

The Herald and News

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Man Eater

By BILL JENKINS
A common fallacy among writers for the deer huntin', fish catchin' periodicals is their tendency to aver that there are no man eaters in North America.
With this I beg to take issue. Not long ago I was perched on a tiny rimrock some six or seven hundred feet above a small mountain reservoir in our vicinity and I can state in a most positive manner that there are man eaters in the region. Large, noisy, well armed man eaters who rank right in there with the best that India, Africa and the steaming jungles of Malaya can produce.
These purebred mountain man eaters, mosquitoes by name, can sting through a heavy shirt. They can sting through the crown of a ten gallon Stetson.
On the occasion upon which I comment they were in such fine fettle they were even stinging through the matted and mud smeared fur on my big dog. That poor animal, denied the human comforts of profanity, was reduced to taking refuge under an overhanging rock and howling piteously.
Somehow I can't account for the remarkable strength, vitality and untoward viciousness of these mountain bred mosquitoes. They are a breed apart from their lake-side companions in crime. More vigor. Huskier. Meaner.
Perhaps it is something to do with environment. Perhaps, like the mountain men of legend, they have to be tough to live in the timberline areas, eking out a simple living on occasional hunters, fishermen and camera bugs, martlets, black bears and stray horses.
It is unfortunate that they have, apparently, no taste for porcupine meat. If they were so endowed they would soon clear the upper timber belts of this woodland scourge. A good healthy mountain mosquito could tear a porcupine to shreds, immune to his writh and quills alike.
The flatland counterparts of these mosquitoes live upon blood. Not so the mountain variety. They live on raw meat. In chunks.
This year there is an excellent crop. Every mountain meadow has its squadrons of heavy-type attack troops. Each mountain stream is guarded by unbroken phalanxes of savagely droning warriors, eager for blood, battle and massacre.
Not that I begrudge them their territory. They have as much right there as we mere humans have. And besides it is pretty difficult to poison them out. Doubt if poison would work as a matter of fact. It would have to be man against mosquito in personal combat.
No, leave them there. They pose a certain challenge to the adventurous. There is nothing dull about a trip through the country of mosquitoes. It is a trip for the strong in both mind and body.
But they sure are big and vicious this year. Man eaters.
Every one of them.

Did you measure your tears?

Did you go to war for a purpose or to escape from one boredom to another?
"Why does peace lack the human cement of unity that war creates?"
"Is there a possible way by which men, strangers on the earth and foreign to each other, can make the harmony of human life a mutual adventure?"
As a muted skeptic who believes however far science journeys man will still have to slay at a mosquito and endure the common cold, I am optimistic enough to feel in my heart and brains and bones that a third world war isn't likely within 10 years.
Why? because:
The tumultuous reach for political liberty by the submerged people of this earth is balanced by the desire of the so-called civilized people for a higher standard of living.
At least for another decade the powers that can now precipitate a major conflict have more to gain by landscaping their own lawns than they do by trying to tear the other guy's house down. They all know this.
There is a season under the sun to build, and this is the season. I have a poor man's faith that the man in the world's street is, as of now, more lonesome for improvement than disaster.

Dulles has acknowledged some economic factors are behind the Latin-American demonstrations.

And he talked at length on American policy towards dictators without indicating any change.
It is understood Nixon in a couple of weeks will recommend to President Eisenhower and Dulles some ideas for offsetting Communist influence in Latin America. For instance: a colder attitude towards dictators.
But Nixon himself on his tour created some ill will for this country by stopping off in Paraguay and showing friendship for South America's last remaining dictator, Paraguay's President, Alfredo Stroessner.
Brian Bell, Associated Press reporter in Argentina, wrote of the effects of Nixon's visit with Stroessner as follows:
Diplomatic sources in Buenos Aires said Nixon's visit to Paraguay might have triggered the riots he encountered later in Peru and Venezuela. Bell quoted one diplomat as saying: "When Nixon included Paraguay in his trip, many South Americans took this as a direct slap at their hard fight for democratic government. It is difficult to see why Paraguay was included in Nixon's tour."

tors came out with printed circuits of their own for electronic equipment.

New fields that may open bigger markets for copper are to be found in both military and civilian goods.
Special copper wire is used in missiles. One Redstone missile is said to use 775 pounds of copper wire. Brass products are used in the fuel system of rockets. Copper alloys go into the tubing, valves and other specialized components of the new weapons.
The Air Force Ballistic Missile Division is reported to have chosen copper or copper-based materials for heat sink structures in the operational nose cone of some of the biggest missiles. The metal's resistance to heat shock helps the cone absorb heat on its re-entry into the atmosphere from outer space. Stainless steel's heat resistance also is used in the cones.
In the civilian field coppermen look for new markets in such heated things as heat pumps, solar heated homes and controlled fusion. Production of fresh water from salt is expected to involve either electricity or heat, and copper counts on playing a big part in either of these methods.

Metal Battle

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK — The battle of the metals finds one of the oldest used by man stepping out to regain some lost markets and to invade some new ones in the nuclear and missile age.
Copper is chalking up some successes — such as its use as a heat absorber in missile cones re-entering the earth's atmosphere.
But coppermen are being warned to make more research effort if they want copper to catch up with its rival metals.
Copper has been hard hit by the recession. It also has been hit by other metals stepping in as substitutes when copper was scarce and high priced. It has been hit by the changing armament picture which now stresses specialized metal forms rather than gross bulk of the older ones. Example: delicate electronic missiles now vs. quantities of shell casings.
While competing metals were fighting hard to extend their markets, copper seemed for a long time content to concentrate on expanding production to take care of a big world demand.
The recession is changing that. There's an excess of copper instead of a scarcity — stocks of unsold copper in the United States are at a 19 year high — price weakness instead of high prices, curtailed production instead of expansion. This time both the fabricators of copper into end uses and the producers of the metal are being prodded into doing something about it.
At the recent annual meeting of the Copper & Brass Research Assn. some of the advances were outlined, some of the promising fields pointed out.
Extruded structural shapes are showing up in some of the nation's new buildings. Here copper's alloy bronze is in direct competition with aluminum and stainless steel as a curtain wall material.
A new type of bronze bearings to encircle freight car axles and eliminate hot boxes is now on the market. Another new field is the combination of hollow tubing with metal strip. This can be blown up with air or hydraulic pressure to form a complete radiator or heat conducting unit.
When silver got in the electronics business through the printed circuits that supplanted the tangle of copper wires, copper fabrica-

State Capitol News

By JAMES D. OLSON
Oregon will receive \$56,300,000 in federal funds for highway construction during the next fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1953, the largest sum of money ever received in this state from the government for road building purposes in any one year.
Of this sum \$43,000,000 is restricted for construction on the two interstate highways in the state, U.S. Highway 99 and U.S. Highway 30, east of Portland to the Idaho line. The lower Columbia River Highway is not on the interstate highway system.
The federal government will allocate \$13,300,000 for what is known as the ABC roads, that is A for primary state highways, B for urban state highways and C for secondary state highways.
In addition the Congress added some millions to the present year allocation for highway construction with the result that Oregon will receive \$2,700,000 in federal funds which must be matched to the total of approximately \$3,000,000 in state highway funds for use only on interstate highways.
Under the crash highway program Oregon has been allocated \$5,900,000 in federal funds under a plan whereby the government puts up two-thirds and the state one-third, or \$2,010,000 making a total of \$7,910,000.
Of this fund \$4,020,000 is designated for primary state highways not on the interstate system; \$1,410,000 for state secondary highways and the same amount for county secondary highways.
In the case of the allocations to counties, the counties will select its own projects; the State Highway Department will make the necessary surveys, let the contracts, supervise the construction and when completed turn the roads over to the counties for complete jurisdiction as county roads.
Inasmuch as the money allocated in the crash program is conditioned on the stipulation that all contracts must be contracted by December 1, 1953 and completed by December 1, 1953 selectivity in the projects is necessary. State Highway Engineer W. C. Williams said:
"We must be certain that all projects contracted for under the crash program can be completed within a year or 14 months" he said. We expected to let most of the contracts prior to December 1 of this year."
Williams said that the additional federal money will accelerate the highway building program, but there is one factor that is holding back the letting of some projects and that is the lack of matching money when needed.
When the Highway Department had cash from bond issues it was comparatively simple to meet the matching with federal funds. But bond money has been expended on development of Oregon highway system and the Highway Department must now depend upon motor vehicle fees.
It is virtually certain that the State Highway Commission will ask the 1953 Legislature to increase the gas tax by one cent a gallon and increase the motor vehicle registration fund by \$5 to provide necessary funds for the highway department.
At the present time Oregon is 10th in the nation in the number of federal aid projects under contract. At no time since the federal program started has Oregon been below 25 but now the state is slightly ahead of schedule in contracting projects, Williams said.



LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION
Notice is hereby given that the Civil Service Board for the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon, will on the 19th day of June, 1953, at the hour of 1:30 p.m., give Civil Service Examinations for Lieutenant of the Police Force for the City of Klamath Falls, Oregon. This examination is limited to present members of the Police Force on the eligible list for Lieutenant. That the examination will be given at said time and date in the Council Chamber in the City Hall for said City.
Any member of the Police Force who is eligible to take the examination for Lieutenant may secure an application for the examination from the Office of the Police Judge for City, which application must be filed and filed in the Office of said Police Judge 10 days prior to the day the examination is to be given.
Done this 21st day of May, 1953.
CIVIL SERVICE BOARD
Klamath Falls, Oregon
By: William Gannon Jr., Chairman
No. 273, May 22, 29

Leaders Recess Pulp Wage Talks

PORTLAND — After 14 days of negotiations, representatives of 20,000 members in two pulp and papermill workers unions, agreed with management to recess wage talks.
A union spokesman said the understanding was that the talks can be taken up again within the next four months.
A management statement said this is not the year for wage increases. It said contracts should be extended. The present base wage was reported at \$2.01 an hour.
The United Papermakers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers are the unions involved. The employer negotiators represent 44 firms.
CONVENTION
The Society of the First Division, composed of veterans of the First Division, AEF in World War I, and the First Infantry Division in World War II, is holding its national convention at the Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, July 3-6. Further information is available from Arthur Chalt, secretary of the society, at 5309 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia 44, Pa.

Management Bureau To Receive Bids

Sealed and oral bids will be received by the Bureau of Land Management in Medford June 12 at 10:30 a.m. for cutting timber on various tracts in Josephine, Jackson and Douglas counties.
Among species to be bid on are Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, white fir, incense cedar and hemlock.
The Land Management office also announced it will now sell, under certain conditions, two timber tracts in Curry County on which no bids were received April 17 and May 15.
For further information, contact the office at P.O. Box 522, Medford.

Church Group Picks Leader

EUGENE — The new moderator of the Congregational Conference of Oregon is Mrs. F. L. Van Dooser of Portland.
She was elected Wednesday at the annual conference meeting here. She is the third woman in the 116-year history of the conference to hold the presidency.
Mrs. Van Dooser is past president of the Woman's Fellowship of the conference.
The Rev. Perry Avery, Corvallis, was named assistant moderator, while the Rev. Raymond B. Walker, Portland, was chosen conference preacher.
New directors are the Rev. J. Vincent Crane, Forest Grove; the Rev. Stuart V. Goude, Condon; the Rev. Willard B. Hall, Portland; Milton O. Essig, Beavercreek; and Mrs. Robert Dressler, Portland.
Resolutions calling for passage of the reciprocal trade bill, and opposing capital punishment and National Guard training on Sundays, were passed by the conference.

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Court Records

KLAMATH COUNTY DISTRICT COURT
Vern Egan, assault and battery, entered plea of not guilty, request jury trial, set June 5, 1953. Bond set at \$500, remanded to sheriff.
Charles E. Ball, driving while intoxicated, entered plea of not guilty, request jury trial, set May 29, 1953. Bond set at \$500, remanded to sheriff.
Leslie D. Barnes, fall stop at stop sign, \$5.
George Webster Gale, violation basic rule, \$10.
Barbara Jean Whitlatch, violation basic rule, \$10.
Theodore Fortzine Trujillo, fall drive right side, \$7.50.
Robert Barr, violation basic rule, \$7.50.
Catherine Sarah Colman, parking on highway, \$2.50.
Dean William Federhart, following too close, \$10.
Herman Sablin, violation basic rule, \$10.
Willard Merle Kenaston, violation basic rule, \$15 bail forfeited.
Sigrid Wilma Climes, no operator's license, dismissed on motion of district attorney.
Dean Edward Greear, fall stop at stop sign, \$5.
Laurence Robert Shogren, fall stop at stop sign, \$10.
Joseph Reuben Perry, reckless driving, \$10.
Donald Leroy Case, violation basic rule, \$10.
Robert Joe Fablanek, violation basic rule, \$12.50.
William Donald Noonan, violation basic rule, \$10.
Nordine Jeanne Franzner, violation basic rule, \$10 bail forfeited.
Jane Marie Harp, angling without license, \$20.
William Thomas Moore, fall stop at stop sign, \$5.
George Charles Perry, overlength, \$25 bail forfeited.
Matthew Edward Rudinsky, tandem axle overlength, \$27 bail forfeited.
Charles Arthur May, drunk on public highway, \$15 or 15 days in lieu of fine, committed.
Sherman Hopkins, drunk on public highway, 60 days county jail, committed.
James Clifton Clark, drunk on public highway, 60 days county jail, committed.
Wilbert Howard Spurgeon, drunk on public highway, 60 days county jail, committed.
Robert Sydney Gordon, vagrancy, 60 days county jail, committed.
Thomas Brews, violation basic rule, \$10.
KLAMATH FALLS MUNICIPAL COURT
Robert Brown, vagrancy, \$100 and 30 days.
Henry S. Pleasant, vagrancy, \$100 and 30 days.

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Sidewalk Scrawls

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK — Sidewalk scrawls of a pavement Plato.
History can be a record of hysteria, but it is unlikely that hysteria will momentarily cause a third world war.
The spokesmen of the two major world powers—the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. — have been making angry noises at each other since the end of their mutual victory at the end of the Second World War.
Each probably feels himself bigger than he is—each is gnawed by inside as well as outside fears. Each throws a larger shadow at the moment than either wants to have to live up to by force.
All around the world since the end of the Second World War people have looked at two menus—the bread they have, the bread they want.
In all civilized as well as uncivilized countries the people have reached toward the bread they want. Their desire is the same. The method of reach varies. Agreement has made fewer headlines than violence. But has it given less bread?
Violence in human relations gives off a great boom in terms of sound. The real test in judging a change is whether (after the echoes have died) the people who made the change feel it was worth the effort.
Would agreement without violence have cheated their dreams, their children, or themselves? This is the way to weigh war. The reward of going to it worth more than the cost of staying away from it?
In looking over previous civilizations and trying to figure out why they went to war, a side-street Socrates, always asking questions, would have to say: "For this you were afraid."

Pogo

