

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS

Editor

BILL JENKINS

Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SERVICES:

ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

CARRIER

1 MONTH \$1.50

6 MONTHS \$9.00

1 YEAR \$18.00

MAIL

1 MONTH \$1.50

6 MONTHS \$9.00

1 YEAR \$18.00

Space Food

By BILL JENKINS

General Mills, the big food outfit, has started a new scientific group to probe around in a special laboratory recently. Their mission: to discover metals fit for space travel.

The interplanetary age is closer than we think, apparently. At least some of the motivating force behind this new electron physics laboratory is the proposed earth satellite planned for launching in the next few years.

Just why the big food processing plant is so vitally interested in this research I wouldn't know. Maybe they're looking for a better can to pack food in for the future. But they have built a space chamber to a bombardment by electrically charged particles traveling at speeds in excess of 20,000 miles per hour. So far no metals have turned up that will stand the constant particle bombardment that is expected to be found in outer space. Not for prolonged periods, at any rate.

Perhaps the most noteworthy item concerning this research is the realization that man has hunched up his pants, spit on his hands and settled grimly down to the task of conquering space. We are no longer living in a safe, Jules Verne world where such enterprises were mere figments of imagination. We're right smack-dab up against the possibility and probability of sending a man-made satellite or space ship of some kind out beyond the earth's gravitational pull. Perhaps a honeymoon on Venus has far off as you might think.

Researchers have whipped the sound problem, many of our planes are now cracking the sonic barrier at will. We are working under our national program of research on the heat barrier, that hurdle that currently has the engineers wondering if their metals will stand the tremendous heat generated by friction as missiles whizz through the air. Now General Mills is concentrating on the new barrier of particle bombardment.

I must admit that the whole program leaves a little something of a cold sweat. The very idea of taking off for a destination 95,000,000 miles away terrifies me enough without having to further consider the possibility that somewhere along the route the space car is liable to get a little hot and leave one hanging high and dry out in space somewhere. Which would, indeed, place one a long way up the creek and no resemblance of a paddle. Even if you reach your destination, say Mars, safely, the old family space ship may not stand the rigors of the return journey and again you find yourself a long ways from home and no highways.

I hope GM comes up with the answer. But I shall tell them right now that they'll have to find some one else to make the test. When it comes to travel in outer space I am strictly the timid type. Earthbound, one might say, I'm not even sure the age of the airplane is here to stay.

While we are on this subject of outer space—I don't seem to be able to tear myself away from the terrible fascination of the thing—I might remark that I am further perturbed by some remarks made to me by Sgt. Schrum of the GOC the other day. He was talking about IBM, which didn't worry me a bit although I wondered what he was so interested in business machines for, until he let the cat out of the bag and told me that IBM didn't stand for International Business Machines; it stood, in his book, for intercontinental ballistic missiles. Those mysterious objects in the sky. Flying saucers, I learned for the first time that certain defense officials and authorities are wondering if the green meteors we are seeing flashing across our night skies these days are actually test missiles fired by the Russians. Dry ice has been suggested as one material that could be in use. The idea being that the Reds may be taking a few aiming shots at the US with some new gadget missile gadget and using dry ice as a tracer because it melts and leaves no trace.

I just hate to think that while I'm sitting here minding my own business some trigger happy Soviet may be sitting up there in Siberia, drawing a bead on my little castle in the pines.

It just takes all the joy out of life.

I'm pretty sure it would be a better idea to concentrate on some way of turning the clock back instead of trying to find a way to get into trouble faster.

Poliomyelitis

By DER ADDISON

The remarkable response to the remarkably well organized and publicized March of Dimes campaign is evidence of the continued general desire to do something about polio.

The research that led to the development of vaccine for polio and its widespread use last year undoubtedly will be a bright page in medical history.

As with the use of all new vaccines there were lots of doubts and fears from its use, and probably there are questions in the minds of some parents today.

Parents whose children have not yet been vaccinated will be interested in a report in the New England Journal of Medicine which is at hand through the interest of a Klamath physician.

It is a scientific report on an epidemic last year in Massachusetts. The summary of the report is not long so we'll print it here.

Remember, it is the scientific writer's summary, not ours.

"An unprecedented epidemic of poliomyelitis in Massachusetts in 1955 provided an excellent opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of poliomyelitis vaccine in an epidemic situation."

"The main characteristics of the 1955 epidemic are described. The epidemic was due almost exclusively to Type 1 virus."

"A total of 130 cases occurred among the 137,968 children who received one dose of vaccine, an attack rate of 94.5 per 100,000. Fifteen cases occurred among the 22,673 who received two or more doses, a rate of 66.4. The rate among the 278,532 unvaccinated children (453 cases) was 198.2 per 100,000."

"The effectiveness of the vaccine for all cases of poliomyelitis was 93 per cent. For paralytic cases only the effectiveness was 60 per cent."

Fluoridation

By MAX WAUCHOPE

The question of fluoridation of the Oregon Water Corporation's water supply in Klamath Falls has been the subject of numerous pro and con letters to the editor in the Herald and News the past few weeks.

Fluoridation was before the people of Klamath Falls in 1952 when the city council passed an ordinance authorizing the water firm to add fluoridation to the water delivered to its customers.

At that time the local medical and dental societies, local health office, state medical and dental societies and the state sanitary authority all concurred on the feasibility of fluoridation as an aid to prevention of dental decay, especially in growing children.

The water company has viewed the fluoridation ordinance as commendation, not an order. It is felt by the officials of the firm that they can supply the fluoridation if their customers want it. The water firm still feels that it is up to the majority of its customers whether fluoridation is added to the water they use. To date this latter approving fluoridation and five opposing.

In the days when the fluoridation was under study by the council, opposition was voiced by several persons, some on religious grounds and others because the chemical to be used was sodium silico fluoride, a poison when taken by humans in sufficient amounts.

The state sanitary authority does not consider fluoridation a medication anymore than the addition of vitamins to milk.

Fears of poisoning were based on the fact that fluoride is used as a rat poison and it was felt that a failure in the mechanical equipment might put large amounts of the poison into the water system. Experts on the matter say this danger would be precluded by the use of modern fluoride equipment.

In the opinion of a 1952 Klamath Falls investigating committee of medical and dental men and water company officials, it was felt at that time that the benefits outweighed the drawbacks of fluoridation.

Although the chemical which would be used in fluoridation is poisonous when taken in quantity, it would be added in such small amounts to the water system that any danger would be ruled out. It would be added in 1.5 parts per million parts of water and state law requires a daily check by local health authorities.

Although the city council approved the addition of fluoride in 1952, 42 per cent of the Oregon Water Corporation's customers lie outside the city limits of Klamath Falls. Any action concerning these residents would necessarily have to come from the Klamath County Court.

State laws on the subject are slightly hazy at this time but a recent unanimous ruling by the Oregon Supreme Court gives municipalities the right to add fluoridation to their water supplies when passed by a vote of people or by city council action. This ruling was made in a court action involving an injunction stopping fluoridation in Bend after fluoridation had been approved by a majority vote of Bend voters a few years ago.

At this time it seems probable that the people of Klamath Falls and its suburbs may be asked to register approval or disapproval at either the coming primary election in May or the fall general election.

If the motion is put on the ballot, voters can then use the time-honored American way of saying whether they approve a move that will affect them and their families.

Grizzly Bear

By KEN MCLEOD

The American grizzly appears to be fast heading toward extinction and as a result is becoming a subject of concern for those who take a keen interest in wildlife.

This greatest of American big game animals is now down to less than 600 outside of parks. The Sunday January 8, 1956 issue of Toledo, Ohio, Blade, carried this interesting item on "Big Brother Grizzly Bear."

"The hunter who encounters a grizzly bear, on purpose or otherwise, may hold thereafter a firm conviction: one grizzly can make a big chunk of country seem crowded."

"Thus it is difficult to realize that the United States is now a little way from the silence that

would mean that big brother has gone away."

"As a matter of fact, it is so hard to understand that of the four states which still have grizzly populations, only Idaho has decreed no open season."

"Yet the grizzly—Big Brother to the Indian who recognized him as the master hunter—Old Ephraim to the white hunters—is nearing the twilight of the million-year-long day in which he ranged from Arctic Circle to the Gulf, and coast to coast. His career reached from mastodons to man, and he did not fear either, nor anything in between."

"Big Brother won his North American heavyweight title from such as the saber tooth tiger and the cave bear, in the Pleistocene period. In those days, according to a specimen found in California's Rancho La Brea tar pits, he might weigh a ton and stand 12 feet tall."

"And right now, his survivors are clearly the same bear. A couple of feet shorter, a few pounds lighter, but the difference wouldn't be discernable to a man meeting one of those survivors on a narrow trail somewhere on Mount McDonald."

"Harold McCracken, grizzly historian who summed up Big Brother's life and times last year in a book called 'The Beast That Walks Like a Man' (Hanover House) estimates that there are fewer than 600 wild grizzly bears in the United States outside of Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks."

"That is comparable to the number, say of baseball hopefuls who report to the major league training camps in the spring. The two big parks in the heart of the remaining grizzly range may have 275 more grizzlies."

"Several of Big Brother's 86 classified families are long gone. The California grizzly—whose 1,400 pounds made him generally bigger than the surviving Kodiak grizzly—disappeared for practical purposes some 50 years ago. The last individual was killed in Tulare County in 1922."

"The Teton grizzly and the Plains grizzly, another giant, are in imminent danger, and the true Plains grizzly may be gone. In the white man's time there has been a loss of more than half the grizzly population. The one-time rule on the eastern coast, in Maryland and Florida, for instance, but New York reported them in white man's time. But the disappearance has been progressive and the bears drew into the Northwest wilderness, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma do not record the passing of their buffalo-killing Plains bear. The last killed in the Dakotas was noted in 1927. In Texas seven years ago, New Mexico killed a grizzly in 1927. Arizona had its last record in Greenlee County in 1935. In Utah, Boy Scouts have raised a monument in Cache County, where the state's last grizzly was slain by a hunter Aug. 22, 1923. Oregon noted a kill as late as 1924, but as far as records go, the grizzly passed unnoticed. A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service census two years ago showed none left in Washington, although a hunter still occasionally reports one killed."

Sex Control

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

There are innumerable superstitions concerning what determines the sex of an unborn child. Among them is the false belief that the mother is responsible.

Q—Please settle an argument. Is it the man or the woman who determines the sex of a child?—Mrs. M. R.

A—The sex of a child is fixed at the time of conception. It is within a single chromosome in the seed of the male that the determination of sex is made. It is, however, the silliest kind of thing to blame either the man or the woman if one gets a child of the undesired sex; the sex of the child is not subject to will power and is purely a matter of chance.

Q—Some time ago you made the mistake of saying that little harm from smoke comes to others than the smoker. Just one whiff of smoke in my vicinity and I suffer intensely from optical neuritis.—I. M.

A—For the average person it is probably correct to say that little harm comes from breathing tobacco smoke produced by others. There is an occasional unfortunate person like I. M. who is allergic to tobacco smoke and certainly is harmed by it.

Q—Will you say something about swollen feet during pregnancy? The urine test is normal.—Mrs. R.

A—Assuming that there is no cancer in the kidneys, the heart or blood vessels to account for the swollen or dropsical feet, then the cause is most likely pressure of the unborn child on the veins returning blood from the lower extremities. This is quite common during pregnancy. It will disappear following delivery if it is pressure which is responsible.

Q—When constipation causes bleeding does that mean that a person has cancer?—M. E.

A—It is possible, but much more likely that the bleeding is caused by piles or hemorrhoids. Any abnormal bleeding, however, should be investigated.

Q—Will a fatty tumor become cancerous?—Mrs. K.

A—Fatty tumors or lipomas are common, but will not become cancerous.

Q—Does eating chocolates and peanuts or anything with soda make your face break out in pimples?—M. M.

A—Many people with acne or pimples are quickly affected by what they eat. It is certainly possible that some foods or drinks would make them worse.

Q—Lemon skins are supposed to be beneficial for the health when eaten. Are they harmful to the teeth?—Mrs. C. E.

A—I do not know of any overwhelming evidence that lemon skin is exceptionally beneficial to health (providing a person gets enough vitamin C from other sources). Though not a dentist, I am doubtful that it would be advisable to eat lemon skins in any quantities from the standpoint of the teeth.

Q—While fishing the other day the noise of passing cars bothered me so badly I could hardly stand it. What can be done?—Reader.

A—Don't fish or fish where there are no passing cars.

Poison

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—I have never before written a letter to your paper, having been content to "take a back seat and listen." However, I feel I would be a traitor of a kind if I should not at this time speak up in the name of what I consider the welfare of our community.

Since it seems that if those of us who object to having fluorine put into our drinking water continue to keep quiet about it, we are all soon going to be swallowing the poison stuff with every drink of water.

For those who are in favor of it, even clanking for it, and who are to a great extent uninformed or misinformed as to the damage of what fluorine can do to the human body, are obviously going to dump it into the living water, and I must daily drink, while it slowly eats at our vital organs.

A quicker and more humane way would be to throw in some faster acting substance and save the agony of being slowly eaten alive.

There are fluorine tablets on the market that one can get to take if they wish to do so for their teeth. I say let those who are so strongly in favor of fluoridation of water see their doctors and take their own fluorine in personal doses in whatever way they may wish, but keep the deadly stuff out of my drinking water.

As a human and a citizen I feel I should have a big say by vote or otherwise about what someone else puts into the water I drink. Yes, I am against fluoridation of our drinking water 100 per cent.

William F. Stout
1816 Logan Street.

Opposed

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—I have the record I oppose water fluoridation.

L. F. Carmichael
1237 W. Cantland

Coaching

By FRANK TRIPP

Getting along with Ike is easy and pleasant in most ways, but some of his team, and with his blessing, have many a family terribly upset and the breadwinner out of the end of a limb.

Ike's boys argue for the give-away in one breath and a stack of unpaid bills and a drawer full of installment contracts, flunks his income tax report, calls the wife and kids together and proclaims:

"We've just got to stop spending so much money!"

There we have two points of view worth discussing. Pop wants to stick along with Ike. Ike can't get along without Pop. Because he has to get his votes and his money from Pop—and Pop needs his money to get out of debt and balance his own budget, like Ike wants to balance his. Something has got to give.

It can't be the kind of "give" that dumps billions into ungrateful, double-crossing, far-off laps to buy friendship with dollars; nor builds new mountains of federal pay-rolls, paternalism and give-away gimmicks.

Did you ever try to buy a friend? It's the one thing that you sure can't buy. It's a first cousin to blackmail. Once started, you've got to buy and buy and buy. The sooner you stop, the less it costs to find out what a sucker you've been; and the more likely will the mendicant have a grain of respect for you.

Getting back to Pop, suppose he would say: "Okay, taxpayer, here's a tax break. We'll cut off the handouts, every damned cent, give you a piece of it, and buy some added defense against the 'murders' we couldn't buy."

"We'll save another billion or so on home ground foldiers, like I promised, and out of the kitty we'll pay a sizable chunk on the public debt."

"That means higher taxes than you may like during these lush days while the goose hangs high, but when times get tough we'll have the debt shaved down a bit and we can take a recess on payments and make the taxes fit your lowered income. How about that, Pop?"

Pop would buy that one, though he has heard something like it before—and has been fooled. It was a tax break. We'll cut off the handouts, every damned cent, give you a piece of it, and buy some added defense against the 'murders' we couldn't buy."

"That's what has Pop discouraged. His tax bills go up and up; directly and in sneaky hidden taxes, and the less he has that isn't earmarked or mortgaged. He's carrying the 'lush times' bag."

10 Airmen Die In Two East Crashes

TOPEKA, Kan. (UP)—Ten airmen were killed Friday when two Kansas-based B47 jet bombers crashed within a few minutes of each other in Kansas and South Dakota.

The coincidence went further than that. Capt. Floyd Ray Shirk, 29, of Rapid City, S.D., was killed in one of the B47 crashes only a few miles from his home in Rapid City.

Shirk's plane was based at Forbes Air Force Base at Topeka and crashed and burned shortly after takeoff from Ellsworth AFB at Rapid City. It's crew of six were killed.

Four airmen were killed in the crash of a B47 based at Smoky Hill AFB, Salina, Kan., at Westmoreland, 50 miles northwest of Topeka.

The Air Force identified the dead in the crash at Rapid City, other than Captain Shirk, as:

Capt. William L. Youman, 29, pilot, son of Mrs. Rose Marie Youman of 2753 Columbus, Columbus, Ohio.

Capt. Robert Eugene Lambiasi, 38, observer, son of Mrs. Laura M. Giberson of 821 Blaine, Peoria, Ill.

1st Lt. Joseph E. McHugh, 31, observer, son of Mrs. Josephine McHugh of 406 Flint, Mobile, Ala.

2nd Lt. Charles Gosney, 24, observer, son of Mrs. Burnie Irene Gosney of 517 Ann Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

2nd Lt. Joseph L. Petek, 23, observer, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Petek of 813 East B, Pueblo, Colo.

The four dead at Westmoreland, the Air Force said, were:

1st Lt. Col. Frederick G. Wheeler of 886 Robie Ave., Menlo Park, Calif. His wife, Helen, and two children live at 445 Van Buren, Los Altos, Calif.

Capt. Thomas H. Waggoner, 27, of 1008 S. Main, New Castle, Ind. 1st Lt. John J. Platt, 26, of 107 Bidwell Ave., Jersey City, N.J.

Airman 1-C Kenneth R. Patterson, 22, of 5061 Lincoln Ave., Detroit.

Balloons Pose New Problem

WASHINGTON (UP)—A sort of ill wind is blowing between the State and Defense departments on the question of balloons.

The problem involves the high-altitude weather balloons Russia claims the United States is floating over the Iron Curtain for espionage purposes. After Russia lodged a protest this week, the Air Force gave out some information on U.S. balloon operations that amounted to a denial of the Soviet charges.

According to reports circulating in the Pentagon, the Air Force's action filled Secretary of State John Foster Dulles a little. He was reported to have called Air Secretary Donald A. Quarles to complain.

It was understood that Dulles told Quarles that because the balloons had drifted into the realm of diplomacy, the Air Force should be careful what it says about official called the Pentagon and asked the military to lay off the subject entirely.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Farmer Raises Strange Bird

CHICAGO (UP)—An Illinois farmer reports he has crossed a pheasant and a chicken into a new meat bird he calls the "pheasikin."

The bird is being raised on the Hawthorn-Melody farms near Libertyville, north of Chicago.

A. W. Heinson, who manages the 3000-acre farm for millionaire owner John Cuno, said "we just got to experimenting" four or five years ago, and have been producing pheasikins ever since.

The bird is a cross between a ring-necked pheasant and a cornish hen. Full-grown, it weighs about five pounds. This is about the same size as a cornish hen but bigger than a pheasant.

It is shaped a lot like a pheasant. The pheasikin adult is a mottled brown, with some of the pheasant's blues and purples.

The farm produces about 1000 pheasikins a year, selling them through its retail store.

Heinson said that "to my knowledge," no one else has tried the cross and the pheasikin has not grown anywhere else.

He said the advantage of the cross over plain chickens is "more breast and white meat on the legs," plus a tastier bird.

"We get more meat, and it has a pheasant flavor," he said.

Abbott Moved To San Quentin

OAKLAND (UP)—Burton W. Abbott was transferred Saturday to San Quentin Prison's death row following formal sentencing to the gas chamber for the kidnapping-murder of 14-year-old Stephanie Bryan.

The 28-year-old University of California student was pale, but unflinching as Superior Judge Charles Wade Snook pronounced sentence.

In the courtroom, heavily guarded because of an anonymous bomb threat against the judge, Abbott's attorneys, Harold Hove and Stanley Whitney pleaded unsuccessfully for a new trial.

The death sentence automatically is appealed to the state Supreme Court by California law.

Famed Race Car To Perform Again

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. (UP)—Old 999—the race car Henry Ford drove 91 m.p.h. in 1904—will run again tomorrow.

Because of its age 999 will be handled with care, but William Distin, curator of the Henry Ford Museum, said it has been overhauled and is in running condition.

Kenneth Schwartz, a mechanic, will demonstrate it during Special Weeks here beginning tomorrow and running through Feb. 25.

The run of 1904 was made on the ice of Lake St. Clair off New Baltimore, Mich.

The bird is a cross between a ring-necked pheasant and a cornish hen. Full-grown, it weighs about five pounds. This is about the same size as a cornish hen but bigger than a pheasant.

It is shaped a lot like a pheasant. The pheasikin adult is a mottled brown, with some of the pheasant's blues and purples.

The farm produces about 1000 pheasikins a year, selling them through its retail store.

Heinson said that "to my knowledge," no one else has tried the cross and the pheasikin has not grown anywhere else.

He said the advantage of the cross over plain chickens is "more breast and white meat on the legs," plus a tastier bird.

"We get more meat, and it has a pheasant flavor," he said.

Superb Care for the Dry Skin

SPECIAL FORMULA EMOLLIENT

is the new lubricant

that uses synergistic action to work its wonders.

Three rich oil groups merged to effect many,

many lubricating benefits in rapid time.

\$5.00, \$8.50, plus tax.

Charles of the Ritz

Miller's