

The Herald and News

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Newspapers

By FLORENCE JENKINS

Tribute was paid to newspapers recently by the Society of the Plastics Industry which represents some 1100 firms manufacturing plastics in the United States.

Alarm had spread through the industry when death after death was attributed to smothering caused by misuse of the thin plastic bags used extensively by drycleaning firms throughout the nation. Some 45 infant deaths from this cause have been reported since the first of the year.

Plastics manufacturers started an educational campaign to warn the public of the dangers of misusing the ultra thin plastic bags. It was a much more intensive campaign than any ever undertaken to sell plastic products and the results of the advertising and public relations campaign have now been released.

Seventy-one per cent of the persons interviewed stated their garments are returned from drycleaning establishments in ultra thin plastic bags.

A total of 95 per cent of the respondents said they were aware of the suffocation problem inherent in the bags.

Of that total, 60 per cent reported that they had learned of the problem and had been warned against misuse by reading their daily newspapers.

All media was used in the educational campaign, but it is significant to note that the printed word in the newspaper left the most lasting impression with the greatest number of persons.

The Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., wrote an open letter to managing editors of newspapers and released a story through the newspapers' principal trade publication, Editor and Publisher, concerning the findings of the survey.

"We want to thank the newspaper profession which has helped so much in cutting down the number of accidental deaths of infants attributed to suffocation by plastic bags," the letter read.

The job of education is never finished. Awareness of the danger of misuse of ultra thin plastic must reach that other five per cent of the people in this country.

Plastic is useful but its misuse spells danger and the word must reach all men, women and children.

The New CCC

By NELSON REED

Senator Humphrey, in what undoubtedly is another of his bids for popularity with the masses, has wangled a bill through the U.S. Senate to create a Civilian Conservation Corps of 50,000 youngsters between the ages of 18 and 21.

This new CCC would work similar to the old CCC, in public parks, national forests and wild-life refuges. The cost of the program is estimated at 125 million dollars; each youth would receive \$60 a month, subsistence, clothing and equipment. Half the enrollment would be drawn from the states on a quota system and the other half would come from "depressed" areas.

By the end of the third year it is estimated that the cost of the program would be 375 million dollars in federal funds, as the corps would grow to 150,000. The states that participated would have to match the federal money, which would make the program then cost 750 million dollars annually.

While we used to cuss the original CCCs mildly for opening up a lot of country with too many roads which ruined a lot of good fishing we used to hike into, we must admit they turned out some good men, catskinners, truck drivers, bulldozer operators and the like.

But there was a lot of difference in the economic state of things back in the depression and today. Many a boy in those days not only could not get a job but his parents could not either, and so could not afford to take care of him while he went to school.

All we have to do today to see the big difference is count the number of cars parked around most any high school in this country. Very few families today cannot afford to keep their boys at home while they go to school until they are 18. After that the draft will take care of them better than any CCC would if they do not go to college.

We doubt if the CCC would reform very many dyed in the wool delinquents. We do think that it might be wise to be a little more lenient with our child labor laws so that those boys who are just wasting their time in school and causing much of our school delinquency should be allowed to quit school and go to work, even if

they are under the age required by law.

We feel that a CCC program in times like this is just one more step toward out and out socialism when the Great White Father in Washington will take care of all our problems from the cradle to the grave. Just where the money is going to come from when all the taxpayers are on the government payroll, the Lord only knows, and He is not apt to tell us in time to do much good.

Steel Strike

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP) — The steel strike had been going on since July 15 and President Eisenhower and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell decided to do something about it, but in a very restrained way.

They hadn't taken sides. And they weren't taking sides now, although if the strike continues into late September the shortage of steel may create a national emergency.

The two men thought it might be worthwhile to give the public some facts and figures which various government agencies have gathered on steelworkers' earnings and productivity and on the steel industry's prices and profits.

The steel dispute really began early last May when negotiations started. But from the beginning both sides have dawkled in one of the most lackadaisical negotiations in American history.

And even now, with the strike costing 300 million dollars a week in production and 70 million dollars in wages, neither side shows a pressing anxiety to reach a settlement.

So just how laying down some facts and figures on wages and profits might hasten an agreement isn't at all clear. But Eisenhower and Mitchell decided to go ahead and make the figures public.

Mitchell announced Tuesday the government's figures would be unveiled at a news conference Wednesday afternoon.

As each reporter walked in he got a 42 - page, brown - paper covered booklet with masses of statistics and charts. The information it contained had been gathered from government agencies and some of it even from the steel industry itself.

The booklet had an explanatory foreword by Mitchell. In it he said: "There are no conclusions drawn in this booklet. The responsibility for a settlement of the strike rests upon management and labor in the industry."

If the President or Mitchell had drawn conclusions from the figures they produced, they would have been putting the heat on one side or the other in the dispute to get off the high horse.

But without such official conclusions, the result had to be every man for himself in deciding what the figures meant. The reporters realized this, of course, but were glad to see the government figures anyway.

But then they read elsewhere in Mitchell's foreword this statement: "Management and labor already know these facts."

One gray-haired reporter, who has been around Washington a long time and has never been easily impressed by the pronouncements of government officials, read that sentence from Mitchell's foreword to some of the reporters around him.

He said it reminded him of a couple of vaudeville comedians he saw once. One of them was lying on the stage, supposedly wounded in battle. The other said: "Tell me your name and I'll tell your mother."

But the one lying on the stage said: "You don't have to tell my

mother. She knows my name."

This may have been a sardonic view of the situation after Eisenhower and Mitchell went to the trouble of gathering into one booklet a mass of information on steel profits and wages.

But it did point up the central question:

If the steel union and the steel industry know all these facts and after almost four months haven't made any progress toward a settlement, why should anyone think making the facts public will have any effect on either side?

Since the government isn't willing to go beyond saying "come on, boys, and get together," there is a pretty good chance there will be a steel strike for quite a while yet.

Polygamy Price

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:

Some men think they'd enjoy polygamy, but polygamy has its price, as every male ostrich knows. The daddy ostrich has several wives, but they all lay their eggs in a single nest. Then stroll away, leaving papa the job of sitting on the eggs all alone until they hatch.

Do you ever feel like your mind is a prison? Small wonder. Your brain has about 12 billion cells.

If your wife gets an invitation to be presented to the British Queen, be sure to tell her not to show up in a black dress. Black is worn only as court mourning.

Women may not be able to hold their liquor as well as men, but they know how to handle it better. Only about one out of every 20 persons arrested for drunken driving wears a skirt.

Whales spend their lives in water but never drink the stuff. Naturalists say they get all the water they need from their diet.

New York is still unchallenged as "the Skyscraper City." Of the 20 tallest buildings in America — 41 or more stories high — 17 are here.

Statistics show you are far more likely to get murdered than you are to live to be a centenarian. The U.S. Census of 1950 showed only 4,474 persons over 100 years old in a population of 150,697,361. But the FBI reported 7,210 murder cases in 1952.

Ain't it the truth? "Everything in the modern home," says Grace Downs, "is controlled by switches today—except the children."

Speaking of switches, more American homes now have television sets than telephones or bathtubs. Some 42,400,000 U.S. families own one or more sets.

Some folks are still fearful about taking airplane trips in bad weather. But studies show that most air collisions and near misses occur in clear weather when visibility is good.

In some religious sects in India the ears of children of both sexes are pierced as soon after birth as possible. It is a great disgrace if the child dies before this is done, and the infant is buried as an outcast.

Our quotable notables: "We rise to our greatest heights in some one else's crisis." — playwright Moss Hart.

It is all right to be in favor of togetherness, but it can be carried too far. Consider the sardine.

Identical twins are always of the same sex. But twins who are not identical may be of different sexes. Theoretically they could even have separate fathers.

If you're tired of the city, you can still take to the woods and make a living. Crowded America still has 200,000 trappers.

Mountain climbing, like social

climbing, is getting more expensive. The government of Nepal now charges \$630 to anyone who wants to climb any mountain there over 26,000 feet tall.

It's safer to drive your car on week days. In 1958 more than 49 per cent of traffic injuries resulted from week-end accidents.

How far does the average person walk in his lifetime? About 65,000 miles, or 2 1/2 times the distance around the earth.

It was Francis Bacon who observed: "It is not what men eat, but what they digest, that makes them strong; not what we gain but what we save that makes us rich; not what men read but what they remember that makes them learned; and not what we preach but what we practice that makes us Christians."

Vets Mail Bag

Five years' experience in using an "artificial kidney" at the Seattle Veterans Administration Hospital has shown that its use can effectively be extended to additional patients—before they become dangerously ill from kidney failure.

The device, which acts as a substitute for a patient's own kidneys, in many instances should be used earlier in the course of the illness and used more frequently than has been the usual practice. Dr. Belding H. Scribner of Seattle has reported.

By doing so, many lives might be saved, the doctor believes.

The "artificial kidney" is a device which acts to filter impurities from a patient's blood by passing it through a series of cellophane membranes. The process is known as artificial dialysis.

Such equipment has come into use only in recent years to treat cases of acute renal failure. This is a condition in which the kidneys cease to function following severe injuries, burns, surgery, infections, obstetrical conditions, poisoning or transfusions.

Without the substitute device, acute renal failure is almost always fatal.

Dr. Scribner was on the staff of the Seattle VA Hospital in 1954. He conducted research which resulted in building one of the first artificial kidneys in this country. He is now an associate professor of medicine at the University of Washington and heads a team of physicians who use the device. The VA hospital is a teaching center for the University's medical students.

The VA supported Dr. Scribner's research and has sponsored the artificial dialysis service at the hospital.

After a scientific review of the first 42 patients given artificial dialysis, Dr. Scribner has concluded that the process should be used primarily to prevent the uremia which results from kidney failure, rather than only to treat patients after it occurs.

Whenever possible, the artificial kidney must be used before there are complications involving the patient's lungs, Dr. Scribner emphasized. If there are complications of this sort, death usually follows.

For successful treatment, there must be a carefully worked out plan of supportive care to prevent pneumonia and infection and other strength-sapping complications. Patients with renal failure often need attention from specialists to care for complex blood conditions, obstetrical, surgical or orthopedic problems, or psychoses produced by their toxic state.

Only in a "renal center," where these specialists are available, and where sufficient cases of renal failure occur to provide constant experience for the artificial kidney team, can adequate treatment be given, Dr. Scribner said.

Under management of a trained team, use of the artificial kidney is entirely safe, even for critically ill patients. But because the use effects the level and composition of the patient's body fluids—the solutions of tiny amounts of chemicals which control the function of vital organs—the process of artificial dialysis is an extremely complicated one, requiring constant monitoring.

Dr. Scribner, who is a member of the council of the American Society for Artificial Internal Organs, believes it now is possible to increase survival rates in patients with renal failure who have had surgery or who have been injured. Mortality in this group has been very high in the past. For these two classes of patients, the artificial kidney offers increasing hope.

The doctor's conclusions and technical review were published in the medical journal, "Northwest Medicine."

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Hatlo

LOOK! THE BOOKS SHOW WE'RE DOING OKAY! WHATTA YA SAY WE EXPAND? OPEN A BRANCH IN FRINKTOWN—POPULATION'S GROWING—MORE PEOPLE NEED THINGS....

HOLE WALL—SHOE-STRINGS

RIGHT! AND WE WON'T STOP THERE! WE'LL HAVE OFFICES AND PLANTS IN ALL THE BIG CITIES—DEVELOP SALESMEN! TRAIN YOUNG COLLEGE KIDS—STEP THEM UP THE LADDER!

A THIRD BASEBALL LEAGUE—THEY MUST BE CRAZY—THE PUBLIC WON'T SUPPORT IT—TWO LEAGUES ARE PLENTY....

RIGHT! LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE, I SAY! WHERE ARE THEY GONNA GET ALL THE PLAYERS OF MAJOR LEAGUE CALIBER THEY'LL NEED?

THEY EXPANDED ALL OVER THE WORLD—SO HOW DO THEY FEEL ABOUT BASEBALL SPREADING OUT?

TODAY OUR LIT IS OFF TO WHICH LEAGUE AS W. AS WEST, NEW YORK.

Girls Lost Their Hearts In The Wilds

By HENRY MINARD

United Press International
LIMA, Peru (UPI)—Two pretty California young women returned to civilization Monday after two months of missionary work among Peruvian head hunters.

Janet Pugh, 19, Red Bluff, and Shirley Haueter, 22, Oakland, carried a chief's headdress with them as a souvenir of their stay in remote jungle country.

"We didn't lose our heads, only our hearts," said Janet, who had high praise for the courtesy and good will shown her by her primitive hosts.

Both girls said the two months had given them "greater understanding of true brotherhood."

Janet is a junior at the University of California. Shirley graduated this year.

"I majored in criminology. I want to be a probation officer," Shirley said. This remark doubled the girls up with laughter.

"No, no really," Shirley finally added.

The headdress belonged to the great Chief Tariri of the Shapras Tribe who was quoted as saying: "I used to kill. I was the greatest chief and lived very bad. We went far on the trail and killed people to take heads."

"That's the way I used to do before you people told me about God. Then my heart took wing with joy."

"They're not head hunters any more," the girls said. "True! they still shrink heads, but it has religious significance. The act of revenge appeases their ancestors."

The girls were asked whether heads are delivered to the natives for shrinking like morning newspapers if they no longer hunted.

"Oh, no," they said. Then they suddenly kicked up their bare legs

blitten by red gnats. "Oh sure, you've got to hunt a head before you can shrink it!" they laughed.

The girls are members of the First Presbyterian Church in Berkeley. Their trip to Peru was sponsored by the Carlos R. Le Clair Instituto Linguistico Verano, a nonprofit organization which carries on its work in the most remote jungle areas.

"Our greatest fright was from a tarantula five inches across," Janet said. "It was on the wall when the pastor was speaking. We froze and the pastor finally noticed we weren't paying attention."

He merely motioned for a boy to shoo the thing out."

Shirley laughed and said, "We got used to things like that quickly. For example, Janet would say 'this morning there were four frogs and one tarantula in the shower.'"

The girls were separated for a large part of their jungle stay. They set out on separate paths at a village near Pacallpa "over the hill (Andes)" northeast of here.

"I never felt so isolated," said Shirley, who was assigned to work with a white woman nurse. "I knew I was out of touch with civilization for three weeks except for three short radio contacts a week." The Indians she was with killed birds with poisoned darts and ate from tables carved out of palm trees.

"But it turned out wonderfully," she said. "When I used lipstick on my lips they showed me how they used paint on their cheekbones. They wear their hair long, so it was necessary for me to explain why mine was bobbed short. Short hair for them means mourning."

Janet, meanwhile, was having similar experiences near Pacallpa.

While they were in the jungle, Peruvian officials were at work attempting to stamp out a potentially dangerous "pishaco rumor" circulating among the natives to the effect that white men sometimes need to boil Indians for fat and airplane lubricants. "Pishaco", as the natives pronounced it, means "big bad wolf" and goes back to the time of the Spanish Conquistador.

But the girls said if you know the dialect, you're "not in danger from these simple people," even if your skin is white.

Local Woman Given Post

The Rosicrucian Order (AMORC) will be represented in this community in its extension activities by Mrs. John Detroit, 1821 Austin Street, who recently received a certificate of appointment as district commissioner, from the Grand Lodge, located in San Jose.

The duties of the commissioner are varied and services are without compensation. Among other things, the commissioner is required to place paid advertisements in local newspapers, in conjunction with the advertising campaign of the order. Activities of the order are international.

The Rosicrucian Order is a fraternity devoted to the dissemination of knowledge of the natural laws of life and the teachings of a philosophy. It is neither commercial nor religious. Its work is world-wide and each country has its various sectional lodges, chapters, and extension commissioners. The international conventions, which are held annually at San Jose, are attended by hundreds of students from different nations. Each district commissioner encourages all members of the community to enjoy, if possible, the experience of attending such meetings.

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Delegates Caps Prove Popular

EUGENE, Ore. (AP) — The yellow and blue caps worn by Canadian delegates proved popular Tuesday night at the Northwest convention of Kiwanis International here.

So popular, in fact, that they brought \$4,208 in an impromptu auction for the Roseburg Disaster Relief Fund.

On The Record
KLAMATH FALLS BIRTHS

FLORENDO—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo Florendo August 17 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 3 lbs., 8 ozs.
HERREIRA—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Chris Herrera August 18 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 7 lbs., 8 ozs.
KING—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Otto King August 18 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 6 lbs., 15 1/2 ozs.
KRING—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kring August 17 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 8 lbs., 2 ozs.
RHODES—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jack D. Rhodes August 17 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 7 lbs., 10 1/2 ozs.
STONEBERG—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Norval B. Stoneberg August 17 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 2 lbs., 9 ozs.
WINEBARGER—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hilary Winebarger August 18 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 6 lbs., 11 ozs.
WOMACK—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank N. Womack August 18 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 8 lbs.
WOLLEY—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Danny Worley August 18 in Klamath Valley Hospital a boy, weighing 8 lbs., 14 1/2 ozs.

GIRLS

TENA—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Israel Tena August 17 in Klamath Valley Hospital a girl, weighing 8 lbs., 2 1/2 ozs.
TWOREK—Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Tworek August 18 in Klamath Valley Hospital a girl, weighing 7 lbs., 13 1/2 ozs.

1959 ROUNDUP

Boys: 371 Girls: 296

KLAMATH COUNTY MARRIAGE LICENSES

Don S. Brisco, 18, and Margarita E. Rodriguez, 18.
Leland D. Anderson, 32, and Bettie L. Owen, 28.
Daniel Milroy Chapman, 20, Sacramento, and Dorothy Leona Riberts, 18.
Raymond Gilbert Coon, 19, and Margaret Ann Dotson, 16.
Elliott Eugene Garner, 21, and Sally Ann Sehorn, 16.
Robert Gene Dixon, 22, and Charlotte Christine Brown, 19.
Earl E. Kessler, 25, and Donna Collins, 20.
Daniel M. Pankey, 19, and Karen Lee Laverick, 18.

DIVORCE PETITIONS

Ema Jan Cooper vs. Lloyd E. Cooper, seeks annulment.
Ralph E. Blackburn vs. Elsie Marie Blackburn, seeks divorce.
Oneta B. Mitchell vs. Allen S. Mitchell, seeks divorce.

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P. K. PUCKETT

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Announces that he has moved his law offices to First Federal Savings and Loan building, Klamath Falls, Oregon

SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal

I'M GOING TO BE A CHEER LEADER THIS YEAR!

I DON'T ENVY YOU! THAT'LL BE A REAL HARD JOB!

HARD JOB? WHY, ALL I HAVE TO DO IS TO PUT THIS THING UP TO MY MOUTH AND START CHEERING!

WHAT ABOUT? YOU'RE RIGHT!

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★ Box Spring and Mattress
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