

The Herald and News

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Here and There

Travel at Crater Lake park was off last year as compared to the 1954 season. Tom Williams, park superintendent, announced that during 1955 there were 343,934 visitors to the park, who came in 96,534 cars as compared to 370,554 persons and 102,342 cars in 1954.

Best reason for the drop was probably the unseasonable weather and the fires. Plus the fact that there was a good deal of road construction in the area during the summer months.

Which brings us to an interesting point of human nature. Everyone, almost, likes to travel at least a little during the year, but no one likes to take a chance on losing a minute's time because of highway work or take a chance of being snagged for work on a fire line.

One of the major issues facing county, state and federal governments is that of improving our road system, yet no one wants to put up with the inconvenience of the actual construction. What the average driver wants, apparently, is a sort of synthetic road that can be manufactured in a central plant and stored for future use.

Then, when the need arises, all that is necessary is to cut off the required mileage from the roll of road, truck it out to the proposed site and lay it down. Preferably at night so it won't impede traffic at all. This will also require a roller of some sort that will smooth off bumps and drive the road into the ground to form a firm bed for the new road.

But, speaking at least semi-seriously, it is a fact that the average vacationist will change his plans rather than face road construction if there is a possibility of selecting another route. And that hurts your tourist business. And if you don't have good roads the tourist won't visit your area in the first place. No wonder highway men are such a headache.

Browsing through a United Press letter the other day and came across a little information on the President's news conferences. Lots of people think that the conference is just a matter of the President saying something while the reporter takes it down and then writes it for their papers. Not so.

Nothing the President says can be quoted directly until it has been cleared unless he has prepared a statement. In the latter case it is OK to quote. But when he is merely talking and answering various questions nothing can be quoted until a transcript of the talk, recorded by a commercial firm, has been played back and approved by the President's press secretary. His is the final word and he must approve all parts which he decides to make available for direct quote.

All this, incidentally, is done in a matter of only a few hours after the conference. Which all goes to show that caution is exercised on all sides these days.

National Guard

By MAX WAUCHOPE
All of us probably get a little tired of reading about "drives." "Drives" for flood relief aid, more club members, funds for this and that. We'll grant that almost all of them are for very worthy causes and we personally support most of them.

Many of these drives, although connected nationally, we are inclined to see only on the local level—reacting to them merely as members of our comparatively small community.

One such drive which has been going on in Klamath Falls for the past two weeks may not have attracted much attention. However, this particular group—Battery B of the 72ND AAA Battalion, Oregon National Guard—will culminate its drive for about 57 more men this Sunday, February 19. A lot of people probably picture the Guard as a group of veterans and young recruits who drill once a week and go to summer camp for two weeks every summer.

A closer look at this basic citizen soldier organization will show you that it has been closely identified with the defense of our country for more than 300 years. The oldest National Guard unit with a continuous history is the 182nd Infantry of Massachusetts, first organized in 1536 as the Middlesex Regiment to fight the marauding French and Indians.

The National Guard has fought in every major war in our history and six presidents have served in its ranks.

In World War II of the eight American divisions rated excellent or superior by the German General Staff, six were National Guard Divisions. During this world conflict 14 Guardsmen won the Congressional Medal of Honor and Guard units took part in 11 separate campaigns and 34 assault land-

ings around the world. In the Korean War 160,000 Guardsmen were called to active duty and two Guard divisions—the 45th and 40th—fought at the front.

In one of the historic battles of the American Revolution, Bunker Hill, it was the sharpshooting New Hampshire Militia (the forerunner of the guard) that stopped the crack British Army's Welsh Fusiliers in their tracks. Andrew Jackson led 2,000 militiamen to victory in the War of 1812 over the British regular forces.

The citizen soldiers have rendered valuable service in many civilian disasters during its history. The Guard was called out in the Northeastern floods of last summer and the California floods of this winter. Whenever disaster has struck on a major scale, the Guard has performed many valuable acts of assistance.

On the mundane side of the picture, the Klamath Falls National Guard contributes a \$70,000 annual payroll to the economy of the Basin. If the present two battalions are expanded to a full battalion—and plans are being studied to do this—the payroll is expected to increase to over \$100,000 per year. This represents a sizeable industry for the community.

Many of the country's leaders have expressed their tributes to the war and peacetime work of the National Guard—President Eisenhower, General G. C. Marshall, General Omar Bradley, and many others. The simple forthright tribute of George Washington is probably the best of any.

"The citizen-militia—the guardian of our liberty, the bulwark of democracy."

Indian Names
By KEN MCLEOD

One of the confusing aspects of Indian names to the white man has been the ever changing series of names one often encounters in the field of research upon various prominent Indian personalities.

Among the Indians among practically all of the tribes of North America, personal names were given and changed at the critical epochs of life, such as birth, puberty, the first war expedition, some notable feat, elevation to chieftainship and finally, retirement from active life was often marked by the adoption of the name of one's son.

In general the personal names of Indians may be divided into two classes—first, true names, corresponding to our personal names, and second, names which answer rather to our titles and honorary appellations. The former define or indicate the social group into which a man is born, whatever honor they entail being due to the accomplishments of ancestors, while the latter mark what the individual has done for himself.

There are characteristic tribal differences in names, and where a clan system existed each clan had its own set of names, distinct from those of all other clans, and, in the majority of cases, referring to the totem animal, plant, or object.

At the same time there were tribes in which names apparently had nothing to do with totems, and some such names were apt to occur in clan systems. In the Salish, there were no clan names, but names were usually inherited in both male and female lines for several generations though new names were continually introduced that were taken from dreams or noteworthy events.

Records that a Delaware child was often named in accordance to some dream that had come to its father. According to Ross, a father among some of the northern Athapascan tribes lost his name as soon as a male child was born and was henceforth called after the name of his son; a Tlingit-Chinook changed his name after the birth of each successive child, while an unmarried man was known as the child of his favorite dog. Among the Maidu, infants might be named with some incident occurring at the time of birth, but many received names other than such general appellations as "child," "baby," or "boy," until they were old enough to exhibit some characteristic which suggested something appropriate. The father and mother addressed a boy all his life by his boyhood name. A girl, however, received different successive names at puberty, childbirth, and in old age.

The Kiowa, being without clans, received names suggested by some passing incident or to commemorate a warlike exploit of some ancestor. Sometimes, however, the names were hereditary, and in any case they were bestowed by the grandparents to the exclusion of the parents. Young men as they grew up usually assumed dream names, in obedience to visions.

The naming of a rich man's child among the coast Salish was accompanied by a great feast and distribution of property, and an invited chief publicly announced the name given. Names originally bestowed on the higher class were bestowed upon young people among the Haida and Tlingit when their relatives had polio, and it thus resulted that names individually acquired became in time hereditary and were added to the list of common names owned by the clan.

The second name, or title, was sometimes, as has been said, bestowed on account of some brave or meritorious action, thus the name of an individual became anything but static in the culture of the Indian.

Limit

The Herald and News feels that it has given sufficient coverage in the Letters to the Editor columns concerning the proposed fluoridation program to afford both sides ample opportunity to present their views. After Sunday, letters on this subject will be limited to a maximum of 100 words unless new developments warrant further extensive comment.

Insect Hatred

By HAL BOYLE
KANSAS CITY, Mo. Do you have any little six-legged insect friends who would like to gamble their lives on a chance to win \$25,000?

If so, Ralph G. Martin is the man for them to see.

Martin, president of the Cook Chemical Co., has bought his lifelong hatred of insects, a profitable multi-million-dollar business in insecticides.

Bugs are stubborn creatures. The best known way to kill bugs is to pinpoint them on a hard surface and then hit them a sharp blow on the head with a hammer.

While this form of insecticide appeals to the hunting instinct in man, it is too time-consuming and gives the bugs too great an advantage. By the time you find and hammer down a bug he has already had 3,012,489 descendants, and is probably ready to die of old age anyway.

The trouble with chemical insecticides is this: A chemical that is one bug's poison in time becomes another bug's meat. They develop an immunity.

Martin pioneered in the distribution of DDT and, later, chlordane, which was up to 10 times as strong as DDT. But strains of bugs now have emerged tough enough to survive either DDT or chlordane.

Martin isn't a man to give up easily. His latest weapon is an insecticide called "real-kill," fortified with still another chemical, dieldrin, which he says is 28 times as deadly as DDT.

Martin is so convinced of the strength of his new mixture that he has announced a \$25,000 reward for the first bug that does not die after being sprayed with it.

The rules are quite simple. The contest will run for a three-month period starting in June, when bugs are in their best physical and mental condition. Any bug can enter voluntarily or, if you have one that's bawful, you can enter him against his will.

"There is no humbug involved," said Martin, who expects thousands of contestants. "If there is no winner—and I don't think there will be—the \$25,000 will be given to a national charity."

Martin took the precaution of testing his spray on 300 different kinds of bugs before announcing the contest, and none lasted a full round.

Not Good

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—I, for one, appreciate the space which your newspaper has given to the discussion of fluoridation, in publishing letters expressing opinions on both sides of the question.

In one of the discussions, Dr. A. P. Black, professor of chemistry at the University of Florida was quoted as being very much in favor of fluoridation. I must confess, I am a little skeptical of this after reading an item from the Tampa Daily Times. I quote:

"Tampa, Florida, Nov. 19, 1951—At the meeting of the Hillsborough County Dental Society, Dr. Edward L. Flynn requested that Dr. Black answer three questions:

No. 1—Dr. Black, is it true that your son, Charles A. Black, is president of the Black Laboratories, Inc. of Gainesville, Florida?

Dr. Black replied, "Yes."

No. 2—Is his wife, Lillian V. Black, vice president?

Dr. Black replied, "Yes."

No. 3—Do the Black Laboratories, Inc. supply plans, specifications and fluoridizing equipment to the cities?

Dr. Black replied, "Yes."

And from the same paper Nov. 14, we read—
Holly Hill, Nov. 14 (Holly Hill City Council last night employed Black Laboratories, Gainesville, to draw plans and specifications for a fluoridation unit for the city's water supplies.

Of course, there is not a thing wrong with a chemist being a manufacturer of fluoridation equipment, but it does make it a little easier to be real enthusiastic about it.

Another famous chemist, Dr. Robert Harris, professor of chemistry at the Mass. Institute of Technology, and a special lecturer at the Boston Forsythe Dental Infirmary for children gives 11 reasons why fluoride should not be used in water supplies. These were originally printed in the "Granite State News," a newspaper of Wolboro, N. H., and later reprinted in "The Springfield Union," Springfield, Mass., on November 18, 1951. I quote only 6 of the reasons listed:

1. Fluorine is a toxic element. The amount which is effective in water supplies has been demonstrated to interfere with important processes in other parts of the body.

2. Fluorine mottles the teeth. Excess fluoride in a water supply and food supply will produce an unattractive discoloration which has a mottled appearance.

3. The fluoride content of water varies with seasons. This makes it difficult to maintain a fluoride content which is high enough for effectiveness against tooth decay and low enough to avoid mottling.

4. Fluorine is not necessary for healthy tooth formation. Tooth enamel consists of "apatite," a complex of calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate.

6. It is true that the treatment of tooth surface with fluoride does result in an enamel which is less soluble in water and in saliva especially acid saliva, and is therefore less susceptible to decay. But this fluorized enamel is not natural, it is truly pathological, and it is not completely resistant to decay.

7. When fluoride is consumed in water supplies only a small fraction of it reaches the tooth surface. Most of it passes through the body unabsorbed, and a significant fraction is deposited in the bones where it has no useful function, and where it may interfere with the growth of the bones.

Now, I ask you, which chemist are we to believe? For myself, I would prefer to let nature be the chemist for the water we drink. Organic fluorine is one thing, but inorganic fluorine is another which I do not care to have dumped in my water every day.

R. L. Davis
Chelsea Add'n

Politics
Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—It is very likely that results in some of the state primaries coming up soon will remind some prominent democratic leaders that their premature "early bird" and unethical public endorsement of Adlai Stevenson for the 1956 democratic presidential nomination regarding whose democratic loss they "stepped on" could be inviting their own political disaster.

Top ranking democrats who so eagerly rushed in to endorse Adlai, qualified for membership in the group opposed to human interest measures, among which measures is public health insurance advocated by President Eisenhower and ex-President Truman, but opposed by the National Association of Manufacturers and the American Medical Association each of whom, reportedly, have hundreds of thousands of dollars in political campaign funds available to republican or democratic candidates not in their disfavor.

It seems more than coincidental that during the 1952 presidential campaign Adlai was overly silent about the human interest health measure advocated by his friend, Harry Truman, and now advocated by President Eisenhower; until the closing days of the campaign when he addressed the National Association of Manufacturers in their home state of Pennsylvania where Adlai has established political headquarters and which ranks low in state human interest measures but high in available political campaign funds.

Adlai did not necessarily have an eye on the huge NAM campaign fund when in addressing that or any other group he used the unflattering term "socialized medicine" in voicing his opposition to "public health insurance" which in some quarters was erroneously pointed to by anti-human-interest groups as being one way to wreck the economy of the United States—the richest and unshakable nation in the world according to statistics and top ranking medical authority.

England's economy has climbed from the very bottom after the war to the highest level in history in a few short years without interfering in its policy of free medical attention, which is positive proof of the falsity of the absurd and silly claim that public health insurance for Americans would bankrupt this country. Which brings up the question—where does income tax billions which leaves too many Americans unable to pay for medical attention for themselves and for their children?

B. Z. Smith
Box 633

Quotes
By UNITED PRESS
EL CENTRO, Calif. — Edgar Eisenhower on whether his brother, President Eisenhower, will run for the presidency again.

"Knowing Mr. Eisenhower and knowing something of the way his (the President's) mind works, I believe he hasn't finished the job, and until he does finish that job he'll stay on as long as he can."

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — O. C. Carmichael, president of the University of Alabama, in appealing for law and order and an end to rioting in the crisis over a Negro coed's enrollment.

"The issue before the university is not segregation versus integration but law and order versus anarchy."

PITTSBURGH — Mrs. Edith R. Phillips of Providence, R.I., on why she has not cashed bonds which matured 10 years ago worth more than \$25,000 with interest.

"Ishaw, Pittsburgh's not the only place that wants me to cash my bonds. I get lots of calls. But I'm a busy woman."

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. — Coach Taps Gallagher on whether Niagara University will accept a basketball invitation to the National Invitation Tournament.

"Well, we are an institution of higher learning and things like that have to be considered carefully. But we've never turned one down."

ASHEVILLE, N.C. — Herman Banks, jailed into police court, on why he doesn't know how many times he has been before the justice magistrate.

"My wife has had me up here so often that my dog follows the patrol car."

They'll Do It Every Time

Continued from Page 5

By Jimmy Hatlo



THANKS AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO THE ARTIST MAURICE LINTEL, 1122 EUGENE AVE., NO. 10, NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

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