

Herald and News

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Klamath Since Pearl Harbor

LOOKING back on the year since Pearl Harbor: In general, this community has fared quite well in the stress and confusion of wartime. Without any military installations, it has had a busy war industry in its lumber business; the population has been well sustained both as to size and economy; business has apparently not suffered more here than elsewhere; agriculture and lumber have struggled with a serious labor problem but have come through; there have been economic maladjustments but they have been no worse than those in communities with direct defense activities.

We know that some of the more serious readjustments lie ahead. Another few months may see drastic changes. But experiences of the first year of the war have demonstrated the soundness of the community's economy, and we can face the future confident that in the long run we will come through.

The first year of the war has witnessed sharp fluctuations in feeling about the war, ranging from dismal optimism to supreme confidence. But local loyalty has never changed, as demonstrated, for instance, in the war savings program.

On the other hand, interest in civilian defense activities has ebbed and flowed. So long as there is a general feeling the west coast may be in danger of attack, the public is hot on matters having to do with civilian defense. When months pass, and nothing happens, it is difficult to develop public interest or to find recruits for CD work. Of course, if someone is planning an attack, that is exactly the sort of thing they are hoping for.

The Klamath basin is a relatively small but a highly productive section of the Pacific coast, and local people may take pride in what is contributed from this area in the way of war materials and food for fighting. The problems involved in this production will be greater than ever in the coming year, and their solution will require the best thinking and effort the community can develop.

Recruits Needed for CD

THE civilian defense corps here is making an appeal for recruits for the various divisions of this patriotic work. Pearl Harbor anniversary is an appropriate time to emphasize this plea.

Many people can spare the time that is required for civilian defense work. They will find this activity not only interesting but gratifying, for it brings a personal realization of a part in an important patriotic endeavor. Registration for civilian defense can be made at the chamber of commerce.

Klamath's Yesterdays

From the files — 40 years ago and 10 years ago.

From The Klamath Republican Dec. 11, 1902

W. H. McCall has taken about 200,000 pounds of salt off his marsh in Lake county and proposes to gather 200,000 more this winter. The marsh is in the vicinity of Silver Lake.

Walter D. Sharp, Lakeview cigar maker, is here looking around for a location.

No mail arrived from the railroad Monday night because the stage could not get across Emigrant creek, which had been swollen by storms.

From The Evening Herald December 7, 1932

The trial of Theodore Jordan, negro charged with the murder

of F. T. Sullivan, Southern Pacific dining car steward, started in circuit court today.

MOHAIR UNRESTRICTED
Mohair has been completely released from restrictions of the Wool Conservation Order. Practically all mohair comes from Texas, and present stocks amount to 19,000,000 pounds. An additional 8,000,000 pounds will soon be shorn.

U. S. LEADS IN MAGNESIUM
World's largest magnesium plant, at Las Vegas, Nev., will have a capacity of 33 times the total 1941 U. S. output. Five important magnesium plants have begun operation. U. S. will lead the world in magnesium production.

\$60,000,000 GIVEN
In three years from outbreak of the war, the American Red Cross has distributed approximately 60 million dollars worth of relief supplies in Europe, Asia, and Africa. More than 20,000,000 war victims have been aided by these supplies.

Oregon News Notes

By The Associated Press

Pearl Harbor dominated Oregonians' thoughts today, and at Tillamook workmen at the navy blimp base decided to do something about it. They put their pay for the day into war bonds. Navy personnel at the base followed suit.

Portlanders reflected on the words of Major Leo R. Smith, marine dive-bomber home from Pearl Harbor, Midway and Guadalcanal, who said, "The only good Jap is a dead Jap. They are worse than snakes. They'll hold up their hand as if they are going to surrender, but in each hand they'll have a grenade."

The battleship Oregon, to which Portlanders bid goodbye today, can be wrecked for \$50,000, two Seattle wreckers said Saturday at opening of bids for the wrecking job. Theirs was the only bid to stipulate a figure. The bids were referred to Washington.

Tabulation in Portland showed that Oregon school children collected 7,500,000 pounds of scrap metal in the recent contest. Lincoln high of Portland collected the most, 290 tons, and Powers high in southwestern Oregon had the most pounds per pupil. . . . December is "war on fuel waste" month. Governor Sprague proclaimed, setting up a committee to conduct an educational campaign to conserve fuel.

The Linfield College Alumni association announced a financial campaign to provide remodeling of Pioneer hall on the McMinnville campus after the war. . . . Near Canby Olaf Torkelson, 86, was fatally injured by a truck on the Pacific highway Saturday night.

A fire in Salem threatened one of the capital's oldest business blocks Saturday night. Firemen rescued three women overcome by smoke and limited damage to several apartments and a second hand store. . . . Salem police are looking for a man who was surprised siphoning gasoline out of an automobile and ran off, leaving his store teeth parked beside the siphon hose.

Washington Column

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7

Shooting strictly from the hip and without careful aim, it is possible to cut loose with a couple of rounds of random, ricocheting opinion that there is a dark sight more than meets the eye to the Washington battle over aircraft production control between the War Production Board and the Army-Navy brass hats.

You may have the impression that this capital fight for power was a personal feud between WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson on the one hand and Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the Army Services of Supply, on the other, the issue being who is to be war production boss.

Or if you enlarge that issue a little, it becomes a showdown over whether the civilians or the military are to boss war production and wartime civilian economy along with it.

Now all this might be brushed aside as just another typical struggle for power between two rival factions of the government. But it is just a struggle between personalities who should be looked in a room to fight it out, as the president suggested.

Each side accuses the other of being selfish, of being obstructionist, of not wanting to win the war. Thus they cancel out and you have to look elsewhere for the motives.

Some of the WPB braintrusts, those bright page boys who hand around on the planning committees of the palace of production, would have you believe that this is a battle to determine the future of America, something like Lexington or Bull Run. They will tell you in all seriousness that the army represents fascism and dictatorship.

HORRORS!

It actually becomes funny. Yet some of these young economists whose counsel is at least listened to by the chiefs of war production believe that the Army and Navy procurement officers in their grasp for power have ambitions "to take over the government," lock, stock and barrel—not only war production and war economy, but the manpower as well. This is dead-end earnest.

After being filled full of this talk for an hour or two you have to pinch yourself to make sure you're not in King Arthur's court, with all its back stairs gossip, intrigue and dragons. No, this is Washington, 1942, and there's a war on.

So you start looking elsewhere for what really lies behind this fight.

What is this issue, in its simplest terms? Donald M. Nelson is moving to make C. E. Wilson boss of airplane production. Army and Navy have shown reluctance to grant that authority.

What's at stake? Well, not just the question of the personality of Mr. Wilson, who gave up his \$17,000-or-so per year job as president of General Electric to come down to Washington and be shoved around by a bunch of \$8000-a-year generals or \$9000-a-year administrators.

What is to be controlled? Airplanes.

Who has the most to gain or lose? Why not the companies that manufacture airplanes?

ISSUE IN CONTRACTS

If you look on the list of the 100 companies holding the greatest dollar value of war contracts, you will find that these 100 companies have 83 per cent of all the war contracts, and of these 100 companies more than a fifth are building aircraft or aircraft engines. Of the largest war contractors, seven are building aircraft, the other three being a steel company and two shipyards.

The issue here is billions of dollars worth of contracts already let, billions of dollars worth of contracts to be let from now till the end of the war and after that the aircraft business of the future, the business of the air age of peace.

It would take a congressional investigating committee staff of lawyers from three to six months to sift out all the business relationships of all the companies involved and the tie-ups of the big businessmen now in Washington who will award them contracts.

All this is shooting strictly from the hip but it may present in brief form the idea that there is something more at stake in one of these bureaucratic battles of Washington than just deciding who is to be Mr. Big in any particular bureau.

GUN MAKING TIME CUT

ling gun barrels, one of the most delicate of machinery tasks, is now done one-third the time required before the war-torn hurry-up.

More than 100,000 seamen and officers will be needed to sail the 2300 new ships expected to be built by the end of next year.

SIDE GLANCES



"Well, there's one solution of the heat problem, and now we can resume our childhood study of how to keep warm both in front and back at the same time!"

Crater Lake Park Has Gone Into Hibernation, Perhaps For Duration

By DORIS PAYNE

Crater Lake national park has hibernated for the winter—perhaps for the duration.

Equipment used to clear the roads into the park for snow sports enthusiasts and sightseers has gone to war. E. P. Leavitt, park superintendent, has announced that one snow plow has already been released to the army for snow clearance on air field runways, and other units are expected to be requisitioned as the need requires.

Visitors Gone

Personnel necessary to keep the park open in winter also has gone to war. It is no longer possible to maintain the crew of from 15 to 20 men aided by an equal number of CCC boys whose duties were to patrol the park, render first aid, dispense information, maintain accommodations, operate snow plows and keep utilities in working order.

Moreover, those who made up the large number of winter visitors have gone to war, too. If not in the armed services or war industries, they are at least aiding in the war effort by staying at home to conserve rubber.

Traffic Drops

An indication of how the war has affected travel to the park is seen in figures released by Leavitt. They show the number of visitors for the travel year ending September 30, 1942, as 100,079, just a little over one-third as many as in 1941 and actually less than the number in 1932, a low depression year.

Winter visitors alone dropped from 28,188 in 1940-1 to a little

over half that many in 1941-2. Next year, with gas rationing in effect, even summer visitors will be as rare as the second cup of coffee.

Winter Playground

This winter will be the first since 1935-6 that the park has not been accessible. For several years prior to that, a snow-plow shuttle service had kept a one-way passage open from headquarters to the south and west entrances, where plugs were left to prevent travel by the public. The chief purpose was to facilitate an early summer opening.

Urgent public demand finally brought full winter clearance of the roads. Since then, Crater Lake has become recognized as one of the outstanding winter playgrounds of the country.

Memory Lingers

Park service records, however, show that there were as many people attracted to the lake by its winter beauty as by snow sports. They had come to look forward each year to the time when enveloping whiteness of the crater walls lent unearthly quality to the blueness of the lake; when the cool serenity of the scene made it difficult to realize that an inferno of heat, an eruption of violent forces had brought it into being.

Although few are present to be stirred by its snow-clad beauty, there will be many to whom the memory of Crater Lake in winter will give added incentive to bend every effort toward speedy conclusion of the war so that its pleasures again may be enjoyed.

Civilian Defense

By KEITH AMBROSE
Chief of Fire Services

Subject: New types of incendiary and Anti-Personal bombs that have been used by the enemy.

1. The enemy recently has employed new types of bombs—both large incendiaries and the usual small type with a more powerful explosive charge set off by a time fuse. Experience with these bombs in other countries and our own study of the techniques developed to cope with them make it clear (a) that fire continues to be a most important weapon and (b) that, against fire, water is still the best weapon. When heavier, delayed action explosive charges are added, they are primarily intended to hold off attack on the fire until it has gained dangerous headway.

2. New types of enemy incendiary and anti-personal bombs are:

a. The usual 2.2-pound fire bomb, with an extension of the nose containing a large explosive charge. The total weight is increased to five pounds. The bomb is 17 inches long without the tail, or about 21 inches long over all. The incendiary section of the bomb ignites upon landing, but the explosive charge may go off at any time up to seven minutes later. It would be possible to increase this lapse of time without major alteration of design, so that there can be little dependence upon the present time interval. The explosive part may become detached, but this does not mean that the effectiveness has been lessened. This type of bomb has been employed by the Germans.

b. A combination incendiary and high explosive bomb, in a casing the same size and shape as the 110-pound bomb (about 30 inches long and 8 inches in diameter). On impact it throws out 80 small containers with thermit-type filling and six larger tumbler-shaped fire pots containing a magnesium-type filling which is pre-ignited. Almost immediately after ejecting the incendiary units, a 12 pound charge of TNT in the nose of the bomb explodes.

c. A phosphorus-oil bomb in a casing similar to that of the 110 pound high explosive bomb, but containing only the usual type of fuse to split the casing open on impact and scatter its sticky liquid contents. The contents ignite spontaneously because of the phosphorus. The phosphorus may be extinguished by water but will break into fire again if allowed to become dry.

d. A Japanese bomb weighing about 110 pounds and containing, besides a quantity of thermit, a considerable number of rectangular-shaped rubber-impregnated incendiary pellets which scatter widely and start substantial number of small fires which may be attacked immediately.

e. The following incendiary bombs are known to have been used by the Japs in their present campaigns, and they are bombs that we are likely to have to deal with on the Pacific coast:

(a) 1 Kilogram incendiary bomb.
(b) 50 Kilogram Phosphorus Pellet bomb.
(c) 60 Kilogram Thermit bomb.
(d) 80 Kilogram Solid Oil bomb.

The above listed bombs contain explosive charges and should not be attacked until the explosion takes place, get outside. Water in the form of a spray (garden hose), sand or a foam type fire extinguisher, can be used to extinguish.

Well, What Do You Know, They Say Hep-Cat Slang Is Poetry at Its Best

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7 (AP)—The head of the nation's English teachers gave out recently with the theory that both American jitterbugs and W. Shakespeare were hep to the jive.

Both of them, said Max J. Herzberg, principal of Weequahic high school and new president of the National Council of Teachers of English, made with the language—only in somewhat different fashion.

"Hep-cat slang," Herzberg said, "is the most remarkable breaking out of poetry we have seen in many years. All these kids are doing is trying to express themselves. They are really in the same class with Shakespeare, but they don't know it."

A language will die unless slang adds new expressions to it, he added. There is a "juiciness and a forcefulness" in American expressions that can be found in no other language,

CITY BRIEFS

From Langell Valley—R. Malcolm Teare, Langell valley farmer, was a visitor in town Monday.

From Fort Klamath—Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Sisemore of Fort Klamath were visitors in Klamath Falls Sunday.

School Board Meeting—Next meeting of the Klamath Union high school and elementary board will be held December 14.

Mrs. Watkins Returns—Mrs. Lavonne Watkins, secretary in the office of School Superintendent Arnold Grapp, is back at her duties after a few days' illness.

Correction—The prayer read at the meeting of the Jolly Neighbors club was by Mrs. J. H. Hunter, written by her husband. Instead of by Mrs. Fowler and her husband, as stated in Saturday's paper.

Continue Dances—The Eagles auxiliary will continue to hold their regular Saturday night dances at the K. C. hall, but will

discontinue their Tuesday afternoon pinocle parties, it was announced today.

Attends WPB Meeting—Merit E. Smith left Sunday evening for Portland to attend the meeting of the War Production board regarding the controlled materials plan that will replace priorities on essential materials.

WPA COLLECTS SCRAP
WPA employes have turned up 100,000 tons of scrap metal for war production by removing abandoned rails from city streets, and by scouring back roads in the farm country.

SEAMEN REGISTERED
A national registration to determine how many men with previous sea experience are available for sea duty has been instituted by Admiral Emory S. Land, war shipping administrator.



OUR MEN IN SERVICE

MP—Pvt. Lloyd A. Swanson left Klamath in September to serve in the United States army and is now a member of the military police, 91st division, at Camp White, Medford. Prior to service with the army, Pvt. Swanson worked at Dairy. He spent a four-day furlough in Dairy over the Thanksgiving holidays with Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Schmoce, and expected to begin "town and train patrolling" on his return to camp.

VISITS—Corp. Marshall S. Upp left Saturday after a visit here with his mother, Mrs. Anna F. Upp, of 808 Delta street, and his sisters, Mrs. P. L. Babcock, Mrs. Gene Merritt, Martha McCollum and Ellen Upp. Corporal Upp is now stationed at Camp Rucker, Ala., in the division surgeon's office. He formerly lived in Klamath Falls, where he had a news distributing office.

SHASTA VIEW—Pvt. Charles Hixon of the U. S. navy has recently been transferred from Camp Barkley, Tex., to Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Melvin Wonsler has enlisted in the army and left for training camp on Sunday. Robert Dwight has also enlisted.

Lloyd Christianson, who has been stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash., is now at Camp White, Medford.

Buddy Kerlin, third class chief carpenter's mate in the navy, is home on leave. He is stationed at Farragut, Ida.

FARRAGUT, Ida., Dec. 7—A new Klamath Falls volunteer for service in the U. S. navy has reported to the naval training station here. He is Fredrick Eugene Jorgensen, son of Mrs. Ord Crow, 2511 Applegate, Klamath Falls.

After several weeks of recruit training, during which time he will learn the fundamentals of navy life, he will be assigned to a navy service school for specialized training or sent to the U. S. fleet for early action against our enemies.

Sgt. Alden "Shorty" Sheridan, former employe of the Elk garage, left Klamath Falls Thursday morning after a 15-day furlough spent with his wife, friends and relatives. He is stationed at an army air corps base in Texas.

Our Home Town

December 7th

By EARL WHITLOCK

You remember that day, a year ago. It was Sunday. And about noon, the news came through. Pearl Harbor attacked! A dark white-faced, tight-jawed men hung over their radios all that day and far into the night for further word from Hawaii. For the first time in a century and almost a half, U. S. possessions were under enemy fire.

Well, this has been quite a year—a year more of preparation than of actual fighting, though news here lately shows that we are getting into our fighting stride. It has been a year of titanic effort and of epic confusion, of entire national reorganization and of innumerable errors. But through the fog we now begin to see the pattern of our task pretty clearly and we can be proud of the accomplishments that we have achieved.

The enormous might of our manhood, the undreamed of ingenuity of our industry have both been harnessed and put to work with the one object—winning. And quickly.

December 7th. What will the record be next December 7th? And wouldn't this December 7th be a good day to buy an extra war bond?

TIGHTENS FALSE TEETH

OR NO COST

NEW EASY Not a Powder HOME METHOD Not a Paste!

Here is a NEW MONEY-SAVING WAY TO QUICKLY make false teeth TIGHTER, creating greater mouth comfort and lessening sores, chafing and bad breath from ill-fitting plates. Entirely new method. Meets every NUFFIT false teeth need. No heat needed. It soon molds, adjusting plates snugly in the shape of the mouth, making a proper fit. No lugs or bolters. No pads or powder. You have to apply each day. Here is a NEW MONEY-SAVING WAY TO QUICKLY make false teeth TIGHTER, creating greater mouth comfort and lessening sores, chafing and bad breath from ill-fitting plates. Entirely new method. Meets every NUFFIT false teeth need. No heat needed. It soon molds, adjusting plates snugly in the shape of the mouth, making a proper fit. No lugs or bolters. No pads or powder. You have to apply each day. Here is a NEW MONEY-SAVING WAY TO QUICKLY make false teeth TIGHTER, creating greater mouth comfort and lessening sores, chafing and bad breath from ill-fitting plates. Entirely new method. Meets every NUFFIT false teeth need. No heat needed. It soon molds, adjusting plates snugly in the shape of the mouth, making a proper fit. No lugs or bolters. No pads or powder. You have to apply each day.

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Next Monday Mr. Whitlock of the Earl Whitlock Funeral Home will comment on Party Lines.