

The Herald and News

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Housing Needs

By FLOYD L. WYNNE
Klamath Falls needs more housing.

That was the gist of a forum discussion sponsored by the chamber of commerce at the Willard Hotel Monday morning.

A post office survey as of October 10 showed that there were only 90 residences and 91 apartment units for rental in the Klamath Falls vicinity. This may seem like quite a little, but it was maintained that over 75 per cent of these rental units were sub-standard, and pictures of many of the units presently for rent bore out that statement.

Frank Tucker, chamber manager, pointed out that from 10 to 20 persons daily contact the chamber's office in regard to finding some place to rent.

The same survey showed that at present some 27 new residences and two new apartment units were vacant, but in most cases the residences are for sale or occupancy by the owner.

There are some 42 new residences now under construction in the area as well as four apartment units.

Current housing needs were highlighted by a report from Brig. Gen. Curtis B. Low, commander 28th Air Division, that the 220 Capehart homes to be built for the Air Force would not be nearly enough for their requirements. He said he had asked for an additional 70 homes of this type. He also stated that the Air Force would require at the minimum another 290 housing units for its personnel. These additional needs would have to be met from housing in the community.

Also, it was pointed out that John-Manville would need additional housing for its top personnel as well as the men it will soon be employing. Beginning in April, it is expected that JM will employ upwards of 250 men.

Another need for housing comes from the requirements of Copco's construction in the Klamath River Canyon. Much of their need is currently being met by trailer houses, but they, too, will need some Klamath Falls housing.

These needs are over and above the normal influx of population into the Klamath Falls vicinity. A chamber of commerce report shows that some 536 new families have moved into this area since January 1 of this year. That, too, puts a tremendous strain on the housing situation.

All these factors were roundly discussed by a group of 50 to 60 individuals, including representatives from the FHA office in Portland, the military, John-Manville, and other businessmen of the community.

The need appeared to be for one or two story type apartments or housing units, preferably the courtyard type. Two or three bedrooms were cited as the most important need. Many of the currently available units, it was stated, were of the one bedroom variety, unsuitable for the needs of the majority of the people seeking housing.

Several indefinite plans were expressed by some of the persons present, indicating that the problem is being carefully considered, and some plans under way to provide such types of housing units as are needed.

We like to point to the housing need as an example of the tremendous growth that Klamath Falls and vicinity has experienced in the past five years.

But over and beyond this fact is the vitally important point that any industrial expansion of the community will be dependent upon the housing accommodations of the community. We are presently attempting to encourage all industrial growth possible. It is equally important that we encourage all residential growth, too.

However, the fact that such an interest in the problem is being shown by responsible persons of the community is indicative of the prospects and the progress that Klamath Falls is currently enjoying.

The problem will be met and properly handled, of that we are certain. The chamber of commerce, again, deserves high commendation for its efforts in highlighting the need and bringing together those persons who can best help solve the problem.

Another example of Klamath Falls on the move forward.

Changing Times

By CHARLES V. STANTON
Editor Roseburg News-Review

Many of our mill operators are protesting the mounting cost of sawlogs. Particularly under fire is the method used by the Bureau of Land Management which cruises timber on a tract and then sells the timber on the basis of volume shown by the cruise. Operators charge that in some sales the usable timber is less than the inventory.

The U.S. Forest Service sells on scale, checking logs removed from a tract and collecting from the purchaser on the actual board footage harvested and at a price agreed upon for each species.

The Bureau of Land Management, some operators declare, is pricing its logs so high that many small operators are pushed out of the market.

Small operators do indeed have a legitimate gripe about the price of logs, but I question whether a

change in BLM methods will provide the desired solution. Under existing circumstances, with many mills unable to operate because of depressed conditions and others in a very marginal position as regards profits are concerned, the price of sawlogs is a very vital factor.

In normal times, however, competition for logs is extremely brisk. Time and again appraisals by the BLM have been exceeded by a wide margin in competitive bids.

If the operator was cheated in the appraisal volume, it didn't seem to be of much concern, inasmuch as he was back at the next sale, again boosting the price above appraisal. The Bureau of Land Management, in fact, was criticized quite severely by a congressional investigating committee because its appraisals were so far below average sales prices.

I will agree with operators that cruises should reflect the true volume of merchantable timber. The bidder should have an accurate measure upon which to base his offer.

Several years ago one of the nation's top wood researchers made a startling prediction while I was interviewing him concerning wood utilization. He predicted the time would come when the United States would import most of its lumber from countries having cheap labor. The domestic log, he declared, would become too valuable for specialty and chemical uses to be cut into lumber.

His predictions at that time seemed ridiculous. Yet it does not seem nearly so far-fetched in the light of current trends. Already the sawlog is being priced out of the range of the small operator. Operators at this time are protesting log prices. Yet, as soon as the market returns to what we have learned to accept as "normal," those same operators doubtless will be back pushing sales above appraised values, just as they were doing a couple of years ago.

It must be recognized that the appraisals by the BLM and Forest Service are based on average sales. If prices are too high, it is because they were driven up to current levels through competitive bidding.

Recent sales have been closer to the appraised price. Numerous tracts have gone unsold because mills could not pay the appraised price and still expect to make a profit.

On the other hand, the federal agencies undoubtedly will continue to sell at the highest price obtainable.

Whether that is or is not a good policy, either for the industry or the community, I do not attempt to say. Inasmuch as the timber involved is public domain, owned by all citizens everywhere, it is a debatable point whether the best public interest is to be found in aiding a strictly local industry, or getting the most money possible. The fact that money is paid local taxing districts from forest revenue also enters into the debate.

More and more operators are getting into the full utilization field. The higher the degree of utilization, the more the operator can afford to pay for logs. This is working a great hardship on the small operator. He is deserving of sympathy in the existing situation. However, the practical view would indicate that log prices will go higher and higher as utilization facilities are added.

The prediction that we may cease cutting logs into boards does not seem nearly as far-fetched as it did a few years ago.

Critical Decade

By W. D. PURVINE
Director of OTI

The colleges, universities and higher institutions of America not issuing bachelor's degrees, face staggering increases in enrollment. Needed construction of training facilities by 1975 equalling everything built since the Mayflower landed is forecast. This is not a guess. The babies, the children, the teen-agers that make up this

floodtide of students are already born. Fall term enrollment is up five per cent nationally this year from last year's record. Most freshmen entering colleges, universities, junior colleges and technical institutes this year were born in 1937, 1938 and 1939, before the big birth increase. Oregon's public colleges report 1957 freshmen enrollments up 10 per cent. Independent colleges have not yet released statistics. Reliable estimates place Oregon's college age group (18-24) at an increase of 130 per cent by 1973, using 1955 as a base. Roughly, an increase from 27,000 students to 60,000 is indicated for the post high school institutions.

These estimates do not give much weight to the steadily increasing percentage of higher school graduates that actually enter institutions at the post-high school. No one knows where the trend will end. Many factors influence it. It is truly an American phenomenon that so many seek some form of higher education. Prestige, the American equivalent of "oriental face" is attached to college graduation. Further, the practical value of such education has become nationally accepted. Too, fantastic technical and scientific developments in business, industry and national defense forecast ever greater national need for all kinds of post-high school training.

The problems of increasing available teacher supply, facilities for use, and financing in the next 10 years are vast. Ways of meeting them are being sought. The President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School has been working for several months. A regional workshop in October, 1956 and a conference in April, 1957 discussed ways to meet the problems. Now a state conference is scheduled at Eugene, October 17 and 18. Invitations from the governor were sent laymen, school personnel and higher education leaders in Oregon. The Governor's Committee on Higher Education is active in this and other projects.

Ways of meeting Oregon's needs will be found. We Oregonians rise to such occasions. The idea that every capable high school graduate should have the privilege of seeking higher training has been taken for granted in our state. Will we be required to determine that some will be denied the opportunity? As many problems might be created as this would solve. How would the young people refused the privilege be selected? Could the possible elimination of a worthy individual be justified? Is it fair to treat one taxpayer's "pride and joy" differently from another? Do we want equality of opportunity enough to pay for it?

None of these are easy to answer. It is fortunate that Oregon's institutions of advanced learning are numerous. The quality of the state supported schools is nationally recognized. This is also fortunate. Another bright spot in the picture is the number and excellence of private colleges and universities. Their ability to effectively train hundreds of additional students will be of benefit to Oregon taxpayers.

Oregon has been farsighted in developing a nationally recognized technical institute. The Klamath Falls institution is another story and will occupy this space in the future.

World War III

By ED CREAGH
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON 4P—If war comes in the Middle East it will not be "just another Korea." As bad as Korea was, this one would be worse. There is the gravest danger it would be World War III.

Secretary of State Dulles says a Middle East war is unlikely—in spite of extremely tough talk and massing of troops. But Dulles also told a news conference yesterday that if Russia attacks Turkey this country would not consider Soviet soil "a privileged sanctuary."

In other words, there will be

no repetition of Korea, when American planes were forbidden to strike across the Yalu River at the marshaling points of Red China's strength.

This time bombs might be dropped, missiles aimed at targets in the Soviet Union itself. Nobody needs to ask himself what that might lead to. If it happened, nobody would have time to ask.

At the moment, to sound a hopeful note, there seems little prospect of a direct Soviet attack on Turkey. If Turkey should be attacked, presumably it would be by Syria—with Russian backing, of course, and with the aid of "volunteer" Egyptian troops.

That would be the Korea pattern all over again: Russia inciting others to do the fighting. And, just as in Korea, accusing the West of starting the fight. Only yesterday the Soviets asked the United Nations to stop "ruling circles" in the United States and Turkey from attacking Syria in the next two weeks.

Suppose—getting back to reality—Syrian-Egyptian troops attack Turkey. This country could and undoubtedly would help the Turks—either under the Eisenhower Doctrine or the North Atlantic Treaty. There is a technical difference but it wouldn't matter once the shooting started. We'd be involved.

How deeply involved? That would depend on the Russians. And they've been in a chest-thumping mood since they fired their satellite into the air and told the world they had an intercontinental missile. They have made it plain they mean to move into the Middle East, and stay there. The chance that this country could avoid a direct clash with Russia in a Middle East war is slim.

For the Middle East is not Korea—a land of dubious military importance. President Eisenhower has called the Middle East the most important strategic area in the world. In Korea the United Nations fought mainly to uphold a principle—that territorial gain by armed force could not be tolerated. In the Middle East the same principle would be at stake—plus enormous advantages of geography and resources.

This country lost a round in the struggle for the Middle East yesterday. Shaky little Jordan—the country to which the United States armed arms with great fanfare only weeks ago—made known which side it would be on in the event of an "attack": the side of Communist-backed Syria. The problem now is to prevent anybody from attacking anybody. All our other problems may well be submerged in atomic warfare if the attempt fails.

Quotes

By UNITED PRESS

UNITED NATIONS—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, in a letter to the U.N. charging that Turkey was preparing to attack Syria:

"It must be recognized that an armed attack on Syria by Turkey, a member of the North Atlantic Bloc (NATO), cannot fail to extend the conflict to other countries."

JAMESTOWN, Va.—Queen Elizabeth, in saying the observance of the 35th anniversary of Jamestown's founding illustrates the saga of the British Commonwealth and the United States:

"In essence they are both stories of experiments and adventures in freedom."

WASHINGTON—Drs. Robert Jastrow and C. A. Pearce of the Naval Research Laboratory, in a statement saying that Russia's satellite may not last as long as expected:

"Calculations indicate that at high altitudes the electrical drag substantially increases the resistance of the air to the satellite's motion... lifetime estimates of the USSF satellite may be cut by a factor of two as a result of this effect."

DETROIT—Former Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, in replying to charges he blocked the U.S. earth satellite project by holding up needed funds:

"No one close to the project, as far as I know, has said that there was a lack of money."

SAN FRANCISCO—Vice President Nixon, in blaming Arkansas Gov. Orval E. Faubus for the Little Rock school crisis:

"I'm convinced that he (Faubus) used his power not to carry out the law but to thwart it."

HOLLYWOOD—Anna Kashfi, bride of actor Marlon Brando, in a statement aimed at clarifying apparently conflicting reports on her parentage:

"I was born in Calcutta, India, to my Indian parents, Devi Kashfi and Selmo Ghose, on Sept. 30, 1934. When I was 16 my mother remarried William Patrick O'Callaghan."

CHICAGO—Robert Kennedy, chief counsel of the Senate Rackeets Committee, charging that more than 75 per cent of the delegates at the recent Teamsters Union convention were there illegally:

"How could this happen? Very simply. When it became necessary, Mr. (President Dave) Beck just waived the constitution."

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



President Names New Aide On Psychological Warfare

WASHINGTON 4P—The United States intends to pay more attention to psychological warfare as a weapon in the cold war against Russia.

President Eisenhower served notice of this yesterday when he picked Arthur Larson, chief of the U.S. Information Agency, to be his special White House assistant on steps to counter Soviet propaganda campaigns—including that which soared with the Russian satellite.

To succeed Larson as USIA chief, Eisenhower selected George V. Allen, a career diplomat who has served as ambassador to Iran, India, Yugoslavia and NATO and now is ambassador to Greece. No date was fixed for the change, but James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said it would occur soon.

The surprise appointment removed Larson from the agency where he has been a favorite target of congressional Democrats, who objected to his Republican political speeches.

Informed officials said, however, that in naming Larson, Eisenhower was doing more than giving him a new post behind the scenes where he would be safe from Democratic attack.

The job to be filled by Larson, they said, is an important one because it gives the Eisenhower administration a qualified official, unburdened by daily administrative problems, to concentrate full time on the propaganda aspects of the cold war.

On Capitol Hill, Sen. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) said that "what this country needs is not propaganda but action."

O'Mahoney said that while the administration had been cutting back on defense funds and manpower, the Soviet had been succeeding with missiles and an earth satellite.

"I don't think that's the answer to Sputnik and I don't think Larson or anyone else can make it an answer," he said.

Sen. Manfield (D-Mont), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said "I do not believe they could have picked a better man than George Allen" for head of USIA.

"He is a career man with a wealth of experience," he said. "One thing about the appointment is that it should mean much closer liaison between USIA and the State Department."

A CIGAR IS ALL

MADISON, Wis. 4UP—What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar. Alfred Ludvigsen, the governor's legislative counsel, said a new lobby-control law won't permit lobbyists to go any further than offering legislators "a good cigar."

NEW

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Scout Troop Reactivated

PORT KLAMATH — Boy Scout Troop 34 of Fort Klamath has been reactivated and the charter for the year received after having been dormant for almost three years. Installation ceremonies will be held at 7:30 p.m. October 18.

Reorganization plans were made at a meeting in September and the following chosen to head the troop: Claude Shepherd, scoutmaster; Over Brown, assistant scoutmaster; Warren (Lefty) Eagle, Edw. Scott and Hollis Kar, chairmen of the four committees. Kizer will also act as institutional representative for the troop. Ts. Gail Culver is acting secretary.

Jerry Thorne, district scout executive of Klamath Falls, will be present for the official installation ceremonies in the CI Clubhouse. A group of Klamath Falls Boy Scouts will assist him in the ceremonies Friday evening. Light refreshments will be served after the meeting, which is open to the public.

The regular monthly pack meeting of the Cub Scout group will be held Friday evening, October 18, in the CI Clubhouse, to which the public is also invited.

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