

The Herald and News

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Cheese Plane

By BILL JENKINS

This business of traveling around turns up all sorts of things if one keeps his eyes open. On our way back from Tonalas Bay we were informed that if we kept a sharp eye out we would find a cheese factory in the vicinity of Sebastopol.

Everything about this information was correct except for the fact that it was much nearer Petaluma, about eight miles on the coast side of Petaluma, to be exact. But here we ran into the Rouge et Noir plant which is quite a sight to see.

When one thinks of a cheese factory he ordinarily thinks of a vast building housing intricate machinery and with dozens of busy workers scurrying around doing the necessary tasks. The Red and Black camembert factory, of plant, is a far cry from this. It nestles in one of the many folds of the brown hills showing up only as a well kept, neat outlay of yellow painted buildings.

The house, some 75 or 80 yards from the plant proper, is shaded by tall, cool trees and has that curiously well kept look that so many of these coastal ranches and industries maintain. The plant itself consists of one large barnlike structure where the actual cheese making process is carried on, and behind that lies a newer stuccoed structure used for storage and aging.

Once we attracted attention, the plant is ordinarily quiet and little to be seen, we were shown not only courtesy but a wholehearted desire on the part of the operators to show us every last inch of the place.

Cheese making, we found, is a seemingly simple process, starting with the milk in bulk to which is added the necessary rennet and carefully measured amounts of bacteria which determine the taste and flavor of the cheese. This bacteria is, of course, a highly secret process and is not revealed to anyone.

This plant, which is run by the Thompson family, specializes in camembert and is the only plant of this type west of the Mississippi, I believe. There are, according to one of the Thompson brothers who showed us through, only four such plants in the United States.

In addition to their camembert, which goes under the trade name of Rouge et Noir, they also manufacture a Brie as well as a breakfast cheese, and I believe Gruyere.

It is fascinating to watch the process from the time the milk goes into the vast tanks where the rennet and the bacteria are added on through the pouring this thickened mass into hundreds of thousands of small tin cans without ends and of about a quart capacity. These rest on serrated boards which allow the whey to drain off, leaving the solid portion of the milk, or the curd.

One of these cans, some eight or nine inches high and perhaps five inches across, when filled will settle down to a semi-hard mass about an inch and a half thick. This, in effect, is your camembert cheese.

Once the liquid portion of the milk, the whey, has been separated, the round-shaped curds are taken to the cooling room where they mature from a period of from several days up to as high as three weeks.

In this room, where both temperature and humidity are carefully controlled, the cheeses move progressively from one side of the room to the next as they age. From here they go upstairs to the packing room where they are individually wrapped and fitted into wooden cases for shipment to the wholesalers.

Aging time of the cheese is taken into consideration, and by the time they reach your grocer's shelf they are prime and ready to eat.

Here at this plant they not only make the cheese, of which they turn out 7,000 to 8,000 pounds a month during the off season and as high as 12,000 to 14,000 pounds a month during the winter months, they make their own wooden cases. They order shooks from the Oregon area and on specially designed machines cut it, form it, and staple it into the round, half round and wedge shaped boxes which you find on your retail outlets shelves.

What's left of the milk, incidentally, the whey, is sold to a neighboring piggy.

The whole process is not only interesting but it is encouraging to find the family type of enterprise still surviving and if a big way here on the West Coast. Most of us are so accustomed to vast plants and chain industries that we tend to forget the so-called little fellow and his output.

Not that I would say that this is any little operation, at the rate they turn out cheese. But it is a limited manpower process and one handled entirely, or at least almost entirely, by one family.

Wilderness Bill

By KEN MCLEOD

There has been some adverse propaganda written by Oregon newspaper editors in regards to the Wilderness Preservation legislation that appeared in the past session of Congress, those who have commented adversely upon the subject show a particular lack of desire to understand the basic motivating philosophy which appears to make such legislation necessary. It would appear that most of those who come up screaming against the "half-hysterical" wilderness lover are wedded to the present industrial philosophy that a tree which grows to maturity and dies without being "harvested" by some "free-enterpriser" becomes a crime against civilization.

The Wilderness Preservation legislative moves that appeared in the past Congressional session were introduced identically by Senator Humphrey, Congressman Sawyer and others, became really "hot" numbers for any member of Congress to push in an election year, especially when the commercial lumber interests are expected to shell out for campaign funds, consequently they did not progress as far as hearings. Some lumbermen and others who desire to place smokestacks on all the wildwood of the nation were happy because this appeared to be a signal victory for their particular ideology. I am afraid that their cheer will only be for the short duration of the present session who is going to direct national affairs for the coming four years. We can anticipate that the same bills will be introduced early in the next session of Congress and this time they will not be "bottled up."

There has been considerable opposition to these bills by the various bureaus responsible for the administration of wilderness areas, national parks, wildlife refuges and so on. As is to be expected, no agency wishes to acquire new limitations to its authority and prerogatives. On the other hand many conservationists are not entirely in accord with the details of the bill though they are in general agreement as to the principles of such legislation. It will require formal hearings to bring out all sides of this problem so that eventually balanced legislation will establish administrative policy.

There are certain lumber interests who apparently forget that we live in a changing world and the general acceptance of the Tree Farm movement gives them the impression that they can use this idea to smash their way into reserve areas established under the wilderness philosophy. Such tactics as are being displayed by the Rayonier Corporation which seeks to raid the rain forests of the Olympic National Park on the basis of the tree farm appeal is a clear illustration. The Rayonier people who pride themselves as being both shrewd and clever display a woeful ignorance and lack of appreciation of the forces that they are toying with, in fact, their tactics could do inestimable harm to the vehicle they are seeking to drive.

In every section of the country where private timber is rapidly being liquidated the reserve wilderness areas become tempting bait for political raids, the Olympic National Park offers one example, the Three Sisters Wilderness Area is still another which is closer to home. The wilderness philosophy has never been firmly established by law and as a consequence in view of such attacks upon wilderness it does seem imperative that we move toward sound congressional legislation which will protect wilderness areas.

The great strength of the wilderness movement comes from a vast cross-section of the American public and is an outgrowth of reaction to a rapidly expanding urban life. Those who live on the edge of the wildwood as is our happy lot, have no conception of the human hunger and longing for the wildwood that is growing as rapidly among our densely settled communities as is the population itself. Those who laugh at the wilderness lover as a "crackpot" have no more conception of the human forces involved than the idiot striking matches on a keg of powder.

Alarmed

By CHARLES McCANN

United Press Staff Correspondent
West Germany is likely to do some strong talking at the meeting of North Atlantic Treaty Organization members in Paris today.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer seems to be seriously alarmed over the possibility that Great Britain and France may start something that will lead to military action in the Suez Canal dispute.

Adenauer does not want West Germany, as a NATO member, to be involved in the situation in any way.

Further, he does not want Britain and France to do anything themselves that will lead to a mass withdrawal of their troops which are part of the NATO defense forces.

It is indicated that German Foreign Minister Heinrich Von Brentano will express Adenauer's views

with some force and possibly with some heat.

Adenauer has been caught in the middle, so to speak, by a number of developments in recent months. Britain has committed itself to a drastic economy program which will entail a reduction in its NATO army strength.

Adenauer is very worried over the possibility that revised United States strategic plans will weaken the American forces in Germany. The threat of these reductions comes while West Germany is being asked to raise a defense force of 500,000 men as its NATO contribution.

To raise this force, Adenauer plans to draft men for military service. There is bitter opposition by many West Germans to the draft plan.

Soviet Russia naturally is violently opposed to the arming of West Germany, and is using that as one of its arguments against consenting to German unification. Unification is the biggest issue in the world to Germans.

Wilhelm Haas, West German ambassador, is expected to present a note to Russia within the next few days calling for a Big Four conference on unification.

There seems to be no possibility that Russia will agree, especially as the Kremlin is angry over the recent outlawing of the West German Communist Party.

In recent days, Russian and Egyptian newspapers have attacked West Germany savagely because it supported the United States control plan in the recent London Suez conference.

But while West Germany supported the American plan, it is even more firmly opposed than is the United States to any warlike move by Britain and France in the event that the current Cairo conference fails.

West German newspapers, which seem to reflect the view of the government, are vigorously criticizing Britain and France. As part of the criticism, they are expressing fear that Germany's economic interests throughout the Middle East may be harmed by what they call British and French "colonialist" policy.

It seems possible that Von Brentano, in Paris, may hint that West Germany's relations with Britain and France will be weakened seriously if the Suez situation gets out of hand.

Average Voter

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—The guy with the problem in this campaign is the average voter — the man who works all day and is not mixed up in politics — when he hears Democrats and Republicans shoveling out their one-sided stories.

Each tells what makes itself look good and the other side bad. How then is the average voter going to know where the whole truth lies, particularly when most of the issues they're talking about have roots going back for years?

He'd need a good filing system going back for years: Facts, dates and assorted information. But if he had all that, he'd find that in this complicated business of running the government neither side has a monopoly on virtue or wisdom.

Both have been involved in most of the events. A good example is the argument about living costs which have gone up about 2 percent since President Eisenhower took office in January 1953.

The Republicans call that an excellent record. The Democrats belittle it, warning about inflation. The Republicans don't say much about the possibility of a further increase as a result of boosts in steel prices.

But the Republicans point scornfully to the huge living cost increases which occurred under the Democrats. They don't talk about the part Republicans as well as Democrats played in shooting price controls full of holes after the war.

And the Democrats never like to talk about the increases under the Democrats. But perhaps this will put at least the story of living costs in focus. Living costs have risen 72.3 percent since Jan. 1, 1941.

They rose only 28.7 percent during World War II but 43.6 percent since then.

But the way they went up, and why, is the story.

From Jan. 1, 1941 to the time of the Japanese surrender Aug. 14, 1945 living costs rose only 28.7 percent even though the country was at war most of that time. The reason: Tight controls on wages, prices, and materials; high taxes that took away purchasing power for scarce goods. It was also a time when people were putting into the war bonds the money they couldn't spend on things they couldn't get.

On the day Japan surrendered living costs got a start upward for President Truman pulled off a number of wartime controls. There had been a lot of pressure to get back to normal as soon as possible. Gas rationing, for instance, ended on V-J day.

But the Office of Price Administration was still sitting on the lid. In spite of enormous pressures, it held down prices pretty well. The proof is in the figures: From the end of August 1945 until July 1, 1946, a period in which all kinds

of controls were abandoned, living costs rose only 3 percent.

But OPA would have ended June 30, 1946 unless Congress renewed it another year. It was a time when business was screaming to get free of controls.

Congress renewed OPA in a bill which Truman vetoed late in June 1946. He said it was a wrecking bill, shot so full of holes that it would make OPA a mockery. He aimed hardest at the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, Ohio Republican, who led the fight to put into the bill amendments which Truman said would make OPA unworkable.

But the Democrats were running Congress then. Taft got his amendments through only because enough Democrats went along with him to make it possible.

Late in July, Congress passed, and Truman signed reluctantly, saying it was just a little better than nothing—another bill to continue OPA. But for a month there was practically no OPA. Prices shot up.

In that one month, July, 1946, living costs rose 6 percent — twice the increase between Sept. 1, 1945 and June 30, 1946.

By December 1946, OPA was for all practical purposes abandoned. Prices meanwhile, under that second OPA bill's provisions, were breaking through the ceiling. And by the time of the Korean War—that is, between Aug. 1, 1946 and July 1, 1950—living costs went up another 20.3 percent.

Who's to blame for that? Taft? Truman? Democrats? Republicans? Or was it bad? Was it the price America had to pay—these increased living costs—to get back to a normal economy and full production? If controls had been continued a couple more years beyond December 1946, maybe the economy would have been ruined.

One thing was certainly wrong: The prediction made by Taft and others who wanted an end of controls: That if prices shot up, as they might temporarily, once controls were lifted, they'd come back down. They didn't.

Within a couple of months after the start of the Korean War the Democratic-run Congress gave Truman power to invoke controls again. He hesitated for months. And living costs shot up some more. Was he wrong? Nobody would say he was if the Korean War had ended in a couple of months, as some thought it would. But it didn't. And in January 1951, Truman slapped on controls again. But meanwhile this had happened: Living costs rose 6.7 percent between the start of the Korean War June 24, 1950 and Jan. 30, 1951. Truman invoked the controls Jan. 26, 1951. These controls put a brake on prices.

Between the end of January 1951 and January 1953, when Eisenhower took office, living costs rose another 5.1 percent. By that time the country was fairly stable. When he took office, Eisenhower began to remove controls.

Between the time he took office and now living costs have gone up about 2 percent. The people around Eisenhower have kept prices down by indirect controls on credit, among them raising interest rates to discourage borrowing.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

LA HABRA, Calif.—Dr. I. N. Krauschaar on Frank Nixon, father of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, shortly before the elder Nixon died:

"The only thing that has kept him alive so long is that he has something to live for — hoping to see his son reelected. Only his determination to live carried him through illnesses these past few years that younger men could not have survived."

CHICAGO—Clayton Fritchey, Democratic press aide, replying to charges by presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty that Adlai E. Stevenson seems to welcome unemployment as an opportunity "to win a few votes."

"It may be that Mr. Hagerty spoke out of ignorance rather than design, but we hope the next time he will check the facts."

PARIS—Princess Grace of Monaco on choosing a name for her soon-to-be-born child:

"We can't even tell you what our favorite name is, because it may not be our favorite next week."

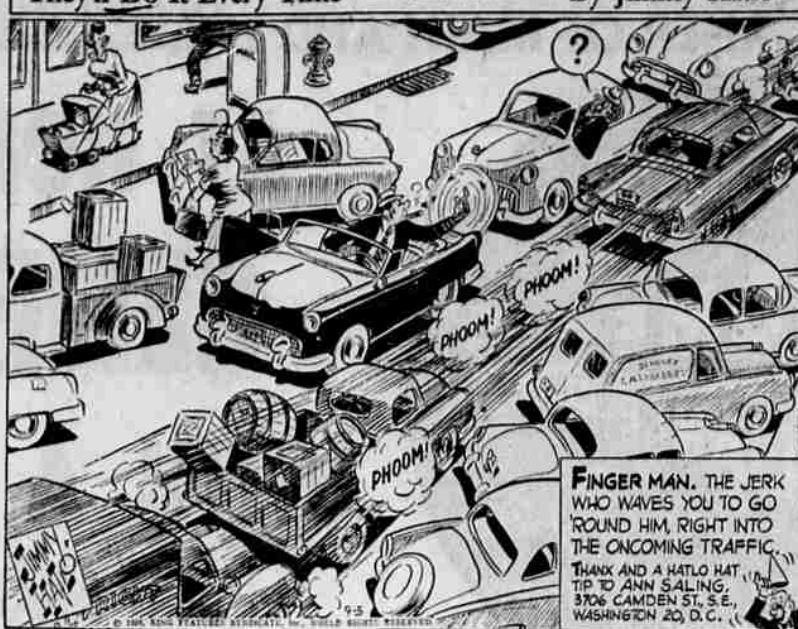
MANSFIELD, Tex.—The Rev. Donald Clark, an Episcopal minister, to a crowd of white persons at an integration demonstration: "This comes as a shock to me as a Christian that something like this should come about. . . I'm a preacher and don't like to see this type of thing go on. We all know that the Supreme Court is the law of the land and that we should abide by the ruling."

WASHINGTON—Sen. Estes Kefauver on action taken by Tennessee authorities to prevent violence in the Clinton, Tenn., school segregation dispute:

"I deeply regret violence and am glad that the local authorities and state authorities in Tennessee have shown such a firm determination to continue this government of laws rather than of men."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



FINGER MAN. THE JERK WHO WAVES YOU TO GO 'ROUND HIM RIGHT INTO THE ONCOMING TRAFFIC. THANK AND A HATLO HAT TIP TO ANN SALLING, 3706 CAMDEN ST. S.E., WASHINGTON 20, D.C.

Employment Shows Rise

Employment in the area around Klamath Falls showed a slight increase during the month of August, according to a report from Guy Barker, manager of the Klamath Falls office of the Oregon State Employment Service.

Construction employment kept pace with the added demand for agricultural workers and should continue to rise as several new projects get underway, Barker said. In the logging and sawmill operations in the area, work has maintained a high level and is expected to continue as long as the weather permits.

Little change was noted in the retail trade and service situation, but Barker pointed out, Klamath County can look forward to an era of increased prosperity with the advent of the new plant construction planned in this area. Employment prospects, the manager stated, have never been better and many new businessmen and workers will be brought here by the attractions of the new plants.

Barker stressed that city and county planning is a very important factor at this time and throughout the period of growth such planning should be supported by every resident.

Japanese Claim Knowledge Of Russian Atomic Site

TOKYO (AP)—Japanese scientists said Tuesday they have pinpointed the Soviet Union's nuclear test site in a sparsely settled region some 100 miles west of China and 500 miles north of India.

The Japan Weather Bureau fixed the location of the recent nuclear blasts as Lake Balkhash, a long, narrow body of water at an altitude of 1,115 feet in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

Scientists calculated the location from abnormal atmospheric pressure waves and earth shock waves felt in Japan.

The location they gave agrees generally with announcements of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission that "three Soviet nuclear tests Aug. 24, Aug. 30 and Sept. 2 were conducted in 'southwest Siberia, north of India, Afghanistan and Pakistan and west of China.'"

Actually, the area is several hundred miles southwest of what is usually considered Siberia. That is the eastern half of the Russian Soviet federated socialist republic—north of Mongolia, the Chinese province of Manchuria and North Korea.

The Japanese scientists were unable to say whether the blasts occurred over the lake or over an adjoining land area. Lake Balkhash stretches for 375 miles in the Kazakh Republic, an integral part of the U. S. S. R. Its width ranges

from 15 to 55 miles. The Kazakh Republic is mostly barren, with a population of only seven persons per square mile.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced in Washington Monday that the Russians had set off their third nuclear test blast within 10 days in the area Sunday. It said the explosion was about the same size as on Aug. 24 and Aug. 30—in the range of one megaton, or one million tons of TNT.

None of the announcements said whether the tests were of atomic or hydrogen weapons. The Russians, confirming the first two all-er they were announced by President Eisenhower, said they were nuclear weapons "applicable to the arming of various kinds of troops."

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KUHS Frosh Fete Slated

Freshmen students at Klamath Union High School will be honored at a reception in Pelican Court, Friday evening, at 7:30 p.m., sponsored by the KUHS Parents and Patrons. All high school students and their parents are invited to be guests of Parents and Patrons for the evening.

This annual reception honoring new students is the first get-together of Parents and Patrons this fall, according to Van Mollison, president of the organization.

Following the reception, refreshments will be served to the parents in the cafeteria. There will be a dance for all students in Pelican Court with music by the Starlighters' Trio from 8:30 to 10:30 p.m. Refreshments will be served the students by a committee composed of Dr. and Mrs. Harry Fredricks, co-chairmen, assisted by Mrs. David Bunker, Mrs. Eric Majors, Mrs. George Filcraft, Mrs. Patricia Fairchild, Mrs. Glen Evans and Mrs. C. J. Cox.

In addition to the president, this year's officers of Parents and Patrons are Mrs. Cox, first vice president, Mrs. Estin Kiger, second vice president, Ruby Alloway, treasurer and Mrs. Orval Alley, secretary.

The annual reception is planned for the first week of the new school year as a means of acquainting the parents and faculty of the high school with each other as well as welcoming new students into the KUHS student body, Mollison said.

WATCHDOG STOLEN

EGG HARBOR, N.J. (AP)—Jerome Lauer, owner of a garage in nearby Elwood, reported to police that thieves broke into his establishment and stole only one thing: His watchdog, Sport.

NEW MOTHERS

Even the slightest harshness in your baby's next-to-skin garments may cause irritation of the sensitive skin and even lead to rash. That's why hospital nurseries guard against such trouble by washing baby garments in real soap only—the kind made famous in the West by White King. No other type of washday product can match White King Soap in getting baby clothes safely soft and hospital clean. Guard your own infant's skin by washing diapers, nighties and bed clothing in gentle White King Soap.



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