

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS

BILL JENKINS

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 30, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 Month \$1.35	1 Month \$1.35
6 Months \$6.50	6 Months \$6.50
1 Year \$11.00	1 Year \$11.00

BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

A one-time Klamath Falls boy is in the news in a big way this week. The Saturday Evening Post is carrying a long story on the Goke Company, the outfit that makes the snake-proof boots and peddles a thousand other items through their massive mail order business.

Anyway, the president of the firm is a chap by the name of Pete Ward. And back in 1932 and 1933 Pete Ward was one of the gang of young fellows working for Frank Sexton out at the Great Northern.

Frank spotted the yarn and called us on it. From his telling it would seem that this Ward was quite a youth in his day. And the story, written by Bill Wolf, wouldn't entirely dispel this idea.

I don't know why I think about it now unless it's the nippy mornings but at the start of the last deer season we found the ideal dish to take along on the camp. Ham and noodle casserole.

The one we took was very shy prepared by Florence Wallace, and disappeared in no uncertain manner after it had been heated under the supervision of husband Johnny.

I'm no great lover of venison, but if Pio will come through again with another one next year I'll go along on the trip and wash dishes.

Somewhere not long ago we were

ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN MCLEOD

From time to time this writer has been contacted by various individuals who have become interested in the subject of Uranium. Probably no other element outside that of Gold has attracted public interest in the minerals of the earth. No section of our West is completely free of minerals possessing some degree of radioactivity, even the Klamath Basin possesses some small deposits of exceedingly low grade occurrences of Carnotite—one of the prominent Uranium ores.

With the explosion of the Atom Bomb in 1945 and the H-Bomb several years later, the American public has become well aware of the tremendous significance of these elements. Most persons have been made aware, through the press and radio, that the element Uranium played the chief role in the development of atomic energy, and that Uranium also serves as the source raw material for power which can be directed toward the generation of electric power.

Uranium is a metal, and like many other metals such as Copper, Lead, and Iron, it will combine with Oxygen, Phosphorus, Silicon, Arsenic, and Sulfur to form many different minerals. Some of these minerals are important as ore minerals for Uranium; others, so far, have been found in small amounts and are of significant value only as specimen material for students of minerals. In most cases where Uranium is found, the mineral species in which it occurs can be determined. However, Uranium has been detected in some rocks in which the exact mineral carrying the Uranium cannot be determined. This is true of the Uranium which has been discovered in certain sedimentary rocks.

In general, Uranium ore deposits occur in all major types of rocks—igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. In the igneous rocks, Uranium ore deposits occur in veins into which hydrothermal processes have carried and concentrated the Uranium bearing compounds, these veins have produced Uranium in commercial quantities—in disseminated bodies and pegmatites. In sedimentary rocks, Uranium occurs commercially in Carnotite deposits, in phosphates, apatites, and limestones; it has also been found in the so-called lacustrine-saline deposits, (the salt deposits of our dry lake beds), and in alluvial and placer deposits.

Although there are many different Uranium-bearing minerals, only a few of them have ever been found in sufficient amounts to be of commercial value. The important Uranium minerals are Uraninite, Pitchblende, and Carnotite. To anyone who is interested in the subject of Uranium they should familiarize themselves with these three minerals and such information is readily available from the various textbooks on mineralogy. A couple of publications that also might be helpful are—

Butler, Robert J. 1953. Prospecting with a Counter. RME 4028. U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Available from the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C. Price 25 cents.

Curtis, Leon F. The Geiger-Müller counter; National Bureau Standards Circular 490.

DeMent, Jack and Deke, H.C. Handbook of Uranium Minerals: A practical guide for Uranium Prospecting; U.S. Geological Survey.

The Uranium mineral commonly encountered in the Klamath Region is Carnotite.

Carnotite is a yellow, hydrous, potassium-uranium vanate—a complex compound of Potassium, Uranium, Vanadium, and Water. It has been found in various volcanic tuffs of the re-

reading a story about some fancy product and the idea was stressed that "we couldn't improve the product so we improved the wrapper."

I can well believe this. And as far as I'm concerned it's high time these companies stopped improving the wrapper. It has reached the point now where in many cases you can't open the container as it is.

You buy something with every intention of using it and then find that despite your best efforts and the use of a sharp knife you can't get into the package.

I got a book the other day through the mails that was all done up in cardboard and sealed with metal clips. The instructions were clear. All you did was slip a pair of scissors under the flap and pry. I did.

It was only a matter of minutes before I had devised a suitable bandage to stop the flow of blood and was back reading the Pogo Papers for the third time.

That book is still here, still in the original wrapping and as far as I'm concerned is going to stay there until some competent powder monkey shows up who has enough know-how and is reckless enough to have a crack at it.

As far as I'm concerned let's just go back to the old fashioned idea of improving the product and forget the wrapper.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



James Marlow

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Democrats and Republicans may try to get along like brothers in the next two years—but there's been mention of harmony—but it would be too tough on the voters if they acted like twins.

How could the voters decide between them in the 1956 elections if there was nothing but harmony? The two parties probably won't try to be closer than third cousins for political reasons, with 1956 in mind, and because of some differences in viewpoint although to many voters the differences may seem neither profound nor sharp.

The voters have shown in the past two elections they're having trouble making a choice.

In the 1952 elections the voters gave the Republicans control of Congress by a margin so tight that if it was any thinner, the Democrats would have run the show. In 1954 they indicated Democratic control by an edge almost as fragile.

The overwhelming 1952 vote for President Eisenhower can be taken as a personal triumph for him. The amazingly narrow vote for Congress that year showed how the people felt about the two parties.

While it is possible the voters have been too nearsighted to recognize any great differences in the features and performance of the elephant and donkey, it may be that the differences were more apparent than real.

Once they're elected to Congress the Democrats and Republicans sometimes vote along strict party lines. More often than not at voting time on any given issue they break up into factions, with Democrats and Republicans making switches in bunches.

Since both parties have men who consider themselves conservative and others who consider themselves liberal, it is natural at voting time for the think-alikes to vote alike.

But what occurs on the floors of House and Senate at voting time is not, of course, all that happens. The two parties can make a lot of political hay and headlines in the committee hearings, where most of congress' work is thrashed out.

And since the party which has a majority controls the committees, it is in the best position for haymaking, particularly in the field of investigations, by deciding what needs looking into and how.

A good example is the Senate's committee which keeps check on government operations and its investigations subcommittee. In the present Congress, with its Republican majority, Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) is chairman of both committees.

But starting in January, with the Democrats taking over, Sen. McClellan of Arkansas, senior Democrat on those committees, may handle those jobs. Then it would be McClellan, not McCarthy, who would direct what the committee is to investigate.

McCarthy spent the first two years of the Eisenhower administration mainly hunting for Red influences in government. McClellan hasn't specified yet what turn his interest will take on the matter of what's to be probed.

The Democrats will probably use their committees to dig around in other Eisenhower administration performances for the past two years.

The Democrats have a wide field to choose from in asking questions. They will probably want to pin the Republicans down on their claims that they've rooted more than 6,000 security risks out of the government.

Just how many of those risks were Communists or otherwise subversive? Vice President Nixon threw a lot of security risk figures around in the recent campaign. He seemed to irritate the Democrats more than any other Republican campaigner.

Then there is the initial "hard money" policy of the Treasury Department in which Democrats have been showing interest. And they may want to ask questions, particularly about the State Department's program for getting rid of security risks.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Several letters are directed to this column each month asking for a discussion of epilepsy. This is not surprising since epilepsy is the most common cause of fits or convulsions in grownups as well as in children. By way of introduction to the subject, however, it should be said that convulsions which are non-epileptic in nature do occur quite commonly, particularly in nervous children, and tend to wear off as the child grows older.

Nevertheless when convulsions do develop it is of great importance to find out whether they represent epilepsy or not. In recent years this task has been made easier by the development of a complicated device known as the cephalograph, which measures the electrical waves in the brain.

The interpretation of the results of this test will usually reveal whether the convulsions are the result of epilepsy and even give a good deal of information on how severe the underlying disease actually is. Because it has been found so useful this test is now generally used on practically all patients, young or old, who develop convulsions.

Two principal kinds of epilepsy are recognized (leaving out so-called Jacksonian epilepsy which is a form of definite brain injury). The less serious kind is called petit mal, in which there is a brief loss of consciousness without convulsions. The severe type is called grand mal, in which there is a mental "blackout" associated with typical convulsions.

Before an attack there is usually a peculiar sensation in some part of the body. This is known as an aura. The sensation is hard to describe but an "uneasy feeling" in the stomach area is one of the most common. Those who have epileptic attacks learn to recognize this aura and to know that an attack is on the way.

At the beginning of a major attack, the patient may give a scream or yell, which is called an epileptic cry. When an attack first begins the head is usually drawn back or to one side, the jaws are fixed, the hands clenched and the legs extended straight out. This is quickly followed by muscular contractions, noisy breathing, and a brick-red colored face. During all this period from the epileptic cry on, the patient is unconscious.

After the attack, the patient recovers consciousness without any recollection of what has happened. Attacks may come only at night so that occasionally someone may be epileptic for years without knowing it.

Not infrequently there is a family history of the disease. When this is the case about four fifths of those children who will ever develop epilepsy have an attack before they are four years old. This makes early diagnosis comparatively easy. With improvements in treatment many doctors feel that the outlook for the victim of epilepsy is more hopeful than it was in the past.

Storms Damage Guatemalan Corn

GUATEMALA (AP)—Corn is the staff of life of Guatemala, with the average adult using about two pounds a day. Just now it's in short supply. Due to floods and storms in October.

While the government is encouraging the replanting of damaged fields, it may be necessary to import corn from the United States.

One import program already under way is in purebred corn. To build up herds here, cattlemen have imported 1,432 head from the United States in the last two months.

U.S. Senate To Control Atomic Plan

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—The U.S. Senate will have the final say on how far the United States can go in setting up an international atomic energy agency, experts of the plan stress.

The final form of the agency, widely discussed here since President Eisenhower proposed it in December 1953, has not been decided. But Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., chief U.S. delegate, says the United States is sticking pretty close to an outline it made last March in a secret note to the Russians. It is the line the United States is following in negotiating bilateral treaties with seven countries on setting up the agency.

Lodge and other U.S. spokesmen, in discussing the proposed agency with newsmen, emphasize that it would be set up on a treaty basis. Each treaty would have to be approved by the Senate.

Site for the agency has not been decided, although delegates expect it to be in the United States or Canada. That is another of the things the United States must negotiate with its fellow partners—Britain, Australia, Belgium, Canada, South Africa, France and Portugal.

Here is the gist of the first U.S. outline:

All states signing agreements would be members of the agency, with a board of governors exercising the highest executive authority. This board would be based on geographic distribution, membership and importance of the government's contribution.

The executive board would appoint a general manager who in turn would organize a staff. Supporters of the plan say the agency, after it gets going, should be linked with the U.N. like one of its dozen specialized agencies.

The agency would act as a clearing house in handling requests for laboratory material, medical radioactive substances, industrial isotopes, information about nuclear developments and, ultimately, power reactors.

All the associated countries would be expected to transmit nuclear information to each other within the bounds of security classifications.

Adenauer May Quit Foreign Ministry

BONN, Germany (AP)—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer may give up one of his jobs—that of foreign minister.

Western diplomats understand Adenauer plans to appoint Heinrich von Brentano as foreign minister if the Paris agreements to free and rearm West Germany are ratified.

Brentano, 50, and a bachelor has been floor leader of the Christian Democrat party in the Bundestag (lower house of Parliament) for four years.

He was first mentioned for the Foreign Ministry after his party won a whopping election victory in September 1953, but Adenauer decided to continue to direct foreign affairs until he had attained his main foreign policy goals.

HAL BOYLE

BRUSSELS (AP)—The poor man's Baedeker to Belgium:

There is no law about it, but by custom the seventh child in every Belgian family is the godchild of the king.

However, a mother doesn't have to raise that large a family to start getting something for her first child. She gets an allowance equivalent to \$6.30 a month for her first child. The figure gradually rises until the payment reaches a peak of \$13.90 monthly for her fifth child, and any thereafter.

There are also small birth and death allowances, and a nonworking mother also gets an allowance from the government to stay home and raise her kids.

These family bonuses increase the birth rate in rural more than in industrial areas, however. The clear bracing air in rural zones is regarded by some authorities as even more important to the birth rate than government bounties.

Belgium's 8,725,000 people have three different national tongues—Flemish, French and German. Some 3,039,315 in 1950 spoke French only, 3,473,291 Dutch only, 49,033 German only.

It was also discovered that 334,206 inhabitants couldn't speak any of the three languages. It turned out most of them had a reasonable excuse—they were still under 2 years of age.

Belgium produces no romantic films, does go in heavily for serious home-produced documentary movies. But cinema fans here like American stars, and currently Jane Russell is ahead of Marilyn Monroe by a wide margin.

Television is state controlled here, and separate networks are provided for the Flemish and French speaking populations. Two hours of TV are scheduled for the kids each Thursday afternoon (children get an afternoon off every week), but so far Hopalong Cassidy hasn't invaded the frontier.

So far there are only an estimated 40,000 TV sets in the nation, and most of them are in cafes. Here as in America the thoughtful bartender is in the forefront of any move that will help bring culture to his customers.

The only man I've met who owns a grotto in the Ardennes says that grotto owning is a serious matter. It takes even a hard-working grotto to thousands of years to produce interesting formations of stalagmites and stalactites, and then along comes a tourist who tries every possible way either to rob the grotto blind or at least to carve his initials in the stalagmites. Rare indeed is the tourist who will ask how grottos grow.

stalagmites—and then so home and have the patience to grow his own.

The only volunteer ghost I have encountered here says ghosting, too, requires care and application. It can't be trusted to just anybody with three sheets in the wind.

This particular ghost—he prefers to be anonymous because good ghosts are never name droppers—haunts an 11th century ruined castle at La Roche during the summer for the tourists. Winter ghosting is dying out, of course.

Saturday night he is in peak form, complete with red fire and blowing robes, and his friends in the village claim he is the best Saturday night ghost in Belgium.

During the day he works as a hairdresser. He is married, has two children, and says he has no desire to move to America, as there is nothing there worth haunting except Congress, and that's already flooded with career ghosts.

USAF Grounds New Jet Plane

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Air Force ordered all its F100 supersonic jet fighters grounded yesterday pending thorough investigations of three recent crashes.

The F100 is the most advanced jet fighter now in U.S. Operational units. Its speed has been estimated at about 200 miles an hour. That of sound is 760 miles an hour at sea level.

First deliveries of the plane from the North American Aviation Co. began last week. The Air Force is reported planning to buy 100 of the craft, but it is not known how many have been produced.

North American had no immediate comment on the grounding order.

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds



"Fill'er up! Your Herald & News Want Ad said it pays to insulate!"

CAMERA CLUB MEMBERS

Maurice Hatfield

Representative of Omega Cameras

Will Speak at the Meeting Tonight

and will demonstrate the new Omegas

Community Lounge - Tonight-8 p.m.

LEO'S CAMERA SHOP

836 Main

Ph. 2-3331

Come in and See the All-New '55 Pontiac

with the 180-HP Strato-Streak V-8!



DARING ALL-NEW FUTURE-FASHIONED STYLING

Pontiac's brilliant new styling steps you years ahead in a single bold move. From its "dream car" front end with its twin silver streaks to upswart rear fenders, Pontiac for 1955 is far and away the most distinctive car on the road.

ALL-NEW STRATO-STREAK V-8 PERFORMANCE

Here's an engine so responsive it almost anticipates your demands... so thoroughly proved that it will make even more enviable Pontiac's reputation for dependability and economy. Three and a half million miles of testing stand back of Pontiac's Strato-Streak V-8.

BEAUTIFUL ALL-NEW PANORAMIC BODY

Pontiac's new panoramic body provides sweeping vision all around, with new panoramic windshield and extra-wide rear window. Front seats are three inches wider and, despite a roof line almost three inches lower, there is no sacrifice of head room.

ALL-NEW HANDLING EASE

New vertical king-pin front suspension, new parallel rear springs and new recirculating ball steering let you take corners and curves almost effortlessly—cushion road shock so effectively you experience an all-new driving sensation.

EXCITING ALL-NEW INTERIORS

Never has a car priced next to the lowest extended so exciting an invitation to relax amid so much luxury. Pontiac's all-new interiors—with fine fabrics and leathers perfectly keyed to the Vogue Two-Tone body colors—are unsurpassed for beauty and charm at any price.



His Pontiac's Year to Star!

A GENERAL MOTORS MASTERPIECE—ALL NEW FROM THE GROUND UP!

PARKER PONTIAC CO.

606 So. 6th St.

Klamath Falls, Ore.

Dr. R. T. Lindley
OPTOMETRIST
510 Med-Dent Bldg. Ph. 4215
Eye Examination
Visual Training

INNOCENT PLEA
LOS ANGELES (AP)—George Horne, 41, meat-packing heir, pleaded innocent yesterday to a charge of possessing marijuana. Superior Judge Harold W. Schwelmer scheduled his trial for Jan. 4.

REPLACEMENT TIRE DEMAND SHOULD RISE NEXT YEAR BY ABOUT TWO MILLION MORE TIRES THAN THIS YEAR'S 34½ million, according to William O'Neil, president of General Tire & Rubber.

DETROIT'S ROSE VIEW OF 1955 IS BEING WIDELY PROCLAIMED JUST NOW AS THE AUTO MAKERS PRESENT THEIR NEW MODELS AND HOPE THAT CONSUMERS WILL SEE IT THAT WAY TOO.

BIG GAINS IN OUTPUT AND SALE OF ELECTRIC HOME APPLIANCES ARE FORECAST BY J. M. McKibbin, vice president of Westinghouse Electric, at the Atlantic City meeting of the National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.