

Herald and News

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GUEST EDITORIAL

THE GALLUP TIMES

Gallup, New Mexico

For too many years the affairs of the Indians were carried out with too little voice given to the Indians themselves. That is well on the way to being a thing of the past today, although it will still probably be many years before the U.S. government steps out of Indian Affairs.

Under the commission of Gallup's Glenn L. Emmons, definite steps are being made to bring the Indians themselves more into administrative planning and decisions. They are being given more and more responsibility for the conduct of Indian Affairs. And both Indians and long-time residents of the Southwest, as well as persons from other areas of the nation, are meeting Commissioner Emmons' policy with acclaim. We indeed wonder if any commissioner has been more loved and respected by the Indians themselves.

Proof enough of this was seen only recently when the Navajo Tribal Council said, in effect, that no other man had done more to put the Navajo children in schools this fall, and they expressed their gratitude for Commissioner Emmons' work.

Many examples of the commissioner's policy at work have been seen here just within the past month. Most outstanding were the Gallup Area Office conference between bureau officials and the drawing up of the grazing regulations by the Navajo Tribal Council.

About 20 years ago, the Navajo were handed a set of grazing regulations and instructed to abide by them. The regulations were made for them as an unprecedented restriction on the size of herds and use of range land. Needless to say almost, the regulations stirred much ill feeling up among the Navajo. Even after they had become accustomed to them, the Navajo quite justly felt in many instances that the regulations were poorly suited for the singular conditions present upon their reservation.

Less than a month ago the Navajo Tribal Council drew up their own regulations with the blessing of the government. The government retained the right of review, but officials at the bureau made no pretense about the fact that they were very pleased with the work of the council, and they expected only minor changes, if any, to be put into the regulations by the government.

Later last month tribal leaders and agency officials from all the agencies and field offices in the Gallup Area held a two-day conference upon administrative and other matters related to Indian Affairs. About 30 persons attended, the majority of them representatives of the tribes. Here the officials explained the proposed new administrative set-up and asked the Indians what they thought about it. And this was done before the government had taken final action.

In other words, the bureau was not going to the Indians and saying, in effect, "Here's how we're going to run things! They were bringing the Indian representatives into discussions of policy as soon as possible, in accordance with Commissioner Emmons' policy.

There is little doubt that the Indians are welcoming the opportunity. And there are, as we have mentioned, many outstanding examples that the Indians are making the most of it. As is clear to Commissioner Emmons, but as some backward-thinking people have failed to realize the Indian has long since come of age with regard to the white man's culture. Certainly the Indian prefers to retain many of his own ways, and quite justly so. His is an ancient and venerable culture with great beauty and much common-sense. The paternalism of Indian policy is a thing of the past, we hope.

however much we must continue to administer the legacy it left us. But Commissioner Emmons is pointing us towards the day when the Indian Office will be little more than an official liaison between the tribes and the government. And he is doing it by making the administration of Indian Affairs, to the limits of present conditions, a partnership and not a paternalistic dictatorship of bureaucrats.

We have yet to realize the full fruits of Commissioner Emmons' enlightened administration, but let us all, Indians and white alike, pray that he shall be given full opportunity to so ingrain his way of thinking into the lowest agency right down to the lowest agency that the old ways of thinking will be erased for good.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK — Bosses are taking a new look today at the office help — and the offices into which they are crowded.

Result: A trend toward laying out office work on a production-line basis — like a factory — and then wrapping a building exterior around it. One example is a five-building cluster of offices and laboratories being built by Radio Corp. of America at Cherry Hill, N. J., seven miles from Camden.

Interior architects say prior planning cuts costs, speeds work, and at the same time makes the hired hands more comfortable and contented.

The focal point is changing from the top brass to the clerical staff, which is now so costly for many companies—according to Management Methods. In a study of 184 recent office projects contesting for "best place to work" awards, the magazine cites as top example of the trend the Stauder Chemical Co.'s New York offices, with the emphasis on the economic use of clerical space.

Another trend is away from crowding the staff in a bullpen in the center just to get more space for private offices for junior executives around the sides, blocking off the windows.

High rentals, rising construction costs and the increasing flood of paper work are stirring the new interest in office layouts.

Space planning—according to Walter C. Jacobs, president of Michael Saphier Associates, New York design and space planning organization—often allows a business firm moving to a new building to get the same amount of work done in smaller square-foot areas, or more work in the same amount of space. Sometimes the same thing can be done in older buildings with a little reshuffling of facilities.

The big job of prior planning is to cut costs and confusion. The RCA project by Shaw-Walker Co. at Cherry Hill will house 1,400 office workers and is designed to keep them out of each other's way, or from wasting each other's time.

Before architects or construction engineers were even called in, the work pattern, equipment and contacts of each employee was charted. Every department's work was studied to determine the size, shape and location of each work area needed—even to finding the most time-saving location for drinking fountains. With floor plans fixed, architects were called in to wrap an exterior around them.

The cluster of five buildings, two and three stories high, are joined so as to cut travel and communications time and distances to a minimum. There is almost no traffic between floors. Departments needing to contact each other can do so without distracting travel through other departments.

Executive offices are grouped

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN McCLEOD

After Bodega and Maurelle reached Alaskan waters in the vicinity of present day Sitka on August 15, 1774 they spent three weeks exploring the coast from 55 degrees 17 minutes on up to 58 degrees and formal possession was taken of the land at two points. By this time most of the men were sick with scurvy, making it difficult to manage the small 36 foot "Sonora" in rough weather and so on September 8th, the "Sonora" was headed southward. It was a most perilous trip and more than once it seemed certain that the vessel must be lost, for part of the time only Bodega and Maurelle were able to do the work and they likewise were attacked with fever. Nevertheless these determined explorers did not lose sight of their mission and kept as near the shore as they could without destruction.

On September 11th they saw land near latitude 54 and kept it occasionally in view and again from latitude 44 degrees 30 minutes down to latitude 47. They scanned the coast very closely in latitude 42 degrees in search of Aguilar's river, of which no trace could be found. They then directed their course for San Francisco, but failing some sixty miles short of their mark discovered another bay in which Bodega gave his name, from here they reached Monterey on October 7th.

In this chronicle of the Heceta expedition of 1773 exploring the coast of America north of San Francisco we left the big ship "Santiago" the morning of July 1st, a hundred leagues at sea from the American coast to follow the adventure of the little schooner "Sonora" and its determined commanders into more northern waters. When it was discovered that the "Sonora" was lost from sight a council was held on the ship to determine what should be the next step, search for the schooner or return to Monterey. The "Santiago" was now in latitude 46 degrees 42 minutes, the officers in the council favored a return to Monterey, because survey had not left men enough fit for duty to manage the vessel in case of a storm. Heceta yielded so far as to turn his course toward the coast, but in so doing he also sailed as far north as possible and on August 10th they sighted land, being in latitude 49 degrees and 30 minutes in the region of Nootka. In the northwest was seen a mountain resembling the peak of Teneriffe, in about the latitude 50 and another further south resembling "the cuchillada de Roldan in Valencia."

rather than placed around the walls, and 35 feet is the farthest any worker is from a window.

The next day the master, mate and surgeon renewed their warnings, Peres claiming that showers like those of the past year would surely leave not a man for duty. The blight of scurvy that struck these sailing vessels was a terrible, mysterious malady and many a navigator thought it must come from the rain, no one suspected it to be the result of the diet upon which they lived. This time Heceta saw he could no longer hold out against the demands of his officers and so set sail along the coast on a return to Monterey.

On the 12th, they noticed that in the first fifteen leagues above latitude 49 there were two salient points on the coast with a bight, three or four leagues deep, a beach and low hills, which may have been either Clayoquot or Barclay Sound. Here the natives came out to the ship to trade, they sold one of their four canoes and urged the Spaniards to land.

Heceta kept on his southward journey in a leisurely fashion, anchoring often, and having clear, favorable weather, however, there must have been periods of fog since he missed the strait of Juan de Fuca. It is more likely that Heceta did not examine the coast as closely as he pretended.

On the 15th, in latitude 47 degrees 34 minutes, ten Indians in a canoe to trade. The sailors pretended to recognize some of them as being engaged in the massacre of the landing party from the "Sonora" in July, and made efforts to convince them on board with the view of holding some of them as hostages, if by chance any Spaniards had survived; but the savages were too wary, and when at last the grappling—irons were thrown at the canoe they struck an Indian in the back but did not hold.

Still keeping to the wooded shore, Heceta in the afternoon of the 17th discovered a bay with strong currents and eddies, indicating the mouth of a great river or strait, in latitude 46 degrees 9 minutes which but for the latitude the navigator would have identified as the fabled Strait of Juan de Fuca, but which is now named Baha de la Asuncion, calling the northern point San Roque and the southern Cabo Fendoso. It was later called by the Spaniards, Encarnada de Heceta, and was of course the mouth of the Columbia River between the capes of Disappointment and Adams. No exploration was attempted because there were not enough men to raise the anchor if it were lowered.

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Death Claims Veteran Solon

FLAT ROCK, N. C. — Sen. Burnet Rhet Maybank, 55, a lifelong South Carolina Democrat, died at his summer home here early Wednesday of a heart attack.

Members of his household said he was "feeling fine yesterday" and that death came in his sleep about 12:15 a. m.

His death reduced the number of Democrats in the Senate to 46. There are 48 Republicans and one independent.

In traditionally Democratic South Carolina there was no doubt a Democrat would be named to succeed him.

A successor probably will be named in the general election Nov. 2. Meanwhile, Gov. James F. Byrnes, whom Maybank was elected to succeed when Byrnes left the Senate in 1941 to become a Supreme Court justice, may name a senator to serve until the election.

Maybank was reelected in 1942 and in 1948 and had been reassured of reelection to another six-year term as he was unopposed in the Democratic primary.

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HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK — One little known sign of prosperity today is the fact that pawnbrokers are doing well.

"Our business is better in good times than bad times," explained Clarence Kaskel, 65, who likes being called "the Tiffany of pawn brokers."

"When people earn more money, they like to spend more. And if they see something they want and don't have any cash, they don't mind pawning something else temporarily to get it."

"There are a lot of misconceptions in the public mind about our industry. For example, few realize that women pawn things more often than men do, or that 90 per cent of pawned valuables are reclaimed within a few months."

If you want to hook your Uncle Willie's broken-stringed old college mandolin for two bucks, please don't bother Kaskel. On the other hand, if you want a \$5,000 advance on a \$25,000 diamond bracelet so you can take a trip to Europe, why—here's your man.

Kaskel, whose father founded the family firm back in 1882, is now a pawnbroker to the upper middle classes, the upper classes, and the upper upper classes. He recently opened a \$250,000 shop on West 57th Street—a stone's throw (diamond, ruby or emerald) from Fifth Avenue.

No trio of gold balls, symbol of his ancient trade, hang above the entrance. But there is a private doorway, leading into a small, tastefully furnished salon, for those who want to pawn in privacy.

"Many society women send their maids in from the suburbs in a chauffeur-driven car to avoid embarrassment," said Kaskel. "Others come themselves, and see nothing embarrassing in it at all."

"The white collar people who get hit by an emergency or try to live beyond their means are the back-

bone of the pawnbrokerage business. But those in the upper brackets pawn things quite often to—even millionaires—when they need some ready money to tide them over until their next dividend checks come in."

One wealthy-looking lady kept pawning jewelry regularly, complaining her old royalties were being tied up by the trouble in Iran.

"We almost came to believe she was making up the story," said Kaskel. "But as soon as things cleared up in Iran she went over there to sign new leases, and I understand she now has an income of a million a year."

Another cultured lady—she had a British accent so thick you could identify her in a fog—came in recently to borrow some money on a pink coat because "I simply must get me some new rags while I'm here." When she was handed the loan certificate to sign, she asked: "Shall I put down my title, too?"

What do people pawn? Kaskel says about 65 per cent of the items are jewelry, 25 per cent furs, 10 per cent objects of art.

But he also has advanced money on such oddity baubles of the rich as a \$12,000 Ming vase, an \$18,000 Rolls Royce, a walking stick made from a rhinoceros tusk, and coin and stamp collections.

"In the old days people used to pawn even horses," Kaskel re-

called. "We had one customer, a vaudeville star, who used to pawn his performing dog between engagements. We did business with him because my mother loved the little dog."

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



CONVICTED

KAISERLAUTERN, Germany — A U. S. Army baker has been convicted here of adding salts, bolts, bottles and a light bulb to bread dough. Sgt. Leslie C. Keith of Dalton, Ga., was sentenced to six months in jail and reduced to the rank of private by a general court-martial Monday.

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