

The Herald and News

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Foresters Meet

By BILL JENKINS

Today marked the opening of the Klamath Falls of a two day meeting of the Society of American Foresters. Klamath Falls is glad to play host to these forest experts from the three Pacific Northwest states. This meeting is more than just a friendly get-together of men engaged in the same profession. It is a convention dedicated to the theme of Progress in Pine Management.

And in that theme is wrapped up a big chunk of the economic outlook for the Pacific Northwest. The Klamath Falls area will play a spectacular part in this business of pine management in the next few decades. Pine management means more than the mere fact of growing a forest and protecting it from bugs, fire and other natural and man made disasters. It is more than the basic business of silviculture. In essence, it means the management of one of our greatest natural resources for the greatest possible return.

Pine management, as interpreted today, covers the field all the way from growing the trees through the milling and eventual manufacture of wood products. By the utilization of chemical processes in the manufacture of these forest products, lodgepole has suddenly sprung into the limelight. It may turn out to be the basin's largest industry.

Right now, here in the basin, we are standing on the brink of the greatest forest development move that we have known to date. The old days of cut 'em down, rip 'em up and ship out the rough lumber are gone forever, and the representatives of the Society of American Foresters, the men who are gathered here in convention this weekend, are playing a vital part in this new development. I think these fellows deserve a full share of credit for what they have done for this country.

In the minds of all too many people, a forester is pictured as a lanky, hard bitten chap in a green uniform who spends his time striding about the forest lands, peering off into the far distances and in general leading a pretty romantic life of the outdoors. Well, it's partly true. They spend a lot of time tramping through the forest and peering into the far away distances, but there is a lot more behind it than this comfortable, arm chair theory of a life in the open.

Today's forester is a trained technician. He is an authority in one or more fields of silviculture, which is the art of growing a forest. He carries on and records research products which will help him as well as others in knowing why certain trees reproduce when others don't, why, where and when growth is best, what the eventual production cycle may or may not be, knows pretty well the ins and outs of the logging industry, is a competent judge of the economic impact in his own community of various forest practices, and is almost always dedicated to his profession.

He is a basic element in the forest products industries, because he is the man that sees to it the mills have sufficient lumber to harvest. He is a conservationist, but a clear eyed and a level headed one who realizes that the forest is a crop, much as any other agricultural crop, and is put on this earth to be harvested. He knows that without intelligent harvesting our forests are doomed to extinction. The various bugs and insects that attack our forest trees can still cut more lumber in a year than all our mills put together.

These same men who are gathered here are members of a group who are making what is probably the most important single contribution to the economic future of the timber states. On these men depends in part growth, jobs for many thousands of people and the furtherance of research into the forest products picture.

Air Academy

By MAX WADSWORTH

In this superactive jet age the U.S. Air Force is offering to selected young men from all over the United States an opportunity for a free liberal education at the Air Force Academy. Successful completion of the four year course at the academy leads to a regular commission in the Air Force and to either an aeronautical rating as a pilot or observer. Any young American man who is fortunate enough to be selected to attend the new Air Force Academy (now located at Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado, but which will eventually be located at Colorado Springs, Colorado when the building project is completed there) will take his place as one of the future leaders of our Air Force—one of the primary deterrents to aggression possessed by America today.

The competition for appointment to the Air Force Academy is keen. Out of the some five to six thousand applicants for posts in the class beginning in June, 1957 about 250 will be chosen. Applicants must pass college entrance examinations including verbal and mathematical aptitude tests, math achievement tests, English composition, and other similar tests. Airman aptitude tests are also given the prospective air cadets and evidence of academic achievement, extra-curricular activity, character and leadership are also criteria that are considered by the examining board.

Each U.S. senator and representative is authorized by law to nominate 10 applicants from within their districts or states. And each state is given a specified allotment to fill. Oregon was granted four positions to fill in the 1957 class. All the nominees compete against each other within the state where they reside. The examining board chooses four top men for the posts.

Eligibility for entrance to the academy includes: must be a citizen of the U.S., must be of good moral character, must have attained the age of 17 years, and must not have reached the age of 22 years as of July 1 of the year admitted to the academy. must be unmarried and never have been married, must live in the state or territory or congressional district from which nominated.

The Air Force Times, unofficial weekly publication of the Air Force, states that congressmen and senators have until January 31, 1957 to complete their nominations. The Air Force advises that it is to the advantage of the nominee to have his application entered as soon as possible.

In addition to the 250 appointments made by congressmen and senators, the territories are granted three openings: District of Columbia, 1; presidential, 12; sons of deceased veterans, 6; regular component of the services, 12; and reservists, 31. And Congressional Medal of Honor winners' sons who meet all the eligibility requirements may be admitted without regard to the number of vacancies.

After nomination by a congressman or senator, the candidate will be notified of his status by the Air Force. Any correspondence and inquiries regarding nomination and examination may be obtained from: Air Force Academy Appointment Branch, AFTR-P-5, Headquarters, USAF, Washington 25, D.C.

Foresters

By KEN MCLEOD

The annual meeting of the Columbia River Section of the Society of American Foresters being held here this week focuses attention upon a growing group of professional men whose task it is to see that our forest resources are properly managed, for today, and generations to come. Forestry is a comparatively young profession in America, in fact it dates practically from the turn of the century. Fifty six years ago there were not many technically trained foresters in America. Those who qualified at that time are now almost legendary figures. There were Gifford Pinchot and Henry S. Graves, who had obtained their training in Europe; several German foresters, the most prominent of whom were Bernhard E. Fernow at Cornell and C. A. Schenck at Billmore; and a few others.

When Pinchot became chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture in 1898, there were two technical foresters and nine other employees on the staff. To obtain technicians, the division recruited so-called student assistants, young men with an aptitude for forestry who supplemented their instruction with practical field experience.

In 1900, sixty-one student assistants were selected from 232 applicants. Organized into field parties, they were paid \$25 per month and expenses. This group of carefully selected young men in after years provided many leaders in the forestry profession. Thus the beginnings of the science of forestry, and the establishment of forest schools, was made at a time when the government provided practically the only available jobs, and since these were few in number, it required a great deal of vision and courage on the part of educational institutions to start such an educational program.

On November 30, 1900, seven young men assembled in Pinchot's office to organize a professional society—this was at a time when there were probably not more than a dozen Americans who had received instruction in the profession of forestry. This group was Gifford Pinchot, Henry S. Graves, Overton W. Price, Edward T. Allen, William L. Hall, Ralph S. Hosmer and Thomas H. Sherrard.

On December 13, 1900, the same group met again and adopted a constitution for the Society of American Foresters. Eight additional men were admitted to membership. Thus the society began its existence with an active membership of fifteen. As other foresters became available and eligible they were elected to membership and men prominent in conservation but not technically trained in forestry were elected as associate members. Among these was Theodore Roosevelt, who when President of the United States, addressed the members at a meeting in the Pinchot home in Washington, D.C., where meetings were held for many years.

This is the beginnings of the society which now has spread into every section of our land where forests are to be found growing, and, of which, the Columbia River section is meeting here with its local Shasta-Cascade Chapter acting as host. The theme of the meeting is "Progress in Pine Management" and members are being taken into the field to actually see the work being conducted on private and public managed units of ponderosa pine. The contrast between today and what forestry was a half a century ago is tremendous. Early American foresters setting out to practice their profession had no such opportunity as benefits the society members today. These early foresters were woefully handicapped by lack of knowledge of the growth, and the response to treatment, of trees in forest stands.

An impressive literature had been developed in Europe but relatively little of this knowledge had application in America. Europe had a score of commercial tree species but in contrast America had hundreds of commercial species. Some of which, like Lodgepole pine, are only now becoming to be understood in the commercial field. The foundation for a forest research program had been laid in America by men who were for the most part botanists through publications on trees, however, there was very little known about forest conditions. Compared with the relatively small amount of forest research carried on at the turn of the century the extent to which it has increased in the years to follow is one of the phenomenal developments of American forestry. Today there is an impressive amount of literature on the results of forest and wood-use research which has grown further than the most imaginative person could possibly have foreseen at the turn of the century.

Without the efforts of the Society of American Foresters it is unlikely that the forestry profession would have advanced as rapidly as it has. The society has led in establishing creditable standards of professional education, it has supported an adequate forest research program for the nation, it has provided a forum where foresters and others may debate issues and present technical papers, it has adopted a code of ethics for the guidance of foresters in their business and professional relations; it has provided a scientific journal for a medium in reporting the techniques of forestry practice—the society has adhered to its objectives—the promotion of "the science, practice and standards of forestry in America."

Challenge

Klamath Falls, (To the Editor)—On August 15, 1956 your paper printed a letter written by Mr. Forrest E. Cooper of Lakeview, Oregon in which he stated the following concerning the forest practices act of the State of Oregon: "For years the writer (Mr. Cooper) has disputed those who contend that our forest practices act is a farce. I challenge them to prove their charges, if they can, so that the legislature can take prompt action."

Shortly after reading his article I wrote a personal letter to Mr. Cooper accepting his challenge—not to prove that the forest practices laws are a "farce," but to prove that they are inadequate to assure sustained yield forest management practices by all private operators. Although my letter was written on August 23, 1956, I have not, as yet, received a reply.

On September 27, Mr. Cooper made a public statement regarding the Klamath Termination problem at the conference conducted by the Oregon Council of Churches at Salem, Oregon. He has also indicated that he is prepared to submit further testimony on this subject before the Senate Subcommittee on Indian Affairs. Having heard his previous testimony concerning the adequacy of the present State forest practices act (given at the Joint Subcommittee Hearing at Klamath Agency on April 19, 1954) it appears to be advisable to have my reply to Mr. Cooper's August 15 article made public. Accordingly, I would appreciate having you publish the following excerpt of the major portion of my letter: "As a forester interested in what may happen to the Klamath Reservation forest if it is allowed to be cut under the present laws of the State of Oregon, I was pleased

to see your letter in the Klamath Herald and News. My pleasure resulted from your acceptance of responsibility, along with other responsible parties, for seeking changes to the present State forest practices law if sound judgment indicates that such changes are desirable. Your letter also challenges anyone to prove that the present laws are inadequate, so that, the legislature can take prompt action in making desirable changes.

Unfortunately, when you visited the forestry office at Klamath Agency approximately two years ago, while I was serving as forest manager for the Agency, you did not have the time to examine the wealth of forest growth information which had been gathered from some 1376 half-acre plots located systematically throughout all portions of the Klamath Reservation forest. This information, which I believe is equal to that available for any other forest property in the Western Pine Region, stands ready to prove, to any interested party, the difference between forestry required under the present State forest laws and real sustained yield forest management.

"As chairman of the local Chapter of the Society of American Foresters, I have had occasion to make the enclosed article entitled "Forestry Implications of the Klamath Termination Law" available for the study and comment of over 1,000 professional foresters, both public and private, who are members of the Columbia River Section of the Society. Although the statements contained therein may appear to treat the present State forest laws in a rather harsh manner, I received not one challenge to any of those statements. Further, the Section officially has adopted a resolution asking for an amendment to Public Law 387 in a manner that will assure the continuation of the sustained yield management of the Klamath Reservation forest.

"To be perfectly frank, I feel that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain legislation that is restrictive enough to assure true sustained yield management over all Eastern Oregon forest properties. Nevertheless, any partial advance toward that goal will be a distinct step toward a more stable economy, and thereby a more reliable tax base for that region.

"Accordingly, I offer you whatever help I may be able to render in your mission. I will be glad to spend my own personal time in meeting with you or with any other person interested in the improvement of forest legislation. Naturally, such meetings would have to be arranged in a manner that will not interfere with the accomplishment of my present duties with the Klamath Management Specialists."

Earle R. Wilcox
Forester

Thoughts

Klamath Falls, (To the Editor)—This is just some thoughts that have come to me during this campaign.

If Wayne Morse proved to be such a terrible senator, why did the Republicans ever nominate him for a second term? Don't they care what kind of man they send to the Senate, or could it be they're just lying about Morse now?

If the Republicans always do what they think the people want, why did they pass the Taft-Hartley law, then promise to amend it during every election campaign but never do?

If they always keep their promises, why did they ride into the East Congress on a promise to give World War II veterans a bonus and then never mention it again?

Is it Eisenhower that is keeping the peace, such as it is, or is it mutual fear of the atom and hydrogen bomb?

As to prosperity — 5 cents an hour is all that has been added to mine under the Republicans and a great deal more than that has been taken away in state and county taxes, which are also run by Republicans.

As to progress, isn't that mostly an empty phrase: we're moving along just about the same as we were before the Republicans moved in, all of us except the small farmers and small businessmen. Of course, we don't deny that the big corporations have made progress under the Republicans.

Mrs. Olive Bates

Good Man

Klamath Falls, (To the Editor)—I wish to tell the Editor and everybody know it. I read in the Herald and News and heard on my radio about Judge David R. Vandenberg, 237 Washington, to be Judge for Oregon Supreme Court. I have met in my life road several million people from all over the world, all nations, and never saw a gentleman more honest and experienced man always. The same Mr. Vandenberg is the best thing for Oregon, population and everybody should vote for him, both parties, Democrats and Republicans. Keep an honest man in Oregon Supreme Court the same as he is good luck for Oregon State. Gust P. Vourchis

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



CHARLES DeLAP

Here's Your Candidate

Charles DeLap is the Republican County Clerk of Klamath County seeking reelection to the office.

He is a native of Klamath Falls and has lived here all his life. He is married, has raised five children, and was an employee in the county clerk's office when he was a young man.

He has been county clerk for the past 12 years, and prior to that was engaged in livestock and wool buying in Klamath and adjacent counties, and farmed in the Mt. Laki district for 10 years.

"During my terms in office I have worked in harmony with all elected and appointed officials and personnel without regard for political affiliation," DeLap said. "I have operated the clerk's office on a non-partisan basis, with courteous treatment to all. Efficiency and courteous service to the public have been my aim. I have never overdrawn the budget and have been on the job at all times."

(Editor's Note — This candidate sketch is presented under sponsorship of the Klamath County Chapter of the League of Women Voters.)

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Church Sets Annual Dinner

DUNSMUIR—The annual turkey dinner of the First Methodist Church of Dunsmuir will be held on Thursday, November 1, Mrs. Robert Dewey, president of the Women's Society for Christian Service has announced.

Tickets have gone on sale well

in advance of the dinner to assure everyone the opportunity of attending, Mrs. Dewey said. In previous years, the event has been a sellout.

Mrs. A. L. Newman is ticket chairman, assisted by Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Ralph Rodley and Rev. Robert Dewell. Isabella Haines is kitchen chairman and Marian L. Plant heads the waitress committee. Dinner profits support the work of the WSCS.

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Baptists Set Confab City

Springfield, Oregon was named the 1957 host city to the Oregon-Washington Baptist General Convention to be held on October 23-24 next year.

Messengers to the convention elected Rev. John R. Canning, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, Springfield to the presidency of the convention; Rev. L. B. Denny, Richland, Washington, first vice president and Pete Engle, Blaine, Washington, second vice president.

Rev. Marvin Jones, Salem, will deliver next year's annual sermon.

The assembly adopted the annual budget for \$180, 578 during the morning session that convened in the First Baptist Church.

Two former Klamath Falls pastors, Rev. L. B. Sigle, Southern Baptist Missionaries in Northern California and Rev. C. C. Brown will be present tonight for the silver anniversary service for the Pacific Coast Baptist, official organ of the organization.

The Pacific Coast Baptist originated in Klamath Falls under the promotion of Rev. Sigle, then pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city. Present editor of the publication is C. E. Boyle, Portland.

Rev. Brown is now in Southgate, California. Sessions of the convention which opened Wednesday will conclude today.

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