

The Herald and News

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1 YEAR	\$12.00
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1 YEAR	\$12.00

Retail Memo

By DEB ADDISON
Sales in the nation's retail stores during January and February were 5.9 percent above those recorded for these months in 1955, reports the New York Herald Tribune.

Gains were made in all principal retail groups, with drug and proprietary stores showing the biggest improvement, 12.2 percent. Gains for other stores were:

Furniture and appliance stores, 9.6 percent; gasoline service stations, 8.6; eating and drinking places, 8.5; general merchandise group, including department stores and mail order houses, 5.5; lumber, building materials and hardware dealers, 5.0; food stores, 4.9; and apparel stores, 4.2.

The figures are based on Department of Commerce data. January 1956 retail sales exceeded that month a year ago by 4.4 percent. The February rise was 7.4.

How are we doing in Klamath compared to the rest of the country? Well, we can't tell you for the two months yet, but we can report that January retail business here was four times as good as the national average.

That's based on reports from 50 Klamath Falls retail establishments. The average of the 50 was 18.2 percent increase in January 1956 over the volume of business in January 1955.

These same stores with one added (a total of 51) reported a slightly better picture for the year's comparison — between 1955 and 1954.

The average for these 51 stores was an increase of 20.4 percent, with an increase shown in every one of 12 different types of operation.

Some of the respondents put on a footnote that "this is gross sales, not profit." That is correct. In most business operations the trend continues with increased volume and smaller profit margins.

"We have found no substitute for newspaper advertising," Donald R. Grimes, president of Independent Grocers Alliance, told the recent annual convention of the National American Wholesale Grocers Association.

"All types of advertising have a tremendous amount of merit," he said, "but from our experience in the retail food field, very few forms of advertising have consistently been able to equal results obtained in newspapers."

Each week IQA members advertise in 2,298 daily and weekly newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Cost of living memo:
The Dun & Bradstreet Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index of 30 basic commodities was 285.59 on March 22, against 282.64 a week earlier.

The Weekly Wholesale Food Price Index, representing the total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use, fell three cents last week to \$5.93. This is 9.5 percent below the corresponding level of last year.

County Planning

By MAX WAUCHOPE
The big surge in industrial development and a large population increase in most parts of the U.S. in the last couple of decades has brought the deficiencies of city and county planning into the forefront as one of the most pressing problems facing American official bodies.

At the end of World War II when the lumber industry in Klamath County began to decrease from the peak hit in 1942, it appeared that Klamath Falls and Klamath County had reached a leveling off point in its growth. Developments of the past two years have indicated that the Klamath Basin is in for an entirely new era of industrial and military growth.

Klamath Falls and the county surrounding it, has grown just like "Topsy" with little or no long-range planning involved. Several years ago the city administration, realizing the need for planning, appointed a city planning commission. This group has worked extensively as an advisory board with the mayor and city council. The immediate effects of this planning will not be apparent to the city's residents for many years; but this is at least a step in the right direction.

The industrial developments planned by Johnsonville Corp. and the California Oregon Power Co. and the establishment of the U.S. Air Force base here in the county will all be outside the city limits of Klamath Falls and will be under the jurisdiction of county authorities. The Klamath County Court appointed a county planning commission some time ago but to date this body has not been very active. With this new growth expected in the county during the next few years, it would appear that a need for aggressive county planning is one of the most important problems facing the county administration.

Possible changes in county zoning regulations and the supervision of adequate sanitation facilities near all these planned developments will definitely be needed if "jerry-built" sub-standard housing is not allowed to spring up near the various projects.

Perhaps you might ask why have planning? Does it mean regimentation? Definitely not. It means coordination which is quite different—for this means cooperation in a completely democratic manner to serve the best interests of all the citizens of the county. Planning merely provides a framework, not a set of immutable, immutable decrees. Democratic planning, as practiced in the

U.S., gives plenty of room to the individual.

How does planning affect costs? When compared with the cost of not planning it is apparent that billions of dollars worth of real estate values have been destroyed by the process of decay and poor planning which has destroyed many communities, large and small.

There can be no doubt that planning is practical. When businesses expand they have whole departments devoted to nothing but planning. The bigger the business, the greater the need for adequate planning. And planning for even a small community, population wise, or a large land area, such as Klamath County, is a big and important business. How can planning be ignored when all it means is figuring out the best way to get the best results with the smallest expenditure of effort and money?

The choice is clear. Without planning, any community is bound to lose out. With sound planning, any community, or county, can better itself.

Last Stand

By KEN McLEOD
In yesterday's column we told how the genius of Pontiac almost succeeded in taking the British frontier forts both Fort Pitt and Detroit were too much for him and the effort collapsed for lack of cannon which would have been necessary to take these strongholds by assault. Pontiac has been immortalized by Parkman and, in any case, he makes a strong claim for first place in Indian history. That he was a great Indian is beyond doubt. What stirs the emotions is the picture of Pontiac, standing alone, deserted by the French, but attempting single-handedly to bring the French and Indian War to a successful close in the west, to prevent England from taking possession of the country. The might of England was against him, yet what a fight he put up!

During Pontiac's War, an English army under Henry Bouquet moved into eastern Ohio, forced the Shawnee and Delaware to make peace and surrender their white captives. So comparative peace prevailed upon the frontier for a time, but still the Indians raided the settlements for a decade when a new situation arose. The thirteen original colonies began a war for independence with England.

The English at Detroit and in other western posts were not in rebellion, neither was Canada. So the English neighbors of the Algonquin, who, up to this time had done everything they could to suppress the raids upon the settlements, now urged the Algonquin to make vigorous raids upon the frontier of the colonies. The Indians were supplied with arms and supplies, were offered for white scalps. The Iroquois, some of whom had supported Pontiac, were in the main loyal to the English. Thus, even such hereditary enemies as the Delaware and the Iroquois found themselves fighting for the same cause. As with the French in the conduct of the French and Indian War, it was the English now who transported the Algonquin to Canada to fight with Burgoyne. This new line-up did not bother the Algonquin much, for they were again fighting against the menace of the frontier, and the war aided in the transfer of their confidence from the French to the English of Detroit and Canada.

When the colonies won their independence and secured title to all the lands east of the Mississippi, the Algonquin were again handed over to the enemy. Washington's government now claimed their lands, demanded that they become loyal and keep the peace. On the other hand, the English in Canada wished to keep as much of the Indian trade as possible and recognizing the possibility of eventually recovering the northwest, encouraged the Indians to resist the Americans, guaranteeing them arms and ammunition. So as far as the Algonquin were concerned, the war with the Americans was still on.

In 1790 Washington found it necessary to send a military force to curb them. General Harmar, in command, gathered his forces at a point near Cincinnati, marched northward toward the heart of the Indian country, met the Indians in force and was disastrously defeated.

In 1791 another army under General St. Clair marched into the same country, to return in rout. This was the high point in the power of the Algonquin. They even called upon their enemies the Iroquois to make a common cause against the Americans and drive them back into the Allegheny Mountains. But the Americans were now mad. General Anthony Wayne was ordered to prepare a new army and carry the war to a finish. He spent a year or more in drilling his troops until they were hardened, dependable regulars. From time to time delegations of Algonquins came to Wayne's outposts, saw his preparations and made vague overtures for peace, but Wayne insisted upon full surrender. The Indians tried several attacks upon his outposts but failed every time. Finally in 1794 Wayne marched into the Indian country, met the Algonquin and defeated them in the battle of the "Fallen Timbers," breaking the strength of the Algonquin.

Bright Prospects

By RELMAN MORIN
For Hal Boyle
NEW YORK (AP) — This being leap year, ladies, I thought you might like to know about a particular bachelor with an unusual story.

His name is Martin Lerman. He is 26, tall, slim, dark and handsome, with an engaging, no pun intended, personality. He is an

important part of his story, and for a young fellow just getting started, his prospects look pretty bright.

He owns an oil company. Now they tell me it is always a good idea to get a man talking (a) about himself and (b) about his work. And if a girl can come in here and there with a knowledgeable comment so much the better. So here is young Mr. Lerman's story —

He was a sophomore at Washington U. in St. Louis when, during the Christmas holidays of 1952, his father entertained at dinner. One of the guests was a Greek, a former resident of Athens. He began talking about oil.

He told about the island of Zante, in the Ionian Sea, where perhaps the oldest producing oil field in the world is located. The historians, Pliny and Herodotus, described the lake of pitch which is there. It may be that the ships that carried the Greek army to Troy to rescue fair Helen were calked with pitch from Zante. They probably used it, too, for their fearsome siege weapon. "Greek fire,"

"I was fascinated," Lerman said. He went back to college but he didn't do much studying, that is, on his classroom subjects. He began reading about oil. He wrote to Greece for information about Zante. His geology professor helped him understand the technical terms.

That was the end of his regular college days. He had planned to study business law and perhaps join his father's machinery and steel-brokerage firm in St. Louis. Instead, at 21, he left college, determined to drill for oil on Zante.

The obstacles were enormous, he said. The Greeks themselves were not interested in developing the ancient field. They were not interested, either, in agreements with any foreign firms to develop it for them. Lerman said Greece spends about 30 million dollars a year on oil and oil products now. Even so, no Greeks were thinking seriously about Zante.

It took him more than three years, but now he has the agreements with the Greek government and the leases on the land in Zante.

He went to Greece and began knocking on official doors. The American Embassy helped, he said. He ingratiated himself with people of Zante. He is learning the language.

Was his youth any handicap? He looks boyish.

"No," he said. "The important thing was to convince them that I was sincere about this, and could raise the money, and that we could work together. Once that was done, the contracts were signed."

He leaves soon for Zante and will stay until the drilling is fully under way.

Marriage? "I'm all for it," he said, "but I've been too busy the last few years."

Well, there you are, girls. Start reading up on commercial crudes, geology, leases, specific gravity, and B.T.U.'s. They tell me Zante is a nice place for a honeymoon.

New Weapon

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department, armed with a new weapon just handed it by the Supreme Court, will now go ahead with the job of trying to make reluctant witnesses unravel some Red conspiracies in the United States.

The court yesterday upheld the immunity law passed in 1954 by Congress to make unwilling witnesses — Communists or non-Communists — testify in court cases involving national security. Spying, for instance.

This law says that if a witness before a federal grand jury or congressional committee investigating a case involving national security refuses to testify — on the grounds he might incriminate himself — then:

He can be guaranteed that he won't be prosecuted. What if he still refuses? He can be cited for contempt and jailed.

But the court limited itself to saying this law could be used by the Justice Department in making grand jury investigations. It did not — and specifically said it did not — say it was all right for congressional committees to use it.

The court may rule later in the committees' favor.

Grand juries and congressional committees have been hampered in their inquiries into communism by witnesses' use of the Fifth Amendment, which says a man cannot be forced to testify to anything which might incriminate him.

Once a man claims up behind this amendment neither a jury nor a committee can tell whether he really has anything to fear or is just refusing to talk to protect friends or acquaintances.

Yet the amendment is intended to protect only the witness himself from saying anything which might lead to his own prosecution.

Congress two years ago passed the immunity law, which applies only when a witness in a national security case invokes the Fifth Amendment before a grand jury or congressional committee. This can be done: the Justice Department or the committee can ask a federal judge to promise the witness he will not be prosecuted for anything he says, even though he involves himself in a crime in the security case in question by his testimony.

This wipes out any need for the Fifth Amendment in his case. The promise of immunity takes the place of the Fifth Amendment in protecting him from prosecution.

Having been offered immunity in exchange for his testimony, if he still won't talk he can be cited for contempt and jailed. This is what happened when a federal grand jury, making the first use of the 1954 law, questioned William Ludwig Ullmann about a wartime Washington spy ring.

He invoked the Fifth Amendment, was granted immunity, refused to talk, was sentenced to six months in jail, and appealed all the way up to the Supreme Court.

Now, with the court upholding the law, a Justice department spokesman said it will go ahead with its investigations.

Soviet Strength

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK (AP) — The growing industrial and military strength of Soviet Russia sends shivers down some American spines. But American industry hasn't been exactly standing still either.

And its newly announced expansion program — while aimed primarily at production of still more civilian goods — isn't without its defense potentialities.

One of the great victories of last war was won in the factories of the United States, as Francis Walton points out today in his book "Miracle of World War II," published by the Macmillan Co. The story of their conversion from peacetime to wartime output, despite many snafus, should buck up many of today's faint hearts.

But many of the peaks of production so miraculously achieved some 10 or more years ago could be dwarfed today if the new industrial capacity of the United States need once more be turned in that direction.

The new production potential — except for the spirit of the Korean War period — was accomplished by American industry working on its own, motivated as much, or more, by the civilian demands of a growing and prospering population as by the defense goals of the government.

The steel, for example. The first year the United States was in the war, 1942, Walton says nearly 77 million tons of steel of different kinds was produced. By 1944 the industry had raised production to 90 million tons and brought capacity up to 94 million. Walton's story stops with VJ Day.

But in peacetime 1955 the industry turned out 117 million tons and now the capacity stands at 128,363,000 tons a year. Since the end of the war the industry has added around 40 per cent to its potential for output.

American factories have mushroomed too. In the 25 years before World War II, Walton says, plant building for American manufacturing had totaled 45 billion dollars, and he adds: "The cost of the plants erected in the war years alone was 30 billion dollars."

Industry's spending on new plants and equipment has climbed since the war. This year alone business spending is expected to total 35 billion dollars — although much of this will be for tools and equipment, and only part of it for factories themselves.

Vote Asked

Klamath Falls, (To the Editor) — Several articles have recently appeared concerning the merits and demerits of the proposed fluoridation project of the city public water supply.

Many qualified authorities have both commended and condemned this project, and for this reason we people who have no experience, education or other qualifications concerning this matter do not know if this project is actually good or bad for us, in all respects.

It surely seems we who must drink water containing this highly controversial chemical substance are entitled to the most authentic information possible to obtain concerning it, and unless a satisfactory endorsement of this program can be made by the majority of the people, they should be allowed to vote for or against it as citizens of this community and state.

Harold A. Thompson

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS
WASHINGTON — Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.) on the approval of a "code of ethics" by a House Civil Service Subcommittee:

"I take a sack of potatoes and I send out Florida citrus fruit. Now, if a congressman gets something with star sapphires and diamonds, that's another matter. He knows it's more than just a souvenir."

WASHINGTON — Nikolai E. Khokhlov, former Russian intelligence officer, on the recent signs of unrest in the Soviet Union:

"The people of the Soviet Union, sooner or later, are going to rise up and free themselves from Communist rule. The revolution has already begun."

CHICAGO — The Very Rev. Harold W. Hittney, held for four years in a Red Chinese prison camp on what he wishes to tell Americans:

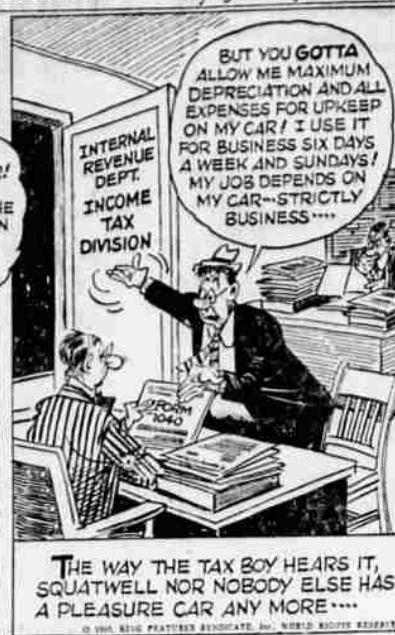
"I will tell them to trust no Communist. A false sense of security is dangerous for this country."

They'll Do It Every Time

SQUATWELL WASN'T PAYING THAT EXTRA CHARGE FOR BUSINESS USE OF HIS CAR—WHY SHOULD HE? LISTEN—



By Jimmy Hatlo



Poets Corner

BYGONE DAYS

While walking in a field one day
Where flowers blossomed bright
And gay:
I found an arrowhead of bygone days.
It wasn't made so very good
But perhaps it got him food.
What kind of game I would like
To know

Did these men get in the long ago.
This field was an Indian camping ground
A broken bowl my son once found:
And pestles few, and tombstones too
Tell of a race now gone.
What Indian lassie did he woo?
Perhaps the white folks knew
Them too
And o'er the wide expanse of years



Good putt! If you're a golfer, you know it's lots more fun to play when the course isn't crowded... when you have plenty of time to make your best shots. So haven't you found it pays to call up for a starting time? It's one more way your phone saves you time and trouble. And why not? That's what it's for. The men and women of Pacific Telephone work to make your telephone more useful every day.



Reading Time Is Your Time

The newspaper is the basic advertising medium because it does not have to compete with other interests and activities for your attention. It always is waiting to be read at your convenience - as you are doing now.

Herald and News

CELEBRATION

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Mrs. Mary A. Cummings, who celebrated her 100th birthday, apparently is no exception to the rule that women rarely admit their age. During a champagne and cake party yesterday, her son Edwin whispered to a newsmen: "She's really 101."

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