



WHEN YOU TAKE PICTURES at the beach be sure and guard against overexposure. The combination of sand and water reflects a greater amount of light than normally. Get in close and have your subjects doing something—not just posing "at attention."

Getting The Most Out Of Your 35 Millimeter Camera

By JERRY FIELD,

Back at the start of this series of columns I confessed that our family made movies as well as stills. Which is why, for our still pictures, we use a 35mm camera! Both types of cameras accept long rolls of low-cost film. With them both reloading's a sometimes thing. You can get 40 to 50 shots on a roll of movie film with a little forethought—and most films for a 35mm camera are supplied in both 20- and 36-exposure lengths. Both types of cameras also have fast-seeing lenses that ask few favors of light or subject. Both have lenses assuring unusual depth of field. . . . just about everything's sharp from way-up-close to way-out-yonder. Both, too, are great at infighting. With them you can really get those best of all shots—closeups. And both produce small color transparencies you can show big and brilliant as all get-out on a living-room screen—which is my book is the only way to fully enjoy color pictures.

The one thing that a movie camera will do that a 35mm camera will not is to record motion—as motion. But the quick-shooting "35," unlike movie cameras and most still cameras, will completely stop action—thanks to shutters that can shoot at hundreds of a second.

There's another parallel. The color-transparency outputs of both a movie camera and a 35mm camera are best enjoyed, not as individual pictures, but as part of a picture sequence. . . . a picture story. You shoot the same with them!

Pick your picture subject, and let's see how it works. A shore picnic? All right—what's the story?

Chances are it starts at home as you load the car for the trip to the beach or lake. Here you not only want to tell who is going along, but also what. So you squeeze off a couple of shots. . . . one showing your group, and the other, made much closer, of the picnic hamper and other gear being loaded into the car.

Then how did you go. . . by what route? A shot of your car passing an easily read highway sign provides the answer—and you might want to purposely use a slow shutter speed here so as to blur the car to indicate pace, while getting the sign sharp as can be.

Then where did you go? Another sign should provide the title shot giving this information. And now you're there—with everyone busy spreading robes, or setting up beach umbrellas, or blowing

up tire tubes or filling sandbuckets at the water's edge. You don't have to halt them—verbally! Just set your 35mm camera to shoot fast and you'll stop them—photographically. You shoot, first, from well back to introduce the setting. . . . then up closer and closer to highlight the different bits of action. There's lots of film in your camera—and this is what it is for. If a swimmer tests the water with her toe before arching off a springboard, you can both focus way in to point up the first shot, and then fast-shutter the dive for full detail. When the picnic lunch is spread you won't make but one or two get-it-all-in shots, but rather move in for closeups—of a brief struggle with a jar top. . . . hot dogs sizzling over the fire. . . . the colorful salad being stirred. . . . the dessert being served. That's the way you saw it. And, with a "35," that's the way you can shoot and show it. And, if the holiday ends around a campfire, or before a sunset, your camera's got the lens speed to capture it for a fitting finale.

Filming such as this takes fast shooting. . . . certain shooting. Which is exactly what a 35mm camera is designed to do!

You can see what you're getting with a "35," and know you're sharp-sighted on it, because most of them have built-in rangefinders which, when quickly focused to the eye, also focus the lens for you. You can change shutter speeds so's to get slow or fast action, without a care for exposure adjustment, because many "35's" have interlocking lens-and-shutter controls which, when one is changed, changes the other automatically to compensate so your exposure remains constant for whatever light you're shooting under. You can shoot fast, without even taking the camera away from your eye to see whether you've advanced the film, because almost all "35's" have double-exposure prevention—you can't take one picture on top of another unless you intentionally set the camera to do it. And most, also, have a single integrated film-advance, shutter-cocking, and film-counter control. One swift motion—and you know you're all set for the next shot!

Yup—the 35mm camera, and the crisp color slides it makes, can really bring home the essence and the full flavor of every picture opportunity. That's why I like them. That's why, once you've tried them, you'll like 'em too—sure as shootin'!



THERE ARE LOTS OF GLOOMY DEPTHS for small fry to peer into, all well protected against accidental falls, in the Lava Beds National Monument south of Klamath Falls. Here Ralph Walker and Danny Kettler peer into the black depths of one of the many caves on the monument.

Better Management On Small Forest Properties Sought

"Public meetings will be held this fall for all persons interested in getting better management on small forest properties." This announcement was issued jointly by L. T. Webster, state supervisor of Natural Resources for Washington, Dwight L. Phipps, state forester for Oregon, and J. Herbert Stone, regional forester of the U.S. Forest Service. Meetings will be jointly sponsored by the Forest Service and the states. A statewide meeting for Washington is scheduled for November 3 in Olympia and a similar meeting for Oregon will be held in Salem on November 6.

"An important key to the storehouse of timber products so necessary to the economic future of the Northwest is held by 83,000 owners of small forest properties in Washington and Oregon," said these foresters in a recent meeting at Portland. "About half of the private commercial forest land in the two states is in small private holdings of less than 5,000 acres. These holdings account for 22 per cent of the total commercial forest land, and they embrace an area of about 10 million acres. Some of the most productive and accessible forest land in the Northwest is in this class of ownership. If population continues to increase at the predicted rate, there will be nearly twice the present demand for wood products by the year 2000. And if the Northwest is to meet its share of this future demand, productivity of these small woodlands must be increased," they added.

Findings of a recent nationwide

survey and study, made by the Forest Service in collaboration with state foresters, other public agencies, forest industries, and several private organizations, showed that the future need for wood will soar to new heights if America's growing population is to maintain its present standard of living. This study, recently released as a Forest Service publication, "Timber Resources for America's Future," states that by the year 2000—just 42 years away and less than the life span of a tree—this country will have 100 million more people than it has today. The study also revealed that forest lands in the small ownership category in Washington and Oregon are only 52 per cent as productive as they should be.

"Much progress has been made in the management of forest lands owned by the public and by industry," continued Webster, Phipps and Stone. "but the timber-growing potential of lands in all ownerships is needed to meet future demands. If the small woodland properties meet their full potential the farmers and other owners will benefit, as well as the entire nation."

"The meetings scheduled for November will explore whether the framework of existing programs is adequate, whether they need to be modified, whether new approaches are needed, and how responsibilities can best be shared. There has been substantial progress in tree planting, forest-fire control, and scientific management during recent years. But faster progress is needed."

Largest Geode On Tree Farm

One of the largest geodes ever discovered in Oregon exists on a Tree Farm near Foster. The geode is a nodule of stone. Small ones the size of a tennis ball are fairly common, but this one is big enough to hold a man!

The curiosity is situated in a well-managed stand of carefully thinned second-growth timber being cared for by the tree farmer under sustained-yield principles to produce repeated timber crops. Trees, he says, are the only crop nature intended for this steep, rocky land.

BACKWARD CLOCK

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Horological expert Alvin J. Lantz is giving clockwatchers here a rough time. Lantz has rigged up a unique clock. It keeps perfect time except that it runs backward. Inscribed on the clock are the words: "Backward, turn backward, Oh Time in your flight." The quotation is from Elizabeth Aker Allen's famous poem, "Rock Me to Sleep."

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