

The Herald and News

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Park Use

By BILL JENKINS
Oregon State parks were used by a total of 6,000,000 persons this year. A gain of about 800,000 over last year and three times as many visitors as were recorded during the 1948 season.

Of this total, 167,750 were overnight campers making use of Oregon's new policy of allowing overnight stops in selected state parks. This total of campers was about 50,000 more than used the parks as campsites last year.

Every figure that comes in points to increased use of our outdoor facilities and, for one, an aim at loss to understand it. I imagine it can be written off to a periodic craze for life in the great outdoors. The same craze that has brought about the popularity (now waning) of Dave Crockett, Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill Hickok, the revival of spectacular western movies by Hollywood and the vast increase in the number of men and women taking out hunting and fishing licenses. Also the rising price of good accommodations along the vacation routes not to mention the difficulty of getting into a good lodging for a night.

Life in the United States has changed radically over the years and the average man and woman now has more time to spend on vacations and on shorter trips in between. We have many, many more holidays than before, more days off are granted, more and longer vacations and more money in the sock to spend for recreation.

As long as this trend continues it certainly seems wise that we do all in our power to develop facilities in our state parks which lie along heavily traveled tourist routes. Every tourist that goes through the state spends quite a little money even if he limits himself to only the necessary gas and food. If we had a sales tax, he would leave considerably more of his loot and every day we can hold him here he spends just that much more money, which in one way and another is whacked up by all of us.

I am all for this business of attracting the tourist to our area and showing him a wonderful time as long as we do it along already developed and heavily traveled highways. I am all against it when and if the policy comes into view of building new roads into fresh territory and using fresh tax money to do it with. I am opposed to opening up any further roads to hunting or fishing areas. After all, we have plenty of resort lakes already adequately equipped to take care of the average tourist. Most of them want a carefully prepared campground with all the stoves and water taps available instead of a wilderness camp out where they have to do for themselves. This holds especially true of families traveling with small children.

I'm all for Superintendent Armstrong and the state parks. I hope they have a couple of million more visitors next year than we had this year. But I also hope we never see the day when we get so greedy for the outside dollar that we seriously consider opening up new and virgin areas to attract fishermen and hunters. Let's go all-out in developing what we have—which is plenty since we live in the most beautiful state in the Union—in the way of close in tourist facilities and leave our back beyond for the natives and for the practice of sound economic judgment that will pay off in added lumber products, grazing and allied industries.

Business Memo

By DEB ADDISON
Sale of phonograph records stimulated by new recording techniques and price cuts have catapulted their largest gain since the peak year of 1947, reports the Journal of Commerce.

Dollar volume will be nearly 26 percent larger than the last year, with sales of long play albums gaining sharply, according to Columbia Records.

The industry's big problem now is to broaden ownership of record players and records. It is estimated that a half of all families own phonographs—half of which are obsolete—and 22 percent of all families buy nearly 100 percent of all records.

Add one more split—home record playing—to the already diluted listening audience. Home entertainment listening here is split four ways now (three K.F. radios plus Alturas) in the mornings; five ways afternoons (add Medford TV); and many more ways evenings—without considering the phonograph at all.

The nation will spend \$6.3 billion on construction in 1956, topping this year's record by more than \$3 billion, is the prediction of Harold R. Berlin, vice president of Johns-Manville Corp.

He says that \$44 billion will be for new construction of all types, while more than \$21 billion will be spent for remodeling, repair and maintenance.

The construction industry should account for more than 16 percent of all economic activity in the next year.

Construction probably will be a bigger percent of the total economic activity than that in the Klamath Basin next year.

Right now all interested persons are pushing the remodeling part of construction, looking to help satisfy the acute housing needs coming from establishment of the Klamath Air Force Base.

pay off home improvements that include rental units.

November building permits within the corporate city were up 5.4 percent over Nov. last year, according to Klamath Business Trends published in the Klamath Chamber of Commerce.

Building permits for the 11 months of '55 are up 24.5 percent over last year in the city.

Other "Keynote" trends are bank debits up 17.0 percent in Nov. and 12.4 for the year to date; postal receipts up 7.2 for Nov. and 3.3 percent for the year; parking meter receipts were down 9.0 percent for Nov. but up 1.0 for the year; number of water users were up 2.7 percent over Nov. last year and averaged 3.1 more for the 11 months.

Let's add that Herald & News advertising linage was up 4.8 percent in Nov. and 13.8 for the year through Nov.

Cost of living memo:
The Dun & Bradstreet Daily Wholesale Commodity Price Index of 30 basic commodities was 276.74 on Dec. 8, against 275.40 a week earlier.

The Weekly Wholesale Food Price Index, representing the total of the price per pound of 31 foods in general use, was unchanged last week at \$5.92. That was 12.3 percent below the corresponding level of last year.

Mining Claim

By KEN McLEOD
With so many people investing in Edgar County and other types of equipment used in the search for uranium minerals it is felt that a comment upon the Mining Law (Public Law 167—44th Congress, Chapter 375—1st Session, H. R. 5891) which became effective on July 23, 1955 would be of some interest here.

In brief, this law makes the following provisions: (1) Bans the location of mining claims for common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumilite, and clinders, and makes them subject under the Materials Disposal Act. The act does not affect the validity of any mining location based upon discovery of some other mineral occurring in or associated with such deposits. Also, deposits of the above materials which are valuable because of certain properties giving them distinct and special value would continue to be locatable.

This provision of exemptions to the law takes cognizance of "certain properties giving them distinct and special value" and these are still subject to the old procedure of mineral location. Likewise it does not prohibit the location of a mineral claim upon a gravel bed if it contains some other locatable mineral.

From this I gather if there is a trace of gold, silver or platinum present in the gravel but you were more interested in the rock than the precious metal you would have to process the gravel to save the metal before you would be legally clear in filing a claim upon the deposit.

The Law expresses its provisions as follows:
"Section 2. A deposit of common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumilite, or clinders shall not be deemed a valuable mineral deposit within the meaning of the mining laws of the United States so as to give effective validity to any mining claim hereafter located under such mining laws: 'Provided, however, That nothing herein shall affect the validity of any mining location based upon discovery of some other mineral occurring in or associated with such a deposit. 'Common varieties' as used in this act does not include deposits of such materials which are valuable because the deposit has some property giving it distinct and special value and does not include so-called 'block pumice' which occurs in nature in pieces having one dimension of two inches or more."

To prospectors in the Klamath Basin who have been interested in pumice locations this provision in the law to exempt "block pumice" specifically from "common" pumice, may create some fine distinctions in claim filing and so the advice is that if one wishes to file upon a pumice deposit he had better go into a huddle with his lawyer.

The intent of the mining law is to shut out the chiselers who wish to gain public land for purposes other than mining so provision (2) prohibits the use of mining claims hereafter located and prior to patent, for any purpose other than prospecting, mining, processing, and related activities and uses reasonably incident thereto.

(3) The act authorizes the federal government, on claims hereafter located and prior to patent, to manage and dispose of timber and forage, and bars the claimant from removing or using the timber or other surface resources except as needed for mining activity. The wording of this portion of the act is interesting:

"Rights under any mining claim hereafter located under the mining laws of the United States shall be subject, prior to issuance of patent therefor, to the right of the United States to manage and dispose of the vegetative surface resources thereof and to manage other surface resources thereof (except mineral deposits subject to location under the mining laws of the United States)."

The exception bracketed, apparently clearly express the point that any mineral in the ground is going to be reserved for the miner and the land management agencies of the federal government are to have nothing to do with them.

Since so many mining claims had been filed primarily for their nuisance value or to stop access to

other public land the new act takes recognition of these attempts and takes steps to prohibit them in the following words:

"Any such mining claim shall also be subject, prior to issuance of patent therefor, to the right of the United States, its permittees or licensees, to use so much of the surface thereof as may be necessary for such purposes or for access to adjacent land: 'Provided, however, That any use of the surface of any such mining claim by the United States, its permittees or licensees, shall be such as not to endanger or materially interfere with prospecting, mining or processing operations or uses reasonably incident thereto: 'Provided further, That if at any time the location requires more timber for his mining operations than is available to him from the claim after disposition of timber therefrom by the United States, subsequent to the location of the claim, he shall be entitled, free of charge, to be supplied with timber for such requirements from the nearest timber administered by the disposing agency."

Do-It-Yourself

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP) — One of the best how-to-do-it-yourself books is at hand and I don't know which hand to throw it from.

It destroys my whole sense of perspective.

The title is: "How to Gain an Extra Hour Every Day."

The reason I don't dare throw it from either hand is that just by looking at it my whole life has changed. I started to throw this book away with the left hand, and now I've determined to go back to the starboard muscle. With it I can hurry further. But I am confused. Thereby I've gained a minute — and, frankly, I don't know how to invest it.

I hate to have this minute go astray in the long horology of time. But I really don't know what else to do with it.

That's my trouble. Most of the people I know don't find enough time to do half the things on their minds. I find I have more than double the time on my hands to do the things on my mind. Except for one thing, that is — and that's to loaf.

Naturally, when I think about serious problems like these I'm not really loafing. I'm ordinarily just getting drowsy, as I lean tiredly against my tall friendly Irish wolfhound and wave hello to guests coming across the meek drawbridge of my existence.

This volume about "How to Gain an Extra Hour Every Day" is written by Ray Josephs, a triple threat career man himself—author, public relations specialist and home-maker, here and in South America.

This book opens a new world to me, and I want to get out of it. But it fascinates me and gives me a sense of guilt.

On its cover the book says, "everyone needs more time for the things he really wants to do." And more opportunity also.

It offers 243 time-saving techniques, developed by "scores of America's best-known, busiest people."

It tells, for example, how "Sam Goldwyn breaks up those long time-wasting luncheons by discussing business before eating." It doesn't go into the question of who is able to eat when the discussion is over.

The book also tells how President Eisenhower "has learned to bathe, shave, and dress in 20 minutes or less — almost 10 to 15 fewer than most men — by using a routine developed over his many years as a military man."

Former President Harry Truman shares with Eisenhower this talent of being a fast morning dresser.

But I like Josephs' description of how the former British prime minister safeguards his hours against waste.

"Sir Winston Churchill," he points out, "does half his day's work in bed; gets added rest while accomplishing twice as much in half the previous, constantly interrupted office time."

This is the soundest of all Mr. Josephs' 243 different ways to save time. The gamble is great but the possible reward is fascinating.

Who wouldn't dare the possibility of unemployment if by staying in bed half of every day a fellow might hope to become prime minister of England?

The problem of how to gain an extra hour every day wouldn't seem so bad if a man could spend it in bed admiring other people."

The Ford Foundation's holdings

are presently estimated to have a market value of between 1 and 2 billion dollars. Prior to this week's whopping gift total, the fund had handed out 350 million dollars since its founding in 1936 by gifts of stock in the motor company by Henry Ford.

The foundation is also in the news just now in a controversial matter, concerning some of the activities of one of its beneficiaries, the Fund for the Republic, which are attacked from several quarters.

While the Ford Foundation is the largest in the world, it has lots of company. If you count in churches, farm cooperatives and the like there are more than 100,000 tax-free groups in the country.

Some 32,000 of these are in the category of foundation, fund or association — exempted from taxation on gifts, subsequent to the location of the claim, it shall be entitled, free of charge, to be supplied with timber for such requirements from the nearest timber administered by the disposing agency."

Most of these are conceded to serve a public purpose. But some congressmen have been charging that some foundations or funds meddle too much in politics to deserve a tax-free status.

Congress is expected to be asked for a law which would open to public inspection the applications for tax exemption filed by foundations. The idea is that the ones solely serving the public interest wouldn't mind — many of them report publicly now.

But some groups don't disclose how they raise funds or how they spend them, and Washington feels that many of these would give up their tax-free status rather than let the public in on their operations.

Close Ranks

By BRUCE BLOSSAT

There could be no better time than this for the West to make a renewed show of solidarity. That's why it is heartening to learn that Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden and Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan will come to America in January to confer with President Eisenhower.

The fall Geneva conference and the subsequent actions and utterances of Russian leaders make it plain that the Cold War is being prosecuted with new purpose by the Kremlin.

At Geneva the West stood together against any concessions that would have turned the meeting into a Soviet triumph. But they scored no major victory for themselves; they merely held the line.

This is not enough for the combat in which we are now engaged. The Russians are brandishing economic and political weapons wherever there is the faintest sign they may make bloodless new conquests.

When the United States and its friends were alarmed by the Community military aggressions of a few years back, they rose to the challenge magnificently. Today the challenge takes a different form, but it is just as real and must be met just as vigorously.

If we are to keep the rest of Asia and Africa out of Red hands, we must devise a fresh, imaginative political and economic strategy for the task. Right now the only thing that is saving us is the stupidity and the rigidity of the Russians.

No doubt many Americans are weary of digging into pocket for money to be sent beyond our shores. But if we do not assist in the steady uplift of the backward lands of Asia and Africa, then all the evidence indicates the Russians will. In fact they are already outdoing us in some critical spots.

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They'll Do It Every Time

By JIMMY HATLO



By Jimmy Hatlo



Indians' Drinking Habits Get Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—Indian Commissioner Glenn L. Emmons said Tuesday he hopes soon to be able to take some positive and practical steps to deal with the problem of

alcoholism among American Indians.

Emmons had been asked for comment on criticism of the situation voiced by Federal Judge Carl Hatch in Albuquerque last week.

Hatch said there has been an ever growing number of intoxicated Indians since repeal of fed-

eral and state bans against sale of liquor to Indians.

HEART ATTACK

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)—A 71-year-old man suffered a fatal heart attack after finding his dog killed by an automobile. The cocker spaniel had been his companion for seven years. Charles F. Nolan, Sr., of nearby Marcy found the dead dog in the road near his home Monday night. He picked it up, ran home and collapsed after calling to his wife. He died a short time later.

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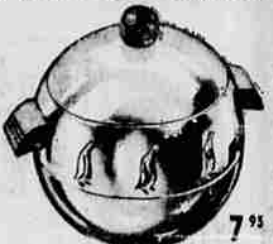
LANDER, Wyo. (AP)—Dishes rattled and trees swayed but no damage was reported from a sharp earthquake felt yesterday in this West Central Wyoming town of 3,349. There were reports of a loud roar accompanying the foreboding tremor in an area at the foot of the Wind River Mountains.

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