

The Herald and News

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Ballot Measures

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

The voter is going to be faced with a virtual barrage of measures on the ballot when he casts his vote on November 4.

There will be one measure for city of Klamath Falls voters only and that will be the two mill levy for the Park and Recreation Commission.

All voters will cast a ballot on the single county measure, the three mill road levy for five annual years.

However, the barrage descends on the voter with 13 state measures on the ballot.

Let's list the 13 briefly:

1. To fix state boundaries, repealing obsolete constitutional provisions describing state boundaries.

2. To increase funds for war veterans from four per cent to six per cent of the assessed valuation of all property in the state. This would increase the credit borrowed for farm and home loans to veterans from 50 million dollars to 225 million dollars.

3. Increase the salaries of state legislators from \$600 to \$1,200 per year. This would increase the salaries of 99 members of the Legislature by a total of \$54,900 per annum.

4. To eliminate provision for the death penalty from the constitution and allow Legislature to fix penalty.

5. A measure proposing financing for urban redevelopment projects. It would authorize the Legislature to enact a statute under which municipalities could set aside any increase in property taxes resulting from improvements due to such a program. The portion of taxes set aside would be used to repay the city for any indebtedness it may have incurred.

6. Modifying county debt limitation, authorizing the Legislature to fix maximum limitation on county bonded indebtedness.

7. Authorizing the Legislature to pass a law permitting a county to call a special grand jury. A county now may have only one grand jury which has to handle all complaints, and when it gets into a lengthy investigation, its routine duties pile up. This would permit the county to call special grand juries to take some of the load.

8. A measure would authorize the Legislature to alter, reduce, enlarge or terminate the use or purpose of any state institution located outside Marion County any time after 10 years from the date of the election which located the institution.

9. This measure is designed to help clear some of the court congestion and authorizes the Supreme Court to appoint temporary judges to the Supreme Court and lower courts and assign lower court judges to temporary duties outside their district.

10. Empowers the state to acquire and develop water, thermal and nuclear power generating facilities. State could sell power on wholesale basis or directly to industries using 10,000 kilowatts or more.

11. The county home rule measure, would permit any county to adopt a charter by vote of the people. It would give the county power, by charter, to exercise legislative power over county matters, whereas now it can only adopt ordinances on a specific subject if permitted to do so by state law.

12. Permits the Board of Control to discontinue using the Eastern Oregon and University State Tuberculosis hospitals, in whole or in part. Consolidation of some hospital facilities appears necessary, and voters permission is necessary before action can be taken on these two hospitals.

13. This measure permits school employees to serve as legislators while still holding their school posts. It would also permit members of a school board or the Board of Higher Education also to serve as members of the Legislature.

Those in a nutshell, are the 13 measures that will be on the ballot, 14 of them for county residents and 15 for city of Klamath Falls residents.

In the days ahead between now and November 4, I'll attempt to capsule these measures for you. It's important for every voter to understand what they are about so that his or her vote is an informed vote.

Naming Baby

By FLORENCE JENKINS

With American families getting larger, the choice of a name for the baby remains as important as ever.

Countless otherwise productive hours are lost by secretaries all over the country, trying to decide whether it should be Dear Miss or Dear Mister So-and-So. The New York City trend toward calling every employee "dear" is a sad state of affairs.

"Who's Who of American Women" will be published on October 21 by Marquis-Who's Who, Inc., the firm which has been publishing "Who's Who in America" for the last 60 years. Compilers working on the new volume found that keeping out men who have women's first names was one of the big chores.

It is estimated that there are some fifty-four million women of voting age in the United States. Of these, about nineteen thousand will be listed in the new volume. One man, whose first name is Shirley, passed the initial selection stage before the compilers discovered he was not eligible for inclusion.

Among the interesting careers which will be represented by these women of achievement is interior decoration — of a submarine, no less. Another is the training and rehearsing of animals for films and television shows.

Marquis-Who's Who does not bar the inclusion of eligible women just because they refuse to give their birth dates. Less than a third showed reluctance to give statistics showing exact age.

The publishers found women "more modest than men about listing details of their careers" and at times had difficulty getting specific information about the accomplishments which had suggested their selection.

Cute names caused the most trouble, however, and the majority of the cute ones had been tagged on men. But how is a distant publisher to know the sex of a Terry, Opal, Cecil or even a Taine who may show up as an outstanding member of the legal or medical profession?

Lakeview

By NELSON REED

For a number of years in my attempts to earn an honest dollar by peddling "Cats" to soulless corporations, griping gypsies, and fussy farmers, my travels took me to the Lakeview country. Like any hopeful salesman I had to listen to a lot of hokey about local heroes while I peddled a bit of my own. For the education of readers from Lakeview who have lived too close to the subject to know much about it, and for the benefit of other Oregonians who have been too distracted by world events to know what goes on in their own backyards, I am going to tell you a bit about Lakeview.

Lakeview lies about 100 miles east of Klamath Falls, that last outpost of civilization in southeastern Oregon. It is bounded on the west by the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, on the east by Bill Kirtledge's Warner Valley ranch, on the south by Goose Lake which is all right for geese but not much for lake, and on the north by the Abert Rim. The Abert Rim is Lakeview's greatest "laugh," though there are others too numerous to mention.

Lakeview, like Klamath Falls, its slightly more civilized sister city to the west, is a very historic place. The great Fremont traveled its mountains and valleys in search of a quick and easy way to California.

Many of Lakeview's misbegotten citizens have had the same desire ever since. Fremont, according to his diary, was a great Indian fighter, but I suspect that since the red men have become wards of the government the Klamath police have fought far blouder battles with them. The big difference is that Fremont was traveling on a government expense account and hoping to get a more liberal one from Congress next year.

Anyway, according to history, Fremont came dragging his one brass cannon over the Paisley Rim

to Summer Lake, which he named Summer because it was winter. Army brass is always logical. He did a little better at Christmas Lake though we felt sure he would call it Fourth of July, seeing as how it was Christmas.

If the old boy had realized that he was scaring the Indians out of the country just to make it easier for Okie, Arkie and Tex to come, I think he would have stayed away.

Lakeview natives have been looking for that brass cannon ever since, but all they ever found was a few stumps in the brush during prohibition and a lot of fat does most anytime.

When I first came to this country high on to 40 years ago, Lakeview was just a big sheep camp, separated from the progressive and cultured city of Klamath Falls by the Devils Garden. The O'Connors, O'Kiefs and McCartys were thicker than ticks in May. If you couldn't speak Gaelic you had better stay out of the High Desert. I have it on very good authority that all green Irish immigrants were told: "Sure and whin you get off the boat in New York, dinna stop anywhere in the United States, but go straight to Lakeview."

Over east in the Catlow Valley the last of the homesteaders were getting too weak to chase jackrabbits, and back in the mountains the Dusenberrys and the Forest Service were buying up all the timber claims.

Most of the "smart" Irish have long since traded in their "boonch of shape" for a string of cows, and swapped their covered wagons for Cadillacs. Most of the Dusenberry timber is gone.

Nuclear

Agreement

By WARREN ROGERS JR.
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP) — If there were a pari-mutuel window at the State Department, the odds would be 50-50 that some agreement will be reached at the Oct. 31 Geneva meeting on halting nuclear tests.

This is pretty good, considering there is no certainty that the meeting will even be held. The Soviet Union lately has been grumbling about not shooting off as many nuclear test bombs as the United States and Britain. The Soviets started some catch-up shots a couple of weeks ago.

Nevertheless, all concerned expect the Soviet Union to show up Oct. 31. The real target of the grumbling, knowledgeable officials are convinced, is a string attached by the United States to its offer to stop tests for at least a year.

This string is the proviso that some progress must be made during the year in cutting back troop strength and reducing the quantity of guns, tanks, ships and planes. If no progress is made, testing could be resumed.

The Soviet Union from the start has been eager to "ban the bomb" on an everybody-trust-everybody basis. But it never has been anxious even to discuss reducing military manpower or limiting conventional weapons.

The reason is simple. The Soviet Union lags behind the United States in atomic and hydrogen weaponry. It has far more men under arms and far more non-atomic weapons power. Run the bomb and, instead of an East-West military standoff, you have Soviet superiority.

Soviet statements, like that of Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the United Nations five days ago, seem to be laying the groundwork for a propaganda drive against the conventional cutback proviso.

Kremlin propagandists have had a field day with the democracies on the test issue. A big puzzle in Washington is: Why did the United States reverse its nuclear test policy? Clever Communist propaganda, playing on sincere desires for an end to the cold war, is a likely answer.

Secretary of State Dulles, with full support from President Eisenhower, had long set his jaw against halting atomic tests unless there was an iron-clad agreement to make sure nobody tested on the sly. He offered an impeccably logical formula for controlled stopping of tests, but it was complicated.

The Soviet Union pounded away on its simple theme, "Ban the bomb!"

The simple idea caught on, as simple ideas have a way of doing. Neutralists like India, allies like Britain, Republicans like then disarmament adviser Harold E. Stassen, Democrats like Adlai E. Stevenson—all began pressuring Dulles for a trial halt in U.S. tests without strings and even without international agreement.

The reversal came Aug. 22. Eisenhower noted experts from both sides of the Iron Curtain had decided at a Geneva meeting that a controlled, supervised test ban was technically feasible. He announced a U.S. willingness to suspend tests starting with the Oct. 31 diplomatic talks, which take up where the technical experts left off.

Top Western diplomats expect the Soviet Union will meet Eisenhower's two conditions—attend the meeting and refrain from touching off an atomic blast during the one-year moratorium.

They are not so sure what kind of agreement, if any, can be expected.

Vets Mail Bag

More than 68,000 compensation and pension cases, added to VA's rolls after World War II, have required adjustments in the claims review under way, Veterans Administration reported recently.

VA said the actual figure is 68,000 and is cumulative to June 30, 1958. It involves 9.0 per cent of the 752,969 cases reviewed to that date.

The adjustments included 7,134 increases in monthly payments to match a worsening in the degree of disability; 25,544 decreases in monthly payments to match an improvement in the degree of disability, and 35,391 terminations of payment.

Of the 35,391 terminations, 21,930 were ended primarily because of an improvement in disability to a level no longer justifying monetary awards, and 13,461 were terminated after VA found "clear and unmistakable error" in associating the disability with the period of military service.

With a few exceptions, service-connected has been confirmed in the case of the 21,930 veterans whose payments were stopped because of an improvement in disability, and these veterans may be returned to the compensation rolls if their service-connected ailments again become disabling, VA said.

Veterans involved in adverse changes have the right of appeal to the Board of Veterans Appeals if they believe the changes were not justified, VA added.

Through June 30, a second review had been ordered for an estimated 140,000 cases in order to confirm their accuracy and protect both the veterans and the government. VA said many of these second reviews have been completed and are included in the 752,969 completed cases.

Started in 1954, the review is designed to cover all cases of World War II or peacetime veterans under age 55 who are receiving compensation for service-connected disabilities and all veterans under 65 who are receiving pensions for non-service-connected disabilities.

Approximately 1,700,000 cases had been identified for review to June 30, VA said.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Q. I am taking on-the-job training under the Korean GI Bill. Is there any limit on my training wages?

A. There is no limit on how much you may earn. However, when your earnings plus your GI allowance exceed \$310 a month, VA is obliged to scale down your training allowance to bring the total within the \$310 "ceiling."

Quotes

United Press International
CHICAGO — Army missile chief Gen. John B. Medaris, on Army plans to shoot a rocket at the moon.

"We believe we have taken necessary precautions and have a system of tracking the area of the moon in flight."

Testers Must Avoid Idea Man's Reaction Standard

By DELOS SMITH

UPI Science Editor

NEW YORK (UPI)—Scientists who test drugs on people must avoid any idea that people are things suspended in sterile solutions in bottles and will react in standard ways to the pills and injections which doctors put into them.

In asserting that is not so, Dr. Alan P. Leviton of the University of California Medical Center, San Francisco, implied at least some scientific drug-testers mistake people for bottled laboratory specimens. He referred to widespread testing of mood-changing drugs.

From the results, you could think (1) that only drugs are capable of changing moods or (2) that drugs have no power to change moods. This is the most extreme of the contradictions the tests have produced. How about

that potent mood-changer, the doctor himself? Leviton asked. He may believe the mind's workings are physical on the ground that the mind resides in an organ, the brain. Or he may believe mental workings are basically psychological because he sees the mind as something shaped by the person's experiences from birth.

If he believes the first way, he'll expect the drug which he is testing to work. But if he believes the second way, he won't have any faith in the drug. This, Leviton said, makes the difference between "an optimistic, enthusiastic worker or a cautious, pessimistic one."

The doctor's mood can change or adjust the moods of the technicians, nurses, and hospital attendants who are assisting him in testing the particular drug. The

patients in whom the drug is being tested thus are surrounded by moods which can work on their moods.

Then take the moods of the patients which are being tested chemically. Do the patients trust the hospital staff or don't they? Are they in a state mental hospital which really is a "poor farm" or in a hospital where illnesses actually are treated? Are they dealt with as human beings or are they merely objects which the staff must somehow keep quiet, clean and orderly?

One or more of these wholly non-chemical considerations establishes the existing moods of the patients and determines to some extent whether the drug being tested will have the helpful effect anticipated or a harmful effect or no effect at all.

Leviton reminded the drug-test-

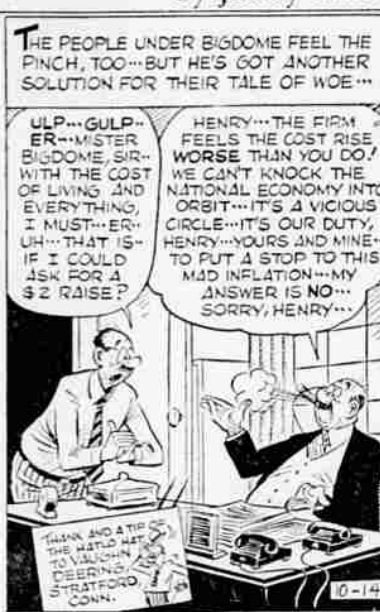
ers of certain embarrassing occurrences in the history of scientific drug-testing. One of these was when a group of mental patients were given no drugs whatever for seven months to see just how bad they'd get without any medication. They all got better.

In 1925 the technical Journal of the American Psychiatric Association published a doctor's rhapsodic praise of what was then a new drug which was said to tranquilize disorderly mental patients. Leviton pointed out it was indistinguishable from rhapsodic praise of the present day tranquilizing drugs in current technical journals. The rub is that the 1925 drug now is considered worthless (for mental disturbances) and also dangerous. However, the journal which published the 1925 mistaken appraisal, also published Leviton's warning to drug-testers.

They'll Do It Every Time



By Jimmy Hatlo



Democrats Seen Victors In Connecticut Election

Editor's Note—It's normal for Connecticut to go Republican, but the state now has a Democratic governor and the Democrats are fighting hard for more offices. The following Associated Press story, one of a series, gives you a line on what may happen this year.

By GEORGE BAZAN

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—A deceptive calm hangs over the Connecticut election campaign.

It may be a lull before an election-day upheaval Nov. 4. The Republicans now hold all major offices except the governorship, but with three weeks to go, the Democrats are favored to make their biggest gains in years.

Led by a popular governor, Abraham A. Ribicoff, and cheered by signs of a national trend, the Democrats have high hopes. They are out to win a U. S. Senate seat, at least several of six congressional races, five other major state offices, and control of one and possibly both houses of the General Assembly.

But this may well be wishful thinking in a state still normally regarded as Republican. For example: The lower house of the Legislature has been under GOP control since the 1870s.

The confident-talking Democrats are rated strongest in their bids for governor and U. S. senator.

Missile Chief Gives Speech

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—The advent of missiles, rockets and space travel may require an entirely new means of financing besides money, the head of a California missile company said today.

Dan A. Kimball, president of Aerojet-General Corp., told the 38th annual conference of the California-Nevada-Hawaii District of Kiwanis International. "If a whole new world is being born—and that is just what is happening—it's going to cost a lot of money."

"It may be that some entirely new system besides money may have to be created to sustain and push ahead all these developments—just as money had to be invented when barter wasn't adequate for the growing exchange of goods and services many years ago."

Kimball was secretary of the Navy under President Truman.

The Republican candidates say they are running "scared," ready to profit from any complacency of the opposition.

Gov. Ribicoff is the man on whom the Democrats are pinning their hopes.

Four years ago, Ribicoff defeated Gov. John Lodge (now ambassador to Spain) by a mere 3,100 votes. Ribicoff, incidentally, was the first Jew to win the office.

Today, he is generally considered to be running far ahead of his Republican opponent, State Comptroller Fred R. Zeller.

Zeller is a 59-year-old Stonington businessman unknown to many voters in the state. He is a Baptist.

The ticket dominated by Ribicoff includes a vote-getter considered as strong as he, and a congressional candidate better known outside the state than he.

The first is former Rep. Thomas J. Dodd, who is making his second race for the U. S. Senate. Dodd is trying to displace Sen. William A. Purtell, Republican who is running for Congress in the 2nd Dist. The incumbent is Rep. Horace Seely-Brown Jr., a fruit farmer seeking his sixth term and paying little attention to Bowles.

Two colorful minor candidates are running again. One is Miss Vivien Kellems, Stonington cable grip manufacturer, who is waging another write-in campaign for U.S. senator. The other is 50-year-old Jasper McLevy, who is running for governor for the 15th time as the Socialist party candidate.

A favorite Republican campaign theme is that the Ribicoff administration is leading taxpayers to a multimillion-dollar state deficit (the estimates vary) and that the spectre of a personal income tax hovers over the state.

Ribicoff's well-publicized anti-speeding program also rankles the Republicans.

They think Ribicoff is getting undeserved personal credit for the marked drop in traffic deaths since he ordered license suspensions for motorists convicted of speeding.

Ribicoff has made a policy as governor of never answering a Republican attack directly. He continues to ignore his opponents as much as he can.

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POPULAR



Tutor Quits Over Fight

ELKHORN, Colo. (AP)—Classes are to resume Wednesday for the first time in nearly two weeks at tiny Elkhorn School in northern Colorado.

Mrs. Esther Murphy, 58, is out as the school's only teacher. Mrs. Florence Collins of Guernsey, Wyo., is in.

Mrs. Collins, mother of four and wife of a construction worker, was hired Monday by the Larimer County School Board to take over the one-room school and 14 pupils, including her own children.

Elkhorn School became a center of controversy Oct. 3 when eight parents with 10 children enrolled here withdrew them from class.

They protested that Mrs. Murphy, in her first year here, was incompetent and couldn't maintain discipline. They advised School Board officials they would return their children only when Mrs. Murphy resigned or was fired.

The School Board sided with Mrs. Murphy. She remained at the school during class hours, but without students.

The standoff lasted five days. Mrs. Murphy resigned last Friday without disclosing her future plans.

VOLCANO STARTS FIRES

KAPALA, Uganda (UPI)—A volcano in the Belgian Congo near the Uganda border has set thousands of acres of equatorial jungle on fire, it was reported today.

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