

The Herald and News

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Northwest

By BILL JENKINS
The October issue of *Changing Times*, the Kiplinger magazine, carries an article entitled "The Great Pacific Northwest" in which they state that every now and then the northwest is rediscovered. It has apparently been rediscovered by the editors of the magazine, because they've gone all out to present a curious blending of fact and fancy concerning the Oregon and Washington area.

On the fact side they point out that probably the greatest good news concerning the West today is the fact that the area is slowly but surely getting big enough to be its own customer. In other words, it looks like we'll be manufacturing finished products for sale to our own people rather than shipping out the raw materials and thereby losing the cream of the crop.

The article makes a considerable do-do, as would be expected in a business magazine, about populations and population centers, pointing out that Seattle is the biggest city in the northwest, with a population of 555,000. They also list Portland, Spokane and Tacoma as being industrial giants by northwest standards. This, apparently, is based on the assumption that they must be since there are no other cities of 50,000 anywhere in the area.

They also point out in the fact column that lumbering and agriculture are the chief industries, but here they point out that farming is specialized and uses fewer men each year, while lumbering is a rugged industry that does not sound the siren call for outsiders.

They were smart enough to realize the fact that the prospects in wood chemistry are probably the most exciting outlook for the northwest. They have picked up for publication the clarion call that Hillman Leudemann, vice president of Pope and Talbot, has been sounding for years to the effect that the lumber industry today uses only half a log. The prospect is bright that in the near future by-products will be developed to the point where we can use the other half, not to mention, of course, as *Changing Times* does, the importance of the ever growing paper industry.

The article further goes on to point out that jobs are not exactly laying in the streets to be picked up and that those who head for the West had better be the possessors of particular skills.

The excellent school systems of both Oregon and Washington are given their fair comment, and the people are described as "friendly." Incidentally, along the line, they paint a bleak picture of Alaska.

On the not-so-factual side, they give the east side of the mountains a rather rough go in their analysis of the weather, quoting the fact that here in the high desert temperatures range from 100 down to 30 below, this figure apparently taken from the Spokane area. They were decent and truthful enough, however, to state it definitely is not true that it rains in the northwest all the time and point out that the climate is as mild or milder than in many other places in the United States.

They also sprung a new one on me in the fact that in a place called Wynoochee Oxbow, which is located in the foothills of the Olympic mountains, they get 12 feet of rain per year. That, I think, would be too wet even for a veteran Portlandite.

They also state that the sight of a cattleman in Stetson and boots is seen only occasionally, which certainly wouldn't hold true for our part of the Northwest, and say that western menus sometimes list appetizers as "starters" and desserts as "toppers." Both of these were new to me, and I happen to be a native of the northwest.

They also overlooked the point that Idaho is generally considered as a portion of the northwest; at least parts of it are.

In summing the whole thing up, they say that, "The West offers a highly desirable place to live with a good chance of making a decent living in a generally healthy economy that promises to expand over the long haul. But if a rampant boom is what you seek, the Northwest doesn't quite fill the bill."

Well, be that as it may, it is always interesting to read about your own area. You have not only the chance of learning something new but all the fun of picking holes in someone else's story and theories. Had I been doing the article for Mr. Kiplinger, I am quite sure I could have done a more enthusiastic job about it.

But then perhaps I'm prejudiced.

through Lake of the Woods and into Jackson County via several routes. The route now on the agenda would go by McAllister Springs and connect with Highway 62 (the route from Medford to Crater Lake) at Eagle Point.

The main reason for seeking a new route between the Klamath Basin and the Rogue River Valley is the prohibitively high cost of straightening and modernizing the Greensprings Highway (State Highway 66). Realizing that the state cannot afford to improve the Greensprings route, the highway department has done only minor maintenance work on this route for the past several years.

Another factor behind the decision to construct the new route via Lake of the Woods is the better grade quotient of this route as compared to the Greensprings. The new route will be slightly less than one mile longer than the present highway between Klamath Falls and Medford; but better grades and straighter road will make the time quotient of the route better than the Greensprings.

There cannot be any financial action of the new route in fiscal year 1956-57 because the state has already budgeted its forest road funds for that period. State Highway Commission members have stated that they expect the state to receive about \$4 million per year in forest road funds from the federal government for the next several years. The highway commission indicated at Thursday's meeting in Klamath Falls that this money should provide sufficient funds to construct the needed link in the proposed new highway. (Six miles of road in Klamath County and eight miles in Jackson County must be completed to connect the present paved part of the route.)

Both the county courts of Jackson and Klamath county have requested designation of the needed link as a forest road. All of the uncompleted 14 miles lies within the Rogue River National Forest and is eligible for forest road funds. (Not to be confused with forest access road funds, an entirely different arrangement.)

The project must now be formally approved by the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads (this bureau must approve all roads and highways constructed with any part of federal funds.) Approval of the route by the forest service is expected to be forthcoming within the next year. And by that time funds will be available to the state for fiscal year 1957-58.

Some straightening and realignment of the present paved portion of the highway will have to be accomplished to make the route completely modern. The construction of truck by-pass lanes on the grades must also be accomplished on some of the steeper grades. This work will probably be accomplished in future years as state highway funds become available.

It has not been officially stated whether the complete route will eventually be designated as a state highway. At present, the portion of the road which runs up the west side of Upper Klamath Lake is a state highway to the Rocky Point junction. From this junction to Lake of the Woods, which was paved by Klamath County last year, it is a county road. The paved portion of the highway from Eagle Point to McAllister Springs is also designated as a state highway.

tent of logs, pencils, writing paper, envelopes and blanks for what was known as "free use permits," the form to be filled in for allowing a settler to cut a small amount of timber for corrals or ranch buildings. Whatever else the ranger needed he bought with his own money.

With this equipment he also got simple orders for his summers work; "get out of town and stay out." A ranger was supposed to be very busy. What was to keep him so busy wasn't too clearly set forth.

Those were the days, now but dim memories and the present day Forest Service Manual indicates what progress has been made over half a century. From that little 20 page book at the beginning of the century, the manual has grown today to consist of six books. Each being nearly three inches thick. Their dimensions are such that they will hold standard business-size letter paper. They are of the loose-leaf type and are constantly being revised. Two books deal with general administration. Two deal with accounting, for the control on expenditures of public money is meticulous. One book deals with protection and management of forest resources, and one covers the engineering phases of forest operations.

Why engineering? Because bridges, trails, roads and a host of other improvements are a part of the property a ranger manages. The manual defines the minimum standards in the construction of these improvements.

Each volume of the completed manual contains nearly 1,000 mimeographed and printed sheets. The pioneer rangers sang out against "red tape" when they had to follow rules in a little red book, to keep a diary, or make a few reports and answer a dozen or so letters per season. A ranger today, with all his training, must look at those prodigious volumes of the manual and feel almost frustrated at their size, but the answer to running a forest is in them.

Reflection also is to be seen in the required basic training between the two periods a half a century apart. The modern embryo forester, armed with a degree after four years in a forest school faces a tough written examination before entering governmental service. He prepares a detailed statement on his background and experience. He has studied such subjects as silviculture, forest entomology, wildlife management, range management, and many related fields. He has taken certain required courses in history, chemistry, public speaking, mathematics and other general subjects. During summer vacations he may have worked with forest field men at anything needed doing, including cleaning up after litter bugs, swinging an ax, pick or shovel on trail building, fighting fire. All of this information goes to the Civil Service Commission and the applicant waits, hoping he receives a passing grade.

Back in 1905 when examinations were started things were different. An entire day was allotted for a not too formidable written portion of the exams. There had been too many field men before 1905 who couldn't write a letter or report, so after this date there would be none who couldn't carry on correspondence. Then there were two days of testing. The first test was on the shooting range, with pistol and rifle. Then the test for packing horses; to make sure that they could carry their load over mountain trails was essential. Applicants were given a hodge-podge of camp equipment, panniers, bed rolls, tarps and tents, and told to go to it.

The preferred means for securing a pack was the "diamond" hitch. It a man could "throw" the last rope so that each portion of the hitch would tighten against all other parts, and the pack could stand a test run of the horse, he got a rating.

The prospective rangers had to ride. Many of them, the men from ranch country, could do that almost automatically. But the greenhorns, the city dudes who merely wanted to get a job so they could "camp, fish, hunt and trap," could be spotted immediately in the way they approached a horse or got into the saddle. If they didn't measure up, they were out.

Another test in the field was with timber. The official giving the examination directed a man to a tree, usually a crooked, rough specimen, and told the applicant to feel it and where he should make it fall.

Anyone who passed the three days of testing was a stout fellow. (He had to be). What a change a half a century has made!

was to say: "Well, the County Assessor has raised my taxes and I am sure going to show him how I appreciate it in the coming election." Which means that he is going to vote against him in the coming election. I not only assume this to be a fact, but I know of several incidents where this was the reaction.

It may interest the public to know that the County Assessor has nothing to do with the amount of taxes, and it is his duty to prepare the tax roll and deliver it to the Tax Collector. Under the law, the budget committee prepares and adopts the budget, and the Assessor appraises the property subject to the approval of the State Tax Commission and the Board of Equalization.

Being a taxpayer myself, I was interested enough to trace the increase in taxes and here it is:

Klamath County	\$199,000
Klamath Falls	97,000
City Elementary Schools	155,720
Klamath Union High School	92,000
County Elementary Schools	39,000
County High School	21,000
Suburban Fire District	7,400
Miscellaneous	6,380
	\$668,000

The above increases were voted upon by the voters in the various districts and carried by a majority of the votes.

I am not here to say that this increase should not be made, but I do say that it is certainly unfair to accuse the Assessor of raising taxes when the increases were made by the voters themselves.

Arthur (Major) Dickson, the present Assessor, is rated as one of the outstanding Assessors in the State. He is honest, efficient, and cooperative. He has a fine organization built up during his term of office, and the people of Klamath County should be glad to know that he is willing to serve them for another term.

A. W. Schupp

Ike's Aura

Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—What a wonderful experience I have had! An experience that I would like to share with every American who still believes in the old fashioned kind of patriotism that forces us to speak with glowing pride and deep love for our country.

I was privileged to meet and speak with President Eisenhower. How reassuring it was to see Ike so strong and well.

Many times reporters and interviewers have referred to the "Ike Aura," and I had wondered just what this reference could mean. Now that I have met him, I no longer wonder; I know.

He is a man so vital, so strong in his love for America that his courage and confidence radiate from him. This quality of courage and confidence was reflected in the thousands of voices of the people who had come to Portland to greet him.

President Eisenhower is not a politician. He is a patriot. And from the very beginning of our history it has been our patriotic leaders that have inspired us to become a great and strong nation.

Never again will I be guilty of a casual acceptance of my rights and freedoms as an American.

I only wish that my two sons could have been with me because meeting Ike has made me so aware of how privileged I am to be a citizen of these great United States of America.

Marybette Ferguson

Ranger

By KEN McLEOD
The great change in the required knowledge of those who follow the profession of forestry is graphically illustrated in the book of instructions required to run our national forests. A half a century ago a ranger had his office in his saddle bags, a 20 page "Use Book" as his administrative guide. This small, red covered official manual cited the legal basis for a ranger's activities, followed by brief explanations of how regulations should be applied. The ranger also was issued a marking hatchet with which he could stamp timber to be cut by local sawmill operators and settlers. In addition he also was issued a "decimal C" scale rule for determining the con-

Tax Increase

Klamath Falls, (To the Editor)—I have never written a letter to your valuable newspaper for publication, and I do so now reluctantly, but due to the turn of events, I feel that someone should attempt to acquaint the public with the facts concerning the abrupt increase in taxes in Klamath County and especially in Klamath Falls.

I presume that when the ordinary taxpayer received his recent tax statement and he noticed that the taxes in Klamath Falls had increased from 107.2 Mills to 134.8 Mills in one year, his first reaction

Poison

Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—Ann Arbor, Michigan, March 22, 1956: Public health authorities know fluorine isn't safe, said Dr. F. B. Exner at the last night addressed a group of physicians and dentists attending a conference sponsored by the physicians committee studying fluoridation. The committee said its purpose was to study cases of fluoride poisoning already observed by practicing physicians in this country.

To which I want to add Dr. E. H. Bronner, chemist of long established standing, his words, based on my years of practical experience in the health food and chemical field. I wish to state fluoridation of drinking water is pure insanity, even in small quantities sodium fluoride is a deadly poison to which no effective antidote has been found. There is no provision in any state law which delegates the practice of medicine to water work commissioners or other city employees to prescribe drugs for human ailments or the prevention of tooth disease. Any person can take poison by himself or from his physician, but he cannot vote at an election to compel other persons to take such poison.

Personal freedom was decided in 1865. It is again assailed. Americans can be your guard. Here is a record of countries that refuse to force it upon the people: Sweden, Britain, France, now cities in Canada, Toronto, Ontario, Ottawa, Hamilton, New Brunswick, may we take advice from the doctors, chemists and scientists who have studied and remember there is no proof that the AMA endorses fluoride. I speak that I know regardless of what some would and have spoken to the contrary.

M. Foster

Foot in Door

UNION CITY, N.J. — Mary Ann Bonalski, 17, has gotten her foot in the door of the all-male Naval Academy at Annapolis, according to Rep. T. James Tumulty. Tumulty said Friday Mary Ann, who wants to become the first of her sex at the academy, will be allowed to take a preliminary entrance examination Nov. 21. Whether she will be allowed to enter the academy if she qualifies is another matter, Navy Secretary Thomas would then make a decision on the matter.

Old Films Get Video Workout

By ALINE MOSBY
United Press Hollywood Writer
HOLLYWOOD (UP)—In 18 cities around the country a bombshell has blasted the entertainment world and Hollywood experts say it will set pay-TV back at least three years—but make it inevitable.

From Seattle to Syracuse, TV stations have begun running the backlog of MGM's mighty studded, multimillion-dollar pre-1948 movies.

In Hollywood the advertising agency that sponsored the show here for \$15,000 a night, the TV station, MGM and the local theaters carefully watched the results. More than \$100,000 was poured out to advertise the first movie, "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo," and another \$600 was spent on a special survey of 2,000 viewers.

The survey showed that "Thirty Seconds" drew 2 million viewers in this area, or 54 per cent of the viewing audience. That was more viewers than all six other Los Angeles stations put together.

Show business circles have talked of little else since "Thirty Seconds" came to town. Now that the smoke has cleared, the experts predict the MGM "experiment" probably means this to viewers:

1. Pay-TV is on the shelf while the backlogs of top pictures that MGM, 20th Century-Fox and RKO sold to TV are run off. "People won't pay to see top movies on

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo
LINSEED WAS FED UP WITH BLIND DATES...SO THIS TIME HE PASSED UP PAL MAC'S PARTY PLANS...
AW, MAC...HAVE A HEART...NO DICE... YOU KNOW WHAT DOES I'VE GOTTEN ON EVERY BLIND DATE I EVER WENT ON... I INCLUDE ME OUT ON THIS ONE, WILLYA, PAL?
HEY, LINSEED... WANNA GO ON A BLIND DATE? MY GIRL'S COLLEGE ROOMMATE IS IN TOWN...
THANK AND A TIP OF THE HAT TO YOU FOR THE TROUBLE, FOR BEING A LAFFER TEXAS

SO MAC GOT ANOTHER FRIEND TO SQUIRE THE OUT-OF-TOWN GAL...AND LINSEED HAPPENED TO MEET THEM...

H, LINSEED... WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE? ON THIS IS MISS PATOOTIE...
OMG! OMG! OMG!
HOW DO YOU DO...
BUT A GOODBYE

25-MINUTE SPREE COSTLY

MILWAUKEE (UP)—Gordon G. Brenner discovered it not only doesn't pay to get up some days, it even costs \$400. Brenner was fined that amount for a 25-minute spree in which his car collided with another one, he punched a service station attendant who told him he couldn't repair the damage and for then driving into a parked car.

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WHO eats 26 truckloads of BREAD every day? YOU DO!

Every working day* 26 truckloads of fresh-baked, delicious Morning Fresh bread and pastry are delivered to your favorite grocer. (On days when you're really hungry, some trucks make more than one trip!)

Beck's Bakeries, baking Morning Fresh exclusively, is a local industry, satisfying Southern Oregon appetites with quality products for 30 years!

*On Sundays and holidays, many grocers come to us!

DANDEE bread—smoother-than-silk white bread—is just one of 32 varieties of Morning Fresh delivered to your grocer's fresh from Beck's ovens every day!

It's Beck's Morning Fresh DANDEE!

Information Law Pending

By MARTHA COLE
WASHINGTON (UP)—The staff of a House subcommittee has suggested two changes in the law, designed to make it easier for newsmen and others to get information about government activities.

The House Government Information subcommittee, headed by Rep. Moss (D-Calif.), said Saturday it is asking comment and criticism on the proposals from about 100 newsmen, lawyers and scientists who advised it or testified before it during an investigation of government information policies.

John J. Mitchell, committee counsel, described the proposals as "staff suggestions of possible legislative action to help solve the problem of increasing restrictions on information from the federal departments and agencies."

The staff's paper said that one of the "main blocks in the road to freedom of information" is a statute which gives each department authority to issue regulations on the custody, use and preservation of its records.

The staff suggestion was to add to the statute these words: "Nothing contained in this section authorizes a regulation for the withholding of information or limiting the availability of records to the public."

The second suggestion concerned a statute dealing with publication of information, rules, opinions, orders and public records.

On it, the staff suggested many changes to give a "positive approach" toward release of information and to create a "public right" to information which would be subject to judicial review.

Forest Road

By MAX WAUCHOPE
The decision of the Oregon State Highway Commission and the county courts of Klamath and Jackson counties to request the designation of the Lake of the Woods highway as a forest road marks an important milestone in the development of highways in Southern Oregon.

Civic leaders and city and county officials of both counties have been working for many years to have the highway completed

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