

The Herald and News

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Here And There

By BILL JENKINS
It seems that at long last there is a millet run of some small magnitude on the Williamson. At least when we came past the other night there were a few hopefuls out with fishing gear.
Best results, however, seemed to have been achieved by a couple of youngsters who were fishing by the ancient means—their hands—in the riffles below the bridge.
As we went over the span we saw the two lads heading for shore, soaked from head to foot, but each clutching a huge mullet about as long as the lads were tall.
And from their bearing they seemed right proud of themselves, too.
As well they might.

That tour took us out through the Sycan country, across Pike's Crossing, through the swamp at Johnson's Flat, within a few miles of Kings Cabin before we were stopped by a snow bank, down the boundary road and out by way of the Sprague and Chiloquin.
The country is pretty dry.

But there are reassuring words in the current issue of the Old Farmer's Almanac, that esteemed publication by Robert Thomas.

Right about now, according to the Almanac, we had better watch out because we are in for a siege of rain and hail. Later on it will snow. The latter days of the month will be "queasy."

May, according to the Almanac, the month followed by cool rain and then a wind-up which will see us "sizzling without drizzles."
But June will come along with showers to start and then "a real deluge. In this flood the fields are all mud." This will prevail, along with fog, until about the 27th at which time it will clear.

July, in case you are interested, is going to be nice to start and then turn asunder by lightning around the start of the second week. The middle of the month will be hot and then a hint of rain will show up.
I haven't read ahead as far as August yet.

The youngsters are all out doing a great job of flying kites but I still haven't seen a marble game.
Is that a forgotten art?

Saw the first pelican on the Upper Lake in front of the house last Saturday.

Bob Norris tells me he has seen seven or eight of them on Spring Lake for the past couple of weeks.
Sunday there were eight over the lake.
It looks like Spring is coming. And so are the pelicans.

Spud Salute

FROM THE BEND BULLETIN
Even potatoes are receiving some earned recognition in Oregon's Centennial year.

Apparently they were among the state's earliest vegetable families. And there was a time when a pound of Oregon potatoes would bring almost a pound of gold in California.

Potatoes have been a most important Oregon product from the time of the first covered wagon trek to the Oregon country in 1840. Oregon State College agriculture leaders point out.

Far back in the days of mountain men, the Hudson's Bay Company knew the value of potatoes in the diet. The company saw to it that potatoes were sent to all of their permanent posts, such as Vancouver on the Columbia River.

From those posts they were taken by canoe and packers to every farflung outpost.

When the covered wagons arrived, the Hudson's Bay people sold or gave pioneers potato seed. Soon potatoes were a common sight on river steamers plying down the Willamette River to Oregon City.

There are accounts, in the diaries of pioneers, of rescue parties moving up the Willamette Pass from the Eugene side bearing potatoes for starving immigrants.

After gold was discovered in Northern California, the Coos Bay area was in the potato business in no time. There was an era when pioneer San Francisco pretty well depended upon what is now Coos County for its potato supplies.

Nearly every day, mule trains left Southern Oregon towns for California gold mines, to trade potatoes, beans and bacon for nuggets.

In central Oregon, some potatoes were grown on "Dutch John" Weiderwerst's place upstream from Farewell Bend, in the first use of Deschutes water for irrigation in this area.

For many years potatoes were cultivated in the fine garden of Mrs. W. H. Staats, in the old Farewell Bend days. Those potatoes and other vegetables from the Staats garden provided stockmen of the area with much of their food in the summer months.

From Bend, the potatoes and garden "greens" were taken into the hills, to cow camps, and in later years, to sheep camps.

Potatoes, with wheat, made up an important part of Oregon's commerce for many years. The peak of western Oregon shipments of potatoes was in 1917, from 75,000 acres.

Now the state produces more potatoes on only half the acreage, but most production is east of the Cascades. The state grows about 10 million sacks annually. The value of the potato crop is about 14 million dollars each year.

It is proper, considering the proud history of potatoes in Oregon, that the tuber should be recognized in the state's Centennial year.

Vocational Need

Chiloquin (To the Editor)—For a long time new labor leaders in Portland have been working against OTI—especially in opposition to its becoming a school for vocational education.

Our Democratic Legislature, being largely subservient to union labor, now threatens to work its will in this respect.

Senator Boivin was present at a Senate committee meeting Friday when the recommendation was voted out that the appropriation for OTI be drastically reduced and that its work be strictly limited in the future to technical training.

Are our other Klamath representatives in the Legislature also subservient to labor union dictation? I hope not.

What about our self-laudatory chamber of commerce? Is it to be impotent in this connection?

Klamath needs a school for vocational instruction much more than it requires a school for technical training.

T. A. Brown
P. O. Box 29

Mentally Retarded

Pendleton (To the Editor)—By way of introduction, I am the probate judge for the county of Umatilla, state of Oregon, located in Pendleton. Among my responsibilities in this capacity, I am charged with the duty of committing mentally retarded persons to Fairview Home in Salem, the state institution which treats and cares for the mentally deficient and retarded. I am also charged with the duty of committing mentally ill persons to Eastern Oregon State Hospital.

In exercising these judicial functions, I come in contact, continually, with both the mentally ill and the mentally retarded. I feel that I am quite familiar with the problems which confront the state of Oregon in connection with both of these broad fields of mental health.

By means of this letter, I would like to bring to the attention of our people and our legislators the magnitude and the deplorable status of Oregon's most pressing problem of the mentally retarded. I would like to bring to the attention of our people and our legislators the long waiting list which confronts each mentally crippled person (most of whom are children), each tragically stricken family, and each probate judge.

"During the past year, every time I committed one of these poor, unfortunate children to Fairview Home, I found it a painful experience to inform the parents that it would take approximately two years for their child to work his or her way up the long waiting list into the institution. When par-

ents ask me why their child must wait two years after they have made the big decision to break up their family, I simply must tell them that the state of Oregon has never made adequate provision for the care and treatment of the mentally retarded. They are not satisfied with this answer—neither am I.

Let me point out that there are no waiting lists of which I am aware at the state hospitals. All of the mentally ill are admitted to the state hospitals immediately following commitment. Let me also point out that many of our retarded cases are more serious and urgent than many of our mentally ill cases. Yet, these retarded persons must wait two years before they can be admitted? Why? What is to be done with them while they wait?

Let's get down to the hard facts of this pitiful situation. As of March 1, 1958, there were 512 persons on the waiting list for admission to Fairview Home. The 1957 Legislature provided for 400 additional beds and the new buildings which will house these beds will be ready for occupancy soon. However, by the time the last of these buildings is occupied late this summer or early in the fall, the waiting list very probably will number over 200 persons. This list, of course, will continue to grow and grow.

In their 1959-61 proposed building program budget, Fairview Home authorities have requested a total of 1,336 new beds which figure includes 200 beds to relieve overcrowding, 330 replacement beds, and 806 additional beds. These officials estimate that the 806 additional beds will be needed between now and January 1, 1963. These are in addition to the 400 now nearing completion.

The Fairview authorities maintain that funds for these additional beds should be requested from the 1959 Legislature so that construction will be completed in the first part of 1961. They contend that if the above 806 additional beds are provided by the 1959 Legislature, there will be no waiting list between January 1, 1961 and January 1, 1963.

In order to keep the waiting list eliminated, according to these officials, future sessions of the Legislature should be requested to provide the following number of additional beds: 1961 - 500; 1962 - 500; 1963 - 400; 1964 - 400. Experience has shown that the process of final planning, architect's drawings, bidding, awarding the contract and the construction of major buildings require at least 18 months from the time funds are appropriated.

However, it is distressing to note that, of this total 1,336 bed request by Fairview, only 215 additional beds have survived the economy axe. If the present Legislature makes provision for these 215 beds only, as is now indicated, then there will be a waiting list of approximately 600 by January 1, 1963. It would take two and one half years, anyway, to climb to the top of such a list.

To make matters worse, at the present time there are some 300 retarded persons in other state institutions. This is not a good situation because the other institutions, such as state hospitals and correctional institutions, are not equipped in either facilities or personnel to handle retarded persons. In fact, the people working in the other institutions are greatly hampered by the presence of these retarded individuals.

In all fairness to the judges who have committed retarded persons to other institutions, it should be pointed out that, in most cases they do so only because the urgency of the case requires immediate and usually permanent custody. There are many urgent cases on the waiting list now and there

will be more — ask any probate judge.

The present Legislature has in the hopper legislation which, if passed, would provide more facilities than presently exist on the local level for the education and rehabilitation of the retarded. This is highly desirable. However, these facilities will not be the custodial type living facilities which are so badly needed. How about the many retarded children and some adults who must be taken from their homes for their own good and for the good of their families? How about the pathetic little children who will never be able to adjust to a normal family life nor to a normal social environment? How about the retarded persons who must be institutionalized for their own protection and for the protection of society? What in the world are we going to do about them?

What can be done to give expedient relief to this highly aggravated situation? It is up to the 1959 Legislature to face up to its responsibility to provide treatment and care for these poor unfortunate, but lobbyless, retarded persons. The legislators should meet squarely and come to grips with this, the No. One problem among our state institutions! They should not allow this very important matter to get lost in the sea of political bickering. The 1959 Legislature should not adjourn until it has made adequate provision for the mentally retarded and this means providing a lot more than a mere 215 additional beds!

Of course, even if the Legislature provided for the 806 additional beds today, it would be approximately 18 months before they would be ready for occupancy. Why wouldn't it be feasible then, as part of the over-all program, to convert The Dalles Tuberculosis Hospital into a Fairview type institution? Perhaps this would not take as long as building completely new buildings. Let's be realistic, we are facing an extreme emergency.

The facilities at The Dalles ought to be utilized for the benefit of our most pressing institutional problem and that is, of course, the care and treatment of the mentally retarded.

Such a utilization would be of great benefit in two distinct ways. First, it would substantially reduce the number on the waiting list. Secondly, it would make it possible, eventually, for Eastern Oregon children to be placed nearer home. This would make it possible for parents to visit more often and, of course, such visits are vital to the well being of the child. The proximity of this The Dalles "Fairview" to Multnomah County would make it easily accessible for commitments from that county too, if the institution were expanded.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the plain intent of this letter is to inform the people of Oregon and their legislators of the magnitude and urgency of Oregon's No. One problem insofar as state institutions are concerned and to suggest a possible solution.

Fairview Home has long been the forgotten child in Oregon's family of state institutions. However, I feel that if the people of Oregon and their legislators are fully informed as to this tremendous problem concerning the mentally retarded, they will demand and take the necessary action to remedy this absolutely horrible situation!

Paul A. Thalhofer
District Judge
Umatilla County

Quotes

United Press International
WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower, about the late Sen. Robert A. Taft at the dedication of a memorial to him:
"Whenever I needed him most, he was there."

BERLIN—An American spokesman on Soviet harassment of U.S. planes in the Berlin air corridor:
"We will continue to fly as high as we please when we please."

LAS VEGAS, Nev. — An announcement of the North American Air Defense Command, explaining that a single nuclear-armed MB-1 Genie rocket carried by its fighter planes costs \$250,000:
"The cost is relative, however, when consideration is given to how completely it can destroy one or many hydrogen bomb carriers, each with the capacity in a single bomb to clobber a city, its industry and its population."

HOLLYWOOD—Singer Vic Damone on the departure of his ex-wife, Pier Angeli, for Europe with their three-year-old son:
"She could at least have let me say goodbye to my son."



EVANGELIST and MRS. G. B. McDOWELL

Evangelists Slate Meet

A series of evangelistic meetings, conducted by one of the most outstanding teams in America, are being held at Klamath Temple. The series, which began Tuesday night, April 14, will be held nightly except Monday, starting at 7:30.

Evangelist and Mrs. G. B. McDowell who will conduct the services have visited every state in the union and are in constant demand. McDowell is an accomplished musician on the piano, piano accom-

panist and electric vibra harp. He was converted at the age of 15 and started preaching when 17 years old.

Mrs. McDowell who travels with her husband is also an evangelist and will do some preaching during the campaign.

The evangelistic party has been named "The Texas Musical Messengers."

The Rev. Harry Strachan, pastor of the Temple, invites the public to attend the revival campaign services.

They'll Do It Every Time

Reprinted by J. Nelson Office

By Jimmy Hatlo



"FOR A BETTER-READ BETTER-INFORMED AMERICA"



National Library Week
April 12-18, 1959

WAC Recruiter To Visit Here

Girls who have high school diplomas or equivalent educational evidence will get a chance to join the Army when Sgt. Arlene Patti comes to the Army Recruiting Office at Fourth Street and Klamath Avenue April 16.

The sergeant will be at the office from 6 p.m. until 8 p.m. that day to take applications from girls who want to join the Women's Army Corps.

Schools open to WAC members specialize in business administration, medical assistance, photography, drafting and other occupations.

More information may be received by calling Sgt. L.C. M. W. Buess, Klamath Falls recruiter, at TU 4-8401.

Cadet Qualifies As Navy Pilot

Naval Aviation Cadet Robert D. Thornton of Klamath Falls qualified March 11 as an aircraft carrier pilot.

Qualification was granted on the basis of landings aboard the support aircraft carrier USS Antietam steaming in the Gulf of Mexico.

Thornton is stationed with Advanced Training Unit 202 at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Kingsville, Texas.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Refugio S. Thornton of 1801 Warden Street.

City May Enter Annual Contest

Klamath Falls has been invited to participate in a second annual Industrial Development Award Contest that will yield awards to Oregon cities which most improve industrial climate, create better civic facilities, upgrade the labor force and otherwise make the atmosphere more attractive to industry.

Invitation was forwarded to Mayor Lawrence E. Slater by the Blitt-Weinhard Brewing Company of Portland, which sponsors the contest.

Eugene won last year's competition for cities of more than 25,000 population. Hillsboro won the 1958 contest.

Scribe For Youth Council Tells Of Events In Salem

By GROVER GENTRY

On April 9, a delegation of KUHS students traveled to Salem to attend the 12th Annual YMCA Youth Legislature of Oregon in Salem. Representing Klamath Falls were Larry Hartley, representative; Cliff Wood, senator; Bob Burnett, observer; Paul Campbell, executive secretary of the Klamath Falls YMCA, leader and adviser; and this reporter.

That evening, the elected officers attended a training session at Salem's Marion Hotel.

On the following morning, Senator Wood and the writer attended the Senate's organizational session while the other delegates participated in the deliberation of the lower chamber.

Because of a shortage of time, the first readings were omitted. The bills were given their second readings in this session, however. The Senate then went to the House to hear both an introductory message by the youth governor, Robert Ott, of Baker, and an opening statement by J. C. Veatch Jr., chairman of the State Youth and Government Committee.

Later Saturday morning, organizational committee meetings were held. In the meeting of the Elections and Business Committee, which this reporter attended, the procedure for handling bills to come before it was established.

A rather interesting bill which was acted upon in committee that afternoon contained all of 35 pages and 81 sections. It was titled in committee.

A highlight of the delegates stay was a Governor's Banquet and Ball which was held on Friday evening. Gov. Mark Hatfield, who gave a short address, allowed delegates to question him about current political events in Oregon.

One question which was asked him concerned the yellow line in the middle of all Oregon highways. Another question, in effect, was, "Are you planning to run against Senator Neuberger in the next election?" Because of the nature of the political life of any politician, the indirect answer given by Governor Hatfield can easily be imagined.

Later, at the ball, an intermission show was given by the South Salem Pep Band. The jazz they

Modoc Historical Society Hears Ex-DAR Delegate

By ORA H. DEMICK

ALTURAS — Lorenzo C. Davis, one-time delegate elected by the Daughters of the American Revolution to attend a national convention of that organization in Washington, D.C., was the guest speaker of the Modoc County Historical Society luncheon meeting Sunday afternoon, April 12. Judge A. K. Wylie, president, presided at the meeting which was held in the social hall of the Federated Community Church.

Davis, a native of Lassen County, has spent most of his life in Pit River Valley. In 1915 he entered the Sherman Institute in Riverside County, California, and later attended an Indian College in Kansas City, Kansas. He is a veteran of World War I.

Davis said that upon returning from the armed service he found the Indians destitute and he set about to find out what could be done. Shasta and Lassen counties indicated they would help if the Indians were willing to help. The Indians, he stated, had already shown their willingness to help by taking places beside the white men in the protective forces of our country.

The blind and helpless Indians in 1917 were given from five to eight dollars per month to live on. Elmer Cocker, purchasing agent for Lassen County Board of Supervisors at that time, wrote to the chairman of the Board of the

DAR and inquired about the possibility of that organization to solicit aid for needy Indians.

Three weeks later he was en route to Washington, D.C. with an escort. Through search of the records of the General Land Office in that city they found that 39 Indians had been deprived of timber by a Lassen County family. The DAR interceded for these needy Indians and obtained for them shakes with which to re-roof their homes, materials for building new cabins, quilts, bedding and other necessities. He worked with DAR from 1921-1926.

Davis came to Alturas and talked with Blake Reid, friend of the Lauer family. Modoc County was the very last to give aid to needy Indians. However, Modoc was the only one of the three counties of Modoc, Lassen and Shasta, which brought about the securing of rancheros for Indians. Modoc County also established a clinic for Indians which operated until last June, without cost to the Indian patients.

Modoc County was also the only county to offer an off-reservation ranching life for Indians. The XL ranch northeast of Alturas was purchased for Indian use. Davis became its manager in 1940. He later bought a small ranch for himself.

Davis has been secretary of the Pit River tribe since 1926.

During the question and answer period following Davis' address, it was learned that he was from 1938-39 tribal instructor at the University of California in Berkeley. He speaks four Indian languages and clarified some of the differences. This instruction was under private sponsorship of G. M. Charlesberg, millionaire rancher near Fall River Mills. The material compiled during that period is now in the archives of the Smithsonian Institute, Davis explained.

Davis was accompanied by John Pedee III, junior student at Modoc Union High School.

Mrs. Cahn Fogarty, member of the extension course committee, reported of the interest taken in the Northern California History course now being taught by Ernest Neasham, of Redding.

The Fort Bidwell members of the society will be hosts to the Northern California History class in Fort Bidwell on Saturday, May 2, when the class will make a field trip over Fandango Pass and lunch in Fort Bidwell.

Youth Officer Gives Figures

Arrests of juvenile drivers for traffic offenses still are running at a reasonable rate of about one a day for all youthful drivers in the county.

The county juvenile office reported 34 citations in March, bringing the year's first-quarter total to 93 citations.

Again, most violations were in moving vehicles (18) and half of those were for speeding. Other violations (16) included six arrests for having no driver's license, four for having no vehicle license, and three for improper mufflers.

During March, again, the majority of violators (16) were between 17 and 17½ years old. Next (17) were between 16½ and 17.

Damage resulting from juvenile accidents in March was estimated at \$850. Six juvenile licenses were suspended, no cases were referred to district court, and the 34 March violators included 27 boys and seven girls.

OSBORN HOTEL

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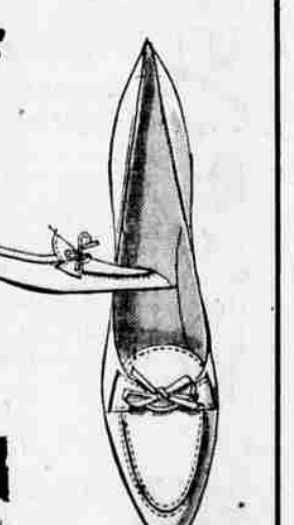
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SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal



There! Do you hear it? Some sort of a moan coming out of the west! Yeah.

I'll bet those capitalists just paid their income taxes! Yeah.

Just listen to that moan! Gee, I wish I had an income!

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