

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

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Delaware

By KEN McLEOD
The word "Delaware" when used in speaking of Indians brings up memories of Fremont and the Delawares he used as guides, however, the story of the retreat of the Delaware before the onset of the white man is the story of the white man in the New World. A group of Americans driven from their homes wandering about this great land driven here and there for 150 years finding no land they could call their own.

The Delaware were members of the Algonkin family occupying the Middle Atlantic coast where the valley and river of that name are now located and they lay claim to lands northward almost to the Hudson and Manhattan. In William Penn's day the capital of the Delaware, or the heart of the head chief, was near what is now Germantown, in other words, Penn started a rival capital almost at the same place.

The great chief at that time was Tamendoc, or Tammany, a name immortalized by politics. The Indians held Tamendoc in such great esteem that the whites often spoke of him as Saint Tammany, and as such he became the ideal of Indian virtue. Even as early as the French and Indian War it became fashionable to form societies with rituals and slogans drawn from Indian culture, so in 1772 a society came to notice under the name "Sons of King Tammany."

About 1786 a Tammany Society was set up by veterans of the Revolution, for much the same purpose as the present American Legion. This society was devoted to survive as a political organization in New York City, and the name for its building, Tammany Hall, will be recognized by any one who reads this as a popular symbol for a political organization long dominant in New York State and even in the nation. The ritual of the society contains such terms as "chief, sachem, wigwam, wampum," etc. Originally there were 13 state organizations, with such tribe names as Otter, Eagle and Tiger. The latter was assigned to the organization in Delaware but later became the symbol for the surviving organization in New York, hence the familiar cartoons of the Tammany Tiger.

While much of the glory and virtue associated with the old chief, Tammany, originated within the minds of white men, the historical data available suggest an Indian of the highest rank and worthy of a prominent place in American history.

The Delaware called themselves the Lenape, which seems to have meant about the same thing as when a distinguished citizen rises to speak using the term "we the people." Most of the names we use for Indian tribes were given them by others, among themselves something like "we the people" not only sufficed but asserted the superiority of the group. Similarly our local name the Klamath and Modoc Indians called themselves "Mokkiks." The Delaware term Lenape, however, became famous in literature because of a document in picture writing, called the Wakan Oum. This may or may not be a genuine Indian document, but its contents are in the style of Indian legends and some of the incidents referred to are found in the recorded myths of the Algonkin. Furthermore, the reader of Cooper's novels will recall many references to the Delaware by the famous Natty Bumppo, who stoutly extolled their virtues in contrast to the iniquity of the Mingo, or Iroquois.

The Delaware seem to have recognized a chief leader immortalized in Tammany. The several divisions of this tribe had chiefs and counselors, as did most of the Algonkin. The people lived in small villages of rectangular bark-covered houses instead of the usual dome-shaped wigwams of the other Algonkins. They were hunters but raised corn and other vegetables. In keeping with their greatness they cherished a systematic philosophy and mythology, according to which there was one great power over the universe, but several deities to whom they were devoted. No. 2. Instead of doing it the proportional way, a state legislature could decide to let the voters choose electors the way they pick members of Congress; two electors would be chosen for the whole state (as senators are) and the rest would be elected by congressional districts.

Argument against: Rural areas have too much influence now—now both in state legislatures and the way congressional districts are set—in proportion to their numbers. This would give them even more influence in picking a president.

No. 3. If no party got 50 per cent of the electoral vote the House and Senate jointly would pick the President and vice president.

Argument against: This not only would delay the choice of a president but could turn the presidency into a football in a game of political deals to get a majority vote in Congress.

New York Storm

By BELMAN MORIN
By Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Mother Nature has waved a magic wand over New York, and turned the big city into a village.

As you saw in the papers, we have been getting snow here, a fantastic amount for this corner of the country. Some of the idlers—sitting around in Manhattan equivalents of the general store and the pot-bellied iron stove—are comparing this storm with the real wakening blizzards of the past.

It has choked the streets, buried parked automobiles, and most wonderful of all made the traffic simply vanish in thin air. It delights children, opens theater doors (because so many people with tickets can't get down town), makes strangers feel like talking to each other, and gives everybody a chance to tell you "how I got to the office." Or vice versa.

It has been magic, pure white magic. You think of New York as the epitome of the machine age, in fact, as a great roaring machine itself. But when the storm engulfed it, the city was as helpless as any cross-roads community.

Snow plows and trucks, and steam conduits beneath the streets, cleared some places. Mostly though, it was done with muscle and shove.

Before they started, however, people going to work simply walked down the middle of the streets. It gave you an eerie feeling to see the avenues deserted except for an occasional bus or truck. Imagine walking down the middle of 5th Ave. at 9 o'clock in the morning—and living!

Together, the wind and snow fashioned shapes of incredible beauty. Great billowing curtains of white came swirling down from the skyscrapers. Sometimes, it looked like columns of thick smoke pouring from a rooftop. Snowy whirlpools, like pale ghosts, floated slowly down Park Ave.

New Yorkers are usually worse than Englishmen about not talking to strangers. But on the bus, everybody was an old friend of everybody else. The blizzard was an experience shared, a common bond.

Electoral College

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—For 150 years—ever since 1787—Congress has talked about amending the Constitution to change the Electoral College system of choosing a president and vice president.

The Senate, debating it again, is wading in muddy water. Democrats and Republicans are divided among themselves. Neither friends nor foes of the amendment being considered can positively predict its ultimate effect if it became law.

Because delegates to the Constitutional Convention in 1787 didn't trust the wisdom of the average voter in choosing a president and vice president, they put this method into the Constitution.

Each state would choose distinguished citizens—equal in number to a state's total number of senators and representatives in Congress—to select a president and vice president. These citizens were called electors.

The framers of the Constitution didn't foresee the rise of the big political parties which use the electoral system this way. Each party in each state picks a slate of electors. When a party's candidate wins the popular vote in a state, all that party's electors vote for its candidate although, under the Constitution, they could vote for whomever they please.

A state's electoral votes all go to the candidate winning a plurality of the popular vote. For example, in a state with 45 electoral votes candidate Smith gets 500,000 popular votes and candidate Jones gets 499,000. That 1,000-vote margin candidate Smith gets all 45 electoral votes while the 499,000 people who voted for Jones count for nothing.

This has long been criticized as a weak spot in the electoral system. Why not a constitutional amendment to let a president and vice president be chosen directly by popular vote?

It is not being seriously considered now. It seems to have little chance. The Constitution can't be amended unless—in addition to two-thirds of the Senate and House—two-thirds of 48 state legislatures approve.

The three-part main proposal for amending the Constitution now being considered in the Senate would retain the electoral system but work this way, with some of the arguments being offered against it.

No. 1. No candidate would automatically get all of a state's electoral votes. Each candidate would get a portion of a state's electoral votes in proportion to his popular vote.

Argument against: Big states whose popular vote might be evenly divided—and thus have their electoral vote divided—would lose the importance and value of their big population. Smaller states, particularly those where one party dominates, would gain and might control an election.

No. 2. Instead of doing it the proportional way, a state legislature could decide to let the voters choose electors the way they pick members of Congress; two electors would be chosen for the whole state (as senators are) and the rest would be elected by congressional districts.

Paint Volume

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—The paint industry hopes this will be its biggest year. It's sales volume is expected to rise by 10 per cent to a new record of \$1,687,846,000.

There's a chance retail prices of paint may rise due to recent boosts in the cost of linseed and soybean oils, some pigments, freight, labor and the hike announced today in the price of cans.

down by radioactive isotopes. These byproducts of an atomic pile, widely useful as tracers, are being turned into paint to see what happens to it in the way of new and better spruce-up jobs.

The industry also counts on the psychological impact of a widely enlarged choice of colors on the army of determined do-it-yourselfers. You have all the way up to 1,000 choices—not to mention that a house-owner may accidentally stumble on in spite of himself.

The National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Assn. estimates almost 50 per cent of homeowners now are brave enough to tackle outdoor painting. Get them inside and out of sight of the neighborhood critics and 71 per cent will wield a brush or roller on interior paint jobs.

The Retail Paint and Wallpaper Distributors of America says, with the deepest disapproval, that some 20 million American homes haven't had a new coat of paint in 10 years. It also turns a critic's eye on all the several million homes built since World War II and asserts—perhaps to no one's surprise—that in its view 70 per cent could stand a new coat right now.

Thought Control

By CHARLES M. MCCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent
The Kremlin evidently has decided to put its Communist "thought control" system to a historic test. Russians are being asked to believe that Josef Stalin, elevated to Red sainthood on his 70th birthday in 1949, actually was a general no-good.

That ought not to be difficult. It certainly was no secret even from the people themselves. They knew all about the secret police. They knew about the slave labor camps in which millions of people were worked and starved to death. They knew about the police spies in their own social circles, even in their own families.

The real test which the handful of Russia's leaders have decided to risk is their attempt to pull over the idea that they, like the people, were victims of Stalin's lunatic dictatorship.

It is impossible not to believe that people will ask about Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, Communist party leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev and the rest. And where were you all the time?

All the men in the presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist party, the rulers of Russia, were close collaborators of Stalin.

It was they who elevated him to sainthood, they who helped to send Communists and non-Communists alike to the slave labor camps, they who made Russia itself a gigantic slave camp.

Stalin's life in power is now being divided into two parts. First, the period between 1917 and 1931 when he collaborated with Lenin, succeeded Lenin and consolidated his own power. Secondly, the period from 1931 until his death in 1953, when he ruled as absolute dictator.

But Bulganin, Khrushchev and the rest were Communists long before 1934. They were co-directors of the Red terror. They, too, shared responsibility for the famine of 1932-1933 in which untold millions died—a famine caused by ruthless farm collectivization.

After 1934, Bulganin, Khrushchev and the rest cooperated with Stalin in the purge trials of the mid-1930's, when he wiped out the "old Bolsheviks" who had been his closest colleagues.

It was relatively easy for Stalin to concoct the evidence on which these men were judicially murdered. Also, the victims and their families were dedicated Communists. Though confessions were extorted from them by torture, many of them seemed to cooperate in their own denunciation. They, too, were thought-controlled.

It is not going to be so easy for these men to convince Russia's 200 million people or even the 7 million members of the Communist party to swallow the idea that they were guiltless.

Nevertheless, it is quite plain that the men in the Kremlin are convinced that they can get away with it. Henry Shaprio, chief U.P. correspondent in Moscow, returned there last fall after a stay in the United States. Shaprio has spent most of the last 23 years in Russia. One of the first things he noted was a new air of confidence among the top leaders. Undoubtedly, they already had decided to denounce Stalin—and had decided the Russian people would buy the new party line.

Liver Spots

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

It is amazing how persistent some old terms are such as that referred to in today's first inquiry. Q—Please say something about liver spots on the neck and face. What can I do about them?—Mrs. C. H.

A—There is no medically recognized condition known as "liver spots." What is probably present are areas of pigment in the skin known as chloasma. The cause of this condition is poorly understood but it does often seem to run in families. A great many treatments have been tried but with indifferent success.

ters lightly, but in selected cases, where other methods have failed to bring results, it has sometimes been successful.

Q—Is this any real proof to the claim which I have heard that olive oil in a cream or lanolin will grow hair on the face?—Mrs. J. G.

A—I looked this up and found that some investigators who had studied this question found that there is no proof that face creams promote the growth of hair.

Q—Please give some information about Morton's toe. Is this a disease of the nerves, bone, or muscles of the feet?—Mrs. M.

A—The condition known as Morton's toe was first recognized in 1876 as characterized by sudden attacks of sharp pain usually confined to a single toe. The fourth toe is the one most commonly involved. It has been shown that the pain is associated with the local thickening of one of the nerves. The symptoms can sometimes be relieved by a suitable arch support; surgical removal of enlarged segment of the nerve is in most cases the preferred treatment.

Q—Would you please discuss mirror eyes, a condition in which a person sees everything backwards.—Mrs. B. W.

A—I presume that this question refers to what is more commonly known as mirror writing or reading. In this rather unusual condition everything is seen or expressed as though seen through a mirror. It is considered possible that this occurs because of the way visual images are transmitted to or received by the brain. A thoroughly satisfying explanation, however, is yet to be found.

Q—No matter how much sleep I get the surface under my eyes always seems to be baggy and looking as though I had dark circles. I am in my middle teens and wonder if there is something I can do.—Reader.

A—The most likely explanation for this is that it is a family matter. Do your parents or other close relatives have similar baggy appearance underneath their eyes? If they do, perhaps the only measure which might be taken would be of a cosmetic nature.

Oscar Night

By JAMES BACON

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Tonight is Oscar night in metropolis and for the first time the traditionally gay night will be tinged with a little sadness.

Never before in the 26-year of the Academy Awards has a dead man been one of the favorites to win a top Oscar. Then too it is expected to be the last Hollywood appearance of Grace Kelly, a movie queen soon to become a real princess.

Many in Hollywood feel that if the late James Dean doesn't win the top acting award, the Academy should give him a special Oscar. The brilliant young actor was nominated for "East of Eden." Dean was killed last September in a car crash, but he still gets more fan mail than any other star on the Warner lot.

He could well win. He's the choice of many, including Frank Sinatra, who was nominated himself for "Man With the Golden Arm."

But Hollywood is a practical town. Most of the voters want to see an Oscar go to someone who can get some good out of it. That makes Ernest (Marty) Borgnine the favorite.

Others in the top acting circle are James Cagney and Spencer Tracy. Both are previous winners and both gave performances, Cagney in "Love Me or Leave Me" and Tracy in "Bad Day at Black Rock," that are Oscar caliber.

Among the girls, it's a down-to-the-dual-gun race between the Italian Anna Magnani and Brooklyn's Susan Hayward. Magnani, one of the world's great actresses, scored in "Rose Tattoo." It was her first American picture and the part was tailor-made for her by playwright Tennessee Williams.

Miss Hayward, in the charmed circle for the fourth time, is up for the Lillian Roth story "I'll Cry Tomorrow." Her portrayal of a lush was superb.

Others in the top actress race are Katharine Hepburn ("Summertime"), Jennifer Jones ("Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing") and Eleanor Parker ("Interrupted Melody").

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



By Jimmy Hatlo

SHEDDING A TEAR FOR DEAR OL' DAD AS HE GULPS TOWARD ANOTHER ULCER... THANK AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO 'BETS AND GILL,' DALLAS, TEX.

Spud Acreage Increase Seen

A one per cent increase in potato acreage over 1955 is forecast for the 11 western states according to U.S. Department of Agriculture's March planting intention report.

Increased acreage is forecast for Washington, Idaho and Colorado. The greatest increase is listed for Washington where the 43,000 acre anticipated planting is 10 per cent greater than 1955 acreage.

A five per cent decrease is forecast for the nine eastern states and for the nine central states.

Plantings in the 13 early states are reported nine per cent less than the 255,800 acres for 1955. A five per cent reduction is forecast for the seven intermediate states.

A 1,065,300 acre late crop planting forecast for the nation compares to 1,096,300 acres planted in 1955 and is only 2.8 per cent smaller.

In commenting on the report, County Agent Walt Jendzrejewski stated that a favorable growing season in the West could easily result in a burdensome western late crop in 1956.

The agent pointed out that USDA's planting guide for 1956 suggested an 11 per cent cut in national acreage. Reductions suggested for specific states included: 28 per cent for Washington, 16 per cent for Idaho and 15 per cent for California. An eight per cent cut was suggested for Oregon. A 17 per cent cut was suggested for Maine.

Annual AAUW Confab Set

The 31st annual convention of the Oregon Division American Association of University Women, will be held Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 19-21, at Corvallis, according to Mrs. Fred Ehlers, president of the Klamath Falls branch.

The convention has been called by Mrs. Willard R. Duncan, state president from Klamath Falls, and will coincide with the 35th anniversary of the Corvallis branch. Theme of the meeting, which will be chairmanned by Mrs. Joseph Ellison of Corvallis, is "Challenging Today's College Woman."

Keynote speaker at the convention will be Mrs. Lucy Somerville, president of the AAUW from Washington, D.C. Mrs. Howarth is an authority on administrative law and has held such varied appointments and elective posts as general counsel of the War Claims Commission, representative in the Mississippi Legislature and U.S. commissioner in Mississippi.

Convention delegates will register Thursday morning at the Memorial Union Building on the Oregon State College campus, headquarters for the meeting. Special guests at the Friday dinner meeting at the Benton Hotel will be senior women from OSC.

During the business sessions, delegates will consider committee reports and offer recommendations for action. Adjournment is slated for early Saturday afternoon.



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The planting intention report for the states listed shows increases instead of the suggested reductions.

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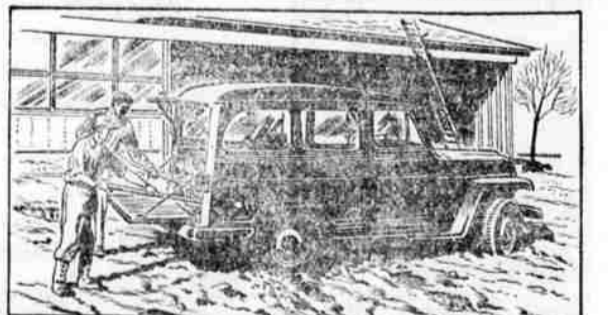
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