



"SHE CARES . . . DO YOU?" is the new national conservation project of the Camp Fire Girls, which officially opened November 10 at dedication ceremonies at 15 schools in the Klamath Basin. At Mills School, Janet Torgerson, left, Camp Fire Girl, presented City Manager G. S. Vargeer, representing Mayor Lawrence Slater, with a gold ribbon which he later tied to a Western Red Cedar tree, dedicating it as a symbol of the many trees the girls will study and plant in observance of the Golden Jubilee be-

tween this year and 1960. The project, Vargeer said, "vitally affects the well-being of the community and nation and that interest of the Camp Fire members will inspire parents and other adults to exert a greater effort toward preserving our national heritage." He pledged the city's support of the project. James Scott, Mills School principal, expressed pride in the Camp Fire group and urged others to join. Janet is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Torgerson, 261 Martin Street, Klamath Falls.

Rockefeller Finds Early He Must Make It On Own

By JACK V. FOX
United Press International
NEW YORK (UPI)—Nelson A. Rockefeller found out early in life he was going to have to make his own way.

He got a 25-cent weekly allowance as a boy, supplemented it by shining the family's shoes and kept books which were inspected closely by his father and grandfather, America's first billionaire. Nelson is now governor-elect of New York at age 39. He scored a stunning victory over Averell W. Harriman despite warnings from friends that it was foolish to try. "They told me a Rockefeller couldn't hope to be either nominated or elected," he says. "So I said to myself: 'Well, let's find out.' I believe the American people judge people by what they are, regardless of where they come from."

Rockefeller overcame the handicap of being a multi-millionaire in politics mainly by exposing one of the warmest and most engaging personalities on the political scene.

NOT SPOILED
His family saw to it that Nelson and his four brothers and one sister didn't become spoiled.

"I was totally unconscious of being a rich boy," he says. "When we lived on the estate at Tarrytown, my brother Laurance and I had the shoe shine concession for the house. We got a nickel a shine.

"We also had gardens to take care of and we'd sell vegetables to the family. We also had some rabbits and we sold them to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research."

Nelson's grandfather also paid him for catching flies — 10 cents per hundred.

He was closest to Laurance. "They thought their names stuffy and called each other Dick and Bill. Laurance is still Bill to the family."

Nelson went to a "progressive" school in New York. When it came time for college, he chose Dartmouth as more democratic than other Ivy League schools favored by young men of his class.

TAUGHT SUNDAY SCHOOL
In college he favored sweat shirts and tennis shoes in attire. He ran out of money and recouped by working in the cafeteria. He taught Sunday School for little girls for four years. He ran for president of the junior class and was beaten by a dark horse.

A week after graduation, he married Mary Todhunter Clark of Philadelphia, a girl with whom he

had sailed and swam at the summer resort of Bar Harbor, Me. His father's wedding gift was a honeymoon trip around the world.

But he came back to one of the toughest jobs imaginable. In mid-depression his father had stubbornly gone ahead with building the gigantic Rockefeller Center and the task of getting tenants.

He plunged into it with typical energy, got himself involved in lawsuits when he bought up leases of companies in other buildings and persuaded them to move. He brought Rockefeller Center up from a loss of 4 million dollars a year to an annual profit of 20 million dollars.

TAUGHT SELF-HELP
In 1935, as a director of Creole Petroleum Co., he went to South America on a trip that shaped the course of his life. Nelson is simpatico with Latins and he was distressed by their terrible living conditions.

He took a course in Spanish at Berlitz and returned two years later with a program of development and self-help which now is famous throughout the South American continent.

At outbreak of World War II, he was dismayed at the inroads Hitler was making there. He drew up a list of 1,800 Latin American firms trading with Germany. It came to the attention of Harry Hopkins and then of President Roosevelt who named Rockefeller to head a department to combat Nazi influence there.

Subsequently Nelson served under Presidents Truman, and Ei-

senhower. He helped draft the Point Four program. Under Eisenhower he helped set up the new Health, Education and Welfare Department and later became an aide in the State Department, working among other things on Eisenhower's "open skies" inspection plan.

Nelson and Mrs. Rockefeller have five children and four grandchildren. Their oldest son, Rodman, 26, and daughter, Ann, 24, have married and moved away. Steven, 22, enters the Army shortly. Only the twins, Mary and Michael, 20, are left at home.

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More People Visit Parks This Year Than In 1957

WASHINGTON (AP)—More people are visiting national parks and monuments in Alaska and the Pacific Northwest this year than in 1957.

Countrywide, the trend is in the other direction. Officials expect a drop in attendance this year from 1957 totals at National Park Service recreation areas.

But in Oregon, Washington and Alaska, the number of visitors shot up more than 25 per cent in the first 10 months of 1958 to a total of 3,062,123. This contrasted with 2,340,892 for the comparable 1957 period. In three other Alaska areas for which October reports were not available visits through September also were running ahead of last year.

Idaho was the exception to increased attendance, with its Craters of the Moon National Monu-

ment falling off from 143,935 through October, 1957 to 115,056 for the first 10 months of 1958.

The decline in visits at craters of the moon was in line with similar declines at other Rocky Mountain park areas such as Glacier and Yellowstone National parks.

Olympic and Mt. Rainier National parks, both in Washington, continue as the park service's major Northwest attractions with Olympic reversing last year's October ranking to take over No. 1 place.

Olympic's visitors climbed from 236,298 for the first 10 months of 1957 to 1,149,994 for the January-October 1958 period. The number of visitors at Mt. Rainier also increased, but less spectacularly from 894,787 to 1,074,894.

The sharpest percentage increase, however, occurred at Mt.

McKinley National Park in Alaska where the number of visitors increased from 10,647 to 25,863. Park service officials said the big reason was the opening of the Denali highway route into the park area in June.

Attendance figures for the first 10 months of 1958 at other Northwest parks and monuments (comparable 1957 figures in parentheses) include:

Oregon: Crater Lake National Park 331,190 (327,610); Oregon Caves National Monument 79,280 (70,633).

Washington: Couleec Dam National Recreation Area 356,202 (261,757); Ft. Vancouver National Monument 11,624 (8,286); Whitman National Monument 33,158 (30,874).

Alaska (through September): Sitka National Monument 10,816

(9,293); Glacier Bay National Monument 5,014 (3,375); Katmai National Monument 727 (566).

RE-ARGUMENT SET

LAKEVIEW—Word has been received in Lakeview that the state Supreme Court has set the case of Con Lynch et al vs. the Warner Valley Stock Company for re-argument on November 19. The case was originally heard by the whole court in October, 1957, but there has been considerable turnover in justices since that time. It involves applications to construct reservoirs at Big Valley and Greaser Basin.

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