

# The Herald and News

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## School Problems

By MAX WAUGHOPF

The "tidal wave" of students which will flood our nation in the next ten to twenty years is a problem that concerns everyone in the United States.

This vast increase, and the teachers needed to cope with it, is one of the many problems being discussed at President Eisenhower's White House Education Conference now in progress in Washington, D.C.

The growth and improvement of education has grown with the population increase of the U.S. With the expansion of the country since colonial days, each generation has received more education than the previous one, and more than the young people of other nations. In 1950 the U.S. had 43 per cent of the world total of college and university enrollments (excluding the Soviet Union).

This sharply accelerated growth in enrollments coupled with severe shortage of well-qualified teachers is the specter which threatens to cause a progressive deterioration of quality at all levels of education in the U.S. over the next two decades.

These facts, and many other facets of the education problem, are ably set forth in a pamphlet entitled "Teachers for Tomorrow," published by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, the national government of the Ford Foundation.

The picture in Oregon, and locally, has been somewhat brighter than the national average in the relationship of number of teachers to students. The national average since 1930 has been 20 elementary students per teacher and 25 in high school. The Klamath Falls city system has shown about 25 students per teacher in both elementary and secondary (this figure will vary in some classes—science, industrial, etc. fewer smaller and larger science classes sometimes larger).

Oregon has been able to hold a top place in the national education picture partly because the state has attracted college graduates and teachers from the systems of other states to augment the sources from within the state.

However, this source appears to be drying up and education leaders from over the state have reported that this year the procurement of teachers has reached the critical stage.

Although the Klamath city and county systems are in better shape than many other systems in the state, or elsewhere in the nation, the local education administrators expect the problem to become more acute in the coming years.

As a layman I cannot presume to offer a solution to this most vital national problem. Experts in education have pointed out that improvements in the prestige and status of teaching, raising the salary structure and defining the teachers' job so as to challenge and utilize effectively the interest and ability of talented people are three essential conditions for attracting and holding able teachers.

Failing to solve this gigantic problem can mean the erosion of educational quality at all levels at a time in our history when good education is most urgently needed.

Benjamin Franklin summed up the answer when he said: "The good education of youth has been esteemed by the wisest of all ages, as the surest foundation of the happiness both of private families and of commonwealths."

## Salmon Heritage

By KEN McLEOD

The Oregon State Division of the Izak Walton League of America at its last convention held a panel discussion upon "Salmon, Our Heritage and Responsibility." Dr. David B. Charlton, Portland, Ore., national executive of the Izak Walton League acted as moderator and in introducing the panel pointed out that public discussion of our salmon problem is an exceedingly important matter because there is a great lack of understanding of the problem by the public which is not too well informed.

Samuel J. Hutchinson, assistant regional director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the first speaker started his talk with a question: "Salmon our heritage, what does that mean?" A heritage he went on to say is something that has been passed down from father to son and in this sense the salmon is more the heritage of the Indian than the white man, nevertheless, the salmon is our responsibility.

Hutchinson told of the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service in recognition of that responsibility which extends from Southern California to Alaska, across the sea to Siberia and down to the Kurile Islands. The federal government did not become greatly concerned with the problem of the salmon until after World War I when the production of salmon fell off at an alarming rate. At first the government's studies were concerned with the Pacific Coast but in the late 30's it was expanded to cover the whole North Pacific after Japan started to fish for salmon upon the high seas. The U.S. now has two vessels working out of Puget Sound making studies of salmon upon the Pacific.

fences that confine the range of the salmon and steelhead are barriers of temperature, where the temperature rises above a critical point the salmon do not pass the barrier and their place is taken by tuna.

The FWS is concerned over the Japanese fishery. Hutchinson stated, "during the past year 52 million immature salmon were taken by the Japanese upon the high seas. It is our responsibility to find out where these fish come from, whose fish are being taken."

Hutchinson went on to tell how this is being done, to distinguish between the identity of the salmon coming from the Asiatic mainland from the salmon originating in North America. This identity is being sought through the study of blood types and through the study of parasites which are different in Asia from North America.

Turning from the Pacific, Hutchinson described the work going on to solve the problem of the salmon on the fresh water streams of North America. The work here has much to do with the installation of dams and the provision of methods to secure safe passage to the fish over these artificial barriers. Speaking of the example of Hell's Gate in Canada where in the late 40's a "vertical baffle" ladder was installed which made possible the passage of salmon to spawn above the obstruction. The result has been that just one run of salmon over this ladder resulted in a commercial take of a million red salmon. The salmon were worth one dollar a piece making a cash return of 4 million dollars—the ladder cost 2 million dollars—"ladders are a responsibility."

In 1934 the rise of dams in the Columbia brought forcefully forward the problem of the destruction of the salmon runs of this great salmon nursery when the dams became so high that the fish could not be passed economically over them. Grand Coulee became the end of the run for salmon and efforts were directed to finding new streams below this point to which the salmon runs could be transplanted.

Research is going forward upon the salmon problem in many fields of action problem, at first it was a matter of getting fish over the obstructions now it is a matter of getting the young fish back down the stream safely past the obstructions. Hutchinson spoke of a new system being tried at the Mayfield Dam which he feels has promise of solving the problem of getting the young fish back down stream through a submerged outlet at the bottom of the dam. A skimmer system directs the small fish at the water surface down to the outlet. Over 60 per cent of the small down stream migrants are to be found in the upper 40 feet of water, 90 per cent occur above 100 feet, hence an outlet below this level will not be discovered by the fish. The skimmer is expected to direct the fish to the low level outlet.

Other studies go forward upon other methods of herding fish in the streams so as to make them go in the desired direction. Electrical devices have been developed in the laboratory that are able to guide 85 per cent of the fish into a safe passage. This system of electric barriers is costly but the cost is not in proportion to the value of the run of fish. Other devices have been developed with sound which have not proven effective, and with light. Studies on screening fish out of large diversions is a very important factor at the present time and considerable success has been reached with a new type of screen that acts much like a venetian blind.

**Japanese Baseball**

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Gil McDougald, the distinguished young New York Yankee infielder, has returned from a goodwill baseball safari to Japan in top condition except for a bad case of writer's cramp.

"Everybody in Japan is baseball-crazy—from kids to old men," he marveled. "They play it day and night all the year round. And every fan seems to be an autograph collector."

The Yankees, who dropped the 1955 World Series to the Brooklyn Dodgers, did considerably better against Japanese ball clubs. They won all but one of their 20 games and that ended in a 1-1 tie, called after the 10th inning on account of darkness.

"I never saw fans so polite," observed Gil. "They never booed us a single time."

"The stands were completely quiet—almost like a morgue—until the Japanese team started a rally or a Yankee hit a home run. Then they'd go wild."

The Yankees found the national pastime of Japan essentially the same as the American national pastime except the Japanese play on an all-dirt field and use a slightly lighter and smaller ball.

"You can't knock it as far, and that's sothered us a little," admitted McDougald.

The 6-foot-plus lanky Yankee star gave this assessment of Japanese league play.

"They are fine in the infield, but seem to lack throwing strength from the outfield. The fans were frankly impressed by the way Frank Bauer could pick up a line drive to right field and throw and catch the runner at first."

"At bat the Japanese try too hard to powerhouse the ball instead of depending on coordination."

But the most mysterious thing he found in the way baseball is played in the mysterious East was the pitching.

"They use a hesitation ball," he

said. "It was our biggest problem. The pitcher slows up at all stages of his windup, and depends on his windup to deceive the batter rather than on the spin or the speed of the ball. And every two or three innings the pitcher, worn out by his windup, would be replaced by a new pitcher."

"When a Japanese pitcher is used," said McDougald, "he goes to the sidelines and pitches warm-up balls for another 15 minutes. I suppose he does it to save face in front of the crowd. Anyway, nobody boos him."

**Federal Aid**

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—There were strong indications today that the President's White House Conference on Education will recommend federal aid to the nation's schools, at least for building new classrooms.

But if it's as vague on that as it was yesterday on why there are not enough classrooms, it will leave the question high in the air.

Federal aid for schools is the hottest question facing the men and women who came here from the 48 states and territories for this meeting which ends today. It's possible they'll explode over it.

But they were far from explosive yesterday when they approved a report which was a consensus of what they felt and thought.

That report was so careful, and long-winded, it looked like a diplomatic pronouncement by the State Department for the record.

This was what the report said:

"No state represented has a demonstrated financial incapacity to build the schools it will need during the next five years. But, with the exception of a few states, none of the states presently has plans which indicate a political determination powerful enough to overcome all of the obstacles."

Boiled down, this said: No state represented at the conference had shown it couldn't afford to pay for the classrooms it needed. Just because they hadn't shown they couldn't afford it, this didn't mean they couldn't afford it.

With an addition, the conference then got itself on record as saying that if the states are around to building the schools they need, some might be able to pay their own way and maybe some couldn't.

But on a "political determination" powerful enough to overcome all of the obstacles, who was being hot at there? The home-state politicians? Or the people back home for not putting enough heat on their state and local politicians to get the needed classrooms?

**Santa Claus**

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Santa Claus takes over today as business moves into the final month of what's sure to be its biggest year.

In December emphasis is always on retail trade. One fourth of the entire year's sales volume will be done between now and Christmas.

But that doesn't mean that many manufacturing industries will be taking time off this year. The industrial output pace is expected to keep on gaining. And by the first of the year the nation's total output of goods and services may nudge the 400 billion dollar a year mark for the first time in history.

Many companies and some of the most important industries will be hampered more by lack of capacity than by any decline in the steel and auto industries. The railroad is being held back by lack of enough freight cars than anything else.

Other industries, particularly those using metals, report their chief problem now is material shortages or delays in deliveries from metal producers. There is widespread belief that December will see many companies still striving with only moderate success, to build up inventories.

Some are betting that the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production, which hit a record 142 in September and October, will push up to 144 this month, helped in part by this urge to build inventories. The index uses the 1947-49 output average as its base of 100.

Retail trade starts the month off with a bang. Sales volume is already at least 7 per cent higher than a year ago. Most merchants think this year's Christmas trade will top last year's by 10 per cent.

**Farmers' Plight**

By BRUCE BLOSSAT

Of the many things politicians have said about the farm problem, perhaps the most curious is that the bulking crop surpluses in government hands are a side issue unrelated to the main difficulty.

Surpluses are the very heart of the matter and have been for more than three decades.

First in World War I and again in World War II, the American farmer was encouraged to produce far more than had previously been his custom. When war-time and early postwar demand was over, the farmer's excess output depressed the market.

In the 1920's this led to an agricultural depression that farmers never forgot. When this country was on the threshold of World War II, the farmer's friends in Congress acted to prevent a recurrence. They adopted the price support legislation which would bring government loans and purchases into the picture if the market sagged.

In the last few years that decline has occurred. Farm income has fallen despite price supports, and government warehouses have been filled to overflowing with

crops taken off the farmers' hands.

All efforts to cut deeply into the surpluses seem to have failed because the farmer produces more and more from less and less acreage in his continuing battle to offset dropping market prices, acreage controls, and so on.

By now it ought to be plain the problem is chronic. The farmer has learned how to produce considerably more than the country absorbs in normal times. Neither government regulations nor market conditions effectively curb this extra output.

And neither government nor anybody else has found a way to insure that the farmer shall participate adequately in the general economic gains the nation is steadily making.

The price support program is a crude, costly wartime makeshift that aggravates the problem rather than solves it. What we need is an entire new, inventive approach to the farmer's difficulty. It would be both heartening and refreshing if either one of our political parties could conceive such an approach.

**Heart Murmurs**

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Gone are the days, thank goodness, when every child with a heart murmur was put to bed for months or years and made into a chronic invalid. Nevertheless, the discovery of a heart murmur in a youngster frequently causes the parents to become considerably alarmed.

One mother for example, recently wrote, "My daughter, age 6, has a heart murmur and I have been told she will outgrow this by the age of 15, and not to worry about it. Can you give me further information?"

Apparently, in this case the little girl's physician feels that the child has what is known as a "functional" heart murmur. This kind of thing is quite common in children and it does not mean that disease is present. Functional murmurs are outgrown and need not interfere in any way with the life and activities of the youngster who has one.

When a murmur is heard, however, it is always necessary to decide whether it is functional or the result of heart disease and if it is the result of disease, whether the disease is active or healed.

Most of those murmurs in youngsters resulting from disease are caused by rheumatic fever. Some, of course, are the result of defects which were present at birth and are called congenital murmurs.

The heart murmurs resulting from rheumatic fever are, of course, potentially more serious than functional murmurs. It is necessary in each case to decide where the murmur is coming from; that is, what part of the heart is involved, how badly the heart has been damaged, and whether or not it is progressive.

Actually, even in many cases of heart murmurs from rheumatic fever, the outlook is pretty good, though in others the activity may have to be restricted and other measures instituted.

Most of the heart murmurs from birth defects are fairly serious. Some of them are responsible also for the blue babies which every one has heard of. Today many of these can be corrected by heart surgery.

Until the whole situation has been carefully studied, it is impossible to know what if anything needs to be done for the youngsters (or grownup) with a heart murmur.

Of course, someone with a murmur and signs of serious interference with functioning of the heart must receive treatment and usually cannot undertake strenuous physical exertion. In fact in the severe cases rest in bed may still be necessary.

Nevertheless, the outlook for most patients with a heart murmur is now considered to be pretty good. Many people with this symptom can lead practically normal lives.

As time goes on more and more is being learned about this subject. Encouraging developments, too, can be expected from our increasing knowledge about rheumatic fever and the remarkable progress in heart surgery. With what we know about preventing rheumatic fever we can hope and expect that heart murmurs of this origin will become less frequent.

**Quotes**

By UNITED PRESS

CALCUTTA, India — Communist Party chief Nikita Khrushchev, speaking at a banquet attended by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India:

"India and Russia have joined hands to rid the world of colonialism."

CALCUTTA, India — Prime Minister Nehru speaking at the same banquet after Khrushchev finished an attack on Western disarmament plans:

"I also am opposed to armament, but I have no right to criticize others if they follow their own way. We only want to stay away from them."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tammany Hall Democratic leader Carmine De Sapio, in announcing that New York delegates to the 1956 Democratic National Convention will place the name of Gov. Averell Harriman in nomination:

"It is foolhardy to try to guess what the people will think or want in the way of a candidate more than eight months from now."

## Sparkman Labels Harriman 'Utility Man' Candidate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gov. Averell Harriman of New York was described by Sen. Sparkman (D-Ala.) in sports language today as a "utility man" candidate for the 1956 Democratic presidential nomination.

Harriman has said he is not an active candidate for the nomination although he expects to be New York's "favorite son" choice.

But Harriman's Chief booster, Tammany leader Carmine De Sapio, said yesterday the historical role of New York governors in party affairs "should dispel the idea that Harriman is only a token or favorite son candidate."

Sparkman, who heard De Sapio's talk to the National Press Club, said in a later interview he thinks De Sapio "is engaged in holding Gov. Harriman in reserve for whatever might happen in the pre-convention campaign."

"He has the governor in a 'utility man' role where he could be rushed into the contest at any time," he added.

Sparkman said he doesn't think Harriman's advanced status poses any new threat to Adlai E. Stevenson, the 1952 candidate whom Sparkman is supporting in his race for the 1956 nomination.

The senator said he couldn't imagine anything that might knock Stevenson out of his place as front runner except unexpected defeats in presidential delegate primaries.

Stevenson plans to visit New York next week to discuss financial and other campaign plans with supporters there. But it is considered unlikely that he will authorize any move now toward chipping his way into the state's

98 nominating votes. De Sapio predicted these will be united behind Harriman in the early balloting dictated these will be united behind Harriman at Chicago next August.

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DECEMBER 13, 1955 - 3:00 P.M.

BUILDINGS TO BE SOLD IN KLAMATH FALLS:

The former George L. Howe house at the northeast corner of 5th and "E" Streets.

The former Pete Savoy house on the south side of Oregon Avenue in the block West of Tunnel Street.

The former Gerald Thurman house and garage located at 239 Donald Street.

The former Charles Fry house and shed at the northwest corner of Bowen and Oak Streets.

The former Fred L. Roberts house and garage at 37 Roosevelt Street.

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TERMS OF SALE ARE: Cash at time of sale. The above buildings to be sold to the highest bidder at public auction with the right reserved to re-bid, and all of the bid prior must accompany the successful bid. For information, C. W. Parker, State Highway Building, Salem; or S. Paul Jones, State Highway Maintenance Building, Klamath Falls.

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