

West Side Story Recalls Tears, Joys Of Pioneers

(Continued from Page 1)

David, 11 months old. Sue and Jim Blair had no children. Enough that those eager pioneers piled belongings, including a coop of hens for the Totten homestead, on board the Winema and headed up the lake for the big adventure and future land ownership.

They beached near Odessa where Dick Breitenstein, a logger, had a truck loaded with lumber waiting to be used for cabins. The Blairs and the Tottens had mattresses too, laid on the bottom of a wagon bed for the ride to the homestead line.

Someone, they say it may have been Jim Blair, fired a gun into the air at 12 o'clock. Men carried boards and women, children in arms, surged over the pine needles under foot. There could have been a moon. No one remembers.

Small camp fires dotted the darkness. The sound of axes on tree trunks echoed, challenged by laughter and shouts. There was no shelter in the forest until walls could be raised and the first effort was to clear the land for the new homes.

Children whimpered and tired women "shushed" them. Carrie Totten, exhausted, crept with young David into a depression in the ground, left by an over-turned tree and slept. Rain fell and someone threw a blanket over them. As they rested, John Totten and Jim Blair continued to work until the dawn.

The families, as pioneers did, "made the best of everything" with little complaining. Men rode

horseback or walked the nearly 30 miles to town over Long Lake Hill for supplies. The women "mostly" stayed home.

The second Totten son, Hubert, was born in Klamath Falls and back at the cabin Carrie Cotten used the old home remedies for croup and other infant ills, eucalyptis and skunk oil, plenty of warm flannel, and mustard plasters.

They sold their timber, white fir for \$15 per thousand. Red fir and cedar brought more than other species after the pine was cut and sold.

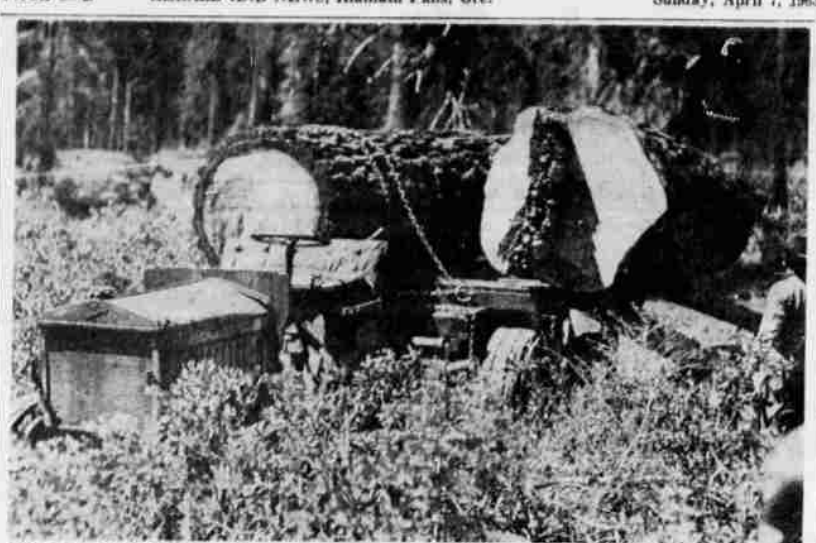
There were lighter moments when they danced all night at Harriman Lodge lumber camp and traveled the crusted snow in a red sled made by Jim Blair. They ate fish from cold streams and the lake, killed venison in the forest and ducks and geese when falls came.

The two families stayed eight years on the homesteads, proved up and built new homes.

A new crop of young trees grew, the roads changed. The stone wall built by Sue and Jim Blair almost disappeared. Some personal belongings left in the buildings when the families moved to town were carted away by others, and eventually the homes were taken away, piece by piece.

The homesteads were sold, the Totten land to Klamath Lumber, the Blair land to Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, about the end of World War I.

Homesteading can be traced back to the Rivers Volga and Ural. The giving of land to an individual by the government of the United States of America to



AMONG THE FIRST — Horsepower was succeeded by gasoline and these two big sugar pine logs from Blair homestead were moved to the lake en route to a lumber mill by truck. Radiator marking says "Sterling, U.S.A."

News From The World Of Books

By United Press International

The Great Hunger. by Cecil Woodham-Smith. (Harper & Row \$6.95) Potato famines are a recurrent problem in Ireland (the most recent occurred in 1958), but to most Irishmen there was only one real one—the disaster of the 1840s, when upward of a million and a half persons died and another million emigrated. This is an account of the dreadful years.

he developed as a farm, caused bloodshed in Oklahoma Territory... the plan opened the Central Plains to the sojourners.

Always the opening of new homesteads has been followed by growth and development. It was so in the Klamath Basin.

roughly from 1846 to 1851, which set the final seal on centuries of Irish hatred of the English. Many angry Irishmen still argue that the famine was a deliberate English attempt to exterminate their people, but Mrs. Woodham-Smith believes this indictment is too harsh. Her argument, supported by considerable evidence, is that tragedy befell the Irish largely because they were born about 80 years too early to benefit from the organized welfare effort which presumably would be mustered in their behalf today.

Quail in Aspic. by Cecil Beaton (Bobbs Merrill \$4). Elsa Maxwell posed for the photographs of "Count Charles Korsetz" whose life story this tedious book purports to be. Korsetz is a pampered, mother's boy, heir to a tiny mythical European country in pre-World War I and II days. Some of the language and incidents in his "diary" would be more appropriate to another long-gone era, when publication of scurrilous material was condoned—even relished. To sum up: misfired satire.

Herbert H. Lehman and his Era. by Allan Nevins (Scribner's \$7.50). A full-length biography of a famous American who started his long political career in the 1920s and climaxed it with the governorship of New York and in the U.S. Senate. Lehman has long been identified with movements for bettering the lot of the poor and the oppressed and dedicated to the idea that public officials should bring honor to their offices. Nevins, famous as a historian and biographer of noted Americans has wide scope for his talents in telling Lehman's story.

Men in the Struggle for Peace. by Charles Malik (Harper & Row \$5). A timely commentary on the cold war by a former Lebanese diplomat and ex-president of the United Nations General Assembly (1958-59), now a professor at American University in Beirut. Malik, a friend of the United States, pulls no punches. He says the Communists are winning the cold war and that only a revolution in Western thought and living can stop them. The West is urged to "outrevolutionize" and to "out-subvert" the Communists — in other words, to beat them at their own game.

Habeas Corpus and Other Stories. by Peter Green (World

Scientists Demonstrate To Classes

NEW YORK (UPI)—Standing in front of a high school science classroom, a guest lecturer demonstrated how sensitive solar cells sought out light from a lamp he held overhead.

The experiment, he said, showed how solar cells in space satellites seek the sun's light and convert its energy into electricity to operate the satellite's many systems.

The speaker was William J. Helwig, a Radio Corp. of America (RCA) electronics engineer. His audience was a group of science students at Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn.

Helwig is one of 14 RCA scientists who are lecturing and conducting seminars in New York public schools this year in a pilot program to enrich science instruction and stimulate interest in the sciences.

For his part, Helwig, a senior engineer in RCA's electron tube division, Harrison, N.J., conducted lectures on energy conversion. The other RCA scientists talked about the areas in which they are highly trained and skilled—space technology, electron tubes, radar and microwaves, communications systems, nuclear physics, computers, solid state physics and others.

A Joint Project

The pilot program, worked out by RCA and the New York City Board of Education, is confined to four schools — two high schools and two junior highs in Brooklyn. It involves 51 classroom presentations and seminars, some during school hours and some after school.

The project has the special blessing of RCA Chairman David Sarnoff, who believes the nation's need for more and better scientists may be fulfilled if youngsters are more fully exposed to scientific adventure in their formative years.

Sarnoff said he hopes the scientist-in-the-classroom project will be taken up by other industries and expanded into classrooms across the nation.

"I am sure that thousands of other equally devoted men and women of science would eagerly volunteer for similar work, supported by their industrial employers, if the opportunity were available to them," the RCA chairman said in announcing the establishment of the program.

Student Interest High

Any doubt that presentations by Helwig and the other scientist-lecturers sparks the interest of their student listeners is dispelled quickly when the buzzer signals the end of the class session. A group of students rushes forward to ask questions and study the demonstration devices more closely.

New York school administrators plan to evaluate the effect of the pilot project at the end of the school year. They are interested in learning whether a larger percentage of the pilot group sign up for additional science courses and in the outcome of informal testing to follow the lecture-seminar series.

RCA scientists are interested too, in evaluating some of the special demonstration equipment devised by participating lecturers. Some of it, they believe, will be useful for continued and more general use in science teaching.

Students taking part in the program, known formally as the David Sarnoff Industry - science teaching program, will be invited to spend a day in June at the RCA research center in Princeton, N.J., to view laboratories and test facilities.



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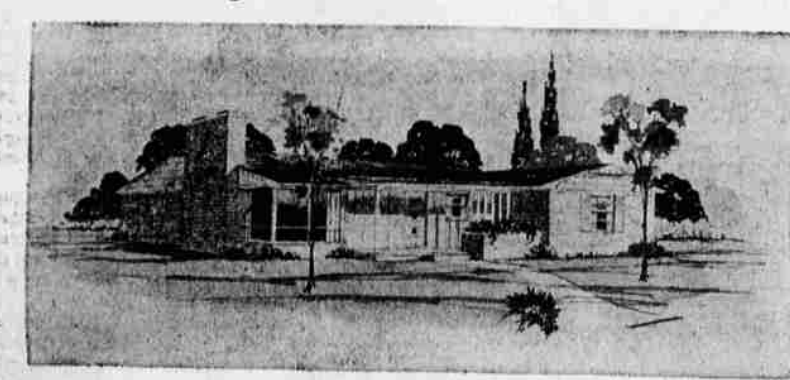
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Family Homes



DESIGN 477
1,419 Sq. Ft.
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Home Holds Ideal Room For Parties

A refreshing design with a lot of eye appeal, this home has much to recommend it! Planned for comfortable living, each room is generously proportioned.

Living-dining "L" has a book case built-in near front door, a natural fireplace and planter 30 inches high which serves as partial dividing wall between living and dining areas... a nice decorator touch.

Built-in book case near front door also prevents direct entry into living room—a dual purpose feature you'll like.

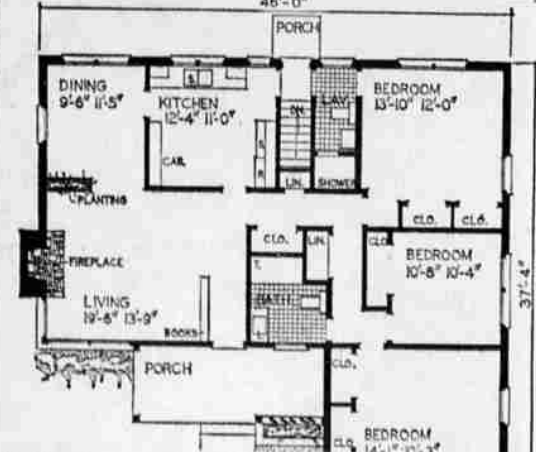
Kitchen contains another custom type built-in near eating area, which makes it handy for silver, dishes, etc., a step-saver indeed for the busy housewife.

Lavatory located off kitchen landing near basement stairs also has a direct entrance from rear bedroom. Here is evidence enough of the kind of planning that homeowners appreciate and welcome.

You will be especially pleased with the inconspicuous approach to full bath which makes it convenient to other two bedrooms and yet is located for maximum privacy. Consider also the abundant closet space in this plan.

Laundry, heating, storage and recreation facilities are located in full basement.

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TODAY'S HOME

CHICAGO (UPI)—By the time winter ends, germs in the home will be responsible for most of the 65 million illnesses among children in the 3-14 age group.

The current issue of a magazine (American Home) reports that you will never see a germ in your home, yet you carry more on your own body than the world's total population.

Although Americans have the most modern cleaning devices, many families spread germs by ignorance or carelessness in hygiene.

Take washing machines. Usual home water temperatures fail to kill all the disease-causing bacteria. And hard water promotes soap curd, which transmits and protects bacteria.

The usually recommended temperatures for ridding germs from soiled clothes is 140 degrees, yet surveys show that the water in

home washers is often no hotter than 120-130 degrees.

Doctors believe that nearly 90 per cent of the disease germs that cause common infections get into our bodies via the hands. In second place are germ-contaminated hand towels, dish towels, bath towels and face cloths.

These soiled clothes should not be in close proximity to food and food handlers. That is why washing machines should be installed in a laundry or utility area away from the kitchen.

Most organisms that make us ill breed in dirt, dust, soiled clothing, on food, on damp towels and soap and in dark corners. They multiply rapidly on damp mops and sponges which then distribute them throughout a household.

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