

Rationing Brings "Something New" To Klamath Area

By MARY JANE JENKINS

People of the Klamath basin, accustomed to getting around in their automobiles as city dwellers are to using the street car, woke up on the morning of December 11, 1941, to discover that all sales of new tires and tubes had been prohibited, pending formulation of a definite plan to conserve the U. S. supply of precious rubber.

That plan developed into rationing, and rationing developed into one of the prime hot spots of a year jammed with readjustments for the American citizen. Point rationing is still to come.

By the first week of February, 1942, Klamath county had a functioning rationing board, then known as the tire board, appointed by Governor Sprague. Members of this board were Don Drury, Percy Murray and Effie Garcelon.

Board Moves

By July, the local War Price and Ration board had been formally established and moved from the original meeting place in the chamber of commerce to 434 Main street. Mrs. Garcelon was appointed executive secretary, only salaried position in the set-up here, and resigned her place on the board to take charge of the office. She was replaced on the board by Earl Edsall.

Today Mrs. Garcelon announced her resignation "to take a rest." Her successor has not yet been named.

In the fall, the board was enlarged from three to six members and now includes, in addition to Drury, Murray and Edsall, Mrs. Nelson Reed, Mrs. Paul Landry and Henry Moe. It will be enlarged again during 1943, it is understood.

Four paid helpers are employed to work in the offices, and two more have been promised for next year, Mrs. Garcelon said.

Tires and Tubes

By February of 1942, the three original board members, meeting in the chamber of commerce and clerically assisted by civilian defense workers and chamber employees, were launched on the difficult task of accepting or rejecting applications for new tires and tubes.

About 500 applications a month have been considered on an average since February, it is estimated. Meanwhile, recapping firms in the city engaged in a "good rush" business which left them gasping. Men, women, boys and girls, their applications for tires turned down as non-essential, began to absorb the fact that maybe the rubber situation was serious, maybe they would have to cut down on mileage . . . and dashed for the nearest recapping garage.

Then re-caps were rationed. In quick succession throughout the spring and summer followed the rationing of automobiles, bicycles, typewriters.

Sugar Sign-Up

First big test for the ration board came on May 4, 5 and 6 when men, women and children trekked to the schoolhouses to sign up for war ration book 1, entitling them to the purchase of sugar.

Over 40,000 sugar ration books have been issued this year in Klamath county. Involved in the task was an army of volunteer workers who gave their time to registering applicants at every schoolhouse in the county.

For the first time since 1914 the word "hoarder" was thrown around with abandon, as Klamathites speculated on the amounts of sugar stored away in attics . . . and adjusted quickly to their cup-a-week ration.

Then came the rationing of rubber boots. Then coffee.

As the year progressed, "the rubber situation" became one of the burning issues of the nation. Uncertainty reigned supreme in the west, until the gasoline rationing which at first had been confined to the east, was decreed for the nation at large and Klamath faced December 1, effective date, with grim resignation.

Car owners jammed the schoolhouses once again, came out with their "A" card books and flocked to the ration board office to apply for supplemental rations . . . a process which is still going on, 14,000 applications have so far been received.

Out of the initial confusion is issuing order, inequalities are being adjusted, Klamathites are sharing the ride, walking, or nursing their bicycles.

"Double work" done by the ration board in issuing emergency certificates to commercial vehicle owners stranded by the lack of proper Office of Defense Transportation certificates is lessening with the establishment of an ODT branch office in Medford, although still not ironed out.

Cooperation

Throughout the story of rationing in Klamath Falls runs the thread of splendid cooperation

Resigns



Mrs. Effie Garcelon, who has served as executive secretary of the war price and ration board since its organization here, will complete her work today. She has resigned her position and will take a rest. No successor has yet been named.

tion by men and women, in business or in private life, who have given willingly of their time to aid in the tremendous task. Without them, said Mrs. Garcelon, the board would never have won through.

School teachers, students and housewives worked through the summer on sugar rationing, again on mileage rationing, aided by business men and women who turned up at the office after their own work was done to lend a hand through three weeks of night work.

In August, seven deputy ration boards were set up in the county: at Bly, Chiloquino, Gilchrist, Bonanza, Malin, Merrill and Sprague River.

Yeoman Service

These boards did yeoman service in handling sugar rationing and applications for canning sugar throughout the summer, and won warm praise from Klamath officials. They were dissolved on orders received from Washington in December.

Liaison officer between the state OPA office and the district is Nick Long, who was appointed district executive secretary by the state Office of Price Administration. Under Long is a six-county district including 10 war price and ration boards.

Before stepping out of office for a much-needed rest, Mrs. Garcelon said that she hoped that in the next year rationing rules would be simplified. "As it is now," she said, "it is impossible for one person to read and remember all the rulings that have been issued. We do the best we can, realizing that rationing is hard to take. We do our best to interpret the rules to fit local conditions, try to take the pain out of the restrictions, and keep working at it every day."

"It has been one of my most interesting experiences," Mrs. Garcelon concluded. "I have enjoyed working with and meeting people. The few people who have been angry have usually had a good reason for being so, and in the main, we have found only cooperation."

Chinese Mission Called Home; Allied Aid Lack Scored

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—General Hsiung Shih-Fei, head of a Chinese military mission which has been called home, had an appointment today with President Roosevelt.

Chinese authorities discussing the recall spoke of serious dissatisfaction in Chungking with the amount of aid to China.

A spokesman at the office of the military mission said the return was ordered by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. He gave no reason for the move and added that no date has been set for the departure of General Hsiung Shih-Fei, and his colleagues.

Sadie the Elephant Gave Klamath Best Freak Story

Best freak story of the year in this area was the case of Sadie, the Lakeview elephant.

Sadie was in a circus truck which tumbled off the Klamath Falls-Lakeview highway in Antelope canyon, which was renamed Elephant canyon in her honor.

She didn't seem to be seriously hurt, but after they hoisted her out of the canyon and toted her to the Lakeview high school athletic field she just lay on the ground.

Nothing would brighten the

WAR INDUSTRY BOOMS OREGON DEVELOPMENT

PORTLAND, Dec. 31 (AP)—Oregon, nurtured by the war, became of age industrially in 1942.

In a year when the war was brought home by the impact of Japanese high explosives on the Oregon coast, the state grew like a weed from an industrial weakling to a colossus producing for victory.

Hardly an Oregonian escaped the effects of the change, which provided a year-long running news story.

Portland's muscles swelled with the development of record-breaking shipyards. Thousands upon thousands of men, women and children from all parts of the state flocked there to work. Shipbuilding for the first time threatened lumbering as the state's No. 1 industry.

Military Construction

But the lumber industry, too, expanded to meet the nation's war needs. Mills, with victory-stimulated appetites, ate up logs in true Paul Bunyan style, spewed them back at Uncle Sam as lumber that went to the fighting and home fronts.

Throughout Oregon, military installations popped up almost overnight. Sprawling cantonments—Camp White near Medford, Camp Adair in the Albany-Corvallis area—were among the largest construction jobs. A \$7,000,000 blimp base was erected at Tillamook, an ordnance depot at Hermiston. There were many others, and all effected the lives of thousands of Oregonians in some manner.

The urgent need for more manpower in industry added to the change made in the Oregon way of life. Ranchers and farmers were left without the labor they needed and many Oregonians in the cities for the first time went into the fields to help with the harvest. Many never had done manual labor before; it was a new life for them.

Rude Awakening

Some 200 ships went down the ways in Portland area shipyards during the year to make Oregon a ranking shipbuilding state, but of all the yards, Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding corporation was the standout. Year-long, the yard set Liberty ship launching and delivery records only to break them again. It was there that President Roosevelt on his tour of the nation saw the "impossible" feat of launching the S. S. Joseph N. Teal on September 23, 10 days after the keel was laid. This phenomenal building pace was continued and the Teal was delivered to the maritime commission three days later for another record.

To those who said "it can't happen here," the Japanese gave a rude awakening. An enemy warcraft, probably a submarine, boomed shells onto the Oregon coast near Seaside the night of June 20—the first time the state had been fired upon by an enemy.

The southern Oregon coast was the first land on the continental United States to become the target for an enemy bombing by air. A small seaplane, presumably from a huge, long-range Japanese submarine, flew over Brookings September 9 and dropped at least one bomb in the forest near Mount Emily.

Recognition Gained

It was not enemy action, however, which caused the state's major tragedy of the year. Roach powder, mistakenly put into scrambled eggs served at the state hospital for the insane, took the lives of 47 inmates the night of November 18 and the following day.

Two other major stories of the year, both tied up with the war effort, both continuing over long periods, brought Oregon national recognition in war bond sales and scrap metal collection.

Oregon, under the direction of Ted Gamble, Portland theatre executive, launched the first state war bond sales drive. So successful was it that the government adopted it as the pattern for drives later in the other 47 states and Gamble's services by request went to the treasury de-

partment in Washington for the duration.

Equally impressive was the state's record in the newspaper scrap metal drive. Oregon finished fourth officially at the end of the campaign in October on per capita totals. Since no state achieved its goal in the allotted time, Oregon continued to collect metal and later claimed recognition as the first to turn in an average of 200 pounds per person.

Highlights

Here are other chronological highlights of the new year:

January 5—Albina Engine and Machine Works at Portland launched a subchaser, first navy combat ship built in Oregon since shortly after the Spanish-American war; state highway commission clamped down on all road work not essential to the military; 6—one of the worst silver thaws in history gripped the Willamette valley; 12—President Roosevelt appointed Wayne L. Morse, dean of the University of Oregon law school, to the national war labor board; 30—Dr. Dexter M. Keizer, president of Reed college became director of the consumers division of OPA.

February 16—Registration of women's vocational skills started in Oregon; 27—H. E. Devereaux, former Eugene engineer, named state WPA administrator.

March 9—Tillamook guerrillas, organized by blind World war veteran, Stewart Arnold, gained national attention; 25—Governor Sprague limited highway speed to 40 miles an hour to conserve rubber.

April 1—Film Star Lew Ayres arrived at conscientious objectors' camp at Wyeth; 7—Horse-drawn milk wagon re-entered the Portland scene; 18—Death claimed Joseph S. Singer, veteran sergeant-at-arms of the Oregon legislature and doorkeeper of the U. S. senate; U. S. maritime commission heralded Oregon Shipbuilding corporation as the production leader of the nation's emergency yards; 29—Albina Engine and Machine Works staged first triple launching in Oregon shipbuilding history.

Ship Record

May 2—Japanese and Japanese-Americans began to trek to the Portland assembly center on way to relocation camps by order of the western defense command; 6—Dr. Morgan S. Odell, Occidental college religion professor, accepted the presidency of Albany college, since renamed Lewis and Clark college; 12—WPB cuts Oregon gasoline deliveries by 50 per cent; 15—Secretary of State Earl S. Nelson defeated Governor Sprague for the republican gubernatorial nomination; 18—Lew Ayres left Wyeth, went to Portland and enlisted in the army; 29—Dr. Carl Sumner Knopf resigned as president of Willamette university.

June 1—Oregon Shipbuilding corporation set national record with launching of a Liberty freighter in 46 days; 11—Blonde Lana Turner of the films attended Portland rose festival, sold \$379,000 worth of war bonds in a single appearance; 18—WPB appointed Fred H. Brundage, associate U. S. regional forester at Portland, Western Log and Lumber administrator; 23—Dr. Carl Sumner Knopf, resigned Willamette university president, died; 26—Portland welcomed 15 touring United Nations war heroes.

Heat Wave

July 2—Heat wave smothered Oregon; Portland temperature boomed to a 107-degree all-time high; 13—Steve F. Hamm, Klamath Falls police chief, nominated U. S. marshal for Oregon; 19—Henry J. Kaiser in Portland address startled the world and invoked a nationwide controversy with a proposal to build 70-ton Martin flying boats for cargo use.

August 5—Death called Simon Benson, 90, pioneer Oregon lumberman; 6—Dr. A. L. Strand, Montana State college president, elected president of Oregon State college; 20—Oregon coastal dimout, ordered by western defense command, became effective.

September 1—Oregon Shipbuilding corporation delivered the S.S. Pierre S. Dupont, launched in the record time of 26 days, in 31 days for another mark; 12—State Senator Frank M. Franciscovich, Astoria, died; 28—Governor Sprague decreed 35 miles speed limit on state's highways.

Blimp Base Set

October 11—Navy ordered U.S.S. Oregon, prized Spanish-American war relic, dismantled for scrap; 15—Four-year-old Vivian Miller found unharmed at Grants Pass the day after she was kidnapped from her home at San Francisco; 30—Miss Loa Howard named state public welfare commission administrator, succeeding Elmer R. Goudy, resigned.

November 3—Republican landslide featured Oregon general elections; 19—Death claimed John L. Rand, 81, associate justice of the state supreme court, and Steve F. Hamm, 53, U. S. marshal for Oregon; 28—Governor Sprague appointed Ar-

M. TILLOTSON GIVES BASIN BUSINESS VIEW

(Continued From Page One)

will show total lumber production in excess of 1941, which was the peak year up to that time.

However, agricultural production was somewhat lower than in some previous years, declines in production of potatoes, dairy products, small seeds, sheep and alfalfa being only partially offset by slight gains in production of beef, hogs, poultry and grain.

Factors which have most seriously hampered lumber production have been, first, labor and second, inability to secure repairs and replacements of machinery and equipment. Agricultural production has been hampered by first, labor shortage, second, price ceilings as related to cost of production and third, shortage of and inability to replace machinery and equipment.

Naturally, the war economy has been disturbing to the general business picture. Some businesses have been seriously affected, in many cases even to the point of extinction. Other businesses have been less seriously affected and some have been substantially aided by war orders and the series of laws, orders, regulations and rulings which have been promulgated in an effort to produce a domestic economy attuned to the greatest possible production for war. Naturally, businesses most seriously affected up to date have been small stores and establishments dealing in durable goods or semi-durable merchandise.

No Reinvestment However, in spite of these disturbances to the domestic economy Klamath basin has increased its bank deposits more than in any similar period in its history and at the same time has correspondingly reduced its individual and corporate debt by an amount conservatively estimated in excess of \$4,000,000. This has been accomplished during a time when the public has increased its holding of securities by purchase of war savings bonds and other issues of government securities in a substantial amount.

These factors, however, do not indicate progress to the same degree that they would under normal conditions. It must be remembered that these accumulations and debt reductions have been accomplished partially by liquidation of natural resources and that government limitations on expansion programs have practically eliminated the possibility of reinvestment and improvements and betterments for industrial expansion.

The picture for the coming year, businesswise, is at present affected by too many indeterminate factors to be subject to any very concrete analysis. If the war continues, however, there are certain factors which seem to be definitely predictable for the next 12 months.

Decline Seen In the first place, agricultural production of those crops requiring much labor will be reduced, and the volume of agricultural income will therefore be reduced, unless early and definite policies are fixed. These policies must be workable and must be defined at an early date to avoid a rather drastic drop in production of food-stuffs. Nor does it appear that the "Food For Freedom" program adopted by the government and soon to be placed in effect will overcome this loss of production without a change in the labor setup. Regardless of pressure or promises farmers will not be willing to plant crops requiring a great deal of labor in their care and harvesting unless they have some definite assurance that these crops can be saved at harvest time.

It likewise appears probable that there will be some decline in production of pine lumber in this territory during 1943, in-

thor D. Hay, Lakeview, to succeed Rand on the state supreme bench.

December 1—Navy commissioned new Tillamook blimp base; 3—Dunham Wright, 100, last member of the 1872 state legislature, and Roy W. Ritner, 86, Pendleton roundup leader and former state senator and representative, died; 7—On the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor, the state bid farewell to the USS Oregon, pride of Uncle Sam's Spanish-American war fleet, now destined to go into new war weapons; 27—Rain-swollen Willamette and tributaries went on flood rampage.



Mitchell Tillotson

duced principally by shortage of labor. This reduction might also be overcome, but it will only be met by early adoption of more workable policies with reference to labor employed in pine mills.

Business men generally undoubtedly will be progressively affected during the entire year by shortages of many lines of merchandise and it is probable that additional businesses will be forced out of existence. These cases may be only isolated instances, but it is only common sense to assume that many lines will reduce in volume due to enforced curtailment of production of civilian goods. The extent to which any individual business will be affected is hardly subject to definite analysis due to the many factors involved, but it is unwise to examine his own situation carefully in light of the now determinable elements.

Nor can we afford to lose sight of the fact that rapid liquidation of our principal natural resource, timber, under the impetus of war time demand, is only hastening the day when our lumber payroll must be replaced by other industry if we are to avoid reduction of income. At present the most likely fields of expansion appear to be in food processing and utilization of waste food products and in the general field of the chemistry of woods which will utilize waste and those species which are not now marketable as lumber. Time should not be lost in our effort to develop these important fields of industrial endeavor.

Some Wrecks Another factor which will affect the business picture in the more immediate future is the fact—and it is a fact—that the public generally is not making provision for the higher income taxes—is not gearing its personal finances to the war-time economy. As a result there will be some wrecks—individuals colliding with tax schedules which will upset many a personal cart. So much money in banks leads us into a false sense of wealth which disregards dangerous price inflation. There are only a few rules necessary to avoid these dangers but they are hard rules for most of us.

In the first place our increased incomes must be sterilized by provision for taxes and by purchase of war savings bonds.

Secondly, we must buy only the necessities of life lest an increased demand for civilian goods cause ruinous price inflation.

Realistic Approach And lastly we must gear our plans to the fact that if we do not do these things voluntarily we shall most surely be faced with further rationing, more price ceilings and perhaps enforced saving. In any event there is little doubt we shall have increased taxes.

While these are factors which affect the rest of the nation in the same degree as the Klamath country, they must be taken into account in our local economy if we are to approach our problems realistically.

In spite of the obstacles presently in view, Klamath county labor, agriculture, industry and business can be counted on to continue to fight, to work and to produce at peak of capacity, and will undoubtedly progress in the development of our immense resources.

New York grandmother cooked a meal for 11 on her 97th birthday. How old do you have to be before you earn a rest?

The allies can look forward to even bigger things next year.—Premier Jan Smuts of South Africa.

Buy it through a want ad.

Whadda Ya Know, Joe? Why, New Year's Dance

Friday, Jan. 1st 9:30

K. C. Hall Townsend Meeting at 8 o'Clock

War Changes City School Programs, Shifts Personnel

Outstanding feature of 1942 in the city school picture was the establishment of a coordinated program which embraced boards of district No. 1, and that of Klamath Union high school, in the opinion of Arnold L. Gralapp who, on July 1, took over duties as superintendent of both districts for the first time in the history of local schools.

At the same time J. Percy Wells, who served the district as superintendent for more than 20 years, took over the duties as district clerk. Members of the board include Dr. L. L. Trux, chairman of district No. 1, G. C. Blohm, A. H. Barnhisel, Mrs. George Rogers, E. S. Robinson; Merle West, chairman of district No. 2, Freeman Schultz, Mrs. Bert Schultz, Mrs. B. C. Johnston and Nelson Reed. Wilson Wiley serves as attorney for the board.

Joint supervision of music in both city and KUHS institutions was authorized by the boards with the naming of Andrew J. Loney Jr., who took over his duties with the opening of the 1942-43 school year.

For the first time in the history of the elementary system, all eighth grade students have been organized into a Junior high school in Fremont school. The enrollment at the present time is 235. Present school board dream is to some day have a suitable building in which to house seventh, eighth and ninth graders in the formation of a Junior high school program.

Bringing these people into the Junior high school has relieved congestion in the seven elementary school buildings and at the same time made possible a stronger program in library, manual training, home economics, art, physical education, science, social studies and English than was previously possible.

Enrollment Given Under the new plan, it is not necessary to duplicate equipment in specialty fields which would be mandatory in a divided eighth grade organization, the superintendent pointed out.

The general program in the elementary schools has not been basically disturbed under war time conditions but many additional activities have been added to the program. Among these are drives for scrap, and weekly war savings stamp sales.

Active enrollment figures were given by Gralapp as 1170 students in Klamath Union high school, and 1980 students in the seven elementary schools.

War Shifts Going back to January 1, 1942, the war, but a few weeks old, had made little impression upon the program. One year later, students as well as teacher life had been noticeably changed and the school program readjustments came about through necessity.

War demands have placed special emphasis on the following fields: mathematics, science, vocational education which embraces all shop work, physical education and commercial subjects. Enlistments took a toll among older students as well as faculty members.

Chemistry Popular In mathematics the course was intensified and all boys in high school are now required to carry this subject as far as they are capable of doing so. This course runs from arithmetic through trigonometry. A voluntary interest in math, especially among boys who have ambitions toward the air corps and all other technical phases of warfare, was reported by Gralapp.

Chemistry is strongly in demand, a preparatory course in war industries for both sexes and especially sought after by girls who plan to enter the nursing field.

In the vocational area, the large national defense vocational shop which was originally established to prepare adults for war industry jobs, is now available to students of the high school. At the present time all senior boys are now enrolled in some phase of this program, Gralapp observed. Some girls have also shown interest in this field.

Business Training Joe Peak this year took over all physical education supervision in both KUHS and the city schools system in a newly instituted joint program which has proved highly successful. Special emphasis is being put on body building for junior and senior students preparing them for military service. Peak attended St. Mary's pre-flight school during the past summer and is now instituting a program recommended by the authorities conducting this school under the supervision of the navy. This program will be further expanded by the inclusion of a handicap course for athletes.

In the commercial department, special stress is being placed on the use of office machine equipment and in addition to the regular course in typewriting, this department is now supplied with machine calcula-



Happy New Year

By EARL WHITLOCK It can be, too. It will be for all of us, a Happy New Year. We don't mind gas rationing—that is, we can stand it. We can take any other necessary rationing in our stride. We'll do without anything required, if that will help our boys in the air and a sea and on the long marches over-land. These things we may sacrifice aren't necessary to our Happy New Year.

All we need, to give us complete happiness for 1943 is continued news of dogged, determined and successful efforts by our armed forces.

Plus reports from Washington which will show that those in authority are forgetting the claims of any state or district or pressure group and are remembering only that they are Americans.

Plus the continual application of industry's magical inventive and productive ability.

Those things, bringing good news in the paper and over the air are the sole requisites for our Happy New Year. And it looks as though we'd get them, too.

Next Monday Mr. Whitlock of the Earl Whitlock Funeral Home will comment on "Something About Faith."

Buy it through a want ad.

Whadda Ya Know, Joe? Why, New Year's Dance

Friday, Jan. 1st 9:30

K. C. Hall Townsend Meeting at 8 o'Clock

Whadda Ya Know, Joe? Why, New Year's Dance

Friday, Jan. 1st 9:30

K. C. Hall Townsend Meeting at 8 o'Clock

Whadda Ya Know, Joe? Why, New Year's Dance

Friday, Jan. 1st 9:30

K. C. Hall Townsend Meeting at 8 o'Clock

TRUCKS FOR RENT You Drive - Move Yourself Save 1/4 - Long and Short Trips STILES' BEACON SERVICE Phone 8304 1201 East Main

When in Medford Stay at HOTEL HOLLAND Thoroughly Modern Joe and Anne Earley Proprietors

PILES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED NO PAIN - NO HOSPITALIZATION No Loss of Time Permanent Results! DR. E. M. MARSHA Chiropractic Physician 220 No. 7th - Equity Theatre Bldg. Phone 7036

Whadda Ya Know, Joe? Why, New Year's Dance

Friday, Jan. 1st 9:30

K. C. Hall Townsend Meeting at 8 o'Clock

Dress Clearance Our Entire pre-Christmas Stock of Dresses Drastically Reduced for Clearance

Buy Now and Save

K. C. Hall Townsend Meeting at 8 o'Clock