

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor
FLOYD WYNNE
City Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1908, under act of Congress, March 8, 1879.

ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

CARRIER	
1 MONTH	\$ 1.50
4 MONTHS	\$ 4.00
1 YEAR	\$12.00
MAIL	
1 MONTH	\$ 1.50
4 MONTHS	\$ 4.50
1 YEAR	\$12.00

Frozen

By BILL JENKINS
It was suggested last week by a Dr. Sydney Bausor that spacemen of the future could be placed in a state of suspended animation through a process of freezing to enable them to take journeys to far flung planets.

The process is described as being one of lowering the metabolic rate by chemical processes, then quick freezing the body and freeze-drying it. Then at some future date the proper stimulus would be applied, the fellow would come back to life and start out just as if he had come out of a deep sleep.

A machine-made Rip Van Winkle. It is the contention of Dr. Bausor that some planets are so far out in space that a rocket ship traveling at the rate of 25,000 miles per hour would take hundreds of years to reach them. Since no one has succeeded in passing the multi-hundred mark of longevity yet it would seem that we are either going to have to find some method of suspended animation or design faster rocket ships.

On the whole I should think that the faster ships would be the answer. And much pleasanter for the crews involved.

But with a few modifications I can see great potentialities for Dr. Bausor's idea.

If he can perfect the human deep-freeze to the point where it can be easily and quickly applied by do-it-yourself means and for short and measurable periods of time he is in the chips.

Think of what a wonderful world it would be if we had a quick-freeze pill that could be taken at will. Various pills, in fact, for varying lengths of time. A one hour pill, a two hour pill, a three day pill, a six month pill and so forth. It would mean the end of such boredom, protracted ennui would be a thing of the past. A sort of super tranquilizer.

If you were stuck at a family picnic, a dull lecture or a boring business meet you could slip down a quick pill, retreat to the land of frozen dreams and then come out of it in time for the applause and the goodbyes.

When the recessions came along you could freeze your assets in a bank and yourself in a time chamber until it was all over. Humans could emulate the bear and go to bed for the winter, slumbering along in dreamland instead of shoveling snow.

If only one member of a family wished to hibernate it would cause no confusion around the house since storage would be no problem. Merely put daddy to sleep and tuck him away in the freezer until May. He would only be trading the possibility of freezer burn for blistered hands.

One cold run to the family astrologist and if things looked tough, if the horoscope was discouraging, you could freeze yourself and thus escape the spiteful thrusts of fate.

Oh, there are unlimited possibilities for the thing.

The whole thing is to get it perfected on a do-it-yourself basis. Why, a three hour pill sold at the door of the opera would attract enough male trade to make a man rich in only two seasons. And think of what a boon it would be during an election year.

If it would work on animals think what it could do for the cattle industry alone? When conditions weren't right you could freeze whole cattle, stack them up in the cool depths of the barn and wait until the rains brought the grass again.

a beehive, or a ball park during a free Sunday doubleheader.

Dr. Shapley, who rates the earth as a lowly mudball circling around a third rate star (our sun), estimates there may be 100 quintillion stars in the known universe. That, friend, is 100,000,000,000,000,000.

But, hold on. There's worse to come. Man has long speculated there may be forms of life on one or two of our neighboring planets. This is a piker's view to Dr. Shapley. He figures that if even only one out of every trillion stars in the universe has conditions roughly similar to those of our sun, then there may be 10 million planetary systems with life on them.

We don't know how this possibility affects you, but we do know how it has affected us. Ever since reading Dr. Shapley's estimate we have been dreaming, not of seeing flying saucers, but whole flying pantries.

The heavens may house vaster greifs than any we have known—but may get to know later.

A hundred million different planets may have different kinds of life in a hundred million different stages.

Some may have people much as ourselves, occupying themselves as they whirl through space with such diversions as children, mortgages, Bingo and wars.

Some may have people even more advanced than ourselves, people who have lost the art of locomotion altogether, but developed two heads so they can think through their problems better.

Personally when we go out alone at night now here's what we do. We close our eyes, turn up our face, cup our hands to our mouth and holler, "Halloo, up there! Halloo!"

So far, we are glad to report, we have had no answer.

But we have lost our old fine feeling of fellowship for the stars. They have become strangers forever.

Shaky Franc
By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK (AP) — One of Gen. de Gaulle's first tasks will be to try to bolster the shaky franc.

French officials say that in international payments to settle foreign trade, France is near bankruptcy. Its participation in the European Common Market with five other nations is at stake.

At home the franc's problem is that old familiar one — the rising cost of living which steadily erodes its value.

That the U.S. dollar doesn't buy as much now as in 1947 is no news to Americans. But for Frenchmen the depreciation of money has been much worse.

In a study of what's happened in the last 10 years to the buying power of the currency of 24 countries, economists of the First National City Bank of New York measure the depreciation of money by the rise in the official cost of living or consumer price index.

Next best were Germany and Venezuela, each with an annual decline of 1.5 per cent.

The United States is fourth, followed by India with 2.3 per cent drop, Belgium 2.6 per cent, Italy 3 per cent, and Canada 3.5 per cent.

Although Canada's dollar now commands a premium over the U.S. dollar in foreign exchange, its depreciation measured by the Canadian cost of living brought it from the index figure of 100 in 1947 to 70 at the end of 1952.

Fourteenth down on the list is the United Kingdom. Britain's fight against inflation has been losing over the 10 years at an annual rate of 4.7 per cent and its currency now stands at 62 on the index.

Four South American countries have been hardest hit of the 24. Chile stands at the bottom of the list, its currency depreciating at an annual rate of 25.5 per cent, bringing it down on the index from 100 in 1947 to 5 as last year ended.

Argentina's annual loss was 16.5 per cent and Brazil's 12.1 per cent. Peru's money dropped to 37 in the 10 years, an annual loss of 9.5 per cent.

Brazil is particularly hard hit at present time, with a threatening financial crisis.

But France's problem, if less drastic over the years, is real enough right now. At home, De Gaulle's problem will be to try to curb further wage and price rises. Abroad, it will be to seek some way out of the international payments crisis.

American businessmen note that this may very well stymie the European Common Market, supposed to get under way at the end of the year.

France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg are scheduled to start a slow move toward removal of all trade and travel barriers between themselves. With France currently unable to meet its financial obligations in foreign trade, the whole scheme could be delayed.

Still Confused
By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower's plan for extending unemployment pay—his most eye-catching anti-recession move—was born in confusion and is still confused, thanks to help from the Democratic-run Congress which approved it.

He was expected to sign it into law today. Originally, it was supposed to apply to all 48 states. In its finished form, probably no more than six states, those heaviest hit by unemployment, will make use of it.

It's possible this new law will prove to be so thoroughly fouled up that Congress—although it doesn't have much time left this year—will want to junk it and do something both clearer and more beneficial.

Before looking at the confusion, this is the background: Each state has its own way of handling unemployment pay, deciding how much a jobless man can draw and for how many weeks. So the payments vary from state to state and the weeks of pay range from 16 to 31. In most states the maximum is 26 weeks.

States tax employers to provide money for unemployment pay in their individual states. The money in all these state funds now totals around eight billion dollars. So the states could increase the amount of unemployment pay and extend the number of weeks.

They could, if they wanted to. But none were doing it during this recession, although many thou-

sands of jobless people were using up all the pay and weeks allowed them.

Eisenhower decided to stick a needle in the states by proposing that the federal government provide money to all states to extend unemployment pay to those jobless workers who had exhausted all the weeks due them.

He called some governors to the White House for a conference on his idea. They came away uncertain about what he had in mind, some thinking he intended the federal money to be a grant, or gift, and not a loan.

They told newsmen they thought their states could accept a grant without trouble. But before they could accept a loan, they said, they thought their state legislatures might have to be called into session to approve.

What Eisenhower had in mind, as it turned out, was a loan, not a grant, with the loan to be paid back after four years. Repayment could come either from available funds or from a higher tax on employers.

He proposed: Congress should vote about 600 million dollars so states could extend by 50 per cent their maximum number of weeks of payment to jobless workers who had used up their rights. For example: A state with a present 26-week maximum could keep on paying a jobless man for another 13 weeks.

This didn't sit too well with some states, since they had enough money in their funds to extend the number of weeks without getting a loan from Uncle Sam. Besides, the thought of eventually boosting the tax on employers to pay back an unneeded loan wasn't too pleasant. One inducement for attracting new industries to a state is a low unemployment pay tax rate.

Some Democrats and Republicans thought the help to the states should be a grant and not a loan. Some wanted permanent legislation by Congress to increase the maximum number of weeks of unemployment pay, and make them uniform.

Out of this mish-mash of ideas came the final bill approved by Congress. It included the original Eisenhower proposal—a loan and a 50 per cent extension in weeks—plus a gimmick added by Congress.

This, instead of forcing states to accept a loan, would leave it up to them to decide whether they wanted it. Since most states have enough money in their funds without going into debt to the government, most are not expected to accept.

And those who do accept may have to call special sessions of their legislatures or perhaps even amend their constitutions.

So what looked impressive, if confused, starting out, now looks not only confused but a fizzle.

Quotes
By United Press International
PARIS — General Charles de Gaulle, threatening to quit unless the balky National Assembly quickly approved his constitutional reform plan:

"If the National Assembly opens a long-drawn-out discussion on the Constitution, this government would have no point in existing and another would have to take over from it and carry on this debate."

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. — Editor Norman Cousins of the Saturday Review, opining that the nation's "cultural ambassadors" are doing a better job than their political ambassadors in creating good will abroad:

"In the struggle to uphold the good name and reputation of the American people throughout the world, our cultural ambassadors have now become our most important and effective frontline forces."

They'll Do It Every Time

TREMBLECHIN BOUGHT A STOCK THAT HADN'T MISSED A DIVIDEND SINCE PAUL REVERE'S GALLOP...



By Jimmy Hatlo

HES BEEN A STOCKHOLDER FOR ABOUT A WEEK NOW--SO LET'S SEE HOW THINGS ARE MARKETWISE...



Producer's Wife Sues For Divorce

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Producer Otto Preminger's wife sued him for divorce, charging adultery. Preminger, 50, answered yesterday with a cross complaint. The charge: adultery.

In Preminger's suit, he denied charges brought by his wife Mary, 39, that he was intimate with three women. He accused her of having an affair with British actor Michael Rennie.

HEART ATTACK
HARLAN, Ky. (AP) — Mrs. Sarah Dixon, 75, saw two cars collide head on near her home in Hiram and a few minutes later died, apparently of a heart attack. Occupants of the two cars received minor injuries.

Public Land Bids To Be Received

Sealed bids for the leasing of two parcels of public lands, for agricultural and grazing purposes, will be received from the general public until 10 a.m., June 3, at the Bureau of Reclamation office, Washburn Way and Joe Wright Road.

"S" in section 20, township 48 north, range 5 east, M.D.M., 2.1 miles southwest of Malin; and farm unit "N" in section 22, township 48 north, range 5 east, M.D.M., about three and a half miles southeast of Malin. The units comprise 127.4 and 112.5 acres, respectively.

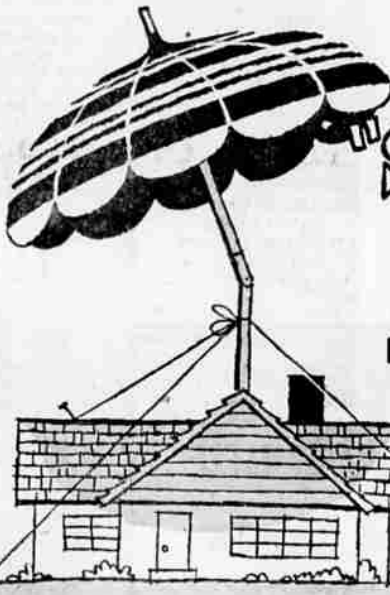


WE HUNG THE CAMERAMAN TO KEEP HIM FROM DISCLOSING THE TERRIFYING SURPRISES!

"MACABRE"

The HEIGHT OF HORROR is coming!

TOWER - THURSDAY



Summerize your home NOW!

with a low-cost First National Bank home improvement loan!

Here's all you do



1 Decide which home improvements you need (see list below).



3 When you know approximate costs, see the friendly loan officer at your nearby First National Branch.

2 Call a dealer or professional craftsman, or if you wish to do the work yourself, get costs of materials from your dealer.



4 That's all you do. Without delay, your loan application is processed and you can start your improvements right away.

Home Improvement Check List:

- Landscaping • Air Conditioning • Painting
- New Garage • Basement Room • Kitchen or Bath
- Patio or Barbecue Fireplace • Fences
- Foundations, Steps, Walks, Many Other Improvements

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND

Klamath Falls Branch
South 6th Street Branch
Merrill Branch

"LET'S BUILD OREGON TOGETHER"

Sidewalk Scrawls

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP) — Sidewalk scrawls of a pavement Plato:

The stars will never look the same to us again.

In troubled times in the past a man has always been able to walk out into the night, turn his face skyward to the stars and tell himself, "Up there is quiet, peace...serenity." Somehow, in his own loneliness, the lonely sky has always comforted him.

But...never again—never, never never!

Pogo

