

# Herald and News

**FRANK JENKINS**  
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## BILLBOARD

**By BILL JENKINS**

At last I have turned a shovel full of dirt in my country's defense. Honest.

While on a routine tour of the northern edge of the Siskiyou reservation along with Vic Srawing a call came in over the radio reporting a fire burning near the railroad tracks just below Kirk.

Since we were at that moment ingesting a cold hamburger at Buckhorn Springs it was quite a drive to get to the fire. How the guys can take pickups through some of the country they do is beyond me.

Anyway, we got there and found a member of the suppression crew from the agency already on the job trailing the fire. And it was here that the historic shovel full was turned.

I grabbed a shovel and tore out a large chunk of dry grass with it. In fact I was so impressed with this task of firefighting that I stepped back to admire my work. A mistake. I learned quickly, because I stepped back into the fire and not out of it.

I imagine I might have turned several more scoops of dirt if I hadn't had to get out of the way

of the professionals, who by now were swarming in in trucks of all descriptions, as they whizzed by, their shovels making the dirt fly like a bulldozer would have.

But, anyway, by gosh, I got in that one shovel full. After that I contented myself with taking pictures, almost all of which were underexposed.

As I have often been told: Never interfere with a man when he's working.

Wilson Wiley writes in to tell us that the picture of the group around the car in front of the Duncan home which we ran some time ago consisted of, left to right: Wilson S. Wiley, Harrison Allen, Frank Corpening, Allen's mother Mrs. Nona Corpening, William M. Duncan and Mrs. Allen.

Allen at that time was attorney for Dugan, the courthouse contractor. The men in the party had been on a deer hunting trip in Barnes valley. The year was 1917.

Thanks, Wilson. Now we have another one for the files. It will be turned over to the historical society so they can incorporate it in their files of early days in the Klamath Basin.

## JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Sen. McCarthy, with time for meditation on his 18-day vacation, seems to have decided to back away from the Central Intelligence Agency, the American superspy agency.

He knows, if he didn't, he'd have to knock heads with President Eisenhower, a contest in which he might not win and for which he may not feel himself ready yet.

Resides coming on the eve of the congressional elections in November, a fight between McCarthy and the White House could hardly do the Republicans any good.

If the Wisconsin senator had tried to hold public hearings on the CIA, which he has charged was infiltrated with Communists, the President is almost certain to have refused to let any CIA employees testify.

A public exploration into CIA would be more than the Russians had any right to hope for. CIA's operations are so secret the money it gets is concealed, even from all but a handful of the members of Congress who have to vote for it.

McCarthy, never a man to use up all his energy on one fight at a time, said during the hearings on his dispute with Army officials that Communists had crawled into the CIA. It wasn't the first time he mentioned something like that.

In fact, he said his staff had been investigating CIA since last October. CIA Director Allen Dulles called McCarthy's charges false and said he had asked McCarthy last October for any information he had on CIA but never got an answer.

On July 4, Independence Day, former President Hoover announced he had named retired Gen. Mark Clark to head a "task force" to study CIA's structure and administration.

Hoover heads a commission which Eisenhower appointed months ago to study government operations in general. Its primary job is to suggest ways to improve efficiency and cut costs. Because of the way the commission does its work — with few public hearings — Clark's job would be carried out quietly.

It is possible the administration

thought it could head off McCarthy by having Hoover's commission examine CIA, if not for Communists at least for efficiency. Clark, asked about this, said he saw "no connection."

Shortly after McCarthy returned to the capital yesterday he talked on TV and to reporters about the CIA. It was a very careful piece of talking.

He said he would turn over to the Hoover Commission the information on which he based his charge of Communist infiltration of CIA. This might seem to indicate he was going to let the Hoover Commission handle the CIA by itself.

But — McCarthy didn't say so flatly. This gives him room for maneuver in case he wants to maneuver.

The CIA is so secret it's impossible to guess all it's up to. But it's probably trying to cause all the trouble it can for the Communists overseas. The public may never know whether it had a hand in the riots of the East Germans against the Communist masters last summer or in the recent revolt of Guatemalans against their Red-tinged government.

It may be a safe bet that CIA agents around the world were mixed up in the past year's desertions to the West of Russian agents.

The CIA is the American government's cloak-and-dagger operation, set up by Congress in 1947 when it had become clear at last this country's real relationship with Russia would be at best cold war lasting perhaps for generations.

The idea that there might be some Communist infiltration of CIA is not new. As long ago as the fall of 1952 retired Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, now under secretary of state but then CIA director, said he felt "morally certain" Communists had "infiltrated practically every security agency of the government," including CIA.

He said he didn't know of anyone in the CIA, had tried to find any who might have got in, but just thought that since they were "clever" you'd have to assume some got in.

## HUGH PRUETT

**Astronomer, Extension Division Oregon Higher Education System**

You have been noticing that reddish and very bright object which hangs like a steadily-glowing little lantern rather low in the southeastern sky in the deepening twilight and wondering what it was? Well, it is none other than the planet Mars, the old god of war of ancient mythology.

Our red planet is this month making its closest approach to the earth since 1941. Accordingly it appears brighter to us than at any time since then. On July 2 it was the nearest to us, a mere 39,750,000 miles, and still tonight is only 40,000,000 miles away. When most distant, it is six times as far away and is not a very spectacular object.

The orbit of Mars around the sun is outside that of our world. We make the round trip in approximately 365 days, while the red planet requires 687 days. The two thus do not travel together. At times they are on opposite sides of the sun from each other; at other times, as at present, the two are on the same side of the sun.

The orbits are not perfect circles but somewhat oval. That of Mars is more non-circular than the earth's. The sun is not quite in the center of the orbits. When the earth and Mars meet at the times when we are farthest from the sun, and the red planet is nearest, the two then are at the closest approach to each other.

preparations for careful study of Mars during this early summer. There is always the wonder whether life exists on this other world of only about half the diameter of ours, and with a day of a little over half an hour longer than the terrestrial day. The seasonal color changes on the Martian surface seem to indicate vegetation exists there, but it has not been definitely proven.

As to animal life or intelligent beings there, we have no proof at all. Professor Percival Lowell early in this century at his Arizona observatory interpreted the fine lines seen by many on the planet's surface as vegetation along artificial canals dug by intelligent creatures to carry the water in spring from the melting polar snow caps to the desert regions nearer the equator. But few now agree with him.

Astronomers this summer are specializing on determining whether Mars has a heavy core of iron as has the earth, and on studying the temperature, fluctuations, clouds, atmospheric circulation, and the ever controversial canals. Eighteen observatories in ten countries have arranged to photograph the planet every day.

Many still remember the radio broadcast in October 1938 by Orson Welles depicting an attack by Martians on Earth and the panic it created among thousands. And today some believe the so-called "flying saucers" are Martian craft.

## They'll Do It Every Time



## By Jimmy Hatlo

## ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McLEOD

While we have been discussing the problem of financing basic recreational programs and have called attention to the plight of our local forest recreation development where only \$300 a year is available to take care of a fast expanding program in which \$10,000 a year would not be excessive. It might be well to look at another of the recreational programs and see what is taking place in the sportsman's field. The most prominent program to be met with among sportsmen is the one established by a special waterfowl hunting tax known as the "Duck Stamp Program."

In 1951, the sportsmen of the nation, through their own organizations called upon Congress to have the so-called "Duck Stamp Act" amended so as to double the income from this act for the purpose of establishing a more realistic waterfowl management program. Prior to that time, everyone who hunted ducks had to pay \$1 to make his hunting sport legal. The sportsmen upon their own initiative, recommended to Congress that the \$1 duck stamp be increased to \$2 and Congress concurred in their request. All of the money collected from the sale of the Duck Stamps is appropriated annually to the Fish and Wildlife Service for the purchase of waterfowl areas, to improve the refuge areas acquired, to do a better job of law enforcement, and to carry on basic research into management problems.

The intent of the sportsmen is perfectly clear, they are greatly concerned with the trend of the times that threatens to completely destroy the sport of waterfowl shooting and they have decided to do something on their own part to preserve their sport, not only for themselves but for future generations as well. Federal appropriations were altogether too small to do a proper job so the sportsmen willingly taxed themselves to establish a realistic program.

The waterfowl program, however, without the support of the sportsmen of the United States is a Federal responsibility established under treaties with Canada and Mexico. It is a subject that cannot be lightly cast aside even though there are many people in the country who adopt the attitude: "There is never another duck or goose the time will be soon enough." Regardless of the opinions of these people the Federal government is Treaty bound to see that the waterfowl of the North American continent are not destroyed by action on the part of citizens of the United States.

This year we find Congress attempting to duck (no pun for it ain't funny) the responsibility of

## Film Worker Plans Blood Donor Party

By HUBBARD KEAVY

(Bob Thomas is vacationing)

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—A man who retires the next he had on the foot ball field years ago is spending all his spare time and considerable of his great energy organizing a party.

At first blush, this fellow, whose name is Paul Schwegler, may seem like a male Elmer Maxwell, but his motivation is high: He's getting up a blood donating party.

Schwegler, All-America tackle in 1921 at the University of Washington and now employed by a film laboratory, got his idea a few weeks ago when a friend became critically ill. The friend, Bob Welch required 70 transfusions, probably a record number. Paul and 29 friends gave 30 pints and the other 40 came from accounts in the Red Cross blood bank.

"Every pint is a lot to take out, so I thought we ought to make them up," says Schwegler. "I found out that a lot of fellows don't donate because they've never been asked. I found out also that fellows don't like to go to the blood bank alone, so why not make a party of it?"

On Aug. 30 mobile blood units will roll up to the Scandia Restaurant at noon. Already, 150 of Paul's friends are committed to attend and to donate, and he thinks he might have 200. They'll be mostly movie, radio and TV producers, writers and directors.

The Vikings, a group of Hollywoodites committed to not much more than a monthly eating and drinking session at the Scandia, is the sponsoring organization.

## Chemicals Aid Alsike Clover

TULELAKE — Alsike clover production can be greatly increased by applying chemicals just after the peak of fungus spore production, states Tulelake Farm Adviser Ken Baghott.

Production in a uniformly infested field was tripled by University of California scientists using pentachloronitro-benzene. The recommended dose is 12 to 15 pounds of active material per acre. Spraying before peak spore production of the Sclerotinia fungus did not suppress it.

Nine fungicides were applied in January to uniform blocks of a field by researchers on the Davis campus of the University of California plant pathologists Byron R. Houston and John W. Osvald and agronomist Maurice L. Peterson. The fungus, a successful chemical was pentachloronitro-benzene. The fungus was completely checked and did not again become active during the normal period of its growth.

Comparisons made on March 20 of green weight yields showed an average of 13,866 pounds per treated acre and 4,432 pounds per untreated acre.

The fungus could not be detected in leaves or petioles one week after the chemical was applied to infested plants, but was found to be active in some still infested stems.

## THE DOCTOR SAYS

**By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.**

Chronic fatigue is one of the most common complaints in modern society.

Sometimes excessive work for too long a period, lack of sleep, dietary indiscretions, or a similar explanation is at hand. In such cases the remedy lies in correcting the cause—or at least not doing it again.

This kind of fatigue, however, is not much of a problem. The tired feeling which is chronic and persistent and the cause of which cannot be easily identified is much more serious.

This type of fatigue is particularly common among housewives, many of whom are constantly exceeding their strength. The strain of home and children cannot be pinned down to any one event, nor is it easy to remedy—after all, what can one do about it?

Sometimes a definite disease is responsible. A slight anemia, for example, can and does produce lack of customary energy. Any chronic infection or most any disturbed bodily function is also likely to produce that tired feeling.

Of course, if a definite disease condition can be identified, it can usually be remedied. This is the first step in combating fatigue. Should nothing be found, then it becomes necessary to analyze and study various other factors.

The proper balance between work, recreation and sleep has to be worked out. Change of occupation is not often recommended because it usually is not possible.

## Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — "Wanted: Bright, responsible young men for indoor jobs in pleasant surroundings. Starting salaries \$100-\$135 weekly. Promotion possibilities unlimited."

A newspaper ad like that would sound like the answer to a college graduate's prayer.

But jobs with these advantages are practically going begging today in the nation's four-billion-dollar-a-year drug industry. It is faced with a growing shortage of trained pharmacists.

"Enrollment in the country's 75 pharmacy colleges has dropped 25 per cent," said Carl Willingham, secretary-treasurer of the National Assn. of Chain Drug Stores. "They graduated 5,000 pharmacists five years ago, only 4,000 last year."

This falling enrollment has led the American Assn. of Colleges of Pharmacy to issue 150,000 booklets to high school career advisers citing the opportunities in the corner drugstore.

The United States has some 105,000 registered pharmacists—1 out of 10 is a woman—of whom about 90,000 are employed in the nation's 55,000 drug stores. The rest work in hospitals, government bureaus, research projects or for manufacturing firms.

But a steadily increasing population and growing interest in health have spurred a need for more, not fewer, pharmacists. And the demand is for better trained men. It is estimated that more than half the drugs used most often in prescriptions today were unknown before the Second World War.

A generation ago druggists worked an average of 60 hours a week. That has been cut to 48 hours in most areas, to 40 in a number of large cities.

"In most states a young man can become a registered pharmacist after four years of college study and a year of internship in a drug store," said Willingham. "And he doesn't have to pound the pavement looking for work."

"The jobs are there waiting. And there are plenty of openings at the top. There is a big need for drug store managers. A man can work himself up to the \$50,000 a year class, or higher, just as he can in any other field."

"Owners of pharmacies make more money on the average than either dentists or lawyers."

He cited the case of George B. Burrus, a soda fountain clerk who studied pharmacy in his spare time, now is president of the Peoples Drug Store chain, which has 51 stores and does an annual \$11 million dollar volume.

Another ex-pharmacist who rose to the top in management, Harry J. Loynd, heads Parke, Davis and Co., which manufactured 109 million dollars worth of pharmaceuticals in 1953.

"The industry leaders have the welcome mat out for girl students in pharmacy; they don't expect the ladies to solve the current shortage."

"They work an average of four years—then, get married," said Willingham.

Keeping the soda fountains running is about as much of a problem as keeping the prescription counter staffed. One big reason: The operators resent the old tags "soda jerk" and "soda squirt."

One manufacturer tried to glamorize the job by creating a new title—"fountainiers." But the campaign flopped quickly.

"Another suggestion is to call them 'fizz kids,'" remarked Willingham and asked hopefully, "Do you think it will catch on?"

As a retired soda jerk myself, I think they need a name with more military romance behind it—maybe something like "marshmallow grenadiers" or "scoop colonels."

## TELLING THE EDITOR

**ASSISTANCE**

"You know our old people do not have the pensions and social security to meet our needs. Why don't you take this up in a letter to the paper? If it won't do any good but maybe then others would take it up."

That's how it was put up to me. So let's look at some of the reasons why others should be helping to secure more adequate assistance to the old people.

Of course they need it. But that is an appeal which used alone tends to stir up only the old people themselves. The younger people with full bellies do not feel the pangs of hunger because there are a lot of older people with empty bellies.

Our economy tends to get out of balance. What we get distributed to where it will be used does not keep up with our production. These surpluses tend to depress prices, as our farmers just now can tell you. And these surpluses are one of the greatest factors tending to bring the world to all out war. All our war today presents a poor prospect as to the future of every person. Raising old age pensions etc. is one of the things which can be done that will help to reduce these surpluses. I'd say this is an angle needing more publicity, as an aid to getting better pensions for the elderly people.

For long ages the great social philosophers have pointed out the interdependence and brotherhood actually existing between all peoples as human beings, because of the life themselves, in the long run is greater than the conflicts of interests between people due to the class and caste divisions that have developed in society with interfering interests between different classes and castes. That because of this where there are people as a whole allow a continuation of neglect and injustice to certain groups among them the day must surely come when this people will perish.

Among the great philosophies which have pointed this great significant social truth is the one Christ taught. Certainly we are not accepting any of those philosophies as a guide to action when we do not do our share to see the elderly have assistance equal to their needs. This angle of the situation better publicized should bring more help towards securing of adequate pensions. It would also promote among people a better understanding of the kind of Christianity that Christ himself stood for.

There are other angles which publicized would aid in getting support for better pensions, and from this publicity benefit society in many other ways. I have tried to make plain here the lines of effective strategy and tactics for such agitation. Now how about you packing the ball on it? Is the party who asked me to write this hoped might result?

O. G. Womack

## LEFT OUT

In your coverage of the Ellingson planing mill fire of July 4, 1954, I noticed you gave credit to all departments which rendered assistance to the Stewart-Lennox Fire Department. However, you made no mention of the Stewart-Lennox Firebells who carried water to the firemen and served coffee and sandwiches to all firemen who could find a spare moment to partake of such refreshments.

The organization known as the Stewart-Lennox Firebells is only three years old. They receive and sound alarms and serve in a standby capacity for the fire department, and on all major fires prepare and serve coffee and sandwiches to the weary fire fighters.

And I am sure that all the members of our department feel as I do. That our auxiliary is a wonderful and deserving organization.

Sincerely,  
R. K. Holmes  
Captain, Stewart-Lennox Fire Department

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