

The Herald and News

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Link Dam

By BILL JENKINS

Just a very short word about the recent signing of the Link River dam contract by Copco and the Bureau of Reclamation for the benefit of the newcomers.

While the dam on Link River is a relatively insignificant little blob of concrete and steel as dams go, it is the key to the entire Klamath River. Therefore any contract covering dams or other river operations below the Link River site have to depend on it. Whoever controls that point, in effect, controls the rise and fall of the river through the canyon, and that's where the power potential lies.

This Link River dam is largely a regulatory dam and not a great power producer. The proposed dams in the canyon below, however, will be power dams to add to the present source of power for this country.

That's why the term "Link River dam" is so important. As a term covering the river it can be laid largely to the door of the government. Since Upper Klamath, one of the federal property all negotiations for use of the waters of the lake stem from the Link River dam because you have to have some place to start.

It's that simple.

I think the river development is a good thing. There isn't much possibility of the development bringing about substantially lower power rates, but it may keep them from going up. And it opens up a new field of industry here which we would never have tapped if sufficient power couldn't have been firmly pledged.

From the recreational angle it should help rather than hinder. Various sportsmen's organizations and conservationist groups will be keeping vigil to see that their rights are taken care of.

Plus the fact that it will keep a thousand men in the canyon busy for ten years or more—all of 'em drawing pay checks which they will spend in the area. Horrid commercial thought, no doubt, but bonanza news to many.

Now that the new year is here I am getting set for the first call about the first robin of spring. Was reminded of it the other morning, in fact, when I was watching a goodly flock of robins try to steal a little grain from the lays out in front of the house. I've been feeding that same bunch of robins all year 'round for several years now and have yet to see even one of 'em go south for the winter.

But you can't stop a firm belief. And there will be many reports of the first robin.

1955 - 1956

By DEB ADDISON

The turn of a year is a time to clean off your desk, brush away the cobwebs, take a quick look back and then a long look ahead.

The quick look back is with real satisfaction in realizing that, after about 50 years, the Basin's water problems are resolved.

Our greatest asset, water, has been pegged down in fact for complete beneficial use with the signing of the 50-year contract between Reclamation and Copco.

It will be spelled out in governmental terms with ratification of the interstate compact by the Oregon and California legislatures and the Congress.

The look ahead shows two major problems that have not been resolved.

For the Basin the big problem is the future of the Klamath Indian Reservation. That is important to everyone. It is hoped that the work of the Management Specialists will point the way in 1956.

For the town, both for the corporate city and the unincorporated area, many problems revolve around sanitation. There is no daylight showing on this but the Rodolph Zamski & Co. certified public accountant firm is working on facts and figures bearing on this problem. It is due for serious consideration in 1956.

Klamath is unique and fortunate in having its extra governmental agencies — the Klamath River Commissions and the Management Specialists.

Full credit for the bright future through full use of our great water resource must be given to the river commissions. Their long, careful and hard headed work has reached fruition in making possible the Reclamation-Copco contract.

The Management Specialists are applying the same kind of study and effort to the reservation problems but that work still is far from completion. The results of it will be of great importance to Indians and all others alike.

One other extra-governmental project that should be mentioned is the algae study which was put together by the Chamber of Commerce and which now is under way.

This is a study to find out what can be done, if anything, to improve our water for other uses. By "other uses" is meant other than for irrigation. Algae in Klamath Lake water has no drawbacks for irrigation, perhaps it is beneficial, but it does have drawbacks both for recreation and industry.

Whatever is brought to light here lies in the hands of the scientists. The study is being conducted under the direction of "algaeologist" Harry Phinney of Oregon State College.

In giving credit it would be a matter of over modesty not to point out that the recent course of events which pegged down our water for full beneficial use in the

Upper Klamath River Basin all started with the Chamber's statement of water policy.

The study that brought this statement of water policy led to the creation of the two Klamath River Commissions.

That policy (that agriculture should have prior use of all waters originating in the Upper Klamath Basin; that all remaining waters, including return flow, shall be allowed to return to their historical channels; that private enterprise be encouraged to develop all the potential hydroelectric power on the Klamath River) has been followed both in the Copco contract and in the interstate compact.

The Elements

By KEN McLEOD

The play of the elements in nature are usually considered as catastrophe yet there are a few hardy souls who can revel in the play of giant forces about them.

Few, however, can place their emotions and feeling into print or do so. In any interpretation of nature, however, we need the perspective toward the elemental forces that these individuals can give to us. Take the elemental force of wind and we find John Muir writing about it, he says:

"One of the most beautiful and exhilarating storms I ever enjoyed in the Sierra occurred in December, 1874, when I happened to be exploring one of the tributary valleys of the Yuba River. The sky and ground and the trees had been thoroughly rain-washed and were dry again.

"The day was intensely pure, one of those incomparable bits of California winter, warm and balmy and full of white sparkling sunshine, redolent of all the purest influences of the spring, and at the same time enlivened with one of the most bracing windstorms conceivable. Instead of camping out, I was actually dozing in a tent. But when the storm began to sound, I lost no time in pushing out into the woods to enjoy it.

"For on such occasions nature has always something rare to show us, and the danger to life and limb is hardly greater than one would experience crouching deprecatingly beneath a roof.

"It was still early morning when I found myself fairly arid. Delicious sunshine came pouring over the hills, lighting the tops of the pines, and setting free a stream of summery fragrance that contrasted strangely with the wild tones of the storm.

"The air was mottled with pinetastes and bright green plumes, that went flashing past in the sunlight like birds pursued. But there was not the slightest dustiness, nothing less pure than leaves, and ripe pollen, and flecks of withered bracken and moss.

"I heard trees falling for hours at the rate of one every two or three minutes; some uprooted, partly on account of the loose, water-soaked condition of the ground; others broken straight across, where some weakness caused by fire had determined the spot. The gestures of the various trees made a delightful study.

"Young sugar pines, light and feathery as squirrel-tails, were bowing almost to the ground; while old patriarchs, whose massive boles had been tried in a hundred storms waved solemnly above them, their long, arching branches streaming fluently on the gale, and every needle thrilling and ringing and shedding off keen lances of light like a diamond.

"The Douglas spruces, with long sprays drawn out in level tresses, and needles massed in a gray shimmering glow, presented a most striking appearance as they stood in bold relief along the hilltops. The mactrons in the dell with their red bark and large glossy leaves tilted every way, reflected the sunshine in throbbing spangles like those one so often sees on the rippled surface of a glacier lake. But the silver pines were now most impressively beautiful of all. Colossal spires 300 feet in height waved like golden rods chanting and bowing low as if in worship, while the whole mass of their long, tremulous foliage was kindled into one continuous blaze of white sun-fire. The force of the gale was such that the most steadfast monarch of them all rocked down to its roots with a motion plainly perceptible when one leaned against it. Nature was holding a high festival, and every fiber of the most rigid giant thrilled with glad excitement.

"I drifted on through the midst of this passionate music and motion, across many a glen, from ridge to ridge; often halting on the lee of a rock for shelter, or to gaze and listen. Even when the grand anthem had swelled to its highest pitch, I could distinctly hear the varying tones of the individual trees — spruce, and fir, and pine, and leafless oak — and even the infinitely gentle rustle of withered grasses at my feet. Each was expressing itself in its own way — singing its own song, and making its own peculiar gestures — manifesting a richness of variety to be found in no other forest I have yet seen.

"John Muir's 'Windstorm in the Forest' which is to be found in his book 'The Mountains of California' is ranked as one of the most descriptive essays written upon the subject of nature. To John's eye everything in nature had meaning and even the most commonplace walk into the wilderness was filled with many wonderful observations and he had the gift of passing these observations and emotions on to others, that they likewise might enjoy the greatness of nature. Thus even a wind-

storm was an exciting experience to him when most of us would be content to sit at home and exclaim: 'what a blow!'

Good Vows

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — If the world should end this very day it couldn't find America better prepared.

If the universe suddenly exploded practically every one in the land would be blown straight up into heaven. The rush of rarefied souls would wear out the turnstiles at St. Peter's pearly gates.

For America today is an earthly paradise inhabited not by ordinary people but by 160-odd million pure-purposed souls.

An aura of unaccustomed saintliness rises over the nation like clean fog above a dismal swamp. Look around you. Isn't everybody wearing a shiny new halo?

There is a reason, of course. It is the season of the New Year's resolution. When all look within themselves and take an interior vow to lead a finer, nobler life.

The bad resolve to be good, the good resolve to be better. The old reckless, sinful past seems unutterably repugnant. One looks back at the mire-speckled creature he was only a week ago and mumbles wholeheartedly: "How could I ever have been like that? Never again!"

Sweetness and light brighten the very air. Everyone has decided to be more trustworthy, loyal, helpful, thrifty, courteous, kind, brave, clean and reverent plus a lot of other things.

Nowhere is a frown in sight. Wherever you glance, all you see are rows of teeth determinedly fixed in a smile, smile, smile. There is a determined fix to the haloes, too as if this time the wearers really meant to keep them clamped on their nogins forever.

The wife has vowed to spend less time playing bridge and spend more time playing with her children.

The husband has vowed to spend more time at home, too, and also take his wife out oftener.

The stenographer has vowed to quit primping at her office desk.

The bus driver has vowed that even if the paying customers don't move to the back of the bus in 1956, he won't let it ruin his temper.

The truck driver has vowed to quit letting out loud vows whenever he gets caught in a traffic jam.

The factory hand has vowed to do less shirking on the job.

The boss has vowed not to bust a vocal chord every time he sees a minor company rule flouted.

The bank robber has vowed to give up his uncertain craft and go into some more honest form of labor, such as maybe press agency.

The professional boxer has vowed that the next time out he will really put up a good stiff fight if he can find an opponent in the same mood.

Yes, whoever has a bad habit of any kind has solemnly vowed to rid himself of it whether it's beating his wife in private or using a toothpick in public. An atmosphere of personal sanctity wraps the country from coast to coast.

Ah, perhaps it would be better if the world did end this very day, and waited all us suddenly pompous Puritans to the heaven we now aspire to create on earth. For New Year's resolutions have a traditional brief life.

Certainly if a cataclysm destroyed the universe even as late as next week, half of us, our vows already forsaken, would find ourselves blown not toward heaven but in exactly the opposite direction.

Wrong Things

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Russians are doing the wrong things if they want the American government to reduce its spending, particularly military spending, in the belief this will bring on a depression here.

They're reported to be thinking that way out—

They won't agree on disarmament and they talk of developing an intercontinental guided missile.

So the United States will step up defense. The Russians promise economic aid to Asia. The United States will boost its foreign aid.

This isn't the first time the Russians got the opposite of what they may have hoped for. The classic example was in 1950 when Stalin led the North Koreans attack South Korea.

Early that year the Truman administration, bent on economy, wanted to cut military spending. The then secretary of defense, Louis Johnson, said he would ask Congress for only 13½ billion dollars.

The Korean War began, the United States jumped in, American military spending shot up, defense plants have done a land-office business, and American prosperity has reached a peak.

This is the total of American military spending since and including the 1950-51 fiscal year. The Eisenhower administration gradually has been cutting down on it.

The Defense Department estimates that in the present fiscal year, ending next June 30, it will spend about 34½ billion dollars. But now Secretary of Defense Wilson figures spending will hit 35½ billion next year, in part because of higher costs.

The United States can't afford to lag behind the Russians, who talk disarmament but are armed to the teeth. And probably this government heard the Soviets are working hard on guided missiles.

Premier Bulganin said as much last week.

Wilson said one billion dollars would go next year into developing missiles. The United States is spending 750 million on them now.

After Bulganin and Communist party chief Khrushchev made their trip to Asia with promises of economic help, the Secretary of State Dulles said foreign aid spending by this country would go up from \$4,200,000,000 this year to \$4,400,000,000 next year.

This news broke at a time when many members of Congress wanted spending reduced. This is an election year and if they could economize they might be able to put through a tax cut. But they have read about the Russians' plans.

They come back to work today, no doubt, with some change of mind. Sen. Wiley of Wisconsin, No. 1 Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said over the weekend:

The Bulganin-Khrushchev performance will spur a strengthening of "our over-all military-diplomatic position. I do believe there is no reason whatsoever for diminishing our vigilance or preparedness."

Unique Republic

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent

A unique republic, which the United States Navy helped to establish, inaugurated its president for a new term yesterday.

It is the Republic of Liberia, founded by American Negroes who had been freed from slavery.

Until the Egyptians overthrew King Farouk, it was the only republic on the vast continent of Africa.

The republics of North and South America were founded by colonizers who emigrated westward across the Atlantic Ocean. Liberia is unique in that its founders turned the course of emigration eastward from the new world to the old one.

It lies on the West African coast just above the equator. Its area of 43,000 square miles is inhabited by about 2,300,000 people, including native tribes as well as descendants of American Negro colonists.

Only Negroes are eligible for citizenship.

The president is William V. S. Tubman, 60. He is descended on his father's side from some of Liberia's earliest American settlers—they were taken there from Augusta, Ga., in 1824. Tubman's mother emigrated from Atlanta, Ga., in 1872.

Tubman's eldest son, William Jr., was graduated from Governor Dummer Academy in Massachusetts and is now a student at Harvard.

Tubman himself has been a school teacher, lawyer, senator and supreme court justice.

He has served also in the Army and rose from private to colonel.

Tubman was elected Liberia's 18th president in 1943. He was re-elected for four year terms in 1951 and 1955.

A devout Methodist, he made his first visit to the United States in 1928 as a delegate to a general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas City, Mo.

Hubert Ney Takes Saar Leadership

SAARBRUECKEN, Saar (AP)—Hubert Ney, leader of the Saar offshoot of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union, is the new premier of the long-disputed border territory.

EX-Nazi Heinrich Schneider is the new president of its Parliament.

The three pro-German parties which swept the Dec. 18 parliamentary election picked their yesterday. Parliament followed up by electing Schneider and will meet Jan. 10 to approve Ney.

The new Premier, a 63-year-old Roman Catholic lawyer, heads a three-party coalition Cabinet pledged to unite the Saar with West Germany.

Schneider, a fiery 48-year-old lawyer, led the 1935 plebiscite campaign which returned the Saar to Germany.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

PARIS—A spokesman at party headquarters for Pierre Poujade on the show of strength in the French national elections of Poujade's candidate.

"We will refuse to participate in any government, either right or left."

JERUSALEM (Israel Sector)—Israel Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion appealing to the West to bolster his nation's defenses.

"We demand and have a right to obtain defensive arms; no inferior in quality to the aggressive arms streaming into Egypt."

LANCASTER, Pa.—Norman C. Hosenwarter, 26, to the doctor who told him his wife had given birth to quadruplets.

"I'm going to sit down and then you tell me again."

CHICAGO—Safety Council President Ned H. Dearborn on the lower-than-predicted New Year's traffic deaths:

"Every driver is invited to join in an effort to make our pre-holiday estimate look so high that it's silly—and the sillier the better."

Israelis Set War Policy

JERUSALEM (AP)—Israel's two top leaders have placed the Arab states on notice that the Jewish nation will beat off any attacks from her neighbors.

But they told Parliament yesterday Israel does not want to start another Holy Land war. They cautioned against the belief that war is unavoidable.

The stern statements came from Premier David Ben-Gurion, advocate of Israel's "activist" policy, and Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, who has urged a course of restraint.

Declaring that all the Middle East countries but Israel and Turkey are a "whirlpool of disturbances," Ben-Gurion urged Israel to be ready for the danger of imminent war.

"We shall be grievously at fault," he said, "if we do not see with open eyes the imminent danger of attack by Egypt—and perhaps not only by that country."

"In this confused, crazy, electrified atmosphere," he continued, "any spark in any quarter may ignite a conflagration of an unforeseeable extent and results. We shall be grievously at fault if we are not ready and prepared for any eventuality."

"It is the duty and right of the state of Israel to defend the lives of its citizens and its territorial integrity like every other free and sovereign state, and it will do so with all the means at its disposal as long as it is necessary."

Sharett, who reportedly had led a fight within Ben-Gurion's own Mapai party against the Premier's more extremist views, spoke out in much the same vein yesterday.

He denounced both the Czechoslovak-Egyptian arms deal and the "flow to Egypt of British military equipment."

"Israel does not intend to provoke any Arab state to war," he said, "she will stand ready to beat off an attack and fight back any aggressive war, but she will not initiate aggression against anyone."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



DiSalle Enters Election Fight

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Democrat Michael V. DiSalle, 48, former federal price stabilization director, Tuesday entered the race for Ohio governor with a platform pledging continuance of Gov. Frank J. Lausche's policies.

The Toledo attorney is the second Democrat to announce for the gubernatorial post since Lausche said he would not seek a sixth term. Robert W. Reider, Port Clinton publisher, also has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination in primaries next May.

Lausche, serving an unprecedented fifth term, has announced he will run for U.S. Senator.

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New Alcohol Tests Planned

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—New fuel for the slogan that gasoline and alcohol don't mix will be sought in an all-out experiment next month. Ten motorists will get their alcohol free.

The experiment will be the climax of a seminar on "alcohol and road traffic" Feb. 13-24 at the Southern Police Institute here. It will be held Feb. 23.

Plans are to have 20 volunteer motorists. Eight will get about half a pint of 100-proof bourbon each, two will get around eight bottles of beer apiece and ten will drive cold sober.

They will submit to six laboratory tests and six driving tests.

The laboratory tests will consist of the volunteer's response to a flicker of light, to a jet of air against the eye (to measure pain sensitivity), ability to stand steadily, to touch the tips of the forefingers together, to do simple mathematical problems and to cross out certain letters in a printed page.

On the driving course, the guinea pigs will drive in and out of a simulated garage, attempt to hit small wooden blocks with the car wheels, try to back onto planks, turn around in a narrow road, drive in and out of loose sand and park in a tight space.

Directing the experiment, as well as the seminar, will be Lt. Robert F. Borkenstein, director of the Indiana state police laboratory and inventor of the breathalyzer, a device to test the amount of alcohol in a motorist's bloodstream.

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