

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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Duck Count

By BILL JENKINS

The annual waterfowl inventory of migratory waterfowl will end a week from Monday, having gotten under way last Tuesday.

This count, the eighth in a series of "comparable" surveys aimed at gaining information as to flight habits, numbers, wintering grounds and all the other incidents that total up the mass of present day information about our ducks and geese.

These counts are undertaken on a wide scale with better than two thousand state and federal waterfowl specialists taking part over a region that extends from southern Canada to Yucatan in Mexico. Most of the work — and expense — however will be borne by the American side of things. Planes are used as well as ground operations and every effort is made to avoid counting the same ducks twice.

Considerable territory covered the counts have proven surprisingly accurate over the past few years.

Early reports from the local counters tell us that the total number of waterfowl tabulated in the Klamath Basin is only a bare fraction of last year's count. Due to much worse weather conditions this year than last.

A good many people, mostly bird watchers and non-hunters, are apt to get pretty hot under the collar about the expense involved in such a project. They are pretty certain to object on the grounds of what economic gain can possibly be realized from such a survey? Who cares, they say, whether we know all about what the birds do in the winter? How do we make any money out of it, or pay back the taxpayer?

Ordinarily I tend to fall into their way of thinking when it comes to the way in which the federal government throws money around like it was nothing but money instead of the taxpayers' blood, sweat and tears.

But in this case I'm quite willing to see a chunk of my tax dollar going toward supporting the count. It may not be a lot, but it does offer a basis for future planning as to shooting seasons, bag limits, migratory waterfowl protection regulations and the rest of it.

I am not always content to agree with the results of the count. I still can't find the logic or reason for those who say we have a huge count in the winter which is followed by a good nesting season and then a short gunning season and a reduced bag limit. But those are matters, like world politics, which are beyond the ken of man anyway.

So I'll go ahead and agree that a count is a good idea that someday may end up with the discovery of better ways and means to fit the migratory waterfowl into our frantic, money-mad, grasping, greedy, money-and-land-and-everything-world-of-today so that future generations of scatterbrains can know, too, the pleasures of the hunt.

And when next year rolls around and we get another season loaded for the benefit of the Central Valley boys and the protection of their crops and swimming pools, then I'll cry and sob and bite holes in the pillow at night again.

And hope that I live long enough to see just one more early season in Southeastern Oregon.

For the past several years the pintail and the widgeon have been put on the black list, labeled as predator ducks and offered to the gunner as a bonus on his bag limit. Because they are addicted to a diet of grain and like to eat well and heartily. No one cares, so far, about the food the divers take off the land, so there are millions of spoonies flying around with little chance of anyone shooting 'em unless they can't find anything better.

Since agriculture plays such a large part in our economy and we raise grain in the amount that is done and the reasons behind our troubles. But I still hate to see a splendid duck like the pintail labeled as a criminal.

And I still maintain that if we had a decently early season it would cut down materially on crop damage done by ducks and geese. There's nothing to keep them off the grain and moving around like a bunch of wingshots who are out to get their limit, not just shoot in the air to scare the ducks.

learn before becoming competent soldiers. However, with a small regular army the National Guard for the early defense of our country during the hectic days prior to, and at the beginning of World War II.

Of the over 200 officers and men of the old 249th batteries that left here in 1940, many have returned from the war. Of the other, a large number transferred to other branches of the service when the Coast Artillery was deemed an obsolete branch of the Army.

Many of the men who started out with the guard batteries in comparative idleness have now stayed in the various services and now are leading army battalions and air force groups. Although these two batteries never saw action as units, Klamath Falls can be proud of the record of the individuals who made up the rank and file.

Today the National Guard is equipped with the latest guns and equipment that the regular army has to offer. It is a far cry from the pre-World War II days when the guard received the cast-offs of the regulars — and the regulars were far from lavishly equipped themselves. With their equipment stationed right here all year long, the guardsmen are able to maintain a much higher level of efficiency than the pre-World War II guard was able to maintain. Much more skill is needed to operate the complicated devices of a modern army.

The recruit, or ex-serviceman, joining the ranks of the guard today can learn to operate the latest electronic and other equipment that the service has to offer. He can go to service schools and he receives pay commensurate with his rank for his drill periods and for the annual two-weeks training camp. This camp is usually taken by the Klamath Falls unit at Camp Clatsop, on the Oregon Coast between Seaside and Astoria.

Young men between the ages of 17 1/2 and 18 can fulfill their military obligations by joining the guard, guard officers have stated. Men past 18 who face the draft can join the guard and work for promotions; if they are drafted they can retain their guard rank by applying for a tour of extended active duty.

The guard, of course, is not the only organization of a reserve nature in the armed services today. The U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Marine and Naval reserves offer young men and veterans opportunities to serve their country. There are several of these units in the Klamath area.

However you feel about the services, either reserve or regular, you cannot deny that National Guard and reserve components of the armed services have contributed greatly to the defense of the country.

melting along the edges of the ice fields sent floodwaters on their way to the sea and created great inland lakes and supplied moisture for a great forest that covered the now barren hills of the desert lands. Such a picture of a more remote America, which no man saw, was in the period of time we speak now of as the Pleistocene.

What Columbus and his followers found was to them a new land but it was entirely different from the world we just sketched. Columbus found a man's world, populated from the arctic, on the north, to Cape Horn on the south. There were no great sheets of ice, the glaciers once had been there were now great forests and rolling plains. The animal life had changed, too, for neither Spaniard, Frenchman nor Englishman saw the original wild horse, the sloth, the camel, the elephant or the many other creatures familiar to the present-day Indian history. Nor did the living aboriginal Indian seem to know about them either. His astonishment over the European horse was great, and pictures of the elephant moved him in silent awe. He was woefully ignorant concerning his own past.

Thus it is left to the white man to recover this lost Indian history, the very people who did their best to wipe out all traces of Indian culture. Yet while the pressure of European culture was sweeping away the Indian we find a few individuals who were moved by the mystery of the Indian people.

The first white scholars in Europe and America studying the Indian came from the Old World. After Russian explorers in the north Pacific Ocean made it clear that Alaska almost touched the mainland of Asia, wise men said the Indian came from that continent. You will find such statements in the oldest books upon the subject.

In 1739 a great portrait painter named Smibert came to Boston to paint the colonial governor. He had painted at the Russian Court and so was familiar with the Siberians who appeared there from time to time. When Smibert saw Indians he pronounced them Mongolians. From that day to this notwithstanding the intensive research of specialists, everything points to a Mongoloid ancestry for the Indian. Even the oldest human bones found in America have been pronounced Mongoloid. So one question is answered; the first man to discover America came from Siberia. This may not be the final answer, but since nothing to contradict it has been discovered since 1492 we must accept it as the best answer.

With a flood of people pushing out of Siberia into Alaska and then spilling south through the great plains between the Coast Ranges and the Rockies we can see how it comes that the first men would appear upon the eastern slopes of the Cascades in the great migration that brought the people into the great central valley of California and during all this time the Klamath Country has been the gateway for this flood of human migration. Somewhere in the dim past of this great migration a group of people tarried upon the shores of Upper Klamath Lake whose descendants became the Klamath and Modoc people, the people of the lakes.

until she broke down.

The saying about dogs also goes for children. That, to teach them, must know more than they do — more about that strange little world in which childhood dwells — and when it comes to dogs, boys are specialists. There is an understanding between them that elders never fathom.

A boy's first dog is the one he will always remember. It may be a mutt and mongrel, a tramp, a scamp, a scoundrel, it may be despised by neighbors, the banes of parents, still it will pick one person upon whom to bestow affection. If there is a boy in the family, he will be the one. If no boy, next comes the cook.

The day finally came when Unk had to move on. There was no mock ceremony this time. There was family admission of regret that Unk just couldn't be a gentleman, well meaning as he was.

When he went to the Shelter it was explained to Kenny that Unk was getting too big, too rough to play with other children. Unk had taken to attacking them if they laid a tiny hand on Kenny.

It seemed a happy explanation which Kenny accepted that Unk was being taken away "to grow little."

Though Kenny thought it a good idea, he impatiently awaits the day when Unk will come back a sleek, clean little fellow that he can hold in his arms and cuddle.

It has never comforted him that Kenny is full of the kind of pet he pictures. No, it must be Unk, grown little.

Long months have passed, yet Kenny, four now, still asks, with chin quiver: "Mommy, Unk be little pretty soon now?"

By KEN McLEOD

The great Klamath Basin has always been the cross-road of human migration upon the Pacific Coast as well as for the migrations of animal life. This fact was determined by Mother Nature when she erected the great barriers of the Cascade and Sierra Nevada mountain ranges with the Klamath plateau serving as the key stone of this great geological structure. One of the theories concerning human migration upon the west coast is that the main body of people to enter the Central Valley of California made their way southward along the eastern slope of the Cascades to the Klamath country and then poured like a mighty torrent, over the rim of this highland plateau that forms the break between the two mountain ranges, into the fertile valley of the land that was destined to be called California. The belief which appears to be gaining ground in scientific circles is that even the Indian tribes of Oregon to the west of the Cascades likewise find their roots in this great stream of migration flowing through eastern Oregon rather than from a human migration movement pushing southward along the shore of the Pacific Ocean.

Few people have given this fascinating subject much study yet there was a time when no human foot trod the American continents. However, the land was not an empty world for it teemed with a rich fauna of life from the smallest of animals to the mammoth and mastodon, great elephants of the past, the largest and strongest of American animals which roamed the Klamath country with little to fear. There were great cats, the saber-toothed tigress, who stalked through the bushes and crouched in the tall grasses of the open plain. The pasture lands were filled with herds of bison, elk and many extinct ruminants. Even wild horses and camels were numerous. Among the curious beasts was the great ground sloth, bigger than a cow and others like the megalodon, bones of which are found scattered throughout the land.

Whatever else may be said of this grand country, free from the intrusion of man, it was blessed with an abundant wildlife to the lowest heights of the mountains to the human swarms to follow and move across this great upland plain that breaks the mountain ranges to the north and south. It was indeed a different world from that upon which Columbus gazed one October morning, several thousand years later for great sheets of ice were covering the country to the north and heavy glaciers hung thickly to the mountains. During the summer the

Feather Job Fight Set By P. Byrne

California State Senator Paul Byrne (D-Chico) said Friday that he will try again during the March budget session of the Legislature to get 16 million dollars appropriated for starting the state's proposed Feather River Project.

Similar legislation by Byrne bogged down in the 1955 session but Byrne says that "the first lesson of Yuba City" adds weight to his argument for a start. It was a break through on the Feather River levee that caused the flood tragedy at Yuba City.

Byrne says that the 16 million dollars would pay for a site for the project's main dam at Oroville, and would provide for relocation of roads and rail facilities.

Byrne notes that a difference of opinion stalled the appropriation measure last year but adds: "We are living on borrowed time... We are running into a wet cycle and that makes it imperative that we undertake the initial steps. Let's start on the dam and settle the arguments afterwards."

The one and one-half billion dollar Feather River Project contemplates storing water behind Oroville Dam for controlled release in dry periods as far south as San Diego via aqueducts. It would also provide flood control on the Feather.

The new state senator from Lassen, Plumas and Modoc counties says that "California cannot afford to waste time talking on the subject of water... just a few critical dams... in the recent disastrous floods... would have saved scores of lives and untold millions of dollars in damage."

Stanley Arnold, a Sustainville attorney, was sworn into office at Sacramento Thursday. He won the special election December 6 to become the 18th Democrat in the 40-man Senate, cutting the Republican majority to its smallest in years. The new senator takes the place of the late Dale Williams, an Alturas Democrat. Speaking further on water, Arnold specifically urged construction of Feather River dams, both at Oroville and in the upper Feather River Basin.

SCOTT DENIED BOND

YREKA — Harold Ernest Scott, convicted of grand theft by embezzlement and sentenced to San Quentin, has been denied bond by the district court of appeals of California. Scott, who has been held in the county jail, will now be delivered to San Quentin to start serving his sentence. Scott had been held in the county jail pending a ruling by the court of appeals.

OPERATION VETO

Red exploitation hit behind Iron Curtain

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Citizen Soldiers

By MAX WAUGHOFER

The role of the citizen soldier in America has always been an important one in the defense of our country — never more so than in today's troubled world.

With the two National Guard batteries in Klamath Falls staging a recruiting drive for 62 more enlisted men this week this fact is brought to the fore.

The National Guardsmen, and the reservists of all the branches of the U.S. Armed Services, spend many hours of their off-work time keeping up their military skills. They have been called to active duty twice in the last 15 years to defend our country against aggressors.

Klamath Falls contributed two batteries of Coast Artillery to swell the ranks of the old 249th Coast Artillery Regiment which was called to active duty on September 16, 1940.

Note that date — over a year before Pearl Harbor and a month after the first draft bill was signed by Congress by a vote of very narrow margin.

All the members of the guard who left here as that time will remember how much they had to

Seven-Year Itch

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

"Please discuss the seven-year itch. This is indeed well-named," writes E. L. "For two years now I have battled it with every known cure, but to no avail. I still scratch."

This must be a most annoying experience. I don't know what it is meant by "every known cure," since there are several good treatments available. If the writer has really tried "all" of them it is possible she has a secondary infection which explains why her trouble has lasted so long.

The right name for the seven-year itch is scabies, which is derived from the tiny insect which causes it — sarcoptes scabiei. How the name, "seven-year itch," came to be used is unknown to me, but it is probably because the condition goes on for so long if it isn't treated.

Anyway, this little insect burrows into the skin and causes terrific irritation and itching. Furthermore, the itch brings violent scratching. This, combined with unwise treatment, produces further skin irritation.

The cause of scabies being an insect, the condition is spread from one person to another. Thus, it is not surprising that it flourishes best when people are crowded together in barracks, dormitories or lodging houses.

It is also more common in the winter, quite likely because baths are fewer in cooler weather.

The fact that scabies is spread from person to person makes prevention particularly important. Avoidance of overcrowding is one method; frequent bathing is also helpful. Special care has to be used about clothing, bedding and towels in any household or group where scabies breaks out.

Now as to treatment. First, it should be said that someone with an itch must not jump to the conclusion that it is scabies. There are many other reasons for itching, and an accurate diagnosis is essential.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

AT THE ALUMNI MEETING, THE COACH SORT OF TOOK THE BOYS FOR THE TEAM'S WINNING STREAK...

I AM JUST THE MOLDER—THE BOYS ARE THE CLAY—IN MY MIGHTY HAPPY THE WAY THEY TOOK TO MY TYPE OF COACHING—WHILE I DEMANDED A LOT, I THINK YOU'LL AGREE I GOT RESULTS...

HEAR HEAR!

OUR KIDS ARE GREEN—THEY GOT TOO BIG FOR THEIR BRITCHES—THEY BEAT THEMSELVES—THEY WEREN'T PLAYING A TEAM GAME—THEY FORGOT EVERYTHING THEY LEARNED LAST SEASON...

THE TEAM LOST THE BIG ONE LAST TIME OUT—LISTEN TO COACHING NOW...

THANK AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO HARRY SPERBER FOR HIS GREAT COACHING AND WINNING STREAK!

Fewer daylight hours and foggy nights have increased the need for reflective material on equipment moved on highways, cautions a member of the governor's safety committee, Burton Hutton, H Club leader at Oregon State College.

During the past two years, H Club members and Future Farmers of America chapters distributed enough tape to "light up" mobile equipment on 700 farms in Oregon as part of the "Reflectize to Stay Alive" safety campaign. It is being continued this year.

Use of reflective tape on farm equipment, cattle passes, railroad crossings and on sides of trucks is being promoted. Club members are also checking danger spots in barns and homes in cooperation with five mutual insurance companies in the Willamette Valley.

"We want people to be aware of all hazards," says Hutton.

Mable Mack, assistant director of the OSC extension service and safety committee secretary, reminds parents that children may be in danger walking to and from schools in foggy weather. "Twenty-five cents worth of tape applied to raincoats and overshoes may save a child's life," she says. Last year in Coos County, 500 children were given reflective-covered buttons to wear on outer garments.

Although Oregon has been one of the nation's 13 worst states as far as farm and home accidents are concerned, Mrs. Mack reports the state's record improved last year. It is still the blackest state record in the Pacific Northwest, however. California and Washington have a lower percentage of accidents, according to Mrs. Mack.

Safety Group Urges Caution

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Eastland (D-Miss) said today evidence is being developed for a new round of hearings on alleged Communist infiltration of the press, radio and television.

He said the inquiry by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee he heads already has shown "a significant effort on the part of Communists to penetrate leading American newspapers."

The subcommittee concluded three days of hearings late yesterday in which 18 witnesses were questioned. Of these, 14 were present or former employees of the New York Times.

Eastland told reporters he was unable to say how soon the next set of hearings would be held but, in answer to a question, he said that so far as he knew none of the witnesses would be employees of the Times.

In an editorial, the Times contended it had been "singled out" for attack because it championed desegregation of Southern schools and other causes it said Eastland and some of his associates opposed. Eastland denied this, saying the investigation was not aimed at the Times or any other paper.

In a joint statement with Sen. Jenner (R-Ind.), the senior GOP member of the subcommittee, Eastland said as the hearings ended last night that "to the extent that our hearings uncover a problem of attempted Communist infiltration of the press, we feel confident that the American press will prove fully competent to deal with the problem in its own American way."

The final witness yesterday was Dr. Benjamin Fine, education editor of the Times and the holder of many honorary university degrees for his contributions to education.

Dr. Fine testified that in 1935, while a graduate student at Columbia University, he made "the tragic mistake" of joining the Communist party for about a year.

He said that he always had been an "inactive" member "in the sense that my heart wasn't in it" and he concluded his testimony by advising today's students to "keep away from anyone who talks the Communist line."

Both Eastland and Jenner praised Dr. Fine as "a fine citizen" and "a credit to the business."

Six other witnesses were questioned by the subcommittee yesterday and all of them also were present or recent employees of the New York Times. Two said they had been fired or forced to resign by the Times after they had indicated to the paper that they intended to invoke their Fifth Amendment protection against possible self-incrimination.

The two were Nathan Aleskovsky, until recently assistant book review editor of the Sunday New York Times, and Jack Shafer, a copyreader.

Senate Group Plans Probe Of Reds In Press, Radio

YOUTH PICKED FOR EAST TOUR

A Klamath Falls youth will be among the four Oregon young people who will get a taste of international living in different areas of the world next year under a six-month work program with foreign farm families.

He is Tom Zinn, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Zinn of Weyerhaeuser.

According to Winifred Gillen, state extension agent at Oregon State College, Zinn will visit in the Middle East, but the country has not yet been selected.

He will be traveling as one of Oregon's delegates in the International Farm Youth Exchange program. He will leave in June.

Other delegates are Marilyn Bradshaw of Albany, who will go to Scotland; Ward Armstrong of Newberg, who will visit India, and Carolyn Varitz of Estacada, who will visit Finland. All except Armstrong will leave in June. Armstrong is to leave in October.

The IFYE program is supported with funds raised by 4-H clubs, private contributions and service organizations. Gayle Gilmour of Jefferson, a delegate last year, is still visiting in Brazil.

Congratulations

SUNNYVALE, Calif. (To the Editor) — In recent issue of Guidepost magazine, I noticed that you had heralded Christmas week by printing bright, cheerful items on your front page.

For years I have tried to interest various newspapers in that idea, only to be squelched.

We have many special weeks in this country. It seems to me we could have one called "Good News" week at Christmas time, and I am happy to learn of a newspaper which was willing to give it a try. May other papers follow your example.

Consultant,
Mrs. C. W. (Jessie) Shepherd

First Pooch

By FRANK TRIPP

Little Kenny's dog Unk grew so big and vicious that he became a neighborhood nuisance. Still he was devoted to Kenny and was an efficient policeman; a bit too efficient with others' children.

Unk, for Uncle, was a strange creature of German shepherd and French pointer, a disheveled, lumbering, untidy fellow who could knock children senseless in his rough play and leave a house dirty and bedraggled by one romp through it.

Then undo his mischief by grabbing a child by the arm and dragging him out of a car's path, leaving the child white with fear of him.

At heart, Unk was a good dog, but belonged in the great open spaces.

It had long been evident that Unk was misplaced in the culture of Westport. So, one day our Polly, Kenny's mother, thinking to pave the way for Unk's exodus, said to her three-year-old: "You would miss Unk if he went away, wouldn't you?"

Surprisingly Kenny said, "No."

Try as she might to make Kenny confess any concern for Unk's future, the two would desert the negative. That, then, was the time for Unk to change abode.

"You wouldn't care if Daddy took Unk to the Shelter?" brought the same insistent "No." So Dick put Unk in the car and drove away. He took one look at Unk's mischievous face, drove twice around the block and back to the house.

He shut Unk in the garage; and found Polly and little Kenny upstairs crying. The child had resented.

It was Polly and Dick who were most soft on Unk, though probably he was. They had just been trying to establish a more sensible place to bestow their grief at his going. To feel sorry for Kenny would sound so much better to the neighbors who would cheer, "Good riddance, long time that dog was in the neighborhood, unaware of the little family drama and his star role in it. He grew even bigger, dirtier and more officious.

Kenny never meant that he didn't love Unk. He enjoyed the discomfort that his "nos" caused his mother and stuck to his guns

Fine Band

MILL VALLEY, Calif. (To the Editor) — Loud Cheers for the Klamath Falls Union High School marching band! In 1954, we saw them at the East-West Football game and were not surprised to participate in that great event. The KUHS band showed their ability and excellent training in the entry parade, with their marching and playing, and during the second and fourth quarters with their rousing and well timed numbers! They added much to the enjoyment of that vast audience.

We saw the band at close range in the dining room of the hotel where the band stayed. Our waitress there was eager to tell us what a fine group the band is and what a pleasure it was to serve them. We, as outsiders, just want to pass this good word along.

Again, loud cheers and best wishes to the Klamath Union High School band and to all those connected with it. And honor to the city they represent.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Darblay
Mill Valley, California

Youth Picked For East Tour

HIGHLIGHT of the circuit assembly of Jehovah's Witnesses program which ends here today will be an address "Overcoming the Fears of This Generation" by N. Kovalak Jr., representative of Watchtower Society. The address, which is open to the public, will be given at three o'clock in the Klamath County Fairgrounds Auditorium. Over 800 delegates attended the three-day session.

More Profits with CO-OP

PACIFIC SUPPLY CO-OPERATIVE FEEDS

SEEK A FEED COOPERATIVE GRAN FERTILIZER

Theft

MIAMI BEACH Fla. (UP) — Mrs. Gertrude Casson reported to police that some thirty person stole \$330 from her purse during a birthday party of a federal savings & loan association.

Operation Veto

Red exploitation hit behind Iron Curtain

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Citizen Soldiers

The role of the citizen soldier in America has always been an important one in the defense of our country — never more so than in today's troubled world.

With the two National Guard batteries in Klamath Falls staging a recruiting drive for 62 more enlisted men this week this fact is brought to the fore.

The National Guardsmen, and the reservists of all the branches of the U.S. Armed Services, spend many hours of their off-work time keeping up their military skills. They have been called to active duty twice in the last 15 years to defend our country against aggressors.

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The National Guardsmen, and the reservists of all the branches of the U.S. Armed Services, spend many hours of their off-work time keeping up their military skills. They have been called to active duty twice in the last 15 years to defend our country against aggressors.

Klamath Falls contributed two batteries of Coast Artillery to swell the ranks of the old 249th Coast Artillery Regiment which was called to active duty on September 16, 1940.

Note that date — over a year before Pearl Harbor and a month after the first draft bill was signed by Congress by a vote of very narrow margin.

All the members of the guard who left here as that time will remember how much they had to

Seven-Year Itch

"Please discuss the seven-year itch. This is indeed well-named," writes E. L. "For two years now I have battled it with every known cure, but to no avail. I still scratch."

This must be a most annoying experience. I don't know what it is meant by "every known cure," since there are several good treatments available. If the writer has really tried "all" of them it is possible she has a secondary infection which explains why her trouble has lasted so long.

The right name for the seven-year itch is scabies, which is derived from the tiny insect which causes it — sarcoptes scabiei. How the name, "seven-year itch," came to be used is unknown to me, but it is probably because the condition goes on for so long if it isn't treated.

Anyway, this little insect burrows into the skin and causes terrific irritation and itching. Furthermore, the itch brings violent scratching. This, combined with unwise treatment, produces further skin irritation.

The cause of scabies being an insect, the condition is spread from one person to another. Thus, it is not surprising that it flourishes best when people are crowded together in barracks, dormitories or lodging houses.

It is also more common in the winter, quite likely because baths are fewer in cooler weather.

The fact that scabies is spread from person to person makes prevention particularly important. Avoidance of overcrowding is one method; frequent bathing is also helpful. Special care has to be used about clothing, bedding and towels in any household or group where scabies breaks out.

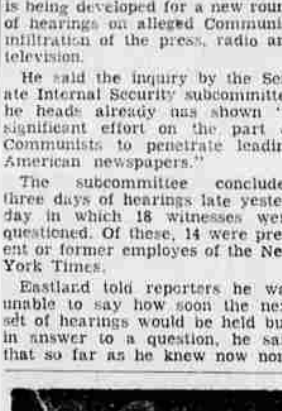
Now as to treatment. First, it should be said that someone with an itch must not jump to the conclusion that it is scabies. There are many other reasons for itching, and an accurate diagnosis is essential.

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