

The Herald and News

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Not Soon

By BILL JENKINS

A good deal of speculation and furor has been roused over the proposed land swap in the Lower Lake area recently. A switch, as most of you know, that would involve trading certain private lands for lands now in the wildlife reserve area and under lease.

We can finally say that any fears of immediate action, or hopes, for that matter, are groundless.

Word has been received from Secretary of the Interior, Seaton, that such an exchange is "only tentative."

And tentative as a government term may mean nothing from now to eternity.

The secretary goes on to say that such a proposal is one to determine whether there is any likelihood of agreement on relative values of public and private lands involved.

Just to put the cat on the seal, Seaton says that any such exchange would require authorizing legislation and show such legislation be proposed to congress.

"The proposal could be considered on its merits and all interested persons undoubtedly would have an opportunity for a hearing."

According to Senator Neuberger there is currently no legislation before congress which would permit the interior department to proceed with such an exchange.

So, it looks like another question has been laid back on the dusty shelves to moulder for at least a while longer.

The status quo will be maintained as far as present boundaries are concerned and any action in the future will have to pass through the filters of congressional action.

Filters, incidentally, which can prove to be fine indeed.

Of course it must be remembered that this proposed swap involved more than the mere physical properties of swapping one parcel of land for another on a private basis.

A good deal of emotion was involved. And will be involved in any subsequent actions concerning farm lands as opposed to federal wildlife reservations.

It is a question which will not be resolved in my lifetime, perhaps not in the lifetime of any living person today. Not here or anywhere else.

All over the country this past year arose outraged howls from sportsmen over the so-called duck hotels maintained by the federal government for the protection of (1) crops and (2) migratory waterfowl.

To my mind at least no conclusions for or against have been reached. Nor are they likely to be. Compared to the average sportsman the traditional hog on ice is a panned animal. Nor do I see much prospect of universal accord among the bird shootin', fish catchin', deer huntin' fraternity. Or among the farmers and land owners.

It is just one of those things, I guess, that we have to live with and do the best we can with.

Which, in the final analysis is all we can do about most anything.

I guess we'll just have to decide for ourselves which is the most comfortable seat—the status quo or the dilemma's horns. Both have their points.

No pun intended.

I might add that the howls that went up over the duck hotels were apparently seasonal in nature and expressed more disappointment than rancor.

An invitation to the sportsmen, particularly the disgruntled ones, to speak their piece resulted in one lonely letter being sent in.

Under the circumstances it would seem that the scattergunners weren't nearly as unhappy as they professed to be.

Also, Orson Stearns who later turned his carpenter ability to good turn and helped construct some of the early buildings in Linkville.

However, if it had not been for the gold strike in California, Linkville would have established its 100th birthday nine years ago in 1948.

It was quite a story of how Klamath Falls almost was founded.

In 1848, the party which had two years earlier traversed through the Klamath country blazing the South Emigrant Road were so impressed with the beauty of the area, that they began planning a settlement here.

The historic "Klamath Commons" was organized in 1848 at the Willamette settlement. Principal projectors were Jesse and Lissay Applegate. Preparations were made to start a colony at some available point in Klamath country.

The preparations were very elaborate, also.

All agencies were brought to bear to make the venture a success.

It was a large strong party in case of danger from Indians, and besides being heavily armed, the party was fully organized.

Among the members were farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters, millers, doctors, millwrights and nearly all classes of people.

One day early in the spring they left the Willamette Valley and headed through the mountains toward the Klamath country.

Somewhere along the route, the long wagon train was met by a messenger from California, carrying the magic story of gold in California.

Dissension developed among the members. Many wanted to continue on and found a settlement, while others wanted to swing right on through to California and the gold country where it was said you could pick gold out of the ground with a pocketknife.

The end result was the party proceeded to the vicinity of Strawberry Valley, California, where matters came to a head. A vote was taken, and the party dissolved, and the great scheme to colonize the Klamath country did not materialize.

But from the seeds at Ft. Klamath came the initial move to settle Klamath County, with George Nurse in the vanguard and the man with the foresight and vision to lay out the town site and proceed to establish the town of Linkville.

On Monday, November 6, 1882, Klamath County officially set its machinery as a county into operation. The commissioner's court convened for the first time in Linkville and formally organized the county government.

At this meeting were present Hon. W. S. Moore, county judge; Stephen Stukel and O. T. Brown, commissioners; Charles Putnam, sheriff and W. C. Hale, clerk.

Population of the county was about 700 or 800 people.

In December 1891 a petition was addressed to the first assistant postmaster general by Attorney W. C. Hale, setting forth reasons why the name Linkville was objectionable.

Linkville postoffice officially became Klamath Falls on April 1, 1892. However, the town of Linkville remained known by that name until February 7, 1893, when a new charter was granted to the town; and its name officially became Klamath Falls at the stroke of 12 midnight on Monday, February 6, 1893.

Although a step behind the remainder of much of Oregon in development, Klamath County has made tremendous strides and when its 100th anniversary comes up in about eight years, in 1967, odds

are the population of the county will number upwards of 60,000.

Link River

By FLORENCE JENKINS

Klamath County's State Senator Harry D. Boivin reported on the hearing on Senate Bill 99 held by the Senate Commerce and Utilities Committee of which he is chairman.

The bill, which is designed to give the state engineer general regulatory powers over fluctuation of water levels in streams below dams, is still going through hearings and no action was taken at the Thursday hearing.

Link River was included along with the Clackamas and Deschutes rivers in the discussion on the bill.

Prompt action was promised by California Oregon Power Company with regard to investigating the hazard to life through change in water levels of Link River.

John C. Boyle, Copco vice president and general manager, came from Medford for the hearing. Senator Boivin quotes him as stating before the committee:

"When the stream flows are reduced this season to below plant full load, we will conduct tests on water releases from our East Side plant on Link River to see to what extent water surface fluctuations can be reduced and we will keep you advised."

Discussion on loss of life by drowning in Link River must not be confused with the discussions regarding possible hazard of the A Canal which flows from Upper Klamath Lake through the city.

During the last 25 years, local Copco officials can recall only one instance where a person was drowned in Link River because of a sudden increase in the flow of water released from the East Side plant. That instance occurred some half dozen years ago and immediately thereafter a system of regulating sudden releases of water was worked out by Copco.

Evidence of the company's good faith is shown further by its voluntary offer to make additional tests and experiments this summer.

Chairman's Campaign

By JIM WELLS

Chairman, "Keep Pace With Tomorrow" Campaign

Last Friday a report meeting was held at the Winema Hotel to tabulate results of the "Keep Pace With Tomorrow" membership program of the chamber of commerce.

Results to date are very encouraging. When final report meetings are held Monday and Tuesday, we believe we'll all be happy with the results—if we can get those people who have not made all of their calls to do so.

I hope all the persons we have contacted in this campaign realize that we are not deciding "The Future of Klamath County." What ever happens next week will prove to us what "price tag" our people have put on the future of Klamath Falls and Klamath County.

Too often I am afraid many of our citizens don't realize how good the community has been to them—that all of us, regardless of what business we represent, owe to some degree a dedication to make our home the best possible in the future.

We, the people of Klamath County, cannot afford not to help plan the future of our businesses. Your chamber can and will help you to direct the future within this county so we can be assured of a well-planned program.

I sincerely hope that all campaign workers will dedicate Monday and Tuesday to finishing the task that has been assigned to all of us. I would also encourage any person or firm that might have

been overlooked to notify us if you desire chamber membership.

When the final victory luncheon is held, we as citizens of this wonderful county and city will be expressing our belief in the future of our businesses, our families, and our children and their families.

Let's make it the happy occasion it should be.

Vets Mail Bag

Three new steps to help disabled veterans make a smoother and quicker comeback to productive employment were announced today by the Veterans Administration.

One step gives disabled veterans "head start" toward rehabilitation by allowing them to begin vocational training under VA's program for the disabled while they still are patients in VA hospitals.

But they must be well enough along in their hospital treatment to be able to leave the hospital part of the day to attend school or a training establishment, VA said.

Before this, disabled veterans generally had to be out of the hospital before they could begin their rehabilitation training.

Another new step now allows veterans to start vocational rehabilitation training even if they can't complete it by the termination date for training established by the law.

However, arrangements must be made for some agency other than the VA—such as a State Rehabilitation Agency—to pick up where VA has to leave off.

Formerly, veterans could take only those courses they could complete by the termination date.

The termination date for disabled Korea veterans who left the service before August 20, 1954, is August 20, 1963. The date for those who left service after August 20, 1954, is nine years from separation or January 31, 1964, whichever comes first. In some instances, these dates can be extended.

Only a few World War II disabled still are eligible for vocational rehabilitation, and their terminal date is July 25, 1960.

VA's third new step new permits VA to give job-finding assistance as well as personal counseling to disabled veterans after they have completed their vocational training—if they can't find employment or if there's some personality difficulty standing in their way of getting and holding a job.

Previously, VA counseling was given only before a veteran started his training, or while he was in training.

Vocational rehabilitation training is available to service-disabled Korea veterans and to some few disabled World War II veterans. Purpose of the training—which may be taken in school, on-the-job or on-the-farm—is to help a disabled veteran prepare for a job he can hold in spite of his handicap.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK:
Q—I am a World War II veteran and have never applied for a GI home loan. How much more time do I have in which to get a loan?

A—World War II veterans have until July 25, 1960, to apply for a GI loan. The law allows up to a year after that date to complete the deal.

Quotes

United Press International
HERBRIGGEN, Switzerland — Father Emil Schmid, Roman Catholic priest in this tiny Alpine village, on rumblings from a creeping landslide threatening the hamlet:

"It might be the beginning of the end."

WASHINGTON — Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D-Ill.), the only Spanish-American War veteran in the House, explaining that he disagrees with some history books on the liberation of Cuba in 1898: "Sometimes, from what I know of the way things really have happened in my life, I distrust all history."

CHICAGO — The Rev. Karl Baehr, director of the American Christian Palestine Committee, saying Arab refugees cannot go back to their homes in Israel and should be resettled elsewhere: "It would be better than pushing them back into another culture which they have been taught to hate."

GENEVA — Dr. Franklin Clark Fry, American Lutheran leader and chairman of the World Council of Churches' Executive Committee, explaining how bringing the Moscow patriarchate into the council would help ease East-West tensions: "Relations between governments are largely determined by relations between peoples."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

FLANNELMOUTH IS VERY IMPATIENT WHEN A FELLOW FOURSUMER TAKES TWO MINUTES TO LOOK FOR A LOST BALL



BUT WHEN HIS OWN TWENTY-CENT SECOND-HAND GUTTA-PERCHA IS AMONG THE MISSING—WOW! THAT'S DIFFERENT!!



ROSES ARE RED . . .
CHICAGO (UPI)—The National Safety Council issued these reminders for a safe Valentine's Day weekend:
"Valentine, I love you true; Sure hope no one runs over you."
And
"Watch yourself in traffic, mine; Who wants a bandaged Valentine?"



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Two Tissue Tests Made For Cancer

WASHINGTON (AP)—There are two kinds of tissue tests for cancer—one that takes from 10 minutes to a half hour, and another more definitive one that requires storing the tissue specimens overnight.

Presumably, in Secretary of State Dulles' case, both were done—or perhaps only the longer one. There was no official word Friday.

Either situation would account for the fact that doctors delayed revealing the results of their search to determine whether Dulles had a recurrence of the intestinal cancer removed in 1956.

Here are the two tissue test techniques:

1. The rapid test. This involves taking a small piece of tissue and quick-freezing it by means of carbon dioxide or "dry ice." Then, with a delicate knife, an extremely thin slice is cut off. This is stained with chemicals, placed under a microscope and examined for evidence of malignancy.

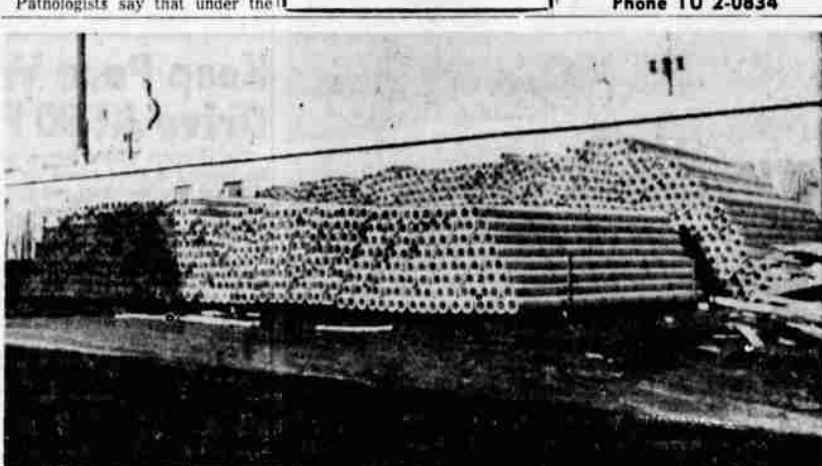
Surgeons say that if the test shows positive, it is virtually certain that cancer is present. But if it shows negative, there is good reason to doubt the results.

Thus, in many cases, surgeons prefer:

2. The longer test. A much larger piece of tissue is taken than in the rapid test. It measures about an eighth of an inch thick and about a half inch square.

This specimen is placed in melted paraffin to harden overnight. Next morning a very thin slice is examined under microscope, and this provides a definite answer. Pathologists say that under the

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PICTURED ABOVE AT SOUTH 6TH STREET, 2521 So. 6th Street, is the largest stock of Johns-Manville transit sewer pipe between Portland and San Francisco. The stock shown above, plus a warehouse full of adapters and joints, is to satisfy the demands of the new south suburban sewer area, residents of this area are urged to see and compare the J. M. transit pipe before purchasing. A large percentage of the pipe, used by the South Suburban Sanitary District is of the same product. Adv.



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Herald and News

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Centennial

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

One hundred years of statehood commemorated by Oregon Saturday!

For the Klamath Falls vicinity, the 100th anniversary will not come until eight years from now on 1867.

It was then that George Nurse laid out the town of Linkville and brought his sutler's stock from Ft. Klamath to the site now known as Klamath Falls.

There, Nurse and Edgar Overton built a cabin and furnished it with a buckboard load of Nurse's stock from the fort.

There were a few settlers in the area at the time such as Wendolen Nus who became one of the first casualties of the Modoc War.

SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal

