

The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor
BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor
MAX WADCHOPE
City 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 \$8.00
1 YEAR \$12.00
MAIL
1 MONTH \$1.50
6 MONTHS \$8.00
1 YEAR \$12.00

Here And There

By BILL JENKINS

In case anyone's in the market for a buffalo, some 500 will be sold by the Fish and Wildlife Service as a part of their bison management program. In addition, in case you don't like buffalo, you can purchase 76 elk, 110 mule deer and 151 longhorn cows.

These animals are classified as surplus under the refuge management program, which in simple language means that these are the numbers that cannot be accommodated on the available range and graze without danger of overuse.

Of course, there's nothing new about it. The wild animal sale is an annual event. The only thing that changes are the numbers sold from each area. Prices range from \$150 for a buffalo down to \$50 for an elk under two years of age. Portions of animals may also be bought for varying prices.

If you're interested, write John F. Swartz, Refuge Manager, National Bison Range, Moiese, Montana.

We note in passing that the President has approved House Resolution 7764 which permits grain from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks to be used in luring migratory waterfowl away from crops.

Seems to be alright to bait the birds no end to pull them in the north and keep them from invading the California valleys, but let a hunter hold out a handful of grain to entice a goose within shooting range and he spends the rest of his life in a dungeon.

Such is life.

We were glad to note that Fred Pope, the sage of Fort Klamath, was in town the other day. It had been so long since we'd seen him that we didn't know whether he was still alive or not. Happy to report that he is still going strong.

Another old and familiar name is back in the news again. Joe Duracha, one of the old-line bartenders in Klamath Falls, has taken over at The Wing. We dropped in to say hello the other day and found that Joe hadn't changed much, either. Still the same genial, pleasant personality that has radiated over the bar for, lo, these many years.

Ran into a new idea, to me at least, coming up from California the other day. We spent the night at Gene Valla's Blue Gum Lodge just out of Willows and found that the morning coffee situation was taken care of. The dining room, which serves only dinners and excellent ones at that, is closed in the mornings so there is no breakfast.

But in each room is a small percolator already loaded with coffee and filled to the proper level with water. When you roll out of the sack in the morning all you have to do is plug it in, wait 10 minutes, and you've got a couple of steaming hot cups of coffee.

A neat idea and one much appreciated by the traveler.

Incidentally, those oysters that we picked up at Tomales Bay and hauled home stood the trip in fine shape. They were dug out of the Bay on Monday morning and were served up as oysters Knickerbocker in Klamath Falls on the following Friday night. Real good, too.

Among the items of interest to the outdoor lovers is the fact that on August 25th the National Park Service celebrated its 40th anniversary. For what it's worth, there it is.

Revolution

By KEN McLEOD

Seeing the numerous self-propelled combines in the fields and on the highways of the Klamath Basin has led this column to speculate upon the history behind the machines that have taken a tremendous amount of drudgery out of agriculture and made America a great nation without fear of famine. We have traced the early beginnings of mechanical invention that had such a tremendous impact upon the rural way of life resulting from the efforts of McCormick, Hussey, the Marsh brothers, Deering, Appleby and others who set the stage for the great revolution in agriculture beginning in 1860 and brought the horse into supremacy upon the farm. A great expanding period dominated by the horse that began to fade in 1910 when the horse began to be displaced with the modern era of truly mechanical agriculture.

The period of 1860 to 1910 was marked by the general displacement of man by the horse as the chief motive power of agricultural implements. The early inventors produced the foundation for the revolution yet farmers were not too enthusiastic about the new labor saving machines. Then came 1860 and the Civil War which became the decisive force in farm mechanization. The Union government took a million farmers out of agricultural production when it mobilized the largest army any

nation in the history of the world up to that time had ever brought together. The men and women left behind upon the farms had to turn to the new machines, particularly the reaper and threshing machine, in order to keep pace with the demands of the army and civilian population for food. The success of producing a greater wheat crop under war time conditions than during the peacetime period proved the utility of the labor saving devices. By the close of the Civil War, farm machinery had become a necessity to commercial agriculture.

All the new machines required horses for power and as other farm machines were developed to keep pace with the growth of the reaper we see an interesting development taking place in the amount of cultivated area per farm worker. In 1880 the use of farm machinery had increased to the extent that according to the census of that year, four-fifths of all the wheat grown in the United States was cut by machines. Improved machines for cultivation and planting became a natural outgrowth to keep pace with the machines of the harvest period. The sulky and gang plows were coming into extensive use by 1880.

In spite of all this increase in production by new inventions the pace of improvement never lagged and is still on the upswing to this day. In 1880 it is interesting to note that in this horse power revolution there was 23.3 acres for every male worker. Twenty years later in 1900 there were 31.9 acres per worker, an increase of 34 per cent in two decades. During the same period, however, the acreage to be handled per horse remained constant, at 13.5 acres while the number of horses increased 35 per cent.

The invention of the reaper and binder with their resulting influence upon the development and improvement of other farm machines was reflected in the greater effectiveness of the use of labor upon the farm. To raise 20 bushels of wheat in 1829 it is estimated that it took 61 hours and five minutes of one man's labor, in 1900 it took only three hours 19.2 minutes of labor to produce the same amount. Since 1900 we have knocked the time down below the three hour mark. Should we take 1896 as an average example of the horse drawn equipment era we find that the wheat crop for that year was 427,684,346 bushels and required 7,099,560 days of labor. In 1929 when the chief harvest effort depended upon man power alone the amount of labor expended in 1896 could have produced only 23,245,490 bushels. Thus it is seen that the increase of man's efficiency because of machine and horse was advanced 95.5 per cent. Some allowance of this estimate must be made for increased knowledge of agricultural science, transportation, etc., yet even with these influences the increase in efficiency was enormous — it was indeed a tremendous revolution occurring in a very short period of time when one stops to think of the countless ages of hand drudgery that had gone before.

The invention of machinery to reduce drudgery had shown the way to a new life of plenty, yet to this very day the inherent fear of man of invention still persists. But what of these fears? In 1829 the cost of producing a bushel of wheat was \$3 while in 1900 the same bushel could be produced for \$1.12 — a decrease in cost of about 72 per cent. — In 1829 the laborer received an average wage of 57 cents per day while in 1895 he received \$2.47 per day — an increase in wages of 433 per cent — the true American philosophy of life was beginning to demonstrate itself yet few people were willing to admit we had broken from the European philosophy of economic doom.

New Book

By DOROTHY ROE
AP Women's Editor

Parents are people, says Ernest G. Osborne in his book "Understanding Your Parents," to be published soon.

Dr. Osborne must know what a bombshell he is about to cast into the midst of the younger generation with this mild observation because he is the father of three children himself, in addition to being professor of education at Columbia Teachers College and author of several other books on family and school relations.

The current attitude of American young fry, as I have observed it, also from the parental viewpoint, is that parents are quaint antiquities somewhat like vending machines which dispense cash, goods and services on demand, but are to be ignored as much as possible when not in use.

Dr. Osborne points out that being a parent is one of the toughest jobs in our modern world, where things are much different than they were a generation ago. When (father was a boy, family relationships were much more clear cut. Parents were always right, and children were to be seen and not heard. The thesis on which most of today's parents were raised (usually quite successfully) was "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

But modern theories of progress-

ive education, of child psychology and self-expression have many modern parents thoroughly confused. They read that it's dangerous to spank Johnny because he might grow up to hate people, and besides he should be allowed to express himself freely, even if expressing himself takes the form of throwing rocks through the neighbors' windows.

They are told that when Mary misbehaves it's really the fault of either Mom or Pop, or both. Today's parents are inclined to muddle along carrying a lot of guilty complexes, and tend to apologize to their offspring whenever a matter of discipline arises.

Parents need a lot of understanding and encouragement these days to help them over their inferiority complexes.

And maybe that splendidly superior younger generation will be willing to divide up a little of their own confidence, once they realize that parents are really people too.

New Move

By BOB THOMAS

HOLLYWOOD — Watch out, everybody! Walt Disney is aiming to do for the Revolutionary War what he did two years ago for Davy Crockett.

If Walt has his way, small fry will be so aware of the nation's beginnings that they'll be yelling, "The Redcoats are coming!" And Walt usually has his way.

The latest Disney enthusiasm is "Johnny Tremain," a child's eye view of the events of the 1770s. It is primarily being made as a two-part TV show for Disneyland, but I'll bet my Mickey Mouse Club hat that it will find its way to the nation's theaters.

After all, that was the pattern with both Davy Crockett series, "Johnny Tremain" is costing more than even the first Crockett series, which ran \$700,000. When you've got that much moola in two TV hours, you've got to get it out somewhere else. And a theatrical release has been the answer before.

Another source of revenue is commercial products. You can expect youngsters to be trading in their coonskin hats for three-cornered ones.

Johnny Tremain is a fictional teen-ager who is growing up in Boston during the exciting events of the Revolution. Disney is producing the film personally, the first time he has done so with a TV series. His director is English-born Robert Stevenson, veteran of movies and TV.

"Walt has always been interested in the Revolutionary War," Stevenson explained on the set. "Yet there has always been a taboo about it in Hollywood. Producers claim that such a picture will not be popular in England."

"I think that's wrong. After all, more than half of England was sympathetic to the Americans in the war. It was only the King and the ruling class, plus a few Tories, who were against the Americans."

The first part of "Johnny Tremain" ends with the Boston Tea Party, and the Disney craftsmen have created a ship-shape sailing vessel on one of the stages.

The second chapter ends with the battles of Lexington and Concord and includes Paul Revere's ride.

TV Cycle

By CHARLES MERCER

NEW YORK — Television programming moves in cycles. But fortunately it does move.

A television programming cycle is a kind of combustible process in which one popular idea kindles similar ideas — until nearly all the coals (and a large part of the viewing public) are burned out. Because television burns up ideas quickly, cycles change.

A capsule history is a dangerous simplification, but here is one capsule view of TV programming: In its first years the industry was experimental with a wide variety of subjects, showing an interest in content of programs. Finally it moved into a melodrama cycle with an ensuing period of quiescence — the invariable sign that programming is catching its breath for a new cycle.

Next there appeared a preoccupation with form. The hour program was introduced and became as commonly accepted as the half-hour show. Again there was a period of quiescence. Then came the innovation of the 90-minute program — and that is the cycle in which we find ourselves in this coming season.

For it appears that this will be a season during which the public digests the fact of the regular 90-minute program.

The most dramatic example of this is Playhouse 90, the first regular, weekly 90-minute drama program to come on the home screen — on CBS-TV beginning Oct. 4.

Yet there are signs that the mere fact of a 90-minute program is not enough to satisfy viewing demands. There is growing concern with the content of 90 minutes. For example:

The sponsors of the 90-minute Ford Star Jubilee are grappling with CBS over the cast of "You're the Top," the Cole Porter story which is currently planned for the program's debut Oct. 6. The sponsors believe the program demands stars with such drawing power as Ethel Merman and Fred Astaire — names long associated with

Porter tunes. How it will end is anyone's guess. But the basic idea is: "If it's big, it has to be really big."

Drink Problem

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

It is estimated that there are somewhere around 4½ million persons in the United States alone who are problem drinkers.

Probably around six of every one hundred who drink alcoholic beverages develop some serious alcohol problem.

A summary of lectures published under the auspices of the Alcoholism Subcommittee of the World Health Organization distinguishes two types of alcoholics. Namely, those who are addicts and those who habitually get drunk periodically.

In the first, after several years of excessive drinking there is loss of control over the alcohol intake, while this does not occur in the second group. Both present problems—as do other types who have an excessive alcohol intake—but it is the alcohol addicts who show the most extensive medical changes.

Several phases of alcohol addiction have been recognized by the committee.

The first has been named pre-alcoholic symptomatic phase. At this time the use of alcoholic beverages by the prospective addict is similar to that of the social drinker, but he or she experiences a feeling of relief and reward from drinking greatly in excess of the person not headed in that direction.

The second phase is characterized by "black-outs" in which the person does not show signs of intoxication, may carry on reasonable conversation and elaborate activities, but remembers nothing whatever about them the next day. At this time he or she begins to sneak drinks, concealing this fact from others. These individuals get ready for a social gathering by preparing for it with one or two drinks beforehand. They gulp the first few drinks and develop feelings of guilt.

After several months or years this phase yields to what is called the crucial phase. Here there is loss of control so that drinking any alcohol at all starts a chain reaction which is felt by the drinker as a physical demand for more. He always gives himself an excuse. Usually this is associated with aggressive behavior, remorse, and often with periods of total abstinence. The strain may lead to dropping friends or leaving jobs. Self-pity is common.

This is followed by the chronic phase of alcoholicism in which there are periods of prolonged intoxication, usually combined with a certain amount of "around-the-clock drinking." Thinking processes may be impaired and at this time psychological changes and other symptoms arise.

The problems of alcoholism are getting better. It is true that we know more about it and the establishment of alcoholism clinics in many years may help.

Also the remarkable organization known as Alcoholics Anonymous, made up of alcoholics who have won their battle to shun drinking, has been effective in aiding many to overcome this most serious difficulty.

The experts say that the alcoholic must desire to be treated, must want to stick with the treatment, and must want to recover in order for any treatment to be effective. Once removed, the alcoholic must refrain completely from taking any alcohol into the system lest this start a chain reaction again.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

CAIRO—Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser denouncing the Western proposal for international control of the Suez Canal:

"Any attempt to impose such a system would indeed be the signal for incalculable strife and would plunge the Suez Canal into the turmoil of politics."

FORT WORTH—The Rev. Donald W. Clark, Episcopal vicar, pleading for brotherly love before an anti-integration crowd:

"Churches can express the attitudes of the vast body of their members. That will drown out the noise from the radical hate groups."

PALISADES PARK, N.J.—Democratic presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson after riding a ferris wheel with two children:

"I have campaigned previously from jeep, horseback, boat and even camel, but this is the first time I ever campaigned from a ferris wheel."

WASHINGTON — Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.), asking Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson for a statement on reported plans to cut the armed forces by 800,000 men:

"I believe that even with the present strength, if we were called upon to honor more than one commitment at the same time, we would be in difficulties."

They'll Do It Every Time

By JIMMY HATLO

WHEN TREMBLE-CHIN SIGNED UP FOR A HACIENDA, THE SALESMAN SWORE IT WOULD BE READY IN NO TIME AT ALL...



TODAY THE PROSPECTIVE HOME OWNERS WENT TO CHECK ON THE PROGRESS. P.S. THE ONLY THING WORKING IS THE ALIBI FACTORY...



THERE'S BEEN A LITTLE DELAY ON ACCOUNT OF SHORTAGES. CAN'T GET ANY YAK WOOL FOR INSULATION. CAN'T FIND ANY LEFT-HANDED BRICKLAYERS TO FINISH THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FIREPLACES. CEMENT QUARRY BURNED DOWN. THE SUPPLY IS FROZEN...



WIND TUNNEL

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Ohio State University engineers are building a hypersonic wind tunnel that will be able to blow heated air at a speed of 3,700 m.p.h.

They said it will be the only one of its type in the nation, possibly in the world, that can churn such speeds continuously without stopping.

The builders hope it will overcome one of the greatest barriers to space travel—heat.

BURNED

ENTERPRISE, Ala. — Pinned under his overturned semitrailer truck loaded with butane gas, Foy Ellis Smith warned a man not to try to save him because the truck might blow up. Minutes later, the truck exploded and Smith was burned to death. Highway Patrolman F. H. Brannon reported.



Brookpark decorated Melmac dinnerware

For a limited time only you can save 44% on this fine dinnerware... guaranteed not to chip, crack or break for one year! Patterns are colorful plastic on plastic decorations that never wear off; safe in your dishwasher. Place setting includes decorated dinner plate, and saucer, solid color cup and fruit dish.

1. Fantasy, brown and gold, brown cup and fruit dish.
2. Fantasy, turquoise and white, turquoise cup and bowl.
3. Pink champagne, pink cup and bowl.
4. Tulip, with white cup and bowl.

open stock in solid colors: white, pink, turquoise, brown, gold, black

soup or cereal bowl \$1.50
platter \$3.95
open vegetable \$3.50
sugar \$1.95

creamer \$1.95
covered butter dish \$2.95
gravy boat \$3.25
salt and pepper gr. \$1.95

Open a Budget Account

matching decorated pieces
saled plate, \$2.65 bread and butter plate, \$1.65

500 Main St.



matching decorated pieces

saled plate, \$2.65 bread and butter plate, \$1.65

Open a Budget Account

matching decorated pieces

saled plate, \$2.65 bread and butter plate, \$1.65

500 Main St.

Phone TU 4-3151

GAIN
NEW YORK — The National Council of Churches says church membership in the United States has soared beyond the 100 million mark for the first time in history. That's almost two of every three persons in the nation. The council reported that the latest compilation of the Yearbook of American Churches lists 100,162,529 members of all faiths. That compares with 97,462,611 last year.

HIPS!

★ Make your hips smaller, amazing! No diet or way out home. No diet or while you rest. Reduces size of HIPS, TUMMY, THIGHS. NO EFFORT. Fun! Sensible. Healthful. Economical.

Women Say: "Four inches removed from abdomen, 3 in. from hips." "3 in. from hips." "3 in. from hips." "First time since I've had my 3 children my tummy is flat." "E. S. Dress size was 16, now 12-14." "You may lose less or more."

New, Easy, No Effort

FREE booklet and FREE HOME demonstration. We PROVE IT. NO obligation. Give me full FREE details.

FREE-MAIL TODAY
Re: A-1, Dept. 36-03
1211 S.W. 3rd St.
Portland 5, Oregon

☐ I would like FREE TRIAL TREATMENT by your lady consultant. I understand there will be no cost—no obligation. Give me full FREE details.

☐ Please send FREE Picture-Booklet that tells how to REDUCE SIZE OF HIPS, WAIST, TUMMY, etc. No cost. No obligation. Sent in PLAIN envelope.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____
Phone _____
☐ I am over 21. ☐ 51-45-25C