

The Herald and News

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Blondes Better?

By BILL JENKINS
Ever since the idea got started that gentlemen prefer blondes, the town has been eyed by envy by their darker haired sisters. Of course, whether or not gentlemen do prefer blondes has never been satisfactorily settled.
But be that as it may, a new angle on the hair color situation has turned up. Now, apparently, the color of your hair ties in with your personality. Some time ago a typical working girl tried the experiment. In the period of one year she was in turn a brunette, a redhead, a blonde.
Her report on the experiment left no doubt but what the blondes have the best of it. When she was a brunette she felt that she was a failure, she felt drab all over, nothing looked right on her, and no matter how hard she tried, she said, she couldn't look attractive. Worse yet, she didn't have any dates.
Then she became a redhead. Immediately she felt more of an extrovert. She said that her personality improved, that she started to sparkle and get out and meet people and, probably along the most important, she had dates.
Then, as the final step in the experiment, she became a blonde. In her own language, that was the answer. She said, "It's like being shot with high potency vitamins on top of Mt. Everest." She further clarified the situation by saying, "It makes you feel that you tower over other girls, except perhaps another blonde wearing a sable coat. It gives you poise, inflates your ego, makes you feel pursued even when you aren't."
She also noted a feeling of exhilaration and release from normal inhibitions. The only problem on dates was shooting away the many prospects.
So there it is, girls. If you feel down in the mouth and low in spirit, rush right out and get yourself a blonde hairdo.
As a follow-up to the experiment some good advice was handed out, namely to choose an expert hairdresser and be prepared to spend plenty of money. In the case of a blonde, touchups are needed every two or three weeks, and to keep a natural look you should have a weekly shampoo and a set, whatever that is, rather than a permanent.
I pass this information along as a public service.

In the onward and upward department, the Greeting Card Association, which is the national trade organization of leading greeting card publishers and distributors throughout the United States, has just announced a program aimed at the elimination of offensive greeting cards.
Members of the organization have tried to abide by a pledge to publish only those greeting cards which conform to those accepted standards of good taste, good morals and good social usage.
However, the association is worried now because in the past several years some cards have appeared on the market that are offensive in both sentiment and design. I assume they're talking about the "dear mother-in-law drop-dead type."
But at least we know that these watchdogs of good taste are keeping a close eye and surveillance over what you can and can't send to your friends and relatives.
It's probably a very fine theory. However, I don't know how well it has worked. It seems to me that in looking over the greeting card stands that one finds all too often there are still plenty of cards which might be called offensive by those of a thin-skinned nature.
But I suppose that it's all right. No organization in these modern days can be without its watchdog group.

The ducks and geese are still pouring into the Klamath Basin, and with only slightly over two weeks to go before the season opens the outlook is bright indeed. Even the specks are beginning to show up now.
Let's knock on wood and hope that all goes well.

Fossil Man

By KEN McLEOD
The first truly fossil man to be discovered that started a new era of discovery took place in the region of the lower Rhine in Germany. Some workmen digging in a limestone cave in the Neander Valley, between Elberfeld and Düsseldorf, uncovered some human bones embedded in six feet of clay—an indication that the burial site was very ancient.
The workmen might well have carried the bones off to the kiln along with the lime; but fortunately an amateur student of natural sciences got wind of the find. He was a teacher in a technical school in Elberfeld, by the name of Johann Carl Fuhlrott. He arrived just in time to save the bones. While he was about it, he went over the site carefully and assembled almost an entire skeleton. Only the top of the skull was left but the upper arm and thigh bones were perfectly preserved, most of the lower arm bones, the collar bone, parts of the shoulder blades and pelvis and fragments of the ribs.

Fuhlrott was not an anthropologist but he had a good grasp of the natural sciences. In his youth he had written a thesis on the classification systems used by French botanists. He had also dabbled in zoology and had a really remarkable knowledge of the geology of the region where he lived and worked. He knew that the structure of the cave where the skeleton had been found was ancient Devonian limestone but the layer of clay in which the bones had been embedded was "diluvial," that is, effected or produced by a deluge—which was the common term of his day.

This fossil man was to become famous as the Neanderthal Man. The structure of the bones differed in many respects from that of contemporary man. In fact, the skeleton rather resembled that of an anthropoid ape. The skull was extremely flat, the forehead low and receding with heavy ridges over the eyes. The odd curvature of the thigh bone and the shape of the pelvis also suggested anthropoids. Probably the Neanderthal man had walked with a heavy, shuffling gait, the upper part of the body bent forward.

Fuhlrott recognizing that here was something new approached the study of his find with extreme caution. He went to work with the greatest care, familiarizing himself with the pertinent literature and consulting specialists before he announced his find. His report was published in 1859—a good three years after the discovery. Although the publication appeared in an obscure provincial journal, it created a tremendous sensation. Everybody began talking about the Neanderthal man. And all Fuhlrott's scrupulousness was of no use. Before he knew what had happened he found himself embroiled in a furious controversy. How old was the skeleton? Had Neanderthal man known the use of fire? What sort of manual skills did he possess? (The bones of the hands had not been found.) In view of his flat head and low brow, could he have made weapons and tools?

For the scientist, the key question posed by the Neanderthal man was how to classify him. Could Neanderthal man be considered a member of the species "Homo sapiens"—in spite of all his differences? Or was he too ape-like to deserve such an honor? Many zoologists and anthropologists decided that he was a type of pre-man.

Among these was Schaffhausen whose label "Homo primigenius" remained fashionable for quite a while. But when the famous Rudolf Virchow, the foremost pathologist of his day, protested against this classification, he declared that the peculiar characteristics of Neanderthal man, especially the beetling brows, were only the marks of disease. By sheer chance a man severely deformed by a bone disease had been found; such misshapen bones also occurred in contemporary human beings. They were no justification for classifying Neanderthal man as a new species. This raged the battle of thoughts in regards the bones of the first discovered man of an ancient era.

Two Methods

Klamath Falls, (To the Editor)—Douglas McKay recently quoted an Oregon publisher as saying, "any man who states or even implies that there was anything crooked or even shady on the part of Douglas McKay in connection with the famous Al Serena mining case is a plain unadulterated liar."
Maybe that settles the argument.

But doubt about the matter still remains after a comparison of the methods reportedly used by McKay's Department of the Interior in handling assays of ore samples involved in the Al Serena case: with the ethical methods used by McKay's department in handling assays involved in sampling Uranium Ore before purchase, as explained in the government's Domestic Uranium Program Circular 3, as amended October 9, 1953.

In that government circular the following quotations under the heading: Weighing Sampling and Assaying, read as follows:
"Each lot of ore will be sampled promptly by the buyer (the government) according to standard practice, and such sampling will be accepted as final."
"All final samples will be divided into four pulps and distributed as follows:"

(1) The seller or his representative, will receive one pulp; (2) the buyer (gov't agent) will retain one pulp; (3) the other two pulps will be reserved for possible umpire analysis."

"The buyer's pulp will be assayed by the buyer (gov't). The seller may, if he desires, have his pulp assayed by an independent assayer."

In case of disagreement on assays an umpire shall be selected whose assays shall be final if within the limits of the assays of the two parties."

practice" and not accepted as final, by McKay.
It would seem, that in handling government business, "standard practice" in ore sampling and assaying to prevent fraud, would be just as essential in handling an application for a mine patent as it would be in connection with handling purchases of uranium ore, for the government.
It is common knowledge among readers of mining news that the Department of the Interior is investigating and cancelling ownership to scores of unpatented mining claims because the value of the mineral content involved does not meet government requirements.

The old saying: "What is good for the goose is good for the gander," is applicable at this time in connection with the Al Serena mining case.

If government investigation of a prospector's unpatented mining claim, to determine its legality, is ethical; why should a request for government reappraisal of the controversial Al Serena mining claims, involving valuable timber, be called a political smear, when the timber involved is being exploited and the mineral is not?

B. Z. Smith
Box 633
KF

Bureaucrats

Klamath Falls, (To the Editor)—Your editorial classifying Government employees as nonproducers reminds me of my employment at Goodyear Aircraft Corporation (part of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company). Plant personnel in the engineering division, purchasing, sales, and all who did not have direct contact with the tools producing airplanes were openly classified by management as "nonproductive" employees. Management recognized that the factory could not operate without these divisions, but used this classification in maintaining a proper balance in their organization.

Applying the Goodyear classification to our own community, nonproductive people would include wholesalers, advertising people, realtors, lawyers, bankers, and all who did not raise the wheat for a loaf of bread or bake it, tighten a bolt, lay a brick, or mend a broken bone and include, I suppose, the editor of the paper since he neither sets the type nor runs the press.

Probably the Pueblo Indians several hundred years ago in this country, came the closest to a community without so called "nonproducers." However, no one would want to go back to this type of economic existence. Whether applied to the employees of a corporation or to various groups in our economy, or to government employees, the word "nonproductive" appears to be an unfortunate choice of words serving only to lower the morale of those so described.

Kenneth J. Greene
737 Alameda

Klamath Falls, (To the Editor)—This is written on behalf of the National Federation of Federal Employees Union, Local 704, Klamath Falls, in response to your editorial of September 18, 1956, entitled, "In the Day's News." This employee organization is dedicated to the welfare of the federal employees and to the Federal Government, our employer. We do not consider ourselves as leeches upon society as your article implies. We are doing work which is delegated by the process of government, which is in turn delegated by the voters. What work is to be done or not to be done by us is decided by these same processes. It seems high time that such recognition be given to federal and all other government employees. There may be some incompetents, some radicals, some leeches. Undoubtedly, some are found at one time or another in any organization, private or public. We are confident that the capabilities, loyalty, and sincerity of federal employees are of standards comparable to private industry.

Your article states: "A bureaucrat is a government employee." This has the tone of cynicism. Your statement, as worded, points to all government employees, including the President, legislators, jurists, and all State, County, City, and other layers of governments. Quoting from your article again: "Government employees are not direct producers. They harvest no crops. They cut down no trees to be saved into lumber. They build no machines. They mine no iron to be made into steel."

"From the cold-blooded standpoint of economics, each government employee (each bureaucrat, that is) must be carried on the backs of those who do the actual work of production."

Let's get down to the cold-blooded facts of economics. How many of those things have your newspaper produced? How many of those things have lawyers, doctors, other professionals and service employees produced? Furthermore, how can you say the Forest Service produces nothing; the Bureau of Mines, Atomic Energy Commission, Bonneville Power Administration, State, County, City, Highway and Road Departments, and the Army Engineers, and even the Bureau of Reclamation works, so evident in the Klamath Basin, and still many other federal, state,

county and city agencies? Does not this work have to be done either as private or government enterprises to properly develop our resources, and do not the services performed by other service agencies have to be done by someone in order to have proper function of government? The division of this work between agencies or between private business or government is not a problem of the mass of government employees, but is the responsibility of the voter. So, from a cold-blooded economic standpoint, it can be said that all services not directly connected with actual production, private and government, must be carried on the backs of those who do actual work (and included in the consumer price of the products). It seems unfair to single out government workers alone to be included in this category.

Again, quoting from your article, "If a crew of workmen has to carry on its back too many bureaucrats it can't be as efficient as a crew that doesn't have to carry too many bureaucrats around on its back."

Nowhere can we find in your article a definition of too many. It is one thing to say so in bold-faced words and another thing to present constructive facts. Let's remember that Government employees, too, are tax payers and help carry the burdens of the cost of government, Federal, State, County, and City, and therefore are very much aware of the desirability of efficient government. But, we strongly question the sanity of attacking and maligning the government employees as a constructive means of reducing this burden. It would seem more sensible and effective by far to keep a sharp look-out and to do something about those actions or functions of our governments, which of course affect the size of the governmental organization, and particularly those that concern large organizations and great expense items, where a very small percentage of increased economy, efficiency, and effectiveness could mean significant savings to us all.

Don't misunderstand us, the National Federation of Federal Employees are for efficient government and are constantly working toward that end, but we do not think that articles such as yours help to build morale, or increase the efficiency of employees, or help in recruiting of highly competent employees.

I am sending a copy of your article to the headquarters of the National Federation of Federal Employees, Washington, D.C., together with a copy of this letter, requesting that they present you with statistics and facts about federal employees.

Frank S. Stennett, President
N.F.F.E., Local 704

Editor's Note: The reference in the editorial column mentioned in the foregoing letters was to "bureaucrats." Webster's Dictionary defines bureaucrats as: BUREAUCRAT, An official of a bureau, especially one typical of bureaucracy.

BUREAUCRACY, A system of carrying on the business of government by means of bureaus, each controlled by a chief; also a system of government by bureau heads and their superior administrative officers. Hence, officialism in government; rigid, formal measures or routine procedure in administration. Government officials, collectively.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Scientist Keith Lang on setting a new altitude record for open-gondola balloon flight at 42,100 feet: "We were really out of this world."

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—Richard Arnold Inman, confessing he killed his invalid mother: "I didn't want her to suffer. I loved her."

WASHINGTON—Assistant Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz rejecting proposals by wives of potato farmers seeking government aid: "I have a feeling that things will improve for them."

TUPELO, Miss.—Rock 'n' roll singer Elvis Presley accepting awards from townspeople for his performances: "It's all great, these people are great."

WASHINGTON—President Eisenhower calling on the Polish Communist regime for free elections and fair trials for those arrested in Poznan riots of last June 28: "Whatever the outcome of the trials, there can be no permanent solution of the situation in Poland until the Polish people are given an opportunity to elect a government of their own choosing."

NEW YORK—Air Force Secretary Donald A. Quarles asking the United States to warn aggressor nations we will use atomic weapons if attacked: "We must let potential aggressors know that we have this capability and that we will employ it if necessary but only if necessary to defend against aggression."

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By Jimmy Hatlo

TODAY HE HAD HIS ARMS LOADED AND EXPECTED THE SAME BREAK FROM THE GAL AHEAD OF HIM... BANG!! SIXTEEN STITCHES!!



Cross Burned In Bay Area

SAN FRANCISCO (UP)—A cross was burned Wednesday night before the home of a Negro family, possibly the first such cross-burning ever to take place in San Francisco.

Herman Browne, 35, his wife and three children were watching a television program in their home near the San Mateo County line when a rock flew through the dining room window.

Around the rock was the cover of a comic book called "Jungle Kids." Written on the cover were the words, "Get out of Daly City." Police said whoever threw the rock thought the Browne family lived in nearby Daly City.

Outside, a wooden cross three feet high, soaked with lighter fluid, was leaning in flames against a wire fence in the yard. A neighbor, Jack Lopez, extinguished the blaze.

Browne, who owns his home, said he has lived there for the last four years without trouble. Most of his neighbors are white.

Mount Shasta PTA Holds Meet

MOUNT SHASTA — The first meeting of the newly organized Mount Shasta PTA was held the evening of September 25 in the high school auditorium.

George Theobald was installed as president, Eleanor Martin as secretary and Olivia Theobald as treasurer.

Orrin Hoffman, high school principal and Robert Manley, high school counselor and instructor of social studies, spoke on the importance of college preparatory courses.

Five meetings of the group are planned for this year. Dates will be announced.

Funeral Held For John Cash

YREKA — Funeral was this afternoon from Girdner's Funeral Chapel for John Cash, 26, of Galle who died Sunday following an automobile accident near Weaverville.

Surviving are his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Don Cash of Galle; a brother, Roy Cash of Sonoma; three sisters, Mrs. Ann Franklin of Yreka, Mrs. Orville Heffley of Fresno and Mrs. Richard Ladewig of Twenty Nine Palms. Interment was in the Little Shasta cemetery.

Ross Harris Funeral Held

NEW PINE CREEK — Funeral services were held Monday afternoon in the New Pine Creek Baptist Church for Ross Harris, 41, with the Rev. Eugene Barrow officiating. It was one of the largest funerals recorded in this area.

Harris died following an accident Friday night about a mile south of here while en route to his Willow Ranch home after finishing a day's logging. No other vehicle was involved and it was thought he may have turned out of the road to avoid hitting a deer.

Surviving are the widow, Kathleen Harris; his mother, Mrs. Bertha Harris; three sons, Martin, Riley and Timothy, all of Willow Ranch; two brothers, Leland of Willow Ranch and the Rev. Gordon Harris of Fossil; three sisters, Mrs. Barbara Smith and Mrs. Norma Nielson of Willow Ranch and Mrs. Elizabeth Madison of New Pine Creek.

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WOMAN NIPS DOGCATCHER

EAST LOS ANGELES, Calif. (UP)—Dogcatcher Donald Baird reported that he was bitten by a woman as he attempted to impound her dog.



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