

Herald and News

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

By KEN MCLEOD

An interesting item regarding the passage of the Tongue Bill by Congress in 1902 creating Crater Lake National Park was that even though Tongue was able to get the active support and political pressure of President Theodore Roosevelt behind the measure to have it considered, the opposition stood to the bitter end. Before they would concede unanimous approval they demanded one provision and struck several from the measure. The bitter pill they demanded Tongue to swallow was a provision demanding that the bill in no way would hinder the location of mining claims within the boundaries of the park. Even though Tongue assured them that there were no mineral deposits to be found there the bill would not pass through the mining concession to which Tongue agreed in order to get the National Park established.

After the Crater Lake National Park was formed this "open door" provision of the mining interests remained in force for thirteen years, until Aug. 21, 1916, when the "door" was finally closed by a Congressional act removing the mining claim location provision from the Crater Lake National Park Act of 1902. Conservationists fought the mining interests for thirteen years before they were able to convince Congress that there were no large scale deposits within the boundaries of the park, and the mining was incompatible with the many purposes of a National playground for which the park was created.

Mining operations have been excluded from most of our National Parks and Monuments. However, the provision still remains in effect in the Olympic National Park in Washington and in the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument of Arizona. These "open doors" even though hedged about by restrictive regulations are invitations for exploitation and serve as examples to those who would seek to destroy the primary purpose for which National Parks were created. Here we have a legal provision demanding that the rights of miners are more important than the rights of recreation. These "open doors" serve to encourage other interests who seek special privileges to exploit the National Park system for timber, reservoir and hydroelectric power sites.

Each session of Congress sees some proposal for exploitation that must be defeated by the National Park defenders. The defense of the National Park System was a hard enough struggle when the forces of Conservation had only private interests to contend with but now the forces of their opponents have been increased by the powerful political departments of the federal Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The recent battles between the Conservationists and these government departments have been with the Army Engineers in Glacier National Park and with the Bureau of Reclamation in Dinosaur National Monument.

The most classical example of invasion and exploitation of a National Park, and which gives encouragement to those who have new schemes and plans, was the invasion of Yosemite National Park by the City of San Francisco, which by political pressure, stole the great Hetch-Hetchy Valley as a reservoir site because it was a little cheaper to build there than at some other point outside the Park Boundary. Hetch-Hetchy Valley, while not as large or awe inspiring as Yosemite Valley itself, nevertheless, was one of the grand attractions of the Sierra Nevada Range. Yet to save the City of San Francisco a few dollars it was destroyed for all time to come. Today, Yosemite National Park does not have a sufficient amount of room on the floor of Yosemite Valley to accommodate the vast throng of visitors that come there each year and whose number continually is upon the increase. The valley of the Hetch-Hetchy was the only other available spot to accommodate the growing demand for accommodation within the park.

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But to return to the Crater Lake Bill of Congressman Tongue, in addition to getting him to accept the mining provision, the law makers struck a number of law enforcement measures from the act. One called for the residence of a U. S. Deputy Marshal within the Park, another would have given the District and Circuit Courts of Oregon special jurisdiction over the area, and a third would have allowed the Secretary of Interior to detail troops to prevent intruders from entering the park or destroying game or its natural objects. After the Congressmen got through working over Tongue's bill it passed the House on April 4, 1902 and the long battle was won since there was little objection to the bill in the Senate. The Senate passed the bill on May 9; it went forward to the President for his signature. President Theodore Roosevelt signed the bill on May 22, 1902. Thus officially creating the Crater Lake National Park sixteen years after the first park bill was introduced to Congress. Crater Lake then became the seventh National Park to be established by the U. S. government.

Telling The Editor

PRINEVILLE — Regarding the fatal accident which occurred Thursday morning on Highway 97 I would like to speak on behalf of the victims who are no longer here to give their version of it as it appears in your paper. According to the truck driver's report as printed in your paper he stated that he saw the car weaving back and forth as it approached him and he saw the Oregon Journal in the car. He saw the car weaving back and forth a mile down the road. If this was true, then why in the name of common sense would a supposedly safety-conscious and prudent driver continue to approach a car traveling at the apparent rate of speed that when the truck hit the car it pushed the car back down the road so far, mangle it completely.

Upon examining the scene of the accident it looks as if the truck was the one on the wrong side of the road. It would seem that a truck driver seeing a car approaching in the manner stated, would pull over and stop until he saw what the situation might be. From this statement the reader is led to believe the men were drinking but reports from various persons who saw them prior to the accident and under the known circumstances which were not printed, we

Mrs. E. C. Thrasher



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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Since the Korean War is three years old today this might seem a good time for appraising what has been gained or lost by the United States and United Nations on one side and the Communists on the other.

But any appraisal now can only be temporary even though some results may seem apparent. What seems like positive accomplishments today could be wiped out five years from now without another shot being fired.

For instance, if peace is restored, South Korea through trade and other measures and Communists with North Korea and China might be intimidated by Communists who could take over quickly.

At the same time the future may show Korea was the turning point in the Western World's struggle against communism for it was toward the end of the three years that Russia changed tactics and talked peace.

So during the full results of the Korean War cannot be known for years. But on a temporary basis only some things on the north and south sides can be pointed out.

This country and the allies in the U. S. have agreed in the belief that in the struggle against

communism none of them can stand alone, that they must work cohesively, and that Communist expansion and aggression must be stopped.

From that view point there can be no doubt the U. S. is getting into the war accomplished a number of things.

A. It saved the Republic of Korea from being overwhelmed by Communist forces.

B. It was a supreme test of the U. S. which would it be a simple, dogmatic and ineffective detaching society like the League of Nations, or was it able and willing to make collective action against aggression.

The answer was that it would act.

C. This in turn indirectly stiffened the backs of many smaller countries which, unable to match the might of Russia or Communist China, might otherwise have yielded long before now to Communist pressure or attack or direct attack.

D. Judging from what has happened in the past three years, the Communists were discouraged from committing similar aggression elsewhere. If they had seen Korea as a testing ground to find out how much they could get away with, they might have surmised.

E. Fear of what might come next to all of them after the Korean outbreak drove the Western Allies into stepping up commitment, giving them a military defense at the

end of the three years far greater than they had before Korea.

So much for what the Allies accomplished. But there is a dark side which, except for the lives lost, does not appear on the ledger at the moment as very grave.

The costs of Korea and commitment put an economic strain on the allies, and they developed inner tensions. At the end of three years, seemingly lulled into a feeling of security by Russia's sweet-talk and Russia's failure to make another aggressive move, the Western Allies have allowed down their commitment.

But some differences, such as in dealing with Russia, have begun to appear among them. Briefly, they began to display, for all to see, a gross weakness of will, even in such a small war as Korea where the U. S. bore almost all the burden.

As for the Chinese, while they are thousands of thousands of men, they are not the war, with Russia's help, to build an impressive military machine which cannot but frighten their Asian neighbors.

The Russians, if only because they had to help the Chinese, stepped up their own arms production, found the war a testing ground for weapons, and at the same time lost some ground.

Western Europe, which looked like a publisher any time Russia wanted to move before Korea, is no longer a publisher, or at least not such a publisher.

BRUCE BLOSSAT

Most Americans realize that the U. S. international air lines, like the domestic lines, draw a partial subsidy from the government. This is how they were helped through the first struggling days and are still being aided today in lesser degree.

The system is complex, and lately it has shown a tendency to bog down, with seriously hampering effects for the air lines and for America's competitive position on world air routes.

The lines receive what is called mail support. This payment is partly subsidy and partly legitimate reimbursement to the carriers for the mail they carry. Not only must they be paid for bearing the mail load, but maintaining routes and schedules for air-mail purposes even when traffic does not warrant.

The Civil Aeronautics Board has the job of calculating mail pay rates, which are supposed to be set at a level sufficient to pay for all mail services and include a reasonable subsidy as well.

But evidently this calculation is becoming more and more difficult to make. The CAB is no longer able to tell the international carriers just how much mail support they can count on in any given year. So a system of temporary payments on account has grown up, involving millions of dollars annually.

This might not be so bad if the government proceeded to settle up

with dispatch at year's end. But it does not. The CAB appears unable to make up its mind in some cases, where these mail support accounts are still unsettled after seven years.

The government has promised to clean up this situation in 1953, and there would certainly seem little excuse for not doing so. American lines like Pan American and TWA are moving into a period of new competition from the jet transports of British and other foreign-flag lines. They must be able to keep pace.

To do that they need financing. But private investors show slight taste for the stocks of companies which cannot tell them what their real earnings are. And so long as their mail pay rates are not fixed, the lines cannot speak with final authority on earnings. If this situation is permitted to drag on, international travelers will be riding in foreign-carrier jets and America's carriers will be hauling up the rear.

This would seem a poor reward for companies that have made great strides toward self-support—mail pay now accounts for 20 per cent of air line revenues, as against 56 per cent in 1938. And it would seem also to be very shortsighted national policy, since the strategic military and commercial value of successful U. S. flag lines operating over an international network of routes is clear to everyone.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—The nation's burden of debt—governmental, business and personal—continues to mount. Another spur is predicted in the coming six months.

Is its size becoming dangerous? Most bankers say, "Not yet." Can the nation's production and income support this debt? Most bankers say, "So far, yes." But the

institution of life insurance poses this question today:

"Facing debt is a normal accompaniment of expanding business activity, and plays a vital role in a high-production, high-consumption economy like ours. However, a volume of debt of the present size, amounting to the equivalent of some \$4,000 for every person in the population, would alone seem to call for caution."

Department of Commerce figures show that last year the gross debt—of government, business and individuals combined—rose an estimated 40 billion dollars to a total of 640 billion dollars. This is 40 per cent higher than the gross debt in 1945 when World War II ended. It is almost three times the total owed when the war started.

Since the war home mortgage

debt and consumer credit have increased the most. But business indebtedness could scarcely be called lagging. Corporate debt since the war has almost doubled—soaring from 85 billion dollars to 164 billion dollars.

Most of the money went into building new plants and buying new machinery. Corporation managers expect to pay off the debt from the increased earnings the new plant and equipment will make possible.

As long as business holds good, their chances of doing so are excellent.

Corporate debt seems likely to take another big rise in the coming months. The Commerce Department estimates that in July, August and September industry will spend more than seven billion dollars for additional plant and equipment, compared with six billion dollars in the same three months last year.

Much of the cost of this expansion will be paid out of past and present earnings. But a sizable part of it will have to come from borrowed money.

The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

It has been some time since this column has discussed multiple sclerosis, but questions on the disease continue to come in. In astonishing new developments in treatment or in the understanding of its cause have occurred, but the increasing interest in the disease and the additional amount of research being done on it offer great encouragement for the future.

Twenty or 30 years ago multiple sclerosis was considered to be a rather rare disease in the United States. Today, while still an unusual condition, there are many reasons for believing that it is much more common than was formerly the case. Even if it remained an extremely rare condition, however, it would have been important to those who had it, and a solution to its prevention and treatment would have been urgently needed.

Multiple sclerosis affects the nervous system. It usually progresses slowly, with periods of great improvement. Any one of several different parts of the nervous system may be attacked. This is what has given the disease the "multiple" part of its name.

Because the location varies from patient to patient, there are no absolutely typical symptoms. What symptoms there are depend on what portions of the nervous system have been attacked.

A trembling motion when trying to pick up some object, a disturbance in walking, seeing double, often for only a short time, are perhaps the most common symptoms. These may be absent entirely or only one or two of them may be found. A person should not try to make a diagnosis on himself just because such signs are present.

There have been many theories concerning the cause of multiple sclerosis. Although a good deal of research work has already been done on the disease, it has not yet been possible to find the cause with any degree of certainty.

In an effort to speed the solution of this problem, a group of interested citizens and physicians have organized the National Sclerosis Society, 270 Park Avenue, Suite 7-C, New York 17, N.Y. This organization has held conferences and has contributed to the support of several promising research projects.

As long as so little is known of the disease, the treatment will remain unsatisfactory. At present complete bed rest is generally considered wise during any acute stages of the disease. Protection from infections and sometimes residence in a warm, comfortable climate seem to increase the number of good periods and help to prevent the bad ones.

McKAY IS 60

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Interior McKay became 60 Wednesday.

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