

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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Salmon

By KEN McLEOD

In the coming Oregon State legislative session there will be presented another "Salmon" bill to take the commercial fish nets out of the coastal streams and leave them strictly for sports fishing. This has been a controversial subject in the ranks of the chapters of the Oregon State Division of the Isak Walton League and for that matter the league has held aloof from former battles over this particular bill. Right or wrong the state division has, at its last convention in Bend this year, made the decision to take the stand in support of the measure. One thing that made headlines about this action is that the League unanimously elected a new state division president (Rowland Bowles of Portland, Oregon) whose opposition to the present bill is well known but the papers failed to mention the fact that other state division officers likewise unanimously chosen at the convention were equally strong in favor of the measure.

To the public this action on the part of the league may appear strange, however, it must be pointed out here that the problem presented by this particular measure is a minor one in the conservation field in spite of the thousands of dollars that have been spent in support and opposition to the bill. The opposition of members of the Isak Walton League who have kept the state division of the league from participating in past battles has been upon a matter of principle, that has nothing to do with the selfish squabble over who is to get the fish—the sportsman or the commercial fisherman.

The opposition within the league has felt that it is impossible to save a species of wildlife from destruction by mere legislation and that the people of the state of Oregon should be directing their attention to the resource as a primary objective—who harvests the resource is secondary. The battle over the salmon of the coastal streams is one that has been largely created by the fish commission itself, because it has taken the attitude that it must champion the interests of the commercial fisherman and consign the sportsman to a warm and uncomfortable region. If the fish commission had lived up to the principle of thinking first of the resource and politics second there would have been no necessity for fighting a bitter battle over who is going to take the salmon in these coastal waters.

The opposition to the salmon bill within the state division of the Isak Walton League firmly believe that the taking of these fish should be governed strictly upon the findings of fishery biologists and not by legislation. Since the fish commission itself apparently adopts the attitude that it will be governed by the recommendations of its biologists only so far as it carries favor with the aims of the commercial fisherman, politically, not biologically it is apparent that the present conflict between the sportsman and the commercial fisherman must eventually come to a head. The league now enters this controversy because the question must be settled even though many of its members feel that the solution proposed by legislation is not biologically sound. No species yet has ever been saved from destruction by legislation over who is going to take it.

The problem of the salmon is not an easy one for destruction of the watershed, the pollution of its habitat and the building of dams have been unsurmountable handicaps. Had the sportsmen and the commercial fishermen joined hands and spent the money that they have paid out in fighting one another over the issue of who is to take over the salmon, the result would be a peaceful remnant of the remaining salmon runs and spent the money in constructive action we would today be much further along in the program of rehabilitation of these same coastal streams. Both the commercial fisherman and the sportsman have a common interest and it is time that they should be recognizing it.

Pavement Plato

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Christine reflections of a pavement Plato? The world has always been a merry-go-round.

It still is.

Looking at the present merry-go-round, what do we find? Let us go around the world, starting with the American.

The American doesn't feel the need of war. He is enjoying the highest level of individual and national prosperity ever achieved in the history of mankind. To defend that happiness, however, he feels at heart ready, willing and able to deal death to any quarter of the globe that threatens him. He hopes he'll never have to fight again—but he'll fight. And he'll fight on.

The English, following their modern pattern, concede in advance that their situation is hopeless militarily. They are reconciled to a fight in which they will never really give up.

The Frenchman, individual as ever, takes pride in his empire overseas but refuses to be drafted to defend it. As his hired soldiers from abroad dwindle, his empire will dwindle. Meanwhile, he'll claim a hold on the world's culture.

The German, having learned his lesson, is as always ready to fill the nearest gap of power, then fall to powdering whether, after all, he couldn't really win a world—if he could fight in only one direction at a time.

The Russian is trying to do everything. He is trying to be, above all, militarily self-contained. He wants

to keep a foot on Germany, build housing for his masses, create and maintain the world's largest war machine, and put Red China on the back at the same time he feels for a weak spot he may use later.

The Chinese are riding the peak of their wave. In their land revolution climbs a Red throne, and reaches from yesterday toward today.

Crowded India yearns to be the fulcrum, the balance point between the East and West, but vast China holds out the crimson hand of bargaining.

Industrious, market-hungry Japan, bounding back fast, reaches toward China, meanwhile sells in America.

In America a vast war machine is maintained and eternally refurbished, and new atomic power reactors are steadily built.

Everywhere in the world people are building in hopes of peace and worrying about war.

This is the merry-go-round. So it has usually been before. So it will probably be as long as one people or one country fears another.

English Usage

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—If the English language had a mother and father they'd probably cry at what happens when the politicians of both parties start throwing their baby around.

Secretary of State Dulles, whose handling of foreign policy will be one of the Democrats' targets in the presidential campaign, wants foreign policy criticism—if any—to be "constructive."

The Democrats and Dulles may run into a little difficulty seeing eye to eye on what is "constructive."

And Adlai Stevenson, who thought he was starting his best foot forward in putting his drive for the presidency on a note of "moderation," suddenly discovered that a couple of very prominent Democrats abhor the word.

In the 1952 campaign Dulles may have thought he was "constructive" with his blasts at the Democrats' foreign policy. They didn't seem to think so at the time and may even throw some of his 1952 speeches back at him in 1956.

In 1952 he said, "We should create crises for Russia instead of Russia creating crises for us." He's been secretary since 1953 but this country has created no crises for Russia.

In 1952 he said many nations feared the United States "may rashly precipitate atomic warfare." But Dulles, as secretary, reportedly gave American allies the jitters when he talked of "massive retaliation" against the Reds.

In 1952 he proposed a plan to "disintegrate the empire of Soviet Russia" from within. How? By "passive resistance, slowdowns and noncooperation" in the satellites.

This got such a bad reaction—to some Dulles seemed to be urging the unarmed satellite people to revolt against their Communist masters—that a few days later he said he meant only that there were "peaceful ways" to do the job.

But in the years since Dulles became secretary, the satellites are just as firmly satellites as before.

It was in his Nov. 19 speech, outlining his program if elected president, that Stevenson said, "Moderation is the spirit of the times." He added that moderation must not be confused with stagnation.

This didn't sit well with New York's Gov. Averell Harriman, who insists he's not actively seeking the Democratic presidential nomination although he has made so many speeches lately that some people are unconvinced.

He told a news conference—the day after Stevenson's speech—there is no such word as "moderation" in the Democratic party. It is not known whether Harriman looked up the word before he used it.

But the American College Dictionary says of "moderation": "quality of being moderate; restraint; avoidance of extremes; temperance."

If Harriman doesn't want to be considered moderate, he can hardly want to be considered the opposite which is immoderate. The dictionary says of "immoderation": "exceeding just or reasonable limits; excessive; extreme."

Although Harriman hasn't said anything so far that makes any program he has look much different from Stevenson's, he nevertheless got a lot of publicity mileage out of his criticism.

Then Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams got in on the act. He said: "It is upsetting now to hear from our side counsels for a pause for breathing and moderation."

But so far he hasn't offered anything very startling either.

Home Demands

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—The still lively demand of many Americans for a new house—and how much responsibility the government has to help them get one—is one of today's hottest questions.

Builders, mortgage lenders and government money managers are sharply divided on the causes of the current drop in the number of homes being started—and whether the home-building industry needs a new shot in the arm through easier credit and lower interest rates.

And today a leading New York bank comes out flatly against government attempts to set or enforce "arbitrary standards of housing."

The Guaranty Trust Co. in its December survey asks what is really meant by such words as "substandard" housing, "decent" housing, "adequate" housing, or housing "needs."

"Obviously," says the bank, "they express someone's idea of the sort of living quarters the people ought to have. In practice, they usually express the idea or ideas arrived at by some public official or board appointed by a paternalistic government to resolve, in behalf of the people, a personal question which the people are apparently presumed to be incapable of resolving for themselves."

In a free economy, the bank holds, "adequate" housing should mean only "that quantity and quality of housing which users are able and willing to buy and pay for at free-market levels of cost, in view of the other possible ways of spending their money."

The bank contends that the government shouldn't tell people how they are to be housed any more than what food to eat or what clothing to wear.

The recent decline in home building, however, has brought concern in other quarters. Builders, naturally, don't like it. Many of them blame the slowing down on the government's policy of tightening mortgage payment rules, tightening the supply of credit, and letting interest rates rise.

The Department of Commerce, on the other hand, thinks the decline will be mild. It predicts that almost as much will be spent next year as this on home building—around 16 billion dollars.

80 on January 5. But with Germany rearming, and Russia trying to weaken his government. Western leaders shudder at the thought that anything might happen to him.

There is President Syngman Rhee of South Korea. Rhee admits to being 80 years old. He will celebrate his 81st birthday next March 26. A lot of Koreans believe he has forgotten a few years.

Nevertheless, dispatches from Korea say that Rhee has decided to run again, for a third four-year term, when the presidential election is held next July or August.

President Juhio Paasikivi of Finland was 85 years old on November 27.

He seems to have no further political ambition. But his fellow Finns hold him in such high regard that they are talking of drafting him to run again—for a six-year term—in the election to be held next February.

Paasikivi, by the way, "retired" in the mid-1930's from the managing directorship of his bank and from the chairmanship of his Conservative Party. He became president at a tragic moment in Finnish history when victorious Russia grabbed more than one-tenth of its territory.

King Haakon VII of Norway should not be forgotten either, though he is not a leader in the political sense. Haakon was 83 last August 3. He has been king for 50 years, ever since Norway separated itself from Sweden in 1905. He is still under treatment for a fractured hip he suffered in a fall last June, but he is going strong.

Inspidus Cases

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

A correspondent writes that she has diabetes insipidus and would like a discussion of this condition.

It is an extraordinary disease to write about but it is most important that it should not be confused with the more common "sugar diabetes" which is an entirely different disease.

Diabetes insipidus is a comparatively unusual disease though it has been recognized since the 17th century.

As readers of this column know, the principal source of the difficulty in the pancreas, lying in the abdomen, whereas in diabetes insipidus it is in a small gland of internal secretion in the brain.

In diabetes insipidus, large quantities of urine are passed but it does not contain sugar.

This disease is more common in young people than in older ones and in boys and men than in girls and women.

The underlying cause usually cannot be discovered. A family tendency, perhaps a truly inherited one, has been suggested as responsible in the majority of cases but this is not always clear.

The symptoms usually develop gradually though sudden onsets have been reported. A great increase in the amount of urine excreted is the most constant symptom and an increased amount of thirst is also frequent. Someone suffering from diabetes insipidus may pass nearly four gallons of urine in 24 hours.

The inconvenience of this disease is therefore obvious especially if the victim attempts to quench the accompanying thirst. The appetite is likely to be normal which is different from that in the common form of sugar diabetes in which hunger is likely to be excessive.

In many cases the general health does not seem to suffer. People have been known to live with diabetes insipidus for 50 years; some spontaneous recoveries have taken place.

The location of the trouble is fairly well known. It is pretty well agreed it lies in a portion of the brain. Irritation or injury of this region will produce the symptoms of diabetes insipidus.

Removal of spinal fluid has sometimes been followed by great improvement. Giving a hormone obtained from the pituitary gland usually brings about relief of symptoms which lasts for many hours. These treatments, however, have to be repeated and do not bring about a permanent cure. Until more has been learned about its origins, it is unlikely that much progress will be made in management.

Old Men

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent

The world just doesn't seem to be able to get along without its old men.

It might be expected that the atomic age would bring a complete new generation into world leadership.

But that has not happened. Nor is there any indication that it is going to happen soon. The old men are holding on.

Winston Churchill, for example, gave up his job as prime minister of Great Britain last April 5 because of his advanced age.

But today, as he celebrates his 81st birthday, reports are coming from London that his Conservative Party can not get along without him.

Anthony Eden, whom Churchill groomed for years as his successor, is under heavy fire.

Churchill left a gap which the British government has not been able to fill. The word from London is that Churchill has been asked to take a much more active part in leadership.

There is no suggestion that he might take office again. He will remain an ordinary member of the House of Commons. But he is needed badly to strengthen Eden in debate and counsel.

There is Chancellor Conrad Adenauer of the Federal Republic of West Germany. Adenauer will be

NEW YORK (AP)—A woman psychologist, Dr. Joyce Brothers of New York City, has reached the halfway point on The \$64,000 Question television and radio show.

She won \$32,000 on the CBS program last night with her knowledge of boxing.

Dr. Brothers, 28, named New Orleans as the site of two world championships and one American title fight in three days in 1902. She gave these contestants, winners and weight divisions for the fights, James J. Corbett knocked out John L. Sullivan for the heavyweight crown; Jack McAuliffe knocked out Billy Myer in the lightweight class; and George Dixon beat Jack Skelly, featherweight.

She can try for the grand prize next Tuesday night.

New Members

By WILLIAM N. OATIS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—Soviet and Asian-African blocs will be the chief gainers if 18 new members are admitted to the U.N. as presently proposed.

Latin America and Western Europe, with the Anglo-Saxon section of the British Commonwealth, stand to gain the least in proportionate strength. These are the two quarters where the United States has its staunchest supporters. But in a pinch it can count on help from within the Asian-African group too.

So delegates expect that on big political issues the Americans' customary commanding majority would survive enlargement of the U.N.

Diplomats think the newcomers will line up like this:

Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Outer Mongolia and Romania with the Soviet group.

Ceylon, Cambodia, Japan, Laos, Libya, Nepal and Jordan with the Asian-African group.

Italy, Portugal, Spain and Ireland, sometimes with Latin America, sometimes with the Western Europe (the two groups often vote together).

Austria and Finland not consistently with any group.

Today the Soviet bloc is five countries out of 60 in the U.N., or one-twelfth.

If the new members all get in, it will be 10 countries out of 78, or more than one-eighth.

Lately, Afghanistan and five Arab U.N. members—all but Iraq—have voted with the Soviet group on cold war issues. If they keep that up and Libya and Jordan—also Arab League members—adopt the same policies, an Arab-Soviet combine would total 18 countries.

The Asian-African group will grow to 24.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) on whether 36 months is too long to pay for an automobile:

"Many persons in the United States today are driving autos they will never own."

ALMA GA — Mrs. E. E. Nelson, while tenant farmer's wife, on the birth of her quadruplets:

"What in the world are we going to do to take care of them all?"

WASHINGTON — Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) on his offer to fill in for Adlai E. Stevenson in a farm policy debate with Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota governor:

"If former Governor Stassen is so anxious to deplete our farm policy, I will be more than happy to take him on any time, any place—and I will rent the nail."

SAN FRANCISCO — Former President Truman on throwing political stones at the White House:

"I am not here to criticize the President. I have been President and have taken a great deal of criticism."

ORLANDO, Fla. — Adlai E. Stevenson on Southern states and two party politics:

"Florida is one of those states in transition from a one-party to a two-party state."

NEW YORK — Mrs. Joyce Brothers, who won \$32,000 on the program "The \$64,000 Question," on bringing in a boxing expert to help her if she chooses to answer the final question:

"After all, I have nothing to lose except the money. He stands to lose his reputation."

COLUMBUS, Ohio — E. T. Cusick, president of the Arizona-Mexico baseball league, on the red hot fans at Cazanera, Mex., where last season's attendance was 10 times the local population:

"I could make more money here selling concessions than I make as president of the League. They really pack that park and everybody is always hungry."

Woman Hits \$32,000 Mark

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ness in Princeton, N.J., settled for his American history category last night and quit.

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