

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS

BILL JENKINS

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

Just finished reading a few more bits from the journals of Peter Sene Ogden, Fremont and some of the others who tramped this region in the days gone by.

Following the example I want to make a note in this journal: "May 27—At last a view of the sun. Had thought this miserable country was naught but a reach of water-laden sail brush and dripping clouds. Natives we make contact with assure us of more sun to come. Will stay and investigate possibilities of region."

Even back in 1826 the weather made up a goodly part of the journals of the explorers. No matter what we do we can't get away from this preoccupation with the old man.

Some little time ago the Portland Chamber of Commerce, filled no doubt with good intentions and Multnomah Hotel chow, sent off a massive to congress urging approval of some \$800,000 for the development of recreational facilities in the forests. The Washington manager of the Portland unit, a Mr. Harold Say, hinted that nothing had been done since the days of the OOC battalions.

Let us hope that the boys know what they're doing in asking for this work. Let's fervently hope that they have in mind to get not another OOC road gang to go off into the woods and build roads into every available lake and stream that now furnish us with the last outpost of fishing, big game hunting and real getting away from the telephone, the necktie and the

office.

I would not argue the point that we can use a few more campsites in our forest areas, whether they be on national forest, park or privately owned land. With more and more people taking their vacation in the big woods instead of the big city we need more places to put 'em. Places where they won't get into trouble.

But we don't have to be constantly opening up new territory for them. Some of it should, and must, be left for those willing to work to get at it. It's bad enough to have some of our prize lakes fished out by sportsmen with their planes. Let's not build an access road in so every tin can tourist in the nation can flock in, fish out of streams, burn off the area and then whimper to Uncle Sugar to furnish him with a new place to ravage.

Let it not be understood that I place the TOT label on every family who goes out into the woods. I certainly don't. About two out of a hundred who take to the woods and back roads are the trouble makers. But they make trouble for all of us. And just like the teenage game hog who ruins the duck shooting for half a hundred hunters in the area, so does one party of TOT's foul our streams, litter our campgrounds, cause trouble and destruction and leave a bad taste in everyone's mouth. Certainly let's go ahead and develop the camp sites along our better traveled roads. Make more room for more people. But let's leave the back country alone.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

THERE'S A VALUE in our water resources that generally is overlooked these days when we're so conscious of the desire for Klamath water to keep the grass green in Southern California. It was succinctly phrased by V. A. McNeil, manager of the Portland Visitors Service who spoke at the Chamber of Commerce forum luncheon Wednesday noon.

"The common denominator of a vacation is water."

That was his statement. Think it over. You go to the seashore because of those pounding waves of salt water. You go to the mountains because of the sparkling streams and the clear lakes. You go to a "spa" perhaps, because of the hot, stinking stuff.

You go to Sun Valley because there's lots of it in frozen, crystalline form that's great for sliding on. You go to the desert to get the heck away from it. You go to some other places to find it in handy carbonated form.

Yes, we'll agree to the "common denominator" business, and admit that it is a reason for holding onto and using the waters of the Klamath Basin.

McNeil spoke highly of the work of the travel promotion division of the state highway department and the northwest travel association. Those are not the correct names—one is the state highway department agency that promotes use of the state's highways through advertising for tourists; the other is a booster northwest organization of such groups as the Klamath County Chamber of Commerce which tells of the wonders of the region at travel shows and invites travel editors of big publications here to see for themselves.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

A correspondent who sends herself "Puzzled" writes a sad but interesting letter which I shall quote at some length.

"My husband and I are in our early 50's. I have been going through the change of life and am pretty well along except that my nerves are still a problem. This condition is aggravated by my husband's abuse the past few years. He seems to me like a woman going through the change."

"Please tell me if this is making him as he is, as I have been told that a man also experiences a change. He is moody some days and gets peeved over trivial things. He starts arguments, and I find that I can't defend myself or he gets furious with me. I have told him that he needs medical care, but can't get him to go."

It must be almost intolerable living with a man like that. He may be just naturally ornery, but it is possible that his age is also making him worse.

The question of a change of life in men is complicated, and medical opinion is divided as to whether

or not there is a rapid decrease in the functioning of the sex glands in men in any way comparable to that which occurs in women. Certainly many men do not have "y" symptoms at all which can be attributed to it.

Some, however, do show fairly definite physical or emotional changes some time in their 50's. Feelings of tension which are made worse by excitement or fatigue are sometimes described. There is a tendency for excitement to be exaggerated and unfavorable news, arguments, or slight disturbances which would not bother a person ordinarily may cause extreme nervousness.

The symptoms, including quarrelsomeness and possible difficulty with sleeping, decreased ability to concentrate, mild depression, and the like, are perhaps—but not certainly—associated with decrease in the function of the sex glands. Authorities have studied the effect of injections of the male hormone—testosterone propionate—in men complaining of such symptoms as those mentioned. The value of this is still doubtful.

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By Jimmy Hatlo

BUT-OUT WITH SAID FRAUS FOR AN EVENING OF FUN—WHAT DO THEY TALK ABOUT? GIVE A LISTEN...



JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Taft, in

suggesting the U. S. forget its United Nations allies in Korea, omitted an important point: What should the U. S. then do, after itself, if the truce talks fail? Quit Korea? Start all-out war in Asia? Or what? He didn't say.

This is the latest of many opinions offered by the Ohio Republican, who concedes he is not a military expert since start of the Korean war in June, 1950. So far they have been pretty generally disregarded by Presidents Truman and Eisenhower.

Two nights ago Eisenhower thought it necessary, with the Korean truce talks at their most critical stage, to issue a statement stressing American and Allied support of U. N. principles. A few hours later, Taft, hospitalized in Cincinnati, had his son deliver a speech for him. In it he said:

"I believe we ought as well forget the United Nations as far as the Korean war is concerned. I think we should do our best now to negotiate this truce and, if we fail, then let England and our

other allies know that we are withdrawing from all further peace negotiations in Korea since the war started there."

Jan. 3, 1951. He denounced what he called Truman's policy of trying to stop communism in Asia and urged a program of "resisting Communist aggression through superior air and naval power instead of a huge army."

Jan. 7, 1951. He suggested the U. S. pull out of Korea and set up a Pacific defense line based on Formosa and Japan.

Jan. 17, 1951. Taft, disagreeing with U. N. truce proposals at that time, said "since we can no longer rely upon the U. N., it is obvious that for some years we cannot hope to resist Chinese aggression in Korea without retreating."

Oct. 15, 1951. He said "we cannot withdraw without admitting a military defeat by China but a stalemate peace at the 38th Parallel (which is about where the two armies were then and are now) is

better than a stalemate war at the 38th Parallel."

Nov. 17, 1951. He again supported a "stalemate peace" in preference to a "stalemate war" by 2,000 casualties a week in a war that can't accomplish anything.

April 19, 1953. On this date Taft admitted, before there was a cease-fire, "every effort put forth" to settle the major issues of the Far East. And he said:

"Of course, it would be better to have a cease fire in Korea than to continue a stalemate war there, but I don't think we will ever get united Korea by merely agreeing to stop the shooting."

Eisenhower says he wants a cease fire first and talks on major Asian problems next. The talks might take months or years.

Here are the other Taft positions:

June 19, 1952. He predicted the U. N. would have an "all-out war with Red China if the Korean truce talks fail."

June 8, 1952. He said the Korean War has been "so mismanaged there is no satisfactory solution."

He said he could carry out today the conquest of all Korea which I think we could have carried out a year ago when Gen. MacArthur recommended it.

He would try to make peace, therefore, even though it is an unsatisfactory peace.

He said the U. S. should "drag our feet" in the truce talks to let U. S. arms output increase, then arm the South Koreans and withdraw.

Oct. 12, 1952. He said the only satisfactory solution to the Korean War was a program calling for the protection of Asians by Asians.

Taft had favored MacArthur's plan for bombing the Manchurian bases and blockading the China Coast. But as time passed and the Chinese built up their defenses Taft expressed doubt the bombing still could be done effectively.

Just what Taft has in mind now, if this country gets rid of its allies and the truce talks fail, was not revealed in his Cincinnati speech.

TELLING THE EDITOR

Mr. Bill Jenkins

Editor

Dear Bill:

There is a lot of humor in Ken McLeod's hearsay comments yesterday on what is going on back in Washington at the hearings on the proposed uniform federal lands grazing bill. Since Ken has been serving as a reporter I will give you a reporter's view of what happened. I attended the three morning committee sessions last week. The hearings are still going on.

There was a generous number of reporters on hand. The Denver Post, the Portland Oregonian, and I could mention that have sounded off, editorially, against the bill, were no doubt screaming for copy and the reporters were out to accommodate them. The first witness was a government executive of many years experience. His department had no objection to the bill. He offered some clarifying amendments based upon his 25 years of experience in managing federal grazing lands. The press waited for further developments. It soon became apparent that the big newspapers doing an interstate business are amenable to the rules and regulations of the Labor Relations Board and of the Federal Communications Commission.

Since both the press and the radio stations have the right of limited judicial review under the Administrative Procedure Act, which is what the stockmen are seeking, the "We've got it but don't give it to them" argument didn't look too hot to the reporters so they

waited for the man who was billed as the star witness for the opposition. He ran into a crossfire from the other side of the aisle. He thought his attack upon every word and sentence was most unfair and the announcement that last month his favorite federal grazing agency had placed into operation, by regulation, two of the principles set forth in the bill, the caption "Grazing Bill has Good Features," I have found in the Herald and News a press release from Washington based upon a statement an eastern Congressman gave the reporter. The Congressman did not take the time to set forth his view of knowing just how much he knew about the subject, if anything. So much for a reporter's report on what actually happened the first three days. The reporters are getting an education in the range stock industry at the expense of the boss. But the readers out West are not getting much first hand news, one side or the other.

Sincerely yours,
Forrest E. Cooper

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Easy to Cut Death Toll: Island Lanes, End Intersections, Cut Speed to 35

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

SALEM (AP)—It would be simple to make a big reduction in the mounting toll of death, injuries and destruction on Oregon's highways.

The easy solution would be to build roads with islands between opposing lanes, eliminate all intersections, and reduce the speed limit to about 35 miles an hour.

The only trouble with that idea is that nobody could ever get his car onto a highway, and even if he did, then he couldn't get any place very fast.

But the traffic engineering division of the Highway Commission is trying to make the roads safer, and has some figures to show it is having some success.

When the present highway construction program is finished in about three years, there will be fewer accidents. But there probably will be as many people killed as there are now.

That's because people will drive faster on the new roads. There won't be as many collisions, but, because of higher speed, they will be more violent.

State police will try to hold the speed down, but it's an almost impossible task.

How modern highway construction makes roads safer is graphically illustrated on Harbor Drive and Front Avenue, two heavily-travelled parallel streets in Portland.

On Harbor Drive, which has a raised center section to separate opposing lanes of traffic, spaces to let left-hand turning cars get out of the flow of traffic, and limited access from intersecting streets, the traffic flow is 35,000 cars a day. The accident rate is 19.1 per million motor vehicle miles.

But on Front Avenue, which is a conventional city street carrying 12,000 cars a day, the accident rate is 65 per million miles of travel.

On the Pacific Highway is another good illustration as to what limiting—the access to highways can do.

The Gladstone-Oregon City section, with limited access, has an accident rate of only 2.56. On the Milwaukie-Jennings Lodge section, cluttered with intersections, the rate is 10.6.

State Highway Engineer R. H. Baldock says these and many other examples prove that "when highways have proper engineering design, the accident rate can be substantially lowered."

The traffic engineering division, headed by P. Bruce Crandall, has 90 employees. They are the men who make exhaustive research into causes of accidents, and then try to design the roads so they will be safer.

They install the traffic control devices, such as signs and signals. They set up the speed zones. And they put the stripes on the roads. They are trained engineers, but it would help if they had some knowledge of psychology, because they always have to keep in mind the habits of drivers.

Baldock says most accidents could be eliminated if each driver would be a conscientious driver. But that day is far off, so the roads have to be designed to protect drivers from each other.

Everybody gets angry at the Highway Commission at one time

or another, because everyone has his own ideas about where and how roads should be built. When a road by-passes a town, or a farmer is denied access to a highway in front of his place, somebody gets sore about it.

But the traffic engineering division probably makes more people angry than any other part of the Highway Commission. Nearly everybody considers himself an authority on location of stop lights, signs and highway markings.

"Everybody thinks he's a traffic engineer," Baldock says. "But if the people would support the traffic engineers, they might save some lives, including their own." Baldock says the traffic engineering division never makes a decision without doing a lot of research into traffic volume, conditions, speed, and accident rates. The engineers analyze this data, and then decide how to make the roads safer, within the money available.

Along Nature's Trail By Ken McLeod

The problem of developing an overall working program for the management of the waters of the Klamath River Watershed will not be a simple one, but regardless of how difficult the task might be, the Klamath River Watershed Commissions need not be faced by unsurmountable situations. Even though, the problem will be complicated by diverging points of view among its citizens, water laws of two states that are vastly different from each other, and the degree of departmental and state government having various degrees of authority as well as different basic ideas as to emphasis in the development of the natural resources of the watershed.

If everyone gets behind the Watershed commissions, (there being one of them, California's and Oregon's) and help push for a workable solution to the watershed problem the Klamath Watershed can become the first model of watershed development in the Far West.

There are many comprehensive and fast growing watershed programs in the eastern states, yet here in the West where water problems are much more vital, progress has been exceedingly slow.

One Eastern project that has been attracting much attention and has shown remarkable progress has been the Rifle River project in Michigan. Rifle River lies about 60 miles east-northeast of Bay City. It is a small watershed covering 150 square miles of land. The program was started in 1950 upon recommendation of the Fish Division of the Michigan Conservation Commission.

In this project we find the joining of hands of agriculture and recreation. The recreation interests felt that a pilot watershed area should be developed in the state to demonstrate that agriculture and how it was practiced had a great impact upon the aquatic life of streams. The fundamental principle behind the project is the presumption that control of rainfall

where it falls, by proper land use practices, will provide greater infiltration to the ground water table; soil losses by erosion will be reduced with the resultant lessening of stream siltation.

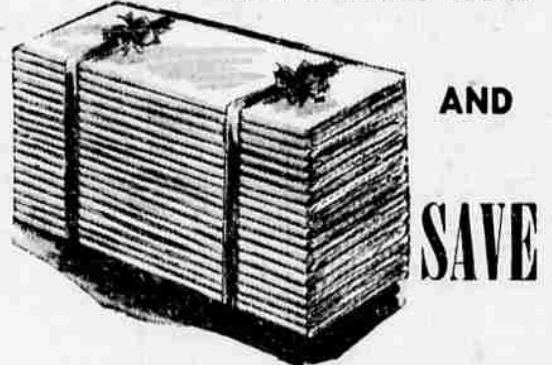
Getting water into the ground will lessen seasonal fluctuations in the stream and minimize flood crests. It will also result in increased minimum flow during the mid-summer months. Hence reduce the high temperatures in the stream during periods of minimum flow.

This project, however, was not just aimed at the development of agriculture and a fisheries resource but was designed for an overall program to cover all resources inasmuch as full development of the watershed would produce other results besides having a favorable result upon fish habitat, reflecting in increasing the carrying capacity and fish production.

The land practices would work likewise for the benefit of recreation by creating a general improvement of game because of better cover conditions, and improved water conditions for game. The Conservation Department felt that farmer-sportsman relations in the area would be improved because fish license monies were being returned to the farmer to some extent for some of the damages and inconveniences experienced by permitting public access to his lands.

The increased game and fish production of the watershed area would reflect upon the whole community by a general lifting of the economic level of the people there by bringing in more recreationists, who, in turn, would leave more dollars behind them in the community. The commission action in setting up the Rifle River project was backed by funds approved by the Michigan Legislature which approved an allotment of \$200,000 to be expended over a four-year period.

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