The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

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[illegible]

By BILL J[illegible]

The annual Christmas tree rush is on again and the Westside road on a Sunday looks like the crowd leaving Kezar after a Rams-Forty Niners game. Bumper to bumper [illegible] up the road in the morning [illegible] Christmas tree on the road home in the afternoon. [illegible] the hill just beyond [illegible] you'll see anywhere from ten to twenty cars parked along the road and tracks leading off through the deep, wet snow into the woods. Saw one family of four, mother, father and two very small children, all clambering up a slippery bank.

I doubt very much if all the cutting will eat into our eventual timber supply to any great extent, although it does grieve one when he sees all the wasted trees that are discarded after they are cut because of a bend in the stem or a poor top that wasn't noticed at the time of cutting. It would be a good idea to look the tree over pretty carefully before you take the axe or saw to it.

But, as any editor worth his salt has to view with alarm once in a while, there is something else to watch out for. Sunday I watched two parties go out into the brush, obviously after a Yule tree, but with at least one member of each party carrying a revolver. Reports have filtered back from two of my spies that there was a good deal of shooting going on out in the woods. Be careful!

I'm all for going out and banging away with a gun. An American tradition and all that. Like to shoot game, squirrels, ducks and targets. But I can't imagine a more tragic happening than accidentally killing someone during the Christmas season. Some child out wandering around in the woods while his daddy hunts for a tree. Visibility is poor at best in the brush and with our current foggy days it is made that much worse. Plus the fact that a pistol of any kind is probably about as dangerous as anything outside brandy before breakfast.

Another Christmas touch we appreciated seeing was the personal attention the city snow removal program was getting from Councilman Barnes. Jimmy was doing his stint at a great pace on a scoop, ripping the snow off the streets and putting it aboard trucks for removal.

We should vote the city a vote of thanks for their prompt efforts in getting rid of the last big snow pack. If you don't think it's a big job just take a little while off and drive around watching the various snow removal operations. There's a lot of that stuff to take off and only so much equipment and manpower to do it with. I think they've done a wonderful job, myself.

Incidentally, along the subject of Christmas trees, George Wardell was telling me the other day that his crews (KFPA) had been busy for a week or more gathering up trees for use in the various schools around the area. In the city schools alone 194 trees were required. Quite a number of branches to be decorated. Glad I don't have the job.

Rock For Lease

By KEN McLEOD

Under the provisions of the new mining law the location of sand, gravel, pumice, etc. can no longer be filed upon under the term on "mineral" but these essential products can be obtained from the public lands by permit or lease. The various land management agencies will administer the law upon the lands within their jurisdiction.

On National Forest lands the Forest Service will administer the disposal of these items now that its sign "Sand and Gravel for Lease" is legally hung before the public gaze. The procedure is simple, you want some rock so you go to the Forest Service with your application and if your need is less than $1,000, a permit may be issued on either a bid or an appraised valuation. If the value exceeds $1,000—well!

This is where we come to the interesting part of the law which develops a vicious angle that places control of all sand and gravel deposits in the hands of the large operations if they so desire to exercise their option. The little guy doesn't have a chance any longer to creep into the aggregate business by developing a low cost supply of material on public land.

If his desire is to obtain aggregate with a value of more than $1,000 the government will be glad to take his request and prepare it for the formal advertising and bidding procedures which will be used so as to afford all interested parties an equal opportunity to obtain a lease or permit.

It so happens that sand and gravel deposits are not as easy to come by as one might think, [illegible] situations they are comparatively rare [illegible] in which case a certain amount of "discovery" must be [illegible] to it a suitable deposit is found.

The law provides no protection for this "discovery" by an individual but presumes that the product is as open and common as the timber that grows upon the surface of the soil yet this is not the case where we deal with the products of the soil itself.

Thus let us assume you are a small operator and you have a considerable amount of difficulty holding your place against more formidable competition of an aggressive aggregate clique.

You can get a good leverage upon your competitors if you can find a new deposit which is not within their grasp so you hunt about and discover it upon some public land, with this supply you figure you can underbid your competition—in the old days you merely filed a claim and went to work—things are different now.

After you find your rock deposit you go to the public land agency that administers the area and make a formal application, the value of material comes to more than $1,000, so the big hearted breathing statements about doing everything for the little man goes into action to help you out—out of business! It takes your knowledge and advertises it to the world; now do you get the bid? Perhaps, if your competition is asleep at the switch, however, in the rock and gravel business there is no such creature near any large community. The most closely held monopoly in a big city like New York, for example, is the aggregate supply locked hand in hand with Tammany Hall and labor leaders, it's the sweetest racket in today's modern world. New York is far removed from the public domain, the point made, however, is merely an illustration of what takes place in any large community.

No one objects to the leasing provisions creeping into mining law, the objection is to the fact that the law makes no provision for protection of discovery. It may be drawing a fine point in this illustration when applying the subject of discovery to a common material like aggregate but it is surely true of many other minerals that require diligent search and discovery.

The leasing provisions in the mineral laws covering the discovery and exploitation of soluble salts has completely given the field to the large operators since no small individual has a chance to buck the so-called "Trona Trust" which was most active in establishing the leasing provisions in the act that covers their industry.

Under the leasing provisions of the trona act a small man has not a chance in the world of getting a start in the field of supplying mineral salts to the market even if he should be fortunate enough to make a discovery of a valuable deposit. He makes his discovery, then must present his findings to the federal government along with his assays, he must accurately survey the area, and then, after he has gone to all this expense, assays, surveys, legal work, etc. the government advertises the area for bid using his figures.

Unless he is well financed he stands no more chance than the proverbial "snow-ball" of realizing anything on his discovery. As a consequence there are no small operators in the field of supplying various types of mineral salts to industry.

The powerful American Mining Congress which speaks for large industry has been strongly in favor of leasing provisions in mining law as it provides the means of killing off small scale competition. Any change in mining law if it is to be sincere must give consideration to the facts of discovery and protect the individual in his discovery otherwise the whole field of exploration for mineral deposits will become strictly a rich man's game from which the common man is effectively excluded.

Unusual Cards

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Year after year Hugo Gernsback probably puts out the most unusual Christmas cards in America.

Each year they contain predictions by Gernsback, publisher of the magazine "Radio-Electronics," on how life will be lived in the future.

Some years his forecasts are pretty eerie. This year they are weirder than weird. If Gernsback is even half-right (and he is convinced time will prove him altogether right), the average man will probably be glad he lives in the present — and that the next century will be up to posterity to endure.

Take the matter of transportation. Glancing into his crystal ball, Gernsback sees the "airmobile" as the only final answer to today's traffic problem.

Motorists will zoom through the skies in small gravity-resistant cars propelled by compressed air. Back seat drivers will be really out-of-date, because—

"All-around radar will make collisions in the air almost an impossibility."

Are you worried about where you will be buried? Gernsback is. He fears the earth soon will be too crowded for cemeteries.

But he has an answer — space burials.

Coffins containing the dead will be taken up into outer space by flying funerary ships. At the proper altitude the ships will discharge their cargo in a direction away from the sun. [illegible] in your casket you will then soar out of the pattern of the solar system — and sail on forever in space.

Gernsback sees this as the most practical way a man can "go to Heaven." [illegible] want to be [illegible] The big advantage to the plan: Your relatives won't have to revisit the cemetery. They [illegible] you will be forever — [illegible]

Take the question of electronic brains. Gernsback doubts science any time soon will come up with a machine that will actually do its own thinking.

His solution: You take a brilliant living human brain, supply it with a food solution that will keep it permanently alive, then wire it to the gigantic electronic machines, and it will do the thinking for them.

These "human" "electronicized brains" he feels, will be able to write great books and plays, create needed new inventions — and never wear out. The task here, of course, is how to get the right brains. Gernsback feels sure, however, that some outstanding men will be glad to contribute their brains — before death — to benefit mankind. Any volunteers?

But to the ordinary mortal the most dismal innovation envisioned by Gernsback is a gadget he calls the "electromicro-perceptor."

Like most people he has pondered the mystery of sex, and has decided, "sex is a complex electrical phenomenon." Well, it certainly is complex, sometimes it does produce sparks and there is no doubt it is quite a phenomenon.

Gernsback feels that as science learns more about sex it will produce the "electromicro-perceptor," or sex measurer. By undergoing tests with this machine couples will supposedly be able to determine whether they will be compatible in marriage, at least in terms of physical responses.

It may well be that Gernsback is right about the bright future of the airmobile, space burials, and the electronicized brain. But will any man in his right mind ever come home to a wife who keeps an "electromicro-perceptor" in the house? I doubt it.

Good Man

Klamath Falls, Ore. (To the Editor)—I wish to tell the editor so that everybody may know it. A few nights ago I had one dream about Sheriff Britton.

My dream explains working sincerely for the county, always thinking, Klamath County population should keep him sheriff forever.

I wish with all my heart good luck Dear Sheriff for your future time.

Very sincerely as ever,
Gust P. Vourchis

Termination

Klamath Agency, Ore. (To the Editor)—In my testimony I stated that it would take 15 years to educate the Indians so they would be able to manage their resources.

When Mr. Crawford testified, he interpreted this statement to make it appear that it was my program to force all of the members to remain in the tribe for a period of 15 years, which most certainly is not true; so in order to clarify the statement, I would like to make the following statement as to my position on this termination bill.

It is my desire that Sec. 5 of Public Law 587 be amended so that it will allow the members that wish to withdraw from the tribe to do so as soon as their rightful share has been determined and to receive said share in cash and in one full payment, if so desired.

The Federal Government should loan to the members who elect to remain in the tribe the necessary money to pay the members who wish to withdraw. If this can be done, we would not need to sell and destroy a large portion of our resources and could keep our entire reservation intact.

The Government would discontinue all supervision of the Indians, but would continue to assist in the management of their resources for a period of 15 years, and during said period the Indians would be educated so they could take over the management of their own affairs.

(s) Boyd J. Jackson
Klamath Agency, Ore.
Member Executive
Committee of the
Klamath Indian Tribe

(Eds. Note The above mentioned testimony was given before the Congressional Committee on Nov. 15, 1955.

No Three Me..

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — No three men — two of them by being themselves and one by his sensible explanations — have done more than Eisenhower, Johnson and White to create hope for a full life among victims of heart attacks.

President Eisenhower and Lyndon Johnson of Texas, leader of the Senate Democrats, are recovering from heart attacks of their own. It was Dr. Paul Dudley White, Boston heart specialist, who did the explaining.

Neither Eisenhower, stricken in September, nor Johnson, who had his attack in July, is out of the woods yet — in the sense they have so fully recovered their doctors can tell them to resume a full life.

Both are awaiting the final medical verdict: Eisenhower in February, Johnson later this month. It may be the doctors will tell Eisenhower he can't run again and Johnson that the job of Senate leader is too much for him.

Even so, both men will go on leading lives just short of all-out. This need be no discouragement to other heart cases since a full life for both these men means a strain and responsibility [illegible] people never have to worry about.

If the verdict is against the full-out activity for them, Johnson may have to give up the Senate leadership but will stay in the Senate and Eisenhower will continue to fill his job as president until his term ends in January 1957.

Eisenhower and Johnson, through their prominence, focused the nation's attention on the problem of cardiac cases and how men, unwilling to let it throw them, can get up out of bed and be themselves again, patiently working toward recovery.

This doesn't mean heart cases can or should chase fire engines again, climb mountains or [illegible] 10-round bout. But those are extremes anyway.

Because Dr. White was one of Eisenhower's physicians, and because Eisenhower was the first president in history to have a known heart attack, White had a greater opportunity to take common sense about the heart to more people than any doctor in history.

He used the opportunity to the utmost to do good. Through an article specially written for The Associated Press for newspaper use and through repeated news conferences he preached this gospel:

Trying to resume your full life is the best treatment. One heart attack doesn't necessarily mean you'll ever have another. Some heart cases live to a ripe old age and die of something else.

Cotton Farmers

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — Cotton farmers voting today on marketing quotas for next year's crop are entangled in world problems as well as the domestic ones.

The cotton surplus problem has a part in such things as the United States and Russia jockeying for the friendship of Egypt. It is involved in the American textile mills' quarrel with the Japanese textile industry. It will be watched by the millhands in Manchester, England.

In this country there are sectional disputes as well. The interests of the Southeastern cotton grower with a small farm aren't the same as those of the big-acreage farmer in the irrigated Southwest.

There are also the basic disputes between the textile mill operators who think the price of cotton is cotton farmer who fears any change that might pull the rug out from under his income.

The United States now has a cotton supply onhand of more than 25 million bales. Domestic mills use about nine million bales a year. Of the remaining 16 million bales, some 1¾ million may move overseas through various foreign aid programs, and some 2½ to 3 million more may be exported through regular trade channels.

That will leave the United States holding some 13 to 14 million bales of unsold cotton in addition to whatever the cotton farmers grow in the coming season, as set by today's voting on limitation of acreage to be planted this spring.

More could move into world trade except for the international and domestic disputes involved.

The huge cotton surplus plays a big role in the United States' hesitancy to fight it out with Soviet Russia for Egypt's favor. Egypt has its heart set on building the high Aswan Dam, which would irrigate many acres of land that could produce long-staple cotton—in competition in particular with the fast-growing Pima cotton output of our own Southwest, as well as with every American cotton farmer over whose head a world cotton surplus hangs.

The Russians have offered to help build Egypt's dam. Washington doubts if the Soviets could fulfill their promise, but it fears the propaganda effect on the Arab world of the offer itself. Yet to jump in and furnish the money ourselves would be working against the interests of our own cotton farmers.

Uncle Sam could dump part of his surplus cotton on the world market at lower-than-support prices. But that would bring howls not only from other cotton-producing countries, but also from our own cotton textile mills who would see their competitors in England and Japan benefiting by getting a lower priced cotton at the expense of American mills buying at a higher price.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

NEW YORK — Mrs. Sibyl Schneller, of Mill Valley, Calif., a Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. "Cook of the Year" contestant, on her reason for learning to cook:

"My mother-in-law was a celebrated cook and I had to be as good as she was."

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Twin brothers Ronald and Donald Scott on being lost for five hours in a freezing woods on a Christmas tree hunt:

"We prayed a little and cried a lot."

BOSTON — President Luis Batlle Berres of Uruguay on his meeting with President Eisenhower:

"In his home he did not appear to be a president, but gave the impression of a good head of family. Nevertheless, when he discussed ideas he certainly took the proportions of a great president."

BUENOS AIRES — Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, editor and publisher of La Prensa, on plans for the newspaper freed from the Juan D. Peron dictatorship:

"The doors are open to all the former staff who were thrown out when the Peron dictatorship seized the paper. [illegible] will be filled only on the basis of the professional capacity and moral character of the candidates."

LONDON — British Foreign Secretary Harold MacMillan in a statement charging Russia has shifted its struggle for power against the West to the tense Middle East:

"The incursion of Russia by the deliberate opening of the new front, by the offer of weapons, by the offer of economic assistance, by the support of subversive organizations, has made a new and menacing situation."

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Marine Unions Plan Signing

SAN FRANCISCO (UP) —Three unions representing 6000 West Coast maritime workers prepared today to sign a master contract.

The unions are the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, Marine Cooks and Stewards and Marine Firemen.

Sam Bennett, vice president of the Marine Firemen, said his union will accept the shipowners' original offer on vacation pay. It was his union whose no-work policy tied up eight ships last week.

Bennett said this offer provided for two weeks of vacation pay prorated on the basis of months worked during the year, and figured on the monthly base pay.

4-H NEWS

THE GOOD COOKS

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. John Kerns. We had a contest about cookies. Mrs. Kerns judged the cookies. Each member received a prize.

The meeting was adjourned.

Mary Ellen Hess
News Reporter

MALIN KNITTING CLUB

The fourth meeting of the K.P. Club was held November 28, at the home of our leader, Virginia Bloom. Members present were, president, Mary Jane Fisk, secretary, Marcia Kenyon, news reporter, Jean Quinn, April Gilbert, Cathy Kenyon, Carol Mitchum.

The club decided to give Christmas gifts to some family in Malin. We all are getting along fine with our projects, and are making something useful.

Jean Quinn
News Reporter

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