

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
EditorBILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

MAIL	BY CARRIER
1 Month \$1.35	1 Month \$1.35
6 Months \$6.50	6 Months \$6.10
1 Year \$11.00	1 Year \$10.20

POET'S CORNER

Man's Most Faithful Friends

(National Dog Week is now being observed over the nation. This poem is in tribute to man's best friend.)

Just think of me and I'll be there
In days to come when I am gone
Should you be left to carry on
And trials come to cause despair
Just think of me and I'll be there
Think not of me as one who's dead
But just remember, I'm overhead
Grieve not—not even shed a tear
But think of me and I'll be near
I am not where my body lies
But free in air as one who flies
Be brave and know I really care
Just think of me and I'll be there
And at last, as you too pass
To higher realms and leave the mass
On earth to wander "how and where"
Just think of me and I'll be there.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

IN ONE EAR and out the type-writer (Lew Stanley, Oregon Klamath River Commission engineer speaking): "There's an unresolved controversy between the State of Oregon and the Bureau of Reclamation. The Oregon law of 1905 provided that the Bureau (then the Reclamation Service) could make filings on water for the Klamath project and that the waters described in the filing be reserved for the project. The Bureau did—on all the waters. In 1930 the Oregon Attorney General upheld the Bureau on the 'all' part; in 1930 the Attorney General held that the Bureau only had right to such waters as could be put to beneficial use."

This controversy can be settled by an agreement between Oregon and California on delegation of use of waters in the Klamath River system. It's the job of the Oregon and California Klamath River Commissions to arrive at such an agreement for their states, and after one formal joint meeting and several informal get-togethers it's evident that the commissions are not too far apart in their thinking.

The pressing issue now of course, is the negotiation between Copco and the Bureau for development of power on the river. The question to be resolved is whether the Bureau pumps water into Butte Valley and then drops it into the river again above Copco lake, generating power at one plant at that point, or whether Copco develops power in a series of plants down the 1310 foot fall of the canyon between Keno and the California line.

Both agree that additional storage will be necessary for low water years. The Bureau proposes that low water years be taken care of by dropping the level of Klamath Lake another six feet, or, as a more expensive alternative, by raising the level of the lake. Copco proposes to gain additional storage by pumping into Aspen and possibly Round and Long lakes with off-peak power.

The Oregon Klamath River Commission has taken the position that the power should be developed in the natural channel of the river rather than being diverted through Butte Valley and developed on the one big drop.

The most important reason for this stand is that it would provide more complete development. The Bureau plan would develop 104,000 kilowatts (less 20,000 for pumping to make it possible) and the Copco plan would develop

237,000 kilowatts annually. The Copco plan would take advantage of the 193,000 acre foot inflow to the river below Keno, the Bureau plan would not.

Another reason for the stand is that the Copco plan would develop a resource in Oregon, which would pay an additional \$800,000 a year in taxes to Klamath County.

It is the contention of the Bureau that there is not enough water available for the Copco plan; Copco says that there is.

Measurements show that the average net flow of the past 10 years has been the same as the average net flow for the past 49 years, which is as far back as the records go.

The overall agricultural use has not diminished the flow of the river at Keno to any marked degree. In 1905 the flow of water at Keno was 95 percent of the inflow to Klamath Lake. In the past 10 years the average return of this inflow at Keno has decreased only to 92 percent. Part of the reason for keeping this net return up to 92 percent has been diversion of Lost River water to the Klamath River.

Future expansion of agriculture would lower this net return at Keno more than agricultural use has up to now but it is evident that with additional storage, there still would be enough water in the Klamath River canyon for recreational use and for full power development.

The Commission takes the position that water be reserved for domestic use, for full future agricultural development, including Butte Valley, and for recreation ahead of power, but that there still will be adequate water for electric power in the natural course of the river in Oregon.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



"... I can buy a whole row in the Herald & News Want Ads for that price!"

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN MCLEOD

In yesterday's column I pointed to the problem presented to the community in the termination of federal jurisdiction over the property of the Klamath Indians, since the termination law that was passed made no provision to insure continued sustained yield or good management of the timber land after it is sold. The future economy of the Klamath Basin, its water resources, industry and recreational potential will be greatly influenced by the way this great tract of Klamath County is managed.

It is the opinion of a number of people that this land will be sold and one tribal leader has estimated that 80 per cent of the Indians will want to cash in on their inheritance the first year of freedom. Of course, these tribal leaders have frequently been wrong in their predictions as to how the body of the Klamath Tribe will actually react. It would be well if our community leaders should begin now to do some thinking upon this problem even though in this initial stage the question lies entirely in the hands of the Klamath Indian Tribe, the ultimate solution will effect the whole Klamath Basin.

Of the 999,540 acres of Indian owned land in the boundaries of the Klamath Reservation our particular concern is toward the 647,200 acres listed as being capable of producing commercial crops of timber and a portion of the Upper Klamath Marsh which holds promise for the development of a wildlife management area and public shooting ground. The remainder of the 1,107,850 acres within the gross area of the Reservation are primarily devoted to agriculture.

The value of the timber lands in question has never been stated but there is little doubt they may be worth more than 35 million dollars. Some estimates have placed the figure at twice this amount. The big question is how can we make sure that the great bulk of this 647,000 acre timber tract containing more than four billion board feet of timber and an annual cut of around 60 million board feet, be managed under sustained yield and on the principle of multiple use.

There are several alternatives in this problem:

(1) The Klamath Indians could carry out the plan which has been discussed numerous times, in which the Klamath Tribe would establish a holding corporation to manage the timber lands, however, under present business conditions this proposal may not be practical. The growth rate of Ponderosa pine over much of this area is too low to encourage profitable operation of a timber stand for timber alone unless the Indians also operate their own sawmill operation. The real profit in such an operation comes from efficient and complete manufacture rather than from growth of Ponderosa pine

timber. The uncertainty of the success of the corporate venture may cause the Klamath Indians to be anxious to dispose of their land at its present value.

(2) The Klamath Indians could sell in large blocks. At least two large operators in the Basin might be interested in and able to finance this multi-million dollar deal, or, the proposal might attract some outside operator who is financially able. Under such an arrangement the lands would be operated on a sustained yield basis. This simple solution may not be popular, nor desirable in the face of local economy.

(3) The Indians could sell the property in small parcels which would result in an influx of small "fly-by-night" operations. The result would be disastrous to a well managed forest plan as the small operators would strip the selectively cut timber stands and take every tree they could under state law. After stripping the land it might be purchased in part by stockmen for such range use as it may possess, however, the larger part of the area would go to the Klamath County, tax delinquent. This would be the worst method and provide no chance for sustained yield or multiple use management. We need not look to the so-called "model" Oregon Forest Conservation Law to insure sustained yield management since the Oregon Law does not make sustained yield mandatory. The Oregon law simply requires leaving of seed trees to insure ultimate restocking and the standards set by the law are so low as to permit virtual clear cuttings. It is no sense requires sustained yield.

(4) The State of Oregon has an interest in keeping this land fully productive. One possibility would be for the State to vote a bond issue of sufficient size to pay the Indians the full fair appraised value. The area then could be managed as a State forest; many people in this community would like to see this proposal carried out—the question is: Would the people of Oregon be willing to vote a bond issue somewhere between \$5 and \$7 million dollars with which to buy slow growing, mostly cutover, Ponderosa pine land?

(5) The final solution would be for the Federal Government to pay the Indians in full and add the lands to the adjacent National Forests to be managed along with other National forest lands under sustained yield and multiple use. The necessary supervisory organization is already available to manage the land in question and that would be required would be personnel for two or perhaps three more ranger districts. This latter solution is the most logical but may not be the most popular with many people in the community. This subject is important as fishing, grazing, recreation, timber and water are all products or services which should be available to the public from these lands.

Adlai Speaks To Aid Douglas

BLOOMINGTON, Ill. (AP)—The election contest for the U.S. Senate in Illinois between Sen. Douglas (D-Ill.) and his Republican opponent, Joseph T. Meek, says Adlai E. Stevenson, is "about the most significant in the nation."

The choice, Stevenson said last night, was between a statesman—"an outstanding, a great senator"—and his GOP opponent, who Stevenson said has been assailed, perhaps rightly, as "an errand boy and a lobbyist."

The 1932 Democratic presidential nominee spoke in the city of his boyhood before about 400 persons at a \$100-a-plate dinner arranged by the McLean County Democratic Central Committee.

be for the State to vote a bond issue of sufficient size to pay the Indians the full fair appraised value. The area then could be managed as a State forest; many people in this community would like to see this proposal carried out—the question is: Would the people of Oregon be willing to vote a bond issue somewhere between \$5 and \$7 million dollars with which to buy slow growing, mostly cutover, Ponderosa pine land?

(5) The final solution would be for the Federal Government to pay the Indians in full and add the lands to the adjacent National Forests to be managed along with other National forest lands under sustained yield and multiple use. The necessary supervisory organization is already available to manage the land in question and that would be required would be personnel for two or perhaps three more ranger districts. This latter solution is the most logical but may not be the most popular with many people in the community. This subject is important as fishing, grazing, recreation, timber and water are all products or services which should be available to the public from these lands.

EXPERT FURNITURE UPHOLSTERING

• FREE ESTIMATES
MEL HOWIE

2357 South Sixth Phone 4362



KUHLMAN MARVIN

Aluminum Storm Windows & Doors

• Siding • Roofing • Insulation
FREE ESTIMATES — FHA TERMS

Kuhlman Insulation

Phone 4468 or 7039 430 Riverside

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Pierre Mendès-France, the French Premier, will have proved himself a superb gambler, playing for the highest stakes, if he gets half of what he wants before agreeing to a re-armed Germany.

At the moment it is not clear whether he is gambling that he can make a deal close to his own terms or is really trying to block any German rearmament at all.

This week he laid down French conditions for letting Germany have guns again. If these conditions are agreed to by the Allies, he said, his countrymen might approve. He didn't say they would.

He gets a chance to play his cards next Tuesday in London at a meeting with Secretary of State Dulles, Britain's Foreign Minister Eden, and the representatives of six other Allies, including Germany.

The United States and Britain, convinced Germany must be re-armed fast and made part of the defense against Russia, thought it could be done in a way that would not permit Germany to become a menace to her neighbors again.

This was through a single European army, called the European Defense Community (EDC). In the EDC army soldiers of West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg would have served side by side under a unified command chosen from among their own officers.

None of EDC's members would any longer have had its own national army. All would pool their military power in the new, supranational organization.

The French balked. They didn't want to give up their own army. They were afraid of a re-armed Germany without more safeguards than were provided in the EDC plan.

This summer the French Assembly, after stalling for two years, voted to shelve EDC. Mendès-France, who might have fought to save it, didn't.

He may have been gambling that the United States, Britain and the other Allies—desperately anxious to get Germany into the defense picture—would start yielding to French terms, for rearming Germany once EDC was killed.

The United States and Britain made their anxiety clear enough. Eden scurried around the continent looking for some plan to put guns in German hands again. Dulles flew to Germany and Britain last week.

Mendès-France also knew that the Allies, anxious as they were to get Germany rearmed, could hardly afford to lose French support. European defense, with Germany in it but without France would have a big hole in it, too.

He may not have been gambling when he let the French Assembly kill EDC without a protest from him. He may have felt that EDC

was no good and, if no substitute for it could be found, that was just too bad.

But if he was gambling, it's dangerous business. If Russia should attack before Western defenses are solid, it may be unfortunate for both Germany and France.

This week Mendès-France made a speech, outlining the conditions under which he thinks France may approve getting into an alliance with rearmed Germany.

He wants British participation "to the greatest degree" in any defense organization that includes Germany.

And he wants the members of that organization to set up a council of some kind which will: (A) have power to limit the armaments of all the members and (B) be free to go into the member countries on inspection trips to be sure there's no cheating.

If he remains rigid on those terms and the Allies won't accept

them, it would seem clear he doesn't want Germany rearmed. But he may be offering them only as a starting point for bargaining and compromise.

EVEREST & JENNINGS

WHEEL CHAIRS and WALKERS
Finest Aids for the Handicapped

Sturdily constructed and easily controlled, Everest & Jennings Folding Wheel Chairs and Walkers inspire complete confidence in the user. Two of many fine Everest & Jennings aids for the handicapped.

Authorized Dealer
CURRIN'S — for drugs
9th and Main Ph. 2-3475
* Rentals and Sales *

Fall News in SHIRTS

Completely Washable

All Wool!

These new shirts by "Game and Lake" are very soft, extremely light weight yet warm, and best of all, completely washable! You'll enjoy one of these new wools in the cool evenings, and it's not too early to be purchasing those Christmas gifts while stocks are complete. In plaids, shadow plaids, and plain colors. Sizes S-M-L-XL.

\$10⁹⁵ \$11⁹⁵
\$14⁹⁵

RUDY'S

6th and Main

NEW LOW CALORY BREAD
SLICED - DELICIOUS
INCLUDE THIS IN YOUR FIGHT WEIGHT DIET

Miss Nineteen
Another Morning FRESH bread

LIKE "DANDEE" - AT YOUR FAVORITE GROCER

pamper yourself in our pixilated

pixies...

You'll be as fleet as Peter Pan in our Pixies! They hug your ankles, pamper your toes in elfin suede... with crepe soles and elastized laces. Pixies are 4 ounces of heavenly comfort at 2.99

ARBUCKLE'S
MODEL SHOE STORE
717 Main

• BLUE
• RUST
• RED
• BLACK

Introductory offer on the new STERLING RUBBER BASE WALL PAINT

Regularly 4.45 Gal. — NOW
\$3.49 OFFER ENDS
gal. SEPT. 25th

choose from
13 HARMONIC NATURE TONES

A & B Paint Store

1229 E. Main Phone 3324

Home Fashion Time Special! SAVE \$20

On This

MATTRESS and Matching Box Springs

Here's real value in a Hollywood mattress and matching box springs! High coil count, inner roll edges, good quality tick, handles and ventilators make this set a good buy. Patented "Flex-O-Lator" construction on top of coils keeps padding from lumping or sagging and adds years of life to the set. Available in full or twin size, guaranteed 3 years!

Reg. 79.50
NOW ONLY **59.50** 5.95 Down

Choose from the Largest Selection of Fine Mattresses In The Klamath Basin!

LUCAS FURNITURE

Our Location Saves You Money!

195 E. Main Ph. 3134

COUPON

To: LUCAS FURNITURE
195 E. Main St.
This is my registration for your Home Fashion Time home furnishings awards to be given away Sat., Sept. 25th.

NAME _____
STREET _____
TOWN _____

\$50 - \$25 - \$15 - \$10 in merchandise to be given away Sat. Afternoon — Bring in your Coupon.