what this country would do if the Chinese Communists tried aggression in Indochina.

They called his hand in their own way. They didn't need troops into Indochina. They didn't have to. The Vietnamese in the Viet Minh forces were willing enough to fight. The Chinese just had to pour in supplies and specialists to help direct the fight. Now the French are at a loss.

Dulles talked behind closed doors to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday. Later the chairman, Sen. Wiley (R-Wis.), told newsmen Dulles had said, just a few hours after Eisenhower had speculated on whether the Indochinese wanted freedom, that:

"The United States couldn't be asked to send in troops unless 'full independence was assured (the Associated States (Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia) and unless the United Nations could be brought into the picture to clarify the moral issues.'"

In that statement Dulles was telling the French to guarantee the Indochinese a real independence once the Viet Minh were licked.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds

"... something's wrong with the way I get in the Herald & News. Want Ads—it hurts my back!"

Cyclonic Storm Hits Japan

TOKYO (AP)— Perhaps 900 Japanese fishermen drowned in a tremendous cyclonic storm which slashed across northern Japan and offshore fishing grounds Sunday, the newspaper Asahi said today.

The men were crewmen on 108 boats which capsized or vanished in the raging storm, Asahi said.

Malin Legion Plans Meeting

MALIN — The Legion Auxiliary will hold an open meeting, Thursday evening, May 20 at 8 p.m. at the Malin Community Church. There will be Pan-American exhibits, and movies on Mexico will be shown. The public is invited.

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