

# Herald and News

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The politician seeking to advance the power of his mistress bureaucracy has a very forceful appeal in preaching the fear of impending mass starvation of the people, which, so they claim, is the only salvation is through strict regimented economy.

It's been a great racket preached and believed for over a 160 years since the writings of Malthus was first brought into public debate. Today when the world is further away from the predicted mass tragedy than ever before in the history of mankind the same old line is a standard party of the old bar of tricks the prophets of doom so dearly love to preach. Of course, we now are faced with problems of surplus, but that won't last is the present direful dirge because the Malthusian tide will overwhelm us. The preachers of doom, of course have an axe to grind and the problem of surplus is a vexing one in their way but the glib individual need not worry for an explanation—listen:

"So my efforts are dedicated quite a little to the proposition that each acre ought to be used within the limits of its capabilities and also treated in accordance with the needs of conservation and development.

"Soil and water resources are important only so long as they make some return to society, and food that is produced for which there is no need certainly is something that is lost."

"Today our total production, our overproduction, that margin that we have over what we actually need is really rather fine after all and, something that has already been pointed out here, in an emergency would really turn out to be a blessing."

"Take a look at this margin, and how slim it was in this period that we have just passed through. From 1900 until the advent of hybrid corn the average acre yield of corn varied as little as two bushels per acre."

"Then with the advent of hybrid corn production per acre zoomed, and with fertilizer coming into the picture it has also taken a spurt. But we have reached this very high level of production and that production will decrease very slowly, perhaps very little in the immediate future."

"So smooth is the Malthusian line that one is led almost imperceptibly into it as you may note what occurs in the following—the preacher has disposed of surplus after taking recognition of its presence."

"Now couple this with the fact that conservative estimates in the past have been that we would reach 190 million people by 1975 and that was raised to 200 million people by 1975 and I was interested to hear this week that the latest conservative estimates are that we would between 207 and 220 million people by 1975. That certainly shows that this line of production increase is far outrunning and much sharper, in a sense, than our ability to produce food."

"We will require by 1975 food from 162 million acres or putting it in terms of what new land may be brought into production, we will require food at the present rate of production from 130 million more acres of land by 1975."

"This is rather a serious thought. Also the fact that at the present rate of deterioration of some of the land that has been too heavily farmed and by poor crop methods, we could easily lose that much more land by that time that is now in production."

"It is very evident that farmers are becoming increasingly in the minority in this scheme of things in our economy, and I think that the first responsibility belongs to the landowner or to the operator."

"But that is a very heavy load as has already been pointed out, it is such a small part of our total population, that other people have as much stake in the matter of food, of being able to live as well as we have in the past, and probably other people have considerable responsibility, which in turn means that the government does have some responsibility to set up state and federal agencies to help us solve and prevent these things that could happen to us."

"This was part of a talk given recently by a man who professes to be an ardent conservationist at a meeting of a national conservation organization—the point of interest is that conservation as it is placed here is not being sold upon the basis of reason but upon the basis of fear and therefore the dwindling agricultural population must become the children of a solicitous bureaucracy."

"This raises a good question—must progress always be made because of fear rather than by reason? Must fear always remain the basis of our human relations and human actions?"

"The opportunist quickly discovers that the most fruitful field for his talents lies in the fear of famine when in reality we should be turning our most anxious eyes upon the power field especially that of atomic energy which will be long out of oil before we run out of food. But can one become greatly excited over the predicted shortage of oil? No!"

"The problem of food is much better and provides an ample field that never appears to become saturated as books and essays and then more books and essays have been written without end since Malthus started the discussion in 1798. All the effort goes on and on to prove the earth is a closed vessel and the law of diminishing returns, like the black bear of our childhood days, will catch us."

### They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

YES—AND HERE'S THE GOAL POST FROM THE 1942 SLIPPERY ROCK-PODUNK GAME—AN' THERE'S PLANO LESS BROCCOLI BIKE TIRE FROM THE LAST SIX-DAY BIKE RACE—I GOT SIXTY-TWO AUTOGRAPHED BASEBALLS—OVER THERE IS LEFTY WRIGHT'S BASEBALL CAP—

THIS IS LIKE A MUSLIM— WHERE DID HE GET ALL THE STUFF? AN' NOW THAT HE'S GOT IT WHAT IS HE GONNA DO WITH IT?

HE CLAIMS ALL THOSE SPORTS HEROES THRUST THOSE THINGS ON HIM—HE'S JUST NUTS ENOUGH TO BUY THEM AND THINK HE'S GETTING A 'SARGAN'—

HIS WIFE WAS SAYING THEY NEED A BIGGER APARTMENT—I WONDER WHY?

ALL HIS AUTOGRAPHS LOOK LIKE HIS HANDWRITING—I'VE SEEN HIS I.O.U.'S—

ADMIRING THE HOST'S IDEA OF A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION— THANKS AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO TOM DECKER, 744 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N.J.

### The Doctor Says

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M.D.

In our complicated industrial civilization, an enormous number of people come in contact with substances in their occupations which may damage the skin. It is said that at least two-thirds of all occupational diseases are skin diseases and that perhaps one out of each hundred of all industrial workers are affected by occupational skin diseases of varying degrees of severity.

There are considered to be a number of predisposing factors in acquiring an occupational skin disease. Any thinning or breaking of the outer layer of skin, for example, aids the entry of an outside irritant. Pigment of the skin plays a part: the Negro is less susceptible to skin irritants than the white man and among the latter those with thin, blond skins appear more susceptible to some irritants than brunettes.

Workers with thick, oily skin are better able to resist the irritating effects of some fat solvents, but those with hairy arms and legs and oily skin are more likely to develop pimple-like lesions from contact with greasy substances.

Ordinarily, perspiration serves as some protection against skin irritants by diluting them; on the other hand, excessive perspiration may encourage some forms of irritation from solid substances. Age enters into the picture: apparently most workers who develop industrial skin disorders are young and new at the job.

The skin of women is more sensitive to external irritants than that of men because it is drier. Occupational skin disorders are more frequent in warm weather—perhaps because less clothing is worn. The presence of a nonoccupational skin disorder, particularly one involving itching and scratching, will also make a person more susceptible to contact with external irritants.

Personal cleanliness is the most important measure in preventing disorders. Prompt and efficient removal of irritants on the skin prevents their long action and, therefore, greatly lessens chance of causing trouble. Of course, the cleanliness of the shop or working environment is important and periodic cleaning of walls, floors, ceilings, windows and machinery are useful preventive measures.

Most industrial plants have made extensive efforts to lessen the hazard of contact with irritating substances. In some, complete avoidance is extremely difficult but the use of protective clothing and protective ointments or creams have helped enormously.

In plants in which irritating substances cannot be avoided there are usually regulations established regarding cleanliness and protective measures. The worker in such an industry would be well advised to study these regulations and follow them carefully.



### Bruce Blossat

The battle lines for the Big Four foreign ministers' meeting at Geneva Oct. 27 are now being drawn. In fact they are being fixed so firmly that a stalemate appears almost inevitable at that conference.

Within the past few days the leaders of the West have decided to give priority to the issue of German unification. This is the one matter the Russians evidently do not wish to discuss realistically.

As has been well aired before, the Kremlin has no part of a unified Germany at a table, as Western Germany now is, to NATO and the allied family of free nations.

The only idea the Big Three diplomats have come up with to make such an arrangement palatable to the Russians is a European security pact to protect all sides from a remilitarized, Western-oriented Germany.

This plan, authored by Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden of Britain, is now being hammered into final shape for Geneva. But everything indicates the Russians will not buy it.

They believe time and circumstances are on their side. Having established diplomatic relations with the Bonn government of Chancellor Adenauer, they think they can deal directly on the unity issue without the intervention of the West.

They do not expect the crusty old chancellor to buckle and give them the kind of unification the Communists want. But they know if he does at some time, and they figure his successor might not resist so well the pressures within West Germany for restoration of the full nation.

Perhaps they imagine that even he will find his purpose eroded by time that he will one day make a deal with the East German Red regime because he has at last realized unity any other way is impossible.

However they may be, the immediate prospect for settlement of the question at Geneva is dark indeed.

The Geneva agenda does have two other major items, disarmament and the improvement of East-West contacts.

Progress of the disarmament efforts recently made under UN auspices does not augur well for this item. Perhaps the foreign ministers can find some way to break the log jam, but it would be a surprise if they did.

East-West contacts already have shown some betterment in the months before and after the "summit" meeting at Geneva. Further improvement surely would be welcomed. But it is exceedingly doubtful that this alone would be enough to allow the world to hail the foreign ministers' meeting as a great triumph.

Once Oct. 27 arrives and the diplomats of East- and West get down to cases, they will find themselves hard pressed to keep the heralded "spirit of Geneva" from flagging.

### TELLING THE EDITOR

ACTION NEEDED

To the members of the Klamath Tribe who have an interest in the Klamath Indian Reservation: You are in grave danger of losing your voice in your tribal affairs if the group that wants to sell us down the river for personal gain are permitted to have their way. A sign of this appears in the agenda of the Klamath General Council for October 20, 1955 under item No. 2, sub section (f) Reconsider action of General Council Re: granting authority August 21, 22, 1952. This authority was granted to the Klamath Executive Committee at a General Council held at Beatty, Oregon. A resolution granting the authority was read, Mr. J. L. Kirk moved for its adoption, Seconded by L. Witt. It has been in effect for about three years, now the Special Investigating Committee wants to eliminate them. I'll tell you why: the members elected to the Executive Committee has done everything in their power to protect the interest of all the Klamath people not just a few. We in the committee feel that fair play and justice should enter into the picture. After all the members that are to remain in the tribe that will have to live here and should get a deal that is just as fair as those will get all that money that was promised them in a lump sum. At least they were told that they were to get all their money plus the children's money. I believe that last statement needs a little clarification so let me give you the excerpts to Section 15, of P.L. 587 Section 15. "Prior to the transfer of title to, or the removal of restrictions from, property in accordance with the provisions of this act, the Secretary shall protect the rights of members of the tribe who are minors, non-compositants, or in the opinion of the Secretary in need of assistance in conducting their affairs, by causing the appointment of guardians for such member in courts of competent jurisdiction, or by such other means as he may deem adequate."

This to me means that I can apply to the court of Klamath County to be the guardian for my own children, if I cannot qualify then the court has the right under this bill to appoint one for me. Now does that sound like you will get all your own children's funds: that was promised you by people that were surveying the Klamath Reservation in the Fall of 1954?

If the Klamath Tribe are to fall to the mercy of the Special Committee then I shall make a prediction, I predict that if this happens then we will be confronted with the same climate that existed in the middle 30's. To refresh your memory's a bit, many of you no doubt remember the ill fated days of the "Purchase Order" and the restrictions that were bound so tight that you couldn't even buy a loaf of bread without the approval of the then Superintendent of Klamath Agency, remember? Then remember how your last resort was a petition to

### SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—American oilmen are rediscovering the Europe from which Columbus sailed to discover America.

While atomic and solar energy are being harnessed economically, oilmen say, Europe is going to need more oil as a quick source of the energy it demands.

American oil companies, in addition to shipping oil to Europe, have invested 750 million dollars in plants there since the war, multiplying its oil refining capacity eight times. Jersey Standard Oil's Boise organ, The Lamp, says this year will see 28 catalytic cracking and reforming speed up output. It predicts that within the next 20 years oil consumption there will double.

Economists of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, say consumption of energy from coal, oil and water power is equivalent to 12,000 pounds of coal a year for each person. In Europe per capita energy consumption is equivalent to 5,600 pounds a year. But it is rising fast in Europe because of the striking increase of late in the standard of living there.

Europe has higher real wages

now. Autos and motor scooters multiply on its roads. With this new prosperity has come a desire to substitute machinery for manual labor a yen which used to be considered chiefly American.

European farmers now look more favorably on mechanization. Factory owners have put in power equipment, thereby raising productivity, and thus hiking their profits and the pay of their employees.

Europe still gets 68 per cent of its energy from coal and 10 per cent from hydroelectric plants. Oil provides 20 per cent, with natural gas making up most of the rest.

Atomic energy is likely to be developed commercially in Europe before it is here because the costs of older forms of energy are higher there. But in the next 10 years, Jersey Standard believes, the atom will satisfy only one fourth of Europe's increased demand for electricity. Three fourths must come from increased consumption of the conventional energy sources.

American oilmen busily observing Oil Progress Week right now may be comforted to hear that the New York bankers think that in the next 30 years the fossil fuels will still be the world's dominant source of energy.

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