

The Herald and News

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

ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

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Park Plans

By BILL JENKINS
Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has announced that he will ask the next Congress to authorize a "vast expansion and improvement of tourist facilities in the national park system." He says that such a program has been long overdue, but that the delay can be explained by a lack of funds. War and depression robbed the parks of their rightful share of the tax monies which will support such a development.

As far as I'm concerned I'll go along with the idea if it is done in a logical manner and if we can also count on some of the funds being made accessible to the national forest lands as well.

The modern trend has been for more and more outdoor travel. But the percentage of those who want to "rough it" isn't going up perceptibly. In other words, people want to get out of the city's clamor and breathe again the fresh air of the forests, but they want to do it with all the comforts of their city apartment right at hand. Roughing it, in the modern day sense, means loading up the family sedan and touring from one part of the country to another with stops in the woods at national parks, state installations and other spots where the average camper can find cooking and bathing facilities and won't have to batter up the family automobile by taking it off an oiled road.

So, as far as I'm concerned, go ahead and develop the national parks for the general touring public but spend a proportionate amount of road and improvement funds in the national forests for access roads — not paved highways — that will add both fire fighting, timber access and access to the wilder portions of our timber lands by those who want to get a little further back of beyond than the soda fountain at the park concession.

In this country today there are 28 national parks of which one, Crater Lake, is in Oregon. On top of that we also have in the country five national historical parks, 11 national military parks, six battlefield sites, two battlefield parks, one national memorial park, 11 national cemeteries, four national parkways and national monuments, of which one, Oregon Caves, is in Oregon. And another, the Lava Beds, is in California, just below us. All these come under the national parks system. On top of that there are 24 national historical sites and memorials and the national capital parks in Washington, D.C., Virginia and Maryland.

Quite a lot of area to cover when you consider that many of them run to big acreages. Like Glacier Bay national monument in Alaska which contains some 2,397,734 acres. Oregon's national monument at Oregon Caves contains 480 acres.

Just here in Oregon, for comparative purposes, we have a total of 14,816,899 acres of national forest as compared to only 160,290 acres in our only national park. If we are going to do road work in the national parks it would seem logical that we should also pursue the forest access road system in the national forests with at least as much vigor as we have in the past if not with added energy — and funds.

If Mr. McKay is in the market for any suggestions as to how he could raise a few dollars for necessary and desired national park road and facility development I might be able to offer a suggestion. One that wouldn't cost the taxpayer a dime, either.

There are at present large areas of timber in our national parks that could be harvested under careful supervision, without doing any harm to the area as a scenic and recreational development.

If you doubt this just do a little raking around of the average man from out of this area who has driven the Greensprings as to whether or not he doesn't think that is a really pretty drive through the timberlands of the West. I'll bet a straw katy that most of 'em won't even know that most of the areas along the road have been logged off and in the not-too-distant past, too.

This timber could, I believe, be harvested in such a manner as to actually improve the areas rather than hurting them. And there are always certain areas where timber is over-ripe, where there is a threat of bugs or where other blights have struck or are a threat.

Many big outfits, PG&E for example in their rather extensive forest holdings, are practicing what they call a "recreational cut" on the land which removes the timber in selected areas on a carefully supervised cut yet leaves the same area in better shape for camping, fishing and other outdoor activities than it was before their timber crews moved in. I mention PG&E in this case simply because it was Jack Cameron, one of their chief foresters, who explained the process to me last summer. There are many, many other companies doing the same thing.

Sale of such timber would, I think, pay for quite a few miles of roads and-or put up quite a handful of improvements. I'd a lot rather see it done that way than paid for in extra taxes or by waiting for the CCC to come along again.

Ad-Advance Ideas

By DEB ADDISON
From Trends in Advertising in the Oregon Ad Club "Ad-Advance":
Despite the fact that competition calls for all-out selling, advertisers and media generally agree that abuses by unscrupulous

advertisers create ill-will which reflects on all business.
Business codes of ethics are more and more being adopted and observed. "Bait" advertising is becoming extremely unpopular, and a number of states have legislated against it.
Research — more and better — is being required.

In its 10th annual consumer survey conducted early in 1955 in 18 cities the Illinois Daily Newspaper Markets group included two questions on media preference.

The first question: "What form of advertising do you find most helpful in buying food products?"
The answer by 60.1 percent of the housewives: Newspapers. Next high was television, which was given the nod by 10.3 percent.

The second question: "What form of advertising do you find most helpful in buying general merchandise?"
The answer by 30.3 percent: Newspapers. Next high again was television with 9.2 percent.

Low, in answer to both questions, were coupons and direct mail, neither of which was named first by as many as one percent of the housewives.

Statement of advertising policy by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States:
"Advertising is an integral part of modern business operations. It is an effective and economical means of mass communication available to industry, business and the public. It plays an essential part in selling and in educating the American people about the values of goods and services, and about actions for the public good."

"Advertising's function in our economy is to help create and distribute the better values which are offered in competition for the buyer's selection."
"Advertising should continue to be employed as an instrument of service to all people to increase public understanding and cooperation in social, civic and economic affairs."

"Advertising must continue to seek constant improvements in its techniques, be honest, and alert to its responsibilities for still greater contributions to the national welfare."
"Advertising should continue to develop a better understanding of its functions by government, by business, by educators and by the public."
"There should be no governmental prohibition of advertising of products or services for purposes for which they may be lawfully used; and there should be no discrimination between different types of media in any set of rules or regulations governing advertising."

USAF Problems

By MAX WAUCHOPE
The finding of a married U.S. Air Force personnel to man the Klamath Falls jet interceptor base should interest every citizen of the area.
The reasons behind this rather sweeping statement are both economic and military. Economic in that the payroll of the base will add about 3 1/2 million dollars annually to the Basin's payroll. This certainly affects the pocketbooks of almost everyone in the Basin.
Militarily we should be interested because the well-being of the men manning the base influences the way they carry out their mission.
Let's take the hypothetical case of an airman first class (same rank as World War II veterans will remember as "buck" sergeant) who comes to Klamath Falls with his wife and two small children.

This married airman first class receives \$77 regular allowance on top of his regular pay. It's obvious that he cannot pay over this amount for housing. He'd probably like to pay a little less.

Our airman arrives in town and puts his family up at a hotel while he searches for adequate housing which will be within his means.
After several days of fruitless house-hunting he gives up and sends his family back to their home town leaving him disappointed and pretty bitter at the town and the U.S. Air Force.

Maybe this doesn't sound too important right now. However, this airman happens to be a highly skilled radar technician whose job it is to maintain the complex radar scopes in the jet interceptors stationed here. When he should be paying attention to his job he's worrying about his wife and children. Consequently, he botches the repair job on the jet and the plane is either out of commission or unable to complete its mission when called out by an alert.

We could go even further and say that this particular jet that he's worked on is scrambled on an alert call to identify an unknown aircraft. The radar, which is the key to all-weather jet interception, malfunctions and the unidentified aircraft evaded the jet.

This unidentified, untracked, aircraft is the one in a million which is carrying that devastating hydrogen bomb and is headed for the Hanford Atomic Works or the San Francisco bay area where it spreads untold damage and triggers World War III.

This is undoubtedly an extreme illustration but it is offered as a picture of the stake each resident of the Basin has in the housing problems of the USAF personnel.
Currently Ed Bell and Don Sloan, local businessmen, and members of the housing division of the Military Affairs Committee, are hard at work on the other side of the housing problem. They may call on you to aid them — don't turn them down.

Air Force personnel in Klamath Falls are running into the same

difficulty they have faced elsewhere in the U.S. — civilians either call them members of the "Air Corps," the "Army," or the "Army Air Force." None of these is correct — they are members of the United States Air Force.

The old Army Air Corps was the air arm of the U.S. Army. It was changed to the U.S. Army Air Force early in World War II. In 1948 the U.S. Air Force was established by an act of congress as a separate branch of the Department of Defense with General Carl Spaatz as its first chief of staff.

The USAF today is autonomous and separate from the other main branches of the Defense Department — the U.S. Navy and U.S. Army. The present chief of staff of the USAF is General Nathan F. Twining of Portland, Oregon.
Calling an airman by anything but his proper title is like calling a U.S. Marine a soldier, or vice versa.

Timber-r-r-r

By KEN MCLEOD
No greater clatter has ever been sounded in the vast virgin wilderness and the emphasis of exploitation has always been in proportion to the size of the mighty monarch of the forest that falls with a tremendous crash shattering the stillness of the wildwood.
It is a call that like the virgin forest is vanishing before a mechanized civilization to which the falling of trees becomes no whit more glamorous than the falling of grain before the cutting bar of a farmer's mowing machine.

I have been following with great interest the news reports of the current congressional investigation of the forest practices of the departments of the federal government. The point I watch for yet never see mentioned is the problem of "idle" forest lands. I realize that there is a lot of talk about "idle forests" since the forces of exploitation consider any stand of virgin timber "idle." The point of distinction however is in the use of the word "land" and it is one of the greatest problems of concern of our nation today though few people care to talk about it.

I think some consideration should have been given in these congressional committee hearings to this vital problem as everyone interested in forests and conservation, especially at this period of our development when there is so much agitation in the air for the liquidation of all the remaining stands of virgin timber in the holy name of industrial progress.

The arguments of exploitation are usually strong and plausible: maintain the economic stability of communities; a tree that reaches maturity and dies a natural death returning to the dust from which it sprung is now a crime; the process designed by nature does not enrich some individual. The arguments and points become stronger as the virgin stands of timber dwindle. This perhaps is the natural price we must pay for industrialization, today we are too close to the problem to assess the facts properly and it will remain the task of the historians of the future to look back and trace the course of our destiny.

Still we can consider the other angle of the problem and turn our attention from the growing forest to the problem of forest land that now lies denuded because of the lack of foresight and appreciation of the importance of proper forest practices. Strange as it may seem, there is no great active movement to get our denuded lands back into production so that they can help lighten the burden of our remaining over-pressed timber lands.

The present day "Tree Farm" movement is the first step along this trail and should have greater public support than it is now getting. The forest revegetation has made some spectacular gains in the past few years but the task before us is tremendous.
When we look at our forest situation we see a strange situation. In our 460 million acres of commercial forest lands, the great area of our American "Tree Farm" is only 70 million acres. Seventy-five million acres are "idle" and producing nothing in the way of timber growth. On the other hand we see an even smaller area, something in extent of some 65 million acres in national forests having today around one third of our remaining timber supply and the pressure is on to greatly expand the removal of this timber.

Such a picture should cause every citizen to pause and think whether he is conservation minded or not.
In the field of agriculture, farmers would consider one a pretty poor farmer if he left better than one fifth of his good farming land grow up in weeds. Essentially that is the analogy our nation faces today, we are beginning to discover we can farm timber to produce future crops. We are starting to put good farming practices into operation upon the timber stands that still remain, however, we still fail to plan for that back 40 that contain some of our finest potential forest land but which today lies idle, a potential tree farm 20 per cent larger than the state of Oregon.

Eating Control

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.
Since we are observing Diabetes Week this year it is appropriate to answer several questions on this disease.

Q — My husband has been a diabetic for the past four years. He has always been a big eater but the last couple of years food has become an obsession with him. He knows it is bad for him but says he can't help himself. He eats a large dinner and then makes himself a sandwich or a cereal bowl

with milk. When he gets up at night he also eats. Don't say get a diet as we both know the diet. But it is worth nothing when it is ungone during the night. Mrs. R.

A — It is not uncommon for a person with diabetes to have an excessively large appetite. If what you say is correct about your husband, however, he is running grave risks of developing dangerous complications or even eating himself into an early grave. He must curb his appetite and control the diabetes. He should be under the care of a physician, should follow the diet outlined, take insulin if needed, and should learn to test his own urine for sugar. The consequences of carelessness may be extremely serious.

Q — What are the symptoms of diabetes?
A — They vary from person to person and may be so slight that nothing unusual is noted. Sometimes excessive thirst and appetite and sometimes loss of weight are the most prominent symptoms but they cannot be relied on as the basis on which to make a diagnosis.

Q — I would like to know if diabetes in children is serious. People keep telling me that children usually outgrow it. When I asked our doctor about it she replied that "diabetes is always serious."
A — It is not safe to assume that a child will outgrow diabetes when he gets older though in some youngsters the disease does become easier to manage as time goes on. A child with diabetes should receive the same careful medical care as would be received by a grownup.

Q — Please comment on diabetic strike and what the doctor call a spill-over.
A — The first of these questions presumably refers to a type of unconsciousness coming from the accumulation of acid products in the system. "Spillover" refers to the fact that sugar in the blood "spills over" through the kidneys into the urine.

Q — My daughter is expecting in a month or so. She has severe diabetes and the doctor has placed her in the hospital and says the baby is getting too large. Are there any chances that the baby will have diabetes?
Mrs. K.

A — With good modern management the risks for a mother with diabetes are much less than they used to be; the chances of a healthy baby are also better. There is some chance that the baby will have diabetes but there is a better one that it will not.

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Business Booms

By BRUCE BLOSSAT
America's boom goes on, and so does the talk from both the experts and the amateurs as to where it is leading us.

One expert recently heard from who offered the country some eminently sound counsel was Henry C. Alexander, chairman of the board of J. P. Morgan and Co., famed banking house.
Alexander spoke hopefully but hard - headedly about the bright economic future in store for Americans if they follow a careful course and avoid major mistakes. Said Alexander in a New York speech:

"The best way to preserve confidence is to prevent it from turning into overconfidence. Confidence is based on the belief we can make things go right; overconfidence deludes itself into believing that nothing can possibly go wrong."
He feels we have real ground for confidence because the country both produces and consumes dynamically. The economy is constantly fueled by demand growing out of "our people's insatiable appetite for better living and technology's inexhaustible capacity to provide it."

But he thinks it comes dangerously close to overconfidence to dwell so heavily as some do on our increase in population as an almost automatic stabilizer in the years ahead. It takes money and machines as well as men to produce growth.

Nor must we confuse inflation with growth, in Alexander's view. It is risky to try to force growth along by satisfying some special group or applying a dose of inflation here and there.

Such doses, for instance, as increased government spending, or tax cuts without a balanced budget, or wage increases without increased productivity, or prolonged and expanded government subsidies.

On the other hand, Alexander would not administer the "shock treatment" to the credit system in any effort to check inflation.
"You may make credit dear, but never make it unavailable," he said. "There is a difference between tight money and no money. And for the moment money is dear enough and tight enough."

The banker thinks concern rather than alarm is the proper attitude right now toward the rising level of private debt. He believes it is bound to go still higher as the economy expands further.
"We must watch carefully the rate at which debt grows, especially from here on. That rate must not outrun increases in productivity and income. Increased borrowing must be matched by increased ability to repay. Otherwise we aren't expanding the economy, we're merely puffing it up."

One can do no better than to pass these words on. They represent fundamental good sense. They reflect a spirit of calm moderation and ought to be read as an antidote either to overoptimism or gloom and panic. Let's hope the men in Washington can view the problem as sanely.

Thanksgiving Plans Told

A special Thanksgiving service is announced by First Church of Christ, Scientist, for 11 o'clock, on Thanksgiving Day. The service will be held in the church edifice at Tenth and Washington.

Open to the public, the service will include voluntary testimonies of gratitude by Christian Scientists for God's goodness as shown in spiritual growth, physical healings, and other blessings.

A special lesson - sermon for the day entitled "Thanksgiving," will be read in all Christian Science churches. Consisting of selections from the Bible and from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the lesson-sermon will emphasize the importance of expressing gratitude to God in deeds as well as in speech.

The service is open to the general public and local church members have invited everyone to attend.

Grange Holds Booster Night

TULELAKE — Tulelake Grange observed Booster Night on November 10 with the visit of Wayne Ralston, deputy - master of the Siskiyou County Grange and Mrs. Carl Yancey, Klamath County Grange deputy, as guests.

The history of the grange since its organization in 1887 including growth to the present day 7,300 Granges was given by Mrs. Leonard Meshek, Tulelake lecturer. Benefits of the grange including home economics work, insurance, legislation benefits and work with youth and junior grangers was also given.

The Tulelake grange was organized in April 1932 with the late Walter Turnbaugh as the first master. Six past masters still live in the Tulelake community including W. H. Weltkamp, L. C. Kirby, Elmer and Albert Scott, H. T. Street and Mrs. Leonard Meshek.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Lillian Turnbaugh have been members for 25 years.
H. T. Street reported on attendance at a booster night meeting of the Rupert, Idaho grange, Leon Street and Elmer Scott told of attending a similar meeting at Malin.

Cards and refreshments followed the meeting.
The next regular meeting will be December 1 for joint installation of new officers of the Tulelake and Dorris granges.

Airbase Hangar Bids Opened

The J. G. Watts Company, Portland, was the apparent low bidder for the job of rehabilitating the twin concrete hangars at the Klamath Falls airport. Watt's bid was for \$204,776.
The bids were opened Friday afternoon in the Public Works Office, U.S. Naval Station, Seattle, according to word from Lt. D. M. Peltzman, resident officer-in-charge of the construction at the air base.

DIET CHANGE

TAIPEI, Formosa (AP) — Nationalist China's legislative yuan (parliament) Saturday called for a better diet for Nationalist armed forces. The yuan suggested Nationalist troops, both on Formosa and the offshore islands, be fed more meat and fish.

THE CAMERA CORNER

BY BUD BUESING

Christmas is approaching. In another few weeks St. Nick will be making his annual one-night pilgrimage around the world. And in that sack slung over his shoulder he'll be carrying over five million dollars worth of photographic Christmas gifts, ranging all the way from simple box cameras to motion picture outfits that cost well into the four-figure bracket.

Our camera store is a good place for Christmas shopping. There's something for everyone—simple box cameras for the beginner, more advanced outfits for those experienced in the art. There are darkroom sets for the "do-it-yourself" fan, and beautiful albums in which grandmother can mount those photos of bygone years. There are color slide shows for Junior and Sis, and even an exposure meter for the Boss.

That married son or daughter expecting a blessed event will want a camera to record the early days of the new arrival, and any teen-agers in the family will appreciate the chance to make a photographic record of those happy high school years that will soon become a fading memory. Grandfather will like some color stereo shots of those faraway places he always wanted to see. A hand-held stereo viewer will let him enjoy them in full color, three dimensional beauty.

Yes, there's something for everyone in our camera store. Next week we'll make some specific suggestions for gifts. Meanwhile, come in and Christmas shop with us.
"To remember the past in the future, give a photographic gift."

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Wilson Sets New Policy For Military

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new military policy aims at weeding out security risks before they are drafted into the Army, thus sparing them the stigma of a less than honorable discharge.

The new directive from Secretary of Defense Wilson came yesterday in the midst of a sharply critical Senate investigation of the Army security program for uniformed personnel.

Sen. Hennings (D-Mo) said the inquiry by his Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights "probably had something to do" with the new procedure.

Wilson has been invited to testify before the subcommittee Monday.

The new directive orders the armed services to make security investigations of draftees before their induction. Instead of afterward as at present. It directs that a man shall be taken into service unless this would be clearly inconsistent with national security.

Such a draftee would have the right to an honorable discharge if his conduct in two years of active duty merits one.

Anyone rejected on the basis of a pre-induction investigation would be released to civilian life without any mark or stigma indicating the basis on which he was found unsuitable.

The old rule required that servicemen judged security risks be given a "general discharge under honorable conditions" or some other less than honorable discharge at the end of their service.

"The Defense Department," Hennings said, "never explained by what authority they inducted a man and then blackened his reputation for activities and associations prior to service."
The new directive does provide that where derogatory information is developed after induction concerning a man's prior activities and associations, he still may be given controlled military duties and receive a security risk discharge.

Hennings said "this seems to me to be a violation of his constitutional rights—for it destroys his reputation and interferes with his livelihood without due process of law."

The subcommittee yesterday heard witnesses critical of the old method, among them former soldiers who received less than honorable discharges.

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