

The Herald and News

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Managing Editor

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More Staff

By BILL JENNINGS
Seems that the weather lately is putting a stop to a good many things, including my trip to Alturas earlier in the week. Now I get a call from Tulelake with the information that the scheduled apartment tour of the lava beds area has been called off. So much snow down that way the boys can't get around.

I always thought it was March that was supposed to go out like a lion. February is also doing a pretty fair job of it around these here new parts.

Everywhere you go you find people complaining about the tax increases. I hope some of those who are doing the most complaining will remember their gripes when it comes time to vote and take a close look at those projects which are going to cost more millions in tax money.

It's a check we'll never get the tax rate down until we stop voting for more services, buildings, agencies and what not — all of which must be paid for somehow. The idea that anything built with tax money is "free" is an exploded theory.

Among these increases would be the proposal now being to set up a separate parks administration for Oregon instead of continuing under the highway department as we do at present.

I have read at least one stand on this, from the Portland chamber of commerce, on recreation and natural resources, which proposes to finance the switch by allocating to the new administrative unit "approximately" three per cent of the revenue derived from the gas tax, this being "substantial" the amount now allocated to the highway department.

I am personally highly skeptical as to this move being practical and would be willing to bet large numbers of dollars that if such a separate state agency is set up, it will cost materially more than the present setup without offering the state any better service, maintenance or expansion.

But it will, in the long run, cost the taxpayers of Oregon "substantially" more than they bargained for. On that I'll bet.

Incidentally, I object to this business of generalities where money is concerned. To use terms like "approximately" and "substantial" in cases like this, as a taxpayer, have to make up the difference, is unfair and not at all scrupulous.

If the men and women who propose new measures costing money are going to get anywhere with these things, they'd better take a look at passing a law requiring current office holders to resign their present post if they aspire to a higher elective office. From top to bottom. This idea of having a paid to fall back on is fine for the professional politician, but not so good for the rest of the voters.

School Problems

By MAX WAUGH
American standards of living have been on the rise for many years. This is usually considered a good sign — more machines, more technological advances have meant more money for the average American to spend on his home and family.

However, this improved standard of living brings some problems with it — more postal service, better sewerage systems and — most crucial of all — improved schools, more teachers and administrators.

This vital question of how to handle the millions of new students pouring into the nation's schools was the main subject of President Eisenhower's White House Conference on Education held last summer.

On the local level, a grass-roots meeting on the results of this White House conference was held Friday night in Mills School. Many of the pressing problems of teacher supply, financial new school buildings, and other important questions came under discussion.

The majority of the educators of the nation feel that school problems should be handled on the local or state level. They are not entirely against federal aid to schools but feel strongly that it should be administered from the state or district level. The members of the local meeting concurred on this stand.

A factor which has contributed to the need for school buildings in Oregon was the neglect of some of the systems during the depression years of the 1930s. New school construction was just beginning to breathe again when World War II struck and cancelled all building. This all adds up to more than 15 years of stagnation in the school building program of our state.

Teacher needs must be met in the coming years by the school system administrators. They find themselves crowded between the millions of low teacher supply and the loss of competent teachers to higher paid professions. This problem must be solved — we can build the new schools, but they will be useless if we haven't enough good teachers to man them.

The state's legislators and school board members locally, face the increasingly difficult problem of raising the money to finance the

new buildings needed and to raise the pay of teachers to the desired level.

With so per cent of school revenue in Oregon raised by local property taxes, the inequities of assessments have been scored by property owners in many parts of the state. In Klamath County this is not a problem, a program of reappraisal has been virtually completed by the county assessor's office.

Property taxes now supply what some officials feel is an unfair share of school funds. The sales tax, with an accompanying reduction in Oregon's high state income tax, is viewed as the alternative to broadening the tax base required to support our growing school system. The sales tax has been defeated five times by the state's voters.

The next 10 years will be critical years for Oregon's schools. An easing of the world situation would benefit the schools by lessening the huge burden of defense spending — this could work in reverse if another war, or similar crisis, boosted defense spending and raised the national debt even higher. This would put the schools even further behind.

In view of these monumental problems, the grassroots meetings such as the one held in Klamath Falls for Klamath and Lake counties, fulfill a vital need by bringing the picture home to the local level. It is only by the concerted efforts of all parents, taxpayers and public officials that the teacher and school needs of our community can be met.

The Algonkin

By KEN McLEOD
Yesterday I spoke of the Algonkin family of the American Indian who occupied a broad expanse of North America and was made up of many tribes extending from coast to coast. This great family was quite able to take care of itself before the coming of the white man, but a southern family crept into their country along the Appalachian ranges in Pennsylvania, into the valley of the Mohawk in New York and crossed Lake Erie into Canada.

This was a warlike family which we know as the Iroquois. Many Algonkin lost their lives resisting this invasion of these foreigners and there was still war between them when the white man came into the picture. Our school histories tell us how that renowned French explorer, Champlain, after settling in Quebec, joined a party of friendly Algonkin which descended into the lake to be called Champlain, later meeting their enemies, the Iroquois.

The defeated probably because Champlain and his few French companions used gun-fleets that were strange and terrifying to the Iroquois. The Iroquois never forgave the French for this injury and made friends with the English and Dutch, joining the former in all their wars against the French and thus preventing the French occupation of the Mohawk Valley.

The Algonkin were not merely at war with the Iroquois but with each other. Yesterday we named a few of the prominent Algonkin tribes, however, their total ran close to a hundred, all independent like tiny nations. All sooner or later quarreling and starting feuds — little vicious circles impossible to break, a few members of one tribe would stealthily approach the camp of a hostile tribe, take a scalp or two and escape if they could. Some sign or mark would be left to identify the tribe of the raider; this was important, to engage the friends of the victim.

The relatives of the victim accepted this challenge and sooner or later went out to revenge his death. Not infrequently a whole tribe would be destroyed. When a hostile party might go out, destroy a village or at least engage in a real battle. But such a victory never brought peace, the feud was still on. On the other hand the members of the Algonkin family were not scattered over the country at random, many of them were case if there were no traditional bonds between them, or a feeling of relationship deeper than their petty feuds, enabling them to hold a large continuous territory against intruding alien families.

History shows us, however, that while these wars, family bonds were strong enough to unite a tribe or two against intruding aliens and thus resisting the intruder, they did not suffice when a body of closely federated tribes set out to penetrate their territory. This was how the Iroquois were able to force their way along the Appalachians, and later, the reason why the Algonkin tribes fell easy prey to the English, who with one tribe were usually able to bribe other Indians having scores to settle to join the war.

So the petty feuds between tribes, even in the same family, contributed to the downfall of all.

Yet there is more to these petty feuds, since the ideals of the tribe were such that the highest honors went to the man who was most daring and ruthless in such raids; the elders of the tribe continually exhorted the young to be brave, aggressive and ruthless. These same elders often counseled peace, often met with representatives of their traditional enemies to talk peace, but at home preached the glories of the warpath. Obviously, under such conditions, all promises to cease raiding and killing were futile, and it follows that since the greatest values in Indian life were of and in war, the history of Indian life deals often with destruction, terror and death.

Talking Dogs?

By FRANK TRIPP

While it is fresh in my mind I want to tell you some more about Cokey. Another dog came to our house and broke Cokey's heart. She actually cried tears, then got her spunk up and executed a dog reprimand.

Anna's brother in Cleveland raises pedigreed dachshunds. One day an expressman came with a crate and a cute little nine weeks old red dachshund puppy in it. It was a surprise to all of us, but it was a calamity to Cokey, who met the expressman at the door.

Unhappily Cokey saw Anna open the crate, take the sleek little fellow in her arms and cuddle it. She saw the intruder fall in love with Anna, kiss her and immediately become very much at home after his long trip.

She saw the newcomer enter the sun room where Fanny and I sat, heard him enquire over him, pet him and bid him hearty welcome to our friends.

We did it all thoughtlessly and obliviously of poor Cokey. Her world had come to an end. She was queen no more, she felt sure. Quickly we tried to make amends, particularly Anna who is Cokey's goddess of all that's wonderful in dogdom. But Cokey was not to become so easily reconciled — in fact there was to be no reconciliation whatsoever. No other dog, regardless of pedigree, was going to share our affections and her comfortable surroundings.

The newcomer was purebred, with as proud a family strain in his species as has Cokey among French poodles, but Cokey was in no way impressed by it. She wouldn't permit even an introduction. She wouldn't get near him, not near any of us. She got behind chairs to cry and finally repaired, in midday, to her bed in the kitchen — there to cry it out.

Her cry over, she decided to try another approach. Now, Cokey is a perfect lady; no more meticulous animal ever lived. To the point that she has free run of the whole house, any room, any bed, any chair, anywhere. And never since a puppy has she violated our confidence in her.

If tears wouldn't work, she'd try something else; to show what could be expected of her if this interloper was to share our time and attention.

Let's overlook her expression of resentment, with her head erect, nose in the air and back as stiff as a poker, she led Anna to it — right in the middle of the kitchen floor.

It was what happened next that so increased our appreciation of Cokey's wisdom. She stood there like a queen, scepter in hand, and challenged Anna: "What are you going to do about it?"

Shameless she realized that the dachshund was Anna's dog. Now she would find out just how she stood with Anna. Luckily, instead of scolding her, Anna patted her, picked her up and sympathized with her.

Back on the floor, Cokey's tail wagged furiously. She dropped her head in apology, then moved away from her offense in complete disgust for her drastic action. Anna followed and petted her understandingly. Cokey kissed Anna and snuggled her head under her true friend's arm.

Tell me, please, why need dogs talk?

Anna wanted to keep her brother's gift, but not at such a cost to Cokey. She put the dachshund back in its crate and took it to our grandchildren, fearful that they might not be able to keep it.

But they love it. The little fellow loves them and has facts to substantiate its ever been caused by drinking water? Here are facts about chlorine compounds: It is very irritating to eyes, nose, mouth and lungs. It causes death when inhaled in excess. How about deadly gases of warfare and bottles of bleach and disinfectant labeled "poison"? Isn't it time we forget about the poisons in our water supply and face the truth?

Lenora Kirkpatrick

Syphilis

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

It would be a mistake to feel that syphilis is a disease which can be safely ignored or relegated to the limbo of the past.

It does not show such violent signs, nor does it seem to be as frequent, as when I was in medical school. Methods of treating it have improved. Nevertheless, it remains a problem for physicians and public health officials.

One writer to this column recently stated that in the factory where he worked sexual promiscuity prevailed. In addition, many people disregarded sanitary regulations. With these remarks he asked several questions which can constitute the basis for this column.

First, he asks for the degree of contagiousness of the disease. It is acquired almost invariably by sexual congress from a person who has the disease in the contagious stage. Things being as they are, many innocent people did and do acquire syphilis.

The writer also asks what are the chief symptoms after the disease is contracted and how long it takes for these to appear. "Is there a reliable blood test?" he asks. "To discover if it is present?"

The usual early sign is a local, painless lesion known as a chancre. This does not itch or cause discomfort and will disappear of itself after a time. So sometimes it passes unnoticed. It is most likely to appear two or three weeks after acquiring the disease.

The first reliable blood test was devised by Wassermann and there have been a number of modifications of this test since. These tests cannot be counted on at the very beginning, however, so that the history of exposure or the visible

signs are more important for a period immediately after acquiring the disease.

The inquirer asks whether syphilis is inherited. It is not inherited though a woman who has may pass on the organism responsible through the blood stream so that a child is born with syphilis. This is called congenital syphilis since it is acquired after conception and not through the germ cells of the parents.

"Can a person harbor, or carry, syphilis and transmit it to a more susceptible person without himself having any outward signs of it?" the inquirer asks. This is possible and has happened. It is largely for this reason that some health authorities have recommended the general use of the blood test for syphilis so that those who have the disease and do not know it can be acquainted with the fact and not only get proper treatment but avoid exposing others.

Finally, it is asked if the disease may be transmitted to others through the common drinking cup, a comb, towel, or toilet. The first is unlikely because the responsible organism lives for only a short time outside the human body. The second and third are virtually impossible and the last is extremely unlikely for the same reasons.

Vets Mail Bag
VETERANS MAIL BAG
Veterans Administration received appraisal requests for 29,284 proposed homes during January, an increase of nearly 18 per cent over the December total of 24,892.

VA said the number of proposed units for which it receives appraisal requests is considered an indicator of future GI home loan business. VA characterized the increase, in part, as seasonal since builders are beginning to come to VA regional offices with their spring building plans.

VA added it still is too early to feel the effects of the partial relaxation of credit controls announced on January 17, 1956.

VA said it received 18,938 appraisal requests for existing homes in January — about the same total as in December.

It also received 41,882 GI home loan applications received in January were eight per cent below the December total of 45,514.

This decrease reflects the drop in appraisal activity last fall. VA said, when no-down payment loans were halted by VA in face of 2 per cent down payment requirements.

QUESTION OF WEEK:

Q. I enlisted under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act early in 1945. I am eligible for a GI loan under the World War II GI Bill. Am I also subject to the World War II deadline of July, 1957?

A. The World War II GI loan deadline does not apply to you. Instead, your deadline will be 10 years from the end of your first enlistment period under the Voluntary Recruitment Act.

Compounds

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—Too much is being written about flourine compounds and not enough about the danger of water. Quoted in Monday's H&N are misleading. The first is undisputed, flourine IS A POISON! The second likewise is a rat poison! The third is merely a dodge of the first degree, the fourth states symptoms of flourine poisoning, but where are the facts to substantiate its ever been caused by drinking water? Here are facts about chlorine compounds: It is very irritating to eyes, nose, mouth and lungs. It causes death when inhaled in excess. How about deadly gases of warfare and bottles of bleach and disinfectant labeled "poison"? Isn't it time we forget about the poisons in our water supply and face the truth?

Lenora Kirkpatrick

Dupe

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—Don't be a dupe! If you love your children and not a communist — read Flourination (Mystic Magazine), March 1956 issue, now on News stands, page 54. Mrs. Mable Hyde

Layoff Pay

DETROIT (AP)—The United Auto Workers union says that operation of layoff pay plans now is assured for Ford, General Motors and Chrysler employees, beginning June 1.

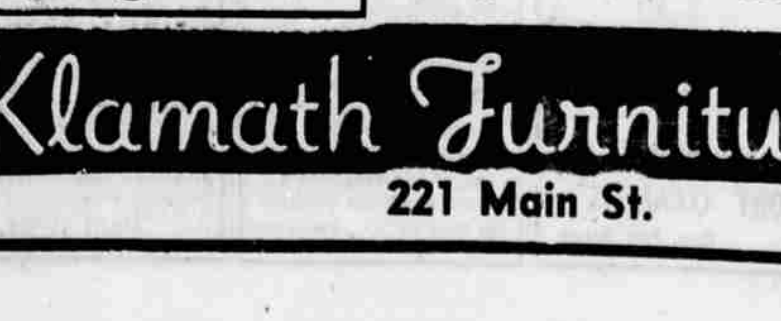
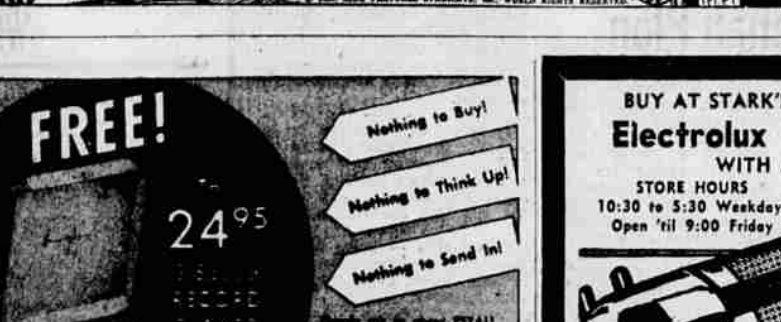
In separate contracts with the union, the layoff pay plans were contingent upon states in which two-thirds of a company's employees live approving the set-up.

The plans call for layoff pay from a company-financed fund on top of regular state unemployment compensation. Beginning in June workers may draw from the company fund enough, when added to unemployment compensation, to give them 60 to 65 per cent of their normal take-home pay.

States which have ruled that layoff pay will not affect a workers right to unemployment compensation were listed by the UAW as Michigan, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida and California.

The UAW said favorable rulings cover more than 70 per cent of Ford's employees, two-thirds of GM's and practically all of Chrysler's. Most of the latter's operations are concentrated in the Detroit area.

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Hatlo



Concession Stand Proposal Approved
DUNSMUIR—Permission to set up a concession stand at the Harlan Clowns vs. Town Team basketball game on the evening of March 5 has been granted by the Omicron chapter of Beta Sigma Phi sorority. This will be the first money raising activity of the newly instituted chapter.

Jean Butcher has been appointed concession chairman with Barbara Poff serving as vice chairman. Kay Noyer was delegated to purchase supplies. Plans for the event were made at a recent meeting in the home of Rose Ellis.

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