

The Herald and News

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Here and There

By BILL JENKINS

A letter came in the other day, it may be on this page today, from a Mrs. R. W. Champlain down in San Diego telling us that she had lost her parakeet in a auto accident up around Chemult on January 24th.

With the weather being what it has been the past few days I'd say that if the bird was alive it is probably pretty cold by now. I doubt if parakeets are steered to stand those extremes of temperature which occur around that area.

However, we certainly hope she finds the bird. I know how deeply one can feel the loss of a pet, no matter whether it be dog, cat, bird, horse or otherwise.

If the bird survives until summer he'll certainly come as a surprise to a lot of bluejays and camp robbers. Probably speak plainer, too.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is asking full cooperation with regard to return of their questionnaires put out at the time of duck stamp sales. Questionnaires were offered to hunters in 700 selected post offices during sales of stamps. Klamath Falls was not one of them.

In every morning's mail there is at least one questionnaire to fill out. I'm a little skeptical about it, but in this case I'm inclined to be even more so. How do we know how the survey from the returns will be made? How do we know whether it will lead to more restrictions on our already throttled hunting rights or not? In short, I'm a little stand-offish about this business of surveys. We already have reams of material and have been led to believe that seasons are set to coincide with what the spring hatch shows, not what hunters did last year.

I could be wrong, but I'm going to continue to keep a lookout on matters.

A warning has gone out to the people that sharp operators are once more preying on the unsuspecting. The racket this time is to scan the obituary notices in the papers and then send relatives of the deceased expensive C.O.D. parcels. When opened, of course, the items turn out to be cheap items, usually of a nature like a cheap Bible or other religious articles, which the relatives usually pay for.

If you know of any such cases let your postmaster know. He'll get on it by sending a postal inspector around. Use of the US mails to defraud or in other dishonest ways is a federal offense.

Klamath Falls in the news again. Leonard Humphreys, a Klamath Falls man who drives for Safeway, was honored at a recent banquet for having completed 328,000 miles of driving over a nine year period without ever having contributed toward a highway accident.

I wish every driver on the road had his record. If such were true we wouldn't be faced with the staggering death toll we are now on our highways.

Scientists

By KEN McLEOD

In the last couple of years we have heard a lot about the need of education to place stress upon the development of young scientists and many an educator, sensing the trend of the time has bravely stepped forward into the limelight to gain what attention he can as an advocate of training scientists. Now on top of all this breast beating on the part of educators we have the politicians entering the act with the cry, "we are losing the race," because Russia is supposed to be turning out more scientists than we are. This belief in an educational production line being able to make scientists stresses volume instead of quality and progresses along the line of thought that if you want more scientists you can get what you want by adding another class or two to an already watered down course of study.

The current American attitude toward education appears to revolve about the belief that if you want more scientists all you have to do is "train them." This shows how little the average American understands the field of science — you just don't make a scientist by training though training can help — the scientific mind is not a skill from books but birth.

Today's economy appears to center upon the point of how much you can earn, not how much can you know! There has been much written about the plight of the worker both in overalls and white collars — but what about the scientist? It is indeed interesting to look at one of the fields of science, the fishery biologist.

About 40 vacancies for professional fishery biologists have been available now for nearly a year with no takers. At the same time, a number of the best qualified fishery men have abandoned this field to enter entirely different professions.

The average fishery biologist has five or more years of college education. He has several years of field experience. He must be expert on many things ranging from proper land management to making successful TV appearances. He must be skilled not only in the knowledge of fish life but also in a smattering of other fields — he seldom works as little as 40 hours a week, yet he gets no overtime pay for the present economic scene. In at least one state, the workers have

been told in all seriousness that the exceptionally beautiful scenery they have to enjoy makes up the compensation for what they lack in pay. It is not surprising, then, that well-qualified men are sometimes reluctant to enter or remain in fishery work.

Improved fishing depends considerably on the professional fishery worker. Yet, these key professionals are paid decidedly less than many non-professional, non-supervisory industrial laborers. For example, the national average yearly pay scale (as of October 3, 1955) for bricklayers was \$6,100; for plasterers, \$6,400; for plumbers, \$6,220. By contrast, according to figures compiled (as of November 15, 1955) in the Branch of Federal Aid of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the average salaries paid in 304 fishery biologist positions in major eastern cities were better paid. Their respective annual salaries were \$5,000 and \$5,200 (excluding bonuses and overtime.) Well, who wants to be a fishery scientist anyway? However, this same story repeats itself in all branches of science, thus we face the first hurdle that determines the course of many careers — "What does it pay?"

Foolish Women

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Practically everybody will laugh at a woman who lets down her dignity and makes a fool of herself in public. "But if she tries to be feminine and funny at the same time," said Jean Carroll, "men and women both subconsciously resent her."

This curious quirk in human nature, she found, was the biggest obstacle she met in becoming one of the nation's highest-paid comedienne.

Miss Carroll, who avoids using props in her half-hour monologues, is a quick-witted, handsome woman with gray-green eyes who writes most of her own material.

Her good looks have been something of a handicap, and she feels that her outstage life would be easier if she were the dowdy type — or even dressed that way. But she firmly refuses to.

"Men in the audience instinctively resent listening to anything clever by a woman, particularly if she appears poised and well-dressed," she said. "And the women resent her, too, because they are afraid the men will listen to her. It's a kind of jealousy in them. They keep thinking how nice it would be if they were up there on the stage and had all those men listening to them."

"Both the men and the women sit there as if grimly daring you to make them laugh."

"The task is to get them to feel superior to you, to overlook the fact you are feminine, and then to be so funny that they forget your sex altogether. You have to do it fast, too — in the first two minutes. After that, you can seem like a long two minutes."

Many comedienne do this, of course, by ridiculing themselves or falling back on bolsterous pie-in-the-face routines. So far Jean has heroically resisted this easy way out.

"I have an aversion to seeing a woman make a fool of herself on the stage," she said.

Her stubbornness has paid off. Jean started by winning a \$5 first prize at the age of 13 in a New Britain, Conn., amateur night contest. Now she earns up to \$10,000 a week and has an annual income in the six-figure bracket. (For the benefit of those who hate counting on their fingers, this is upwards of \$100,000.)

The humorous range for comedienne (at least lady-like comedienne), she said, was limited largely to such topics as household matters, family situations, progressive education, and the women. Her own best-known monologue topics include "buying a milk can," "a day at the race track," and "bringing up her daughter."

"But the restrictions aren't too bad," she observed. "Because actually the simplest situations in life are the ones which everyone can share in because they may have shared in them themselves — are still the funniest."

"Children are the funniest things in the world, simply because they are so uninhibited and unself-conscious."

Jean confidently predicts the rise soon of many more feminine stars in the field of comedy.

"Women today have developed a tremendous sense of humor," she said and smilingly added: "They've had to in order to cope with their precocious children — and husbands."

Higher Prices

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — Prices continue to creep higher. And ahead lie two things that might bring them from creeping to at least the toddling stage.

These are: (1) the rise in the federal minimum wage rate March 1 and (2) the upcoming round of wage negotiations — notably in the basic industry steel.

Consumers may note the result of the first fairly soon. The effects of the second will come along gradually and later.

Iron and steel prices, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have risen 17 per cent in the last 41 years. After the wage settlement last summer they went up \$7.35 a ton. Since then there have been creeping advances on various steel products, averaging one at around \$1 a ton.

This trend continues, with some steelmen predicting prices will advance as much as \$2 or \$3 a ton more by summer. What will happen then depends on the outcome of the wage negotiations that will get under way in late spring.

The minimum wage hike to \$1 an hour some four weeks from now will affect mostly industries making goods that consumers buy — such as hosiery and clothing. It is estimated that some two million workers will get a raise.

But as one mill owner says, "If I give the man who sweeps out the mill \$40 a week, I must raise the skilled and semiskilled workers too or face trouble."

This might mean pay raises for two or three million more workers in the low-wage industries. Some estimate the total cost to industry could reach two billion dollars a year. Unless consumers go on a buying strike, this increased cost is likely to be passed along in higher prices.

For the consumer there is, however, the prospect that food prices will remain fairly steady.

But for the businessman it's different. Prices of industrial materials have been rising steadily. Two thirds of the purchasing agents polled last month reported a continuing rise in prices, the National Assn. of Purchasing Agents say. A long list of metals and other industrial materials are reported in short supply.

The Federal Reserve Board notes that the average prices of industrial materials rose 4 per cent in the last six months of 1955.

There is always a time lag between these rising industrial prices and higher prices at the store. They are beginning to appear now in some instances. Offsetting them has been some price cutting by manufacturers of small appliances as a competitive move.

Peace Or War

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent

It looks as if there may be peace or war in Cyprus soon.

Great Britain has made a new proposal to the island's Nationalists, who demand union with Greece. The Nationalists started conferring on it today.

It is reported that the proposal was made on a take it or leave it basis — an ultimatum, in fact. Britain is believed to have offered the Nationalists a considerable measure of self government, with the right of self determination sometime in the indefinite future.

The alternative to acceptance is

Wondering

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON — The some of the voices on the words have been through this before. The wondering whether President Eisenhower will be a candidate.

It was only a little over four years ago that politicians were predicting Eisenhower would or wouldn't be a candidate. Eisenhower himself kept everybody guessing.

It wasn't until Jan. 7, 1952, that he said he was a Republican. That same day he indicated he'd run. It's now a few weeks later in this presidential election year and Eisenhower hasn't said whether he'll seek a second term.

In November 1951, Sen. Bridges (R-NH) said Eisenhower should say soon whether he was available. In December 1955 Bridges was saying Eisenhower should say whether he's available this time.

In October 1951, Sen. Ives (R-NY) said he was confident Eisenhower would run. This month Ives was saying he was confident Eisenhower would run.

In September 1951, Sen. Duff (R-PA) said he was "very confident" Eisenhower would accept the Republican nomination. This month Duff said he "very confidently" thinks Eisenhower will try again.

In Eisenhower's own case there are some similarities and some contrasts.

In 1951 and early 1952 Eisenhower, then supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was remembered as the man who had said a lifetime soldier has no place in politics.

But on Jan. 7, 1952, he dropped that position and said he would accept a "clear-cut call to political duty." This month he said he wished the American people could point out "my clear duty" in deciding on running again.

In 1948, when Eisenhower really didn't want to be a political candidate, he made it known he did not want his name entered in the New Hampshire presidential primary.

In 1952, when he had changed his mind and his name was placed in that same state's primary, he avoided a yes or no but said, "Of course, there is no question of the right of American citizens to organize in pursuit of their common convictions."

This year, when his name again was entered in the New Hampshire primary, he didn't object but said, "Freedom to select, nominate and elect a candidate to public office is basic to our American political system."

There is a big difference between 1948 and 1952. Then he hesitated until he could hear what Republicans in general had to say about his running.

This time Republicans in general are anxious to have him but, because of his heart attack, he waits to hear what his doctors have to say about his running.

Foot Care

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

A good many people are unnecessarily careless with their feet.

Q—My feet perspire freely all during the year. They keep breaking out in between the toes with crack and sores which itch. It goes away in a few days but keeps coming back. What suggestions have you? — L.D.

A—It sounds very much as though this might be a rather bad ringworm; the excessive perspiration is quite likely not related to the ringworm but helps the infection to stay alive and troublesome. If this has existed a long time you may need the expert advice and care of a skin specialist since the successful treatment of a condition of this sort is likely to be complicated, possibly including the use of X-rays.

Q—After a series of tests I have been told that I have low blood sugar. What does this mean? I am on a high protein diet and cannot use sugar in my food.—Mrs. P.E.

A—There are several possible causes for a lower than normal amount of sugar in the blood. Assuming that you have the most common variety, then it is quite correct to treat you with frequent feedings of high protein foods with little or no sugar or starches. You will probably have to continue this for a long, long time, since once established, there seems to be little likelihood of the blood sugar returning to normal levels by itself.

Q—Would you give me some information on gargoyleism. Is this inherited? — Mr. E. H.

A—Gargoyleism is a rather rare condition which seems to run in families and is present at birth. It is associated with abnormal bone development and deposits of fatty-like or protein substances in various parts of the body. There is usually a shortening of the trunk in relation to the limbs, protrusion of the abdomen and some other signs, including abnormalities in the shape of the skull. Unfortunately, there is no known effective treatment.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Anthony Eden, who absent-mindedly forgot to raise his glass for a traditional toast to the President, on President Eisenhower.

"Your chief is very much on the ball. As long as we stand together, there ain't too much to worry about."

WASHINGTON — British Foreign Minister Selwyn Lloyd on the Eisenhower-Eden talks.

"If we stand together, there is almost anything we can do together. If we fall apart or if we are driven apart, then there is no danger which may not befall the free world."

WASHINGTON — House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack on the anniversary of the late President Roosevelt's birth.

"He epitomized the hopes of the average persons."

stern crackdown on terrorism, probably under a martial law regime.

If Britain's offer is accepted, it will be due to the influence of black-bearded, 42-year-old Archbishop Makarios III of the Greek Orthodox Church, Boston-educated Makarios is the Nationalist leader.

The crackdown, if it comes, will be made by mild-looking, mustached Field Marshal Sir John Harding, 60, governor and commander in chief.

Riotous anti-British, and anti-American, demonstrations broke out in Cyprus in December, 1954.

The situation has become steadily worse. It has now entered the stage of open terrorism. Harding put the island under a state of emergency last Nov. 26. His action seemed only to rouse the terrorists to more violence.

Britain has flown Commandos, paratroopers, infantrymen and Scotland Yard anti-terrorist experts to Cyprus. But bombings, assassinations and riots continue. Fifteen British soldiers in all have been killed and scores wounded.

Harding and Makarios held several secret conferences early this month. Then Harding flew to London to consult the British Cabinet.

Now he has flown back to Cyprus with Britain's proposal. He submitted it in writing to Makarios Saturday.

There was a flare of hope in London last week that Makarios might accept the proposal. That hope does not seem to be so strong today.

There also is the question whether Makarios, great as is his influence, can control the Cyprus Nationalists. That question has arisen several times.

The Nationalist campaign has been waged by the secret EOKA Society, the National Organization of Cypriote Fighters.

This organization was outlawed last Sept. 15. Some of its members have been arrested. But its activities continue.

There is also a Communist angle. Harding outlawed the Cyprus Communist party Dec. 14. It numbers officially only about 20,000 members. But some Cyprus cities have Communist mayors. Continued terrorism will be helpful to the Reds.

The next week or two should determine what is going to happen, if the result is a peaceful agreement, a danger spot will have been removed from the Eastern Mediterranean. If it is to be war, the situation will become really serious.

Malin School Plans Program

MALIN — An entertaining program is in store for the Malin community on Wednesday, February 1, 8 p.m., at the high school gym. The sophomore and junior classes of the high school will each present a one-act play. The girls' chorus, under the direction of Jean Underwood, will sing, and the band, directed by Charles Dobry, will play several selections.

The sophomore play, "Trouble or Nothing," is a comedy and is

being directed by Robert Croft. Maxine Paris and Johnny Derra have the lead parts as Suzi and Don Price, sister and brother. Others appearing in the play are Richard Steyskal, Karen Wolf, Jean Freitag, John Hope, Phyllis King, Mary Ann Evans, Carol Hawkins, Farrell Wilson, Mary Harrison, Stewart Miller, Kathleen McAuliffe, Melvin Kenyon, Ron Pierce, Ray Parker, Isaac Cook, Jim Toffell, and Jackie Freeman, stage manager.

"Rumors Wanted," a farce, is the junior play under the direction of Donald Miller. Lead parts are Mr. and Mrs. Spratt are being played by Len Dobry and Arlene Zelders. The rest of the cast are Diane Micka, Neil Kujac, Janice Zarutski, Jim Cunningham, and Lou Ann Kandra. Stage manager is Ron Kalina.

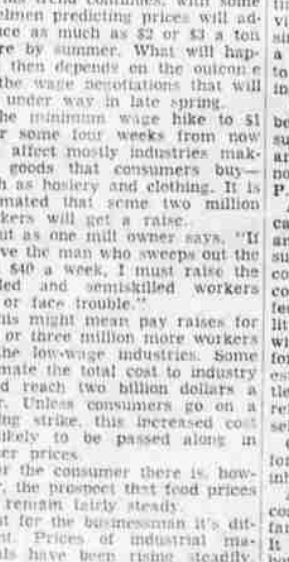
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Comish Donates Scholarship Fund

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON—Dr. Newell H. Comish, professor emeritus of business administration of the University of Oregon, has made a donation to the university scholarship fund of \$1,000.

Earnings from the money will be awarded annually to the junior student in retail merchandising who stands highest in his class.

Dr. Comish organized the Oregon Retail Distributors' Institute during his 21 years with the university and served as its executive secretary until his retirement from the school of business faculty on June 30, 1953. He now operates a consulting service for retailers and marketing men in Eugene.

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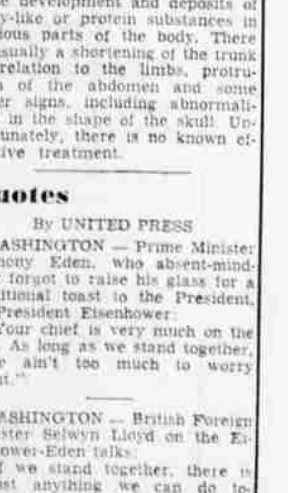
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