

The Herald and News

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Travel Notes

By BILL JENKINS
On Tuesday of last week we went along with the gang on a press tour of the Oregon Centennial Exposition and Trade Fair at Portland.

It was a scene of much frenzied activity as workmen swarmed around trying to get the finishing touches rounded off and the last of the exhibits were being moved in.

Had a conducted tour of the grounds which covered, according to my flat feet, at least 18 miles.

Saw former Herald and News crime editor Lyle Downing, now a member of the publicity staff up there. He looked fine and healthy. The exhibit is one of those things that can't really be grasped in a single tour. If you are tour-minded you could do it in a couple of days. Not much less.

I spent most of my time going back for just one more look at the gigantic mural that adorns the front of the exhibition building. First time I ever saw \$25,000 worth of art (I might be wrong about both of those latter items—I'm pretty sure I'm wrong about its being art) all in one chunk.

The tour wound up with a most welcome hospitality hour in the forest products building, courtesy of the New York Life Insurance Company.

I was reminded of a similar tour of the World's Fair at Treasure Island many years ago under the guidance of Tom Stanly, then head of the Shasta-Cascade Wonderland Association. He saved our lives with the same kind of courtesy just before our feet fell off.

The building itself is well worth seeing. A soaring affair of curving roofs, no walls and an immense floor space underneath. Understand it will be a permanent installation, having been donated to the 4-H clubs.

A band was playing merrily. I think it was called Lausman's Louie Loggers. I can't guarantee the spelling, but that is close. Thought I saw a familiar face, and sure enough, back of that saxophone was Vince Bouquet of Klamath Falls' WTC-A little further study of the energetic musicians turned up another local face, Bowell Jones. Seems that the band is an impromptu bunch that is making itself famous at various logging meetings. They do a swell job, too, playing by ear apparently.

It was the high point of the tour. Thanks, fellows.

While we were in the pavilion admiring the building, the bar, Miss Oregon Centennial and the intricate piece of wood sculpture in the middle of other familiar faces loomed up.

Dave Hoss, one-time KFLJ man, was on hand. Now with KFLY in Corvallis, I think. Hadn't changed much that we could see.

Art Priault, who will be remembered by many from the earlier days around here and Chiloquin, was on hand. He's a wheel with West Coast Lumbermen's Association now.

There were others, too, but our memory is a little hazy.

After the tour we repaired to our own headquarters, the Mallory, and waited for dinner guests to show up. At least a few members of floats for the Merrykhan parade were on hand waiting for starting time. Real fancy costumes.

Fanciest of all were a group of Mississippi gamblers in full costume including huge stovepipe hats.

Those hats were a marvel. Made of foam rubber or some such material. You could fold them up, crush them, stick them in a pocket. They bounced right back to shape.

Home, to stay for a while we hope, via Mt. Hood. The road has been straightened out a good deal but it is still a long and tedious journey from downtown Portland to Government Camp (now bypassed).

Due to the improvements made in traffic control it is now impossible to get from here to there so we saw a good deal of Portland that was new to me. How you get on the Ross Island Bridge remains a mystery but you can get to Gresham via the Hawthorne Bridge, so I guess it is alright.

California
By FLORENCE JENKINS
After a trip to California, many of the statistical items about the state are more fully appreciated.

California has one out of every nine automobiles in the nation, to cite one statistical fact.

Californians operate these cars on only four per cent of the nation's highways. It is estimated

that there are 57 vehicles for every mile of highway in California. These vehicles were driven a record-breaking 63 billion miles last year.

In Southern California, smog continues to plague the state. At the present time, high sulfur fuels cannot be burned in Los Angeles County from May to September under Rule 62 of the Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District.

Western Oil and Gas Association's air pollution policy committee this month is suggesting that this prohibition be strengthened to provide no high sulfur fuel burning for 12 months of the year. The committee suggests also that fuels with more than one-half per cent sulfur cannot be burned when sulfur dioxide levels reach one part per million at any two APCD monitoring stations. The present APCD first alert level for sulfur dioxide is three parts per million.

The technical language of the report and the pro and con arguments makes us think that Klamath Falls' "black snow" agitation is practically kindergarten stuff.

Not many Klamath County residents will be claiming "percentage depletion for petroleum and other extractive industries" as business expense deductions on income tax returns. Nor have we heard much interest concerning limiting the olefin content of gasoline to bromine number 30 after June 30, 1960, and to bromine number 20 after December 31, 1961. Both seem to be items of interest to Californians.

Somehow, life seems much simpler up here in the High Desert, and we're downright glad of it.

Astronaut

By NELSON REED
Did you know that we have been spending a lot of time, thought and money trying to get rid of what may someday turn out to be a very valuable asset? Algae I'm talking about, those minute little green rods that cover the Upper Lake a little later on and smell to high heaven. In a recent Wall Street Journal there is a report from the medical convention in Atlantic City on what Uncle Sam's "hi in the sky" doctors and biologists are doing. These are the boys who are racking their brains trying to figure out how they can keep a man alive while he is shot into outer space, whizzed around the universe a few times and then plummeted back to earth again, all in one piece.

Their prize exhibit was four white mice, living contentedly in a small transparent plastic globe, shut off completely from surrounding air. They are breathing oxygen manufactured by algae, microscopic cousins of the stuff that floats the Upper Lake. The algae bubbling away in a glass tank nearby takes carbon dioxide exhaled by the mice and converts it into breathable oxygen and starch. The mice breathe in the new oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide which is again converted into oxygen. This way the boys explain, is probably the way such people as lunar colonists or inhabitants of space ships will maintain a supply of oxygen for long periods of time. A battery of 12 algae tanks the size of the one used by the mice—about the size of a typewriter—would supply sufficient oxygen for one man. In addition the algae could be harvested for food.

The space scientists think maybe they have solved the problem of how to protect their astronaut from dangerous radiation. Put him in a container surrounded by water. Now the big problem yet unsolved is how the astronaut going to move around, manipulate some of the gadgets or perhaps feed himself up there in outer space where there is no gravity. He is one guy who is not going to "know straight up," that's for sure.

SHORT RIBS



By Frank O'Neal



Well, when they get all these minor problems solved and they begin selling trips to the moon for nothing down and light years to pay, and everybody and his brother except me wants to go, maybe that algae that we have been worrying about is going to make Klamath County rich. Don't hold your breath until it happens though. You'll run out of oxygen even if the Upper Lake is full of what it takes to get some.

The Almanac

Today is Monday, June 15, the 166th day of the year, with 199 more days in 1959.

The moon is in its first quarter. The morning star is Saturn.

The evening stars are Mercury, Venus, Mars and Jupiter.

On this date in history: In 1215, King John of England, under pressure from his barons, set his seal on the Magna Carta at Runnymede.

In 1732, Benjamin Franklin demonstrated the relationship between electricity and lightning in a kite launching during a storm.

In 1836, Arkansas was admitted into the union as 25th state.

In 1904, the steamboat General Slocum burst into flames off Manhattan Island and 1,021 persons lost their lives.

Thought for today: From famous essayist Lord Macaulay: "Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they discuss it freely."

Nelson Rockefeller

By LYLE C. WILSON

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Along about January, 1960, will be soon enough to determine whether New York's Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has a solid chance to win the Republican presidential nomination.

Practical politicians will wait until January to make their own estimate of Rockefeller's political potential. They will be waiting for the governor's second annual message to the New York Legislature. It will be recalled that in his first message, last January, Rockefeller rocked New York state and shook up the Republican party with a demand for a big tax boost, and got about what he wanted.

Rockefeller's January, 1960 message might have better news for the taxpayers. The governor will be in business as a likely Republican presidential nominee if that 1960 message reports a surplus in the state treasury and requests a tax reduction.

A 1960 surplus and a tax cut would compel the Republican party to take a long and lively look at Gov. Rockefeller. Vice President Richard M. Nixon's prospects would be clouded and Rockefeller's would be correspondingly brightened by such a combination.

Some of the governor's political disabilities would begin to fade under such circumstances. Many organizations Republicans would consider it a disability that Rockefeller does not always wear the party label proudly. For example, the fact that he was the Republican candidate for governor last year was de-emphasized in his campaign for governor.

Campaigner Rockefeller seemed unwilling to associate himself with the Eisenhower administration; all but bolted the city in an effort to avoid a meeting with Nixon during the campaign. Some Republicans question how deeply Rockefeller's political roots go into Republican soil. Some of these cite the opinion of Averell Harriman, the Democratic governor whom Rockefeller defeated last November.

In a newspaper interview, Harriman said: "Mr. Rockefeller, in my judgment, ran as a liberal Democrat."

In a less publicized remark, Harriman on Dec. 23, 1958, expressed the opinion that the Republicans would not nominate Rockefeller in 1960 because he is too far to the left—"even more so than I." Further left than Harriman is quite a distance.

Political observers noted during the New York gubernatorial campaign between Democrat Harriman and Republican Rockefeller that: "Basically, there are no meaningful issues in the campaign so far as New York voters are concerned."

There is no question about Nixon's party regularity. There seems to be some question about Rockefeller's. That, of course, need not be a disability in the Republican Party. Republican national conventions from time to time have rejected the claims of party regularity and responsibility for a bright, new face. There was Wendell L. Wilkie back there in 1940. And, in 1952, Republicans chose Dwight D. Eisenhower over Robert A. Taft.

In New York's Rocky, the Republicans may have got themselves another Ike or, even, a personality cult dreamboat in the image of FDR.

Labor Costs

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Labor turnover is costly in many industries—some of which complain loudly about competing with cheap labor costs abroad.

The rate of turnover varies widely among industries and is particularly prevalent among the youngest workers—the ones that companies have gone to pains and expense to train.

On the other hand, some firms complain because seniority rules and fringe benefits tend to freeze skilled labor to its job, making for a scant labor pool on which to draw. This especially hurts growing firms and new growth industries.

It is particularly true of older workers who often will remain idle after being laid off rather than take a new job. They'd rather wait the chance to be called back to the old job with all its accumulated benefits than to start in a new one at the bottom of the ladder.

From management's point of view, seniority and fringe benefits have become such a large part of labor costs that employers hesitate to take on new workers when business expands seasonally or temporarily, preferring to pay overtime to present help as less costly in the end.

Labor turnover hurts a company in various ways. It costs money to train a replacement—not to mention loss from having trained the one who moved on. Often turnover involves bringing a lower paid employee (such as a piece worker) into a higher paid job with higher minimum standards. Turnover also often means work spoilage, a slowdown in output and sometimes production shortages which may lose sales.

The cash costs to all industry of labor turnover is estimated by the Wolf Management Engineering Co. of Chicago as around one billion dollars a year. A survey of several industries indicates the loss from lower production rates is even higher.

Replies from 768 textile and apparel firms show an average loss of \$398 on each employee who leaves his job after being trained, to be replaced by a green hand. The annual turnover in this industry is put at 30 per cent. Cutting back on this loss might help American firms to meet competition from low cost foreign textiles.

In some other industries the cost is estimated as high as \$2,000 per lost worker. Lowest turnover rate among industries surveyed was 12 per cent in fabricated metal production.

What can be done to cut down turnover? With the young the task is hard. They tend to go from job to job seeking the one that pleases them most.

But Richard P. Miller, assistant general manager of the Chicago firm, has ideas on why some companies have such high rates of labor turnover each year. He cites:

Failure to create a qualified labor pool by advertising; failure to use employment agencies for preliminary screening; poor interviewing and testing procedures; failure to find why employees quit in a particular plant and failure to find out what qualities are typical of stable employees.

But some find good in America's historically high labor turnover. They contend such mobility keeps the economy flexible, opens up new industrial regions, makes it possible for new industries to start and grow.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Wife Killed; Husband Held

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—Margaret Plump, 54, wed only nine days, was slain Sunday in her honeymoon cottage with an iron bar after a dispute over finances. Her husband, Herman, 74, was held for investigation. Detective Sgt. Harry F. Dietrich said Plump signed a statement that he beat her over the head in wrath over taunts about his having to support her.

Dietrich said Plump, a retired Yonkers, N. Y., milk route driver, told him his bride deposited a \$2,000 check of his to her account and refused to let him draw against the account. Sunday morning she woke him up and said, "I've got you where I want you, and you have to take care of me the rest of my life."

Enraged, he grabbed a 20-inch pinch-bar and fractured her skull.

Paper Uniforms Undergo Tests

SAN ANTONIO (AP)—Patients in hospitals may sleep in paper gowns on paper sheets and be treated by doctors and nurses wearing paper uniforms, if tests at Brooke Army Medical Center prove successful.

Maj. Gen. William E. Shamba, medical center commander, said the Army Quartermaster Corps is conducting the tests on the theory that paper items would be useful when laundry facilities were scarce and during emergency shortages of conventional cloth equipment and clothing.

There are only 17 counties in Nevada.

ACTOR PRINCETON TRUSTEE Princeton University, it was announced today, Stewart received a bachelor's degree in architecture elected an alumni trustee at Princeton in 1932.

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