

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL 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.

SERVICES:
ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

SUBSCRIPTION RATES	
CARRIER	
1 MONTH	\$ 1.50
6 MONTHS	\$ 9.00
1 YEAR	\$18.00
MAIL	
1 MONTH	\$ 1.50
6 MONTHS	\$ 9.00
1 YEAR	\$18.00

Treated Logs

By BILL JENKINS

American Forest Products Industries came out with a release some time ago to the effect that treated wood is becoming quite a thing in the United States today. Railroads and utility companies are the biggest users of these woods, naturally, in cross ties and poles. Cross ties alone accounted for a total of 103,812,440 cubic feet of wood in some 33,011,874 ties. Poles used up a total of 62,679,055 cubic feet and construction lumber and timbers used up a total of 35,564,794 cubic feet.

A lot of wood. And with the trend going as it is to suburban living it would appear that there will be an increasing demand for this type of lumber.

It will be interesting to see just what changes come about in our country as to timber use and the new developments that will come along as a part of the picture. We have a lot of lumber around this big basin, more than people are prone to believe. In fact, there is probably more merchantable timber in the area today than there was back in the early days when the first cruises were run because in those days nothing but pine two feet through at the butt was considered as merchantable.

Progress has come to the timber industry as a whole, not only in the perfecting of lumbering or finishing methods but in the exploration of new woods and new species for uses hitherto undreamed of.

There is still some undercurrent of talk going around the Basin that we are "cut out" and on the downhill haul when it comes to lumber. I believe this to be untrue from many standpoints. Sure, we lost a few mills some years ago, but we gained an ever growing handful of the newer type of plant where the wood is used here and manufactured into saleable items rather than shipped out as rough boards or finished lumber for use elsewhere. And there are areas lying in the Northwest and fringing on our own that are beginning to be worried about the supply of timber to keep their big mills running.

But, on the whole, the picture is not at all bleak. There is every reason to believe that we are slowly changing from a sawlog economy to a pulp economy. With the vast strides that have already been taken in the production of various hardboards and softboards for the building industry it would seem that there is going to be a continuing demand for wood — perhaps not huge, straight, top quality saw logs, but for all the lumber that can reasonably be cut and manufactured.

I see no reason to believe that the same economic slide would be maintained in this pulp or small timber economy as well as it ever was in the roaring, booming days of the first timber rush.

You don't change over in a hurry, but Klamath Falls has little to worry about as long as such change is sure to come about in the Pacific Northwest. We're sitting right in the middle of a great lumber area if you consider all types, we have more than adequate transportation, a fact which few communities can boast, and we have unlimited space for commercial development.

We also, incidentally, have water in unlimited supply as long as we watch our P's and Q's and don't let California slip in the back door and steal it for use in the heavily populated southern part of the state.

The combination is certainly one which should bring about a spirit of optimism rather than of pessimism and a sighing for the "good old days."

Cross ties and poles can't keep the whole timber industry going, but they are an indicator of ever expanding use of our smaller timber. And new methods of treating, such timber are certainly signposts pointing to a better future for our timber areas.

Polio Drive

By MAX WAUCHOPE

Medical science has won a great victory over polio virus with the development of the Salk anti-polio vaccine but the war still goes on — the March of Dimes drive in Klamath County will be kicked off on January 2 under the chairmanship of Jay Krokoh, manager of the Consolidated Freightways in Klamath Falls.

The scientists, who with Dr. Jonas Salk helped develop the Salk vaccine, know how to prevent at least three out of four attacks of paralytic polio. We have this vaccine which, in mass trial, proved effective in that proportion.

If the Salk vaccine had been available a generation ago it might have saved a quarter of a million American children, men and women from paralysis.

We can now hope that within our own generation the vaccine — or a vaccine — will protect nearly all human beings from this terrible disease.

But now is not the time to relax our guard, the war is not over for thousands of patients who suffer from polio's crippling effects. Thousands more will be exposed to polio this year. Victory for them will depend on how quickly and effectively preventative measures can be brought to bear.

Polio prevention is still a scientific frontier. The dread disease, far from being licked, has been scarcely nipped yet. It could be compared to the first pioneers of railroading a century ago when they undertook to build a railroad across the nation. They knew how to run a railroad, but they had a long, long way to go.

The thousands of patients for whom the vaccine came too late

need help in 1956 that only the combined strength of the nation can give them in overcoming the effects of this disease. More thousands will need help in the years to come.

In 1955—the year of the Salk vaccine—polio attacked about 30,000 persons in the U.S. This annual total was the sixth highest in 40 years of recorded polio incidence.

There has been more polio in America in the past eight years than in the 30 preceding years.

This year was the eighth consecutive year of heavy polio incidence. Sharply increased attack rates, as compared with years preceding, tend to bear out the belief that improved living standards and better sanitation, while they reduce risk of many other diseases, only make us more vulnerable to paralytic polio, largely by precluding early "silent infections."

Since 1940 the rate of increase of polio in America has been far greater than the rate of increase in population.

Although the development of the Salk vaccine is a major victory in the polio war — it is 60 to 90 per cent effective — the scientists are not resting on that accomplishment. They are exploring all possibilities that may lead to other, still better vaccines. They are seeking new drugs to aid those stricken, and most of all they are searching for more knowledge of the disease.

To clinch the victory the March of Dimes needs your support. A successful drive will provide continued care and treatment for some 68,000 polio patients already on the rolls of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. It will assure funds for recovery research projects sponsored by the National Foundation. It will hasten the day of final victory over this dread disease.

Dig deep in your pocketbook during the drive in January. Your contribution will go further and do more in the decisive period that's just ahead. Make victory in this bitter war a final one.

Mining Law

By KEN MCCLLOUD

On July 23, 1955, any changes in the mining laws of the United States went into effect and in not a minute too soon because of the tremendous rash of claims being staked upon the public lands of the nation by speculative hopefuls in the mining industry.

The new law, which is a continuation of a radioactive reaction. Without a doubt, far less than one-tenth of one per cent of the claims filed will ever produce fissionable material, most of the claims are located with the hope that some day the same claim will come along and buy the prospect.

Under the old mining law this rash of claims would have imposed an almost impossible task to the federal land management agencies to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

Under the old law the federal government was forced to execute a release with the claim operator in order to be able to properly manage the surface rights of the public domain under their jurisdiction, particularly in the case of the U.S. Forest Service.

of relations seem to exist in many areas between local bonafide prospectors and the government personnel. In fact the public land administrators often depend upon the local prospectors for being aids in various phases of public land management.

The chief point of contention has been with the individuals who in the past have used the mining law for illegitimate filing of claims for the sole purpose of obtaining timber, cabin sites or other forms of non-mineral use. Under the guise of valid mineral claims lands have been held so that legitimate mining activities and proper forest administration have been impossible.

No better demonstration of this fact can be had than the virtual tie up of the great section of the Rogue River National Forest north of Prospect on the Rogue River where in 1951, one man tied up 60 square miles of timber and recreation lands with place claims.

In the fall of 1954, the heart of the Upper Rogue River Basin was blocked out, forest land, summer home sites, and even the Union Creek Ranger Station came under the control of the hopeful claimant by the fact of filing a claim to cover the area.

Gold and platinum in fabulous quantities were claimed in the Rogue River films but only a special process could recover them, however, the special process apparently failed to get any of the values claimed. The claimant, however, did not doubt get its gold out of the pocket of the hopeful claimant.

Gold was not the chief trouble maker so much as was sand and gravel which were discovered as being considered mineral and in some cases sand and gravel was used to develop the area in building sites and those who sought to control the land by claims to gravel and sand.

Perhaps this legal battle did as much as any to convince the mining world that the time had come for a new and clarified set of the rights of the federal agencies charged with the administration of the public land.

Biased Thinking

By FRANK TRIPP

From the chairman of a high school senior English class, apparently discussing the "teen-age problem" — for want of a sadly needed better name — comes a thought provoking letter, saying in part:

"Your article on 'Parentless Children' we feel is a perfect example of one of the major causes of juvenile delinquency. Since you seem interested in presenting the situation in a true light, I thought perhaps you could give us some facts concerning possible examples of biased reporting of news involving teen-agers."

My reply was based upon a bit of research into what it is that teen-agers call "biased reporting." I found no specific examples where names of individuals were involved, yet frequent damning generalities. Names preclude reportorial speculation; their absence can encourage it.

The youngsters' justifiable gripe long has been the adult pastime of tossing into a kitty all of the community and country-wide deeds of wayward youth and referring to the whole indiscriminately as the "teen-age problem."

Who can blame responsible youth for being pretty well fed up on it? Too many glibly charge to youth, as a class, the vandalism and viciousness of the irresponsible. Decidedly we do when the offenders are not identified, because of community and censorship established by law, unwisely applicable in countless cases. The real bias stems from our own firesides, from our very thoughts.

Youth is rebelling, understandably, against the attack at adult society, rather than at what, in my judgment, is the real target.

What they basically seek is to have their individual responsibility recognized; not all are tarred by the same stick. So I wrote the class chairman as follows:

It is an injustice to teen-agers that they, as a class, do bear the public odium brought about by the overt acts of individuals among them. When names of offenders are suppressed, the whole group to which they belong suffers public mistrust.

To grant to any group of society immunity or special privilege, approaching criminal license, automatically casts suspicion upon all members of that group.

Ten-agers' real quarrel is with the system that declares, by statute, that any individual is morally irresponsible per se, solely because of his age. It treats responsible youth as infants.

Most of the teen-agers whom I know understand right from wrong as well as their elders. If I were still one of them I would resent and fight a system that destroyed my individuality and sneered at my every time a misdeed of my age got into trouble.

This injustice largely results from a subtle kind of well-meant censorship that harms all teen-agers, the suppression of names in venal and vicious, not mistakes and pranks. The law is too broad in protection of vicious delinquents, because of their age.

It has brought about the biased public attitude that is mistaken for "biased reporting." Reporters only mirror their day.

That which looks like biased reporting is honest reporting of biased public thinking. As a general-

tion thinks and acts, so it is bound to read the news.

All through history runs the story of persecuted groups, unjustly judged because of the deeds of a few.

Unavoidably a free flow of information would have prevented it and always it has been recognition of the right of the people to know that has ultimately corrected it.

Rheumatism

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

A correspondent writes that she would be much interested in "my version" of muscular rheumatism. She says that she has been told she has it.

I do not have a "version" of muscular rheumatism. Rheumatism is a rather old-fashioned name which formerly was used for a whole raft of conditions now known as arthritis, neuritis, bursitis, or some other more specific term.

The march of science has gone on and it no longer satisfies careful doctors to call so many conditions just plain rheumatism.

When the word is still used, however, it generally refers to those muscular pains and aches which may develop in almost any part of the body and from any one of several different causes and which will not fit into the classification for more specific disorders.

Nearly everyone at one time or another has suffered with such kinds of muscular rheumatism. A draft blowing on the back or the neck may be enough to set it off.

Muscular aches and pains often accompany or follow infections such as sore throats or influenza. Toxic substances absorbed from diseased tonsils or an abscessed tooth not infrequently produce rheumatism.

Muscular pains which feel exactly the same as rheumatism often come after one has given hard use to muscles which were soft and flabby or after one has maintained a poor posture for a long period of time.

In other words, there are still some things left for which the label of rheumatism is about as good as anything else. A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

Rheumatism of any cause is uncomfortable and a thousand different treatments have been tried. Many, if not most, get well of themselves. In others, however, the pain is chronic and persistent. But some go on and on until the victim without his or her rheumatism seems like a different person.

It is impossible here to list all the treatments which have been suggested. But I have received quite a number of letters about the substance which the bee injects when she stings. This remedy is as old as the hills. Even some doctors who have investigated it think that it is helpful—at least sometimes.

I remember as a boy an elderly beekeeper who had what was called rheumatism and who was all crippled up in the winter but who claimed to be much improved in the spring when he got out with the bees and was stung a few times. I never could make up my mind whether his improvement was caused by the stings or by the warmer air of springtime. I still don't know.

Vets Mail Bag

Annual income questionnaires soon will be mailed to nearly a million veterans and widows and children of deceased veterans who are receiving disability and death pension. Veterans Administration announced.

Of this total, approximately 25,000 questionnaires will go to residents of the four Northwest states and Alaska. VA urges all those who receive the questionnaires to fill them out completely and return them immediately to the VA offices which sent them.

Unless properly filled out questionnaires are returned to VA within 30 days, pension payments, under the law, must be stopped, VA said.

Questionnaires are mailed yearly because pensions are subject to annual income limitations. The current questionnaires request data on 1955 annual income, and anticipated 1956 income.

Pensions are payable to certain eligible veterans of World War I, World War II and Korean conflict who are permanently and totally disabled from causes not connected with their service in the armed forces, and to certain widows and children of veterans of these wars who died of non-service-connected causes. In both cases the annual income of those receiving pension must not exceed \$14,000, without dependents, or \$2,700, with dependents.

VA said that the only dependents allowed for a living veteran for pension purposes are a wife and minor children, and for a widow, only minor children.

For income purposes, VA said, payments from VA for disability or death, including the proceeds of GI insurance, need not be reported.

However, all other payments, including gifts, income from employment, payments from commercial life insurance, Social Security, annuities, and retirement benefits must be reported on the questionnaire.

Question of the week: Q. Would it be possible to get a GI business loan to obtain working capital for my small business? I qualify, under the law.

A. Yes. Under the law, you could get a GI business loan to obtain working capital. But you would have to find a lender willing to make the loan under GI terms.

They'll Do It Every Time

THE WAY MRS. GADWELL TOLD IT, THE PRESCRIPTION WAS A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH...



By Jimmy Hatlo

SO OL' DOC DROPPED EVERYTHING AND DELIVERED IT ON THE DOUBLE... THAT IS, HE TRIED TO DELIVER IT...



Surplus Grain Laws Backed

WASHINGTON (UP)—Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R-Kan.) says he will support legislation to have this country donate some of its surplus grain to the world's hungry if the Agriculture Department does not voluntarily start such a program soon.

Hope is ranking Republican on the House Agriculture Committee and one of the most influential House members on farm matters. He said he has been disturbed that the Agriculture Department has not already used its authority to distribute surplus grain to the needy.

In a letter to a United Press reporter, Hope threw his weight behind a proposal first advanced by church leaders of all denominations. At a meeting with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson last month, the church leaders asked for the release of wheat, corn and rice to fight the threat of "actual starvation" in many countries abroad.

Under a law passed by Congress last year, Benson has broad discretionary power to release surplus products to relief agencies for free shipment abroad. So far, however, the Agriculture Department has released only surplus products in danger of spoiling.

Hope said the department should also release other surplus products like wheat and cotton. He said he does not understand "that there is any legal reason why such distribution should not be made."

He said he is willing to sponsor legislation to expedite grants of food to starving people abroad. He suggested that church and other private groups could handle the actual distribution.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

BERLIN (AP)—The East German Communists announced Saturday an effort is being made to start East German legal proceedings against two American soldiers reported arrested Wednesday after a street fight.

THE PUNCHBOWL

CHARMINGLY YOURS, CLUB

The Punchbowl Charmingly Yours Club met Saturday afternoon, November 19 at the home of our leader, Mrs. L. E. Olson. Six members were present.

There was not any business meeting, as we started our hangar protectors.

Refreshments were served by our leader. Our next meeting will be December 3, at 1 p.m.

Judy Esqate
Newsreporter

Home Extension

By Mrs. Ernest Gray

Malin Home Extension Unit met in the home economics room of the high school Monday, December 5, with 20 members and seven visitors present. The visitors were: Leah Street, Carol McCulley, Corinne Holl, Verba Long, Ila Bunge and Ethel Hamilton.

The unit voiced approval of having salad type luncheons at the spring festival. Program planning chairman, Mildred Rajmus, asked for suggestions. Suggestions may be given at the next meeting, which will be in the Park Hall, Tuesday, January 3, at 7:30 p.m.

Project leaders, Violeta Kunz and Mary Drazil demonstrated "Making Cakes Attractive."

Leaders also demonstrated icing cake with jelly, and gave out recipes, tips on icing and how to make your own tubes.

Mrs. Lydia Kirkpatrick made coffee.

Hit-Run Motorist Sets Early Shower

DUNSMUIR—A hit-run motorist yesterday added woes to Dunsmuir's icy driving conditions.

Police said the unidentified driver's car slid into a fire hydrant in downtown Dunsmuir, causing an unseasonal shower of water for a half hour, the time it took Dunsmuir Water Company workers to reach the shut-off valve.

NEW URANIUM

HIROSHIMA, Japan (AP)—A uranium ore deposit, giving off 50,000 to 100,000 geiger counts per minute, has been found in southeastern Japan on the island of Shikoku.

Kyodo News Service said it has 5 to 6 per cent uranium content.

United Strike End Sought

NEW YORK (AP)—The AFL-CIO executive council has named AFL-CIO President George Meany and three vice presidents to a committee to seek settlement of a two-month engineers strike against United Air Lines.

The strike by the AFL-CIO flight engineers union is a protest against the company's new policy of hiring only men with pilot experience as engineers.

Refusal of the pilots' union to support the strike last week caused a convention of the former AFL to suspend the ALPA's affiliation, effective next Monday.

The suspension was postponed Friday when the four-man committee was named to look into the problem. Besides Meany, members of the committee are vice presidents George Harrison, Al Hayes and Dave Beck.

NEW URANIUM

HIROSHIMA, Japan (AP)—A uranium ore deposit, giving off 50,000 to 100,000 geiger counts per minute, has been found in southeastern Japan on the island of Shikoku.

Kyodo News Service said it has 5 to 6 per cent uranium content.

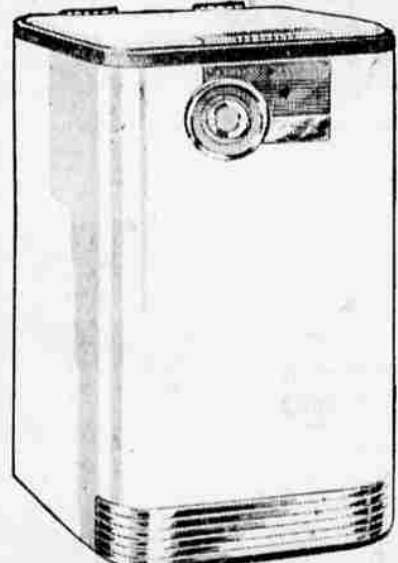
SICK?

If so, write to Spears Chiropractic Sanatorium and Hospital, Denver, for Testimonial Proof of results in arthritis, cancer, polio, sciatica, rheumatic fever, multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, strokes — heart, liver, skin, stomach, kidney and scores of other ailments.

We invite you to come in and get your "How To Do It" calendar at our store now. It's free!

McCollum
LUMBER
Corner So. 6th
& East Main
Ph. 8167

NEW GENERAL ELECTRIC AUTOMATIC



Portable Dishwasher

AT A NEW LOW PRICE

Regular
229.95

\$199.95

NOW

No Down
Payment

On Approved Credit