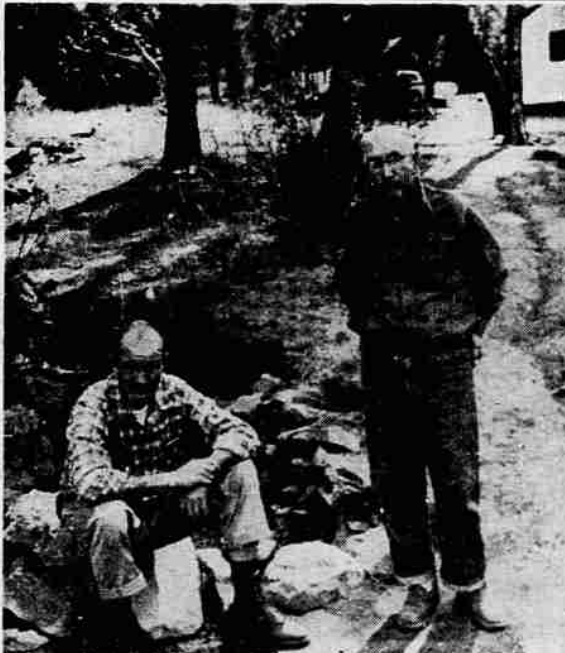




A FAMILIAR FACE to thousands of fishermen and hunters is John Vogel, right, the major-domo at King's Cabin in the KFPA district lying north of Klamath Falls. He is shown here at the cabin with George Wardell.



THE MECHANICAL END of things at KFPA is under the capable direction of head mechanic Forest Bard, left, who gets an assist every once in a while from equipment operator Paul "Nick" Nichols. The two are shown here in a corner of the garage building at Klamath Forest Protective Association headquarters.



THE STATION AT POKEGAMA was headquarters for a two man fire fighting crew in the early days of KFPA. Here Hal Ogle, present district warden, is pictured at one of the rude tables filling out his daily report. He was stationed at Pokegama with Roy Hackard, now dead, both under the supervision of Jack Kimball. — Photo from Ogle



THE WEEKLY TRIP WITH SUPPLIES to the lookouts can include a lot of grub and mail and around deer season will always include a rifle or two. Here John Vogel, George Wardell and Emil Harris check out the necessary equipment just before the opening of this year's season at King's Cabin.



THE SUPPLY SHED at KFPA offers a wide assortment of fire fighting tools when an emergency arises. The building is shown here with a few of the outfit's trucks standing ready in case of call. The headquarters are located at the Weed-Ashland junction.

Zaibatsu Rising Again In Japan After Crackdown By Allied War Forces

By RONALD P. KRISS

TOKYO (UPI) — The mighty zaibatsu—gigantic industrial combines that were chopped up by Allied trust-busters a decade ago—have re-emerged as the pace-setters of Japan's bustling economy.

With banks providing the necessary cement—money and leaders—the new zaibatsu have pasted together giant organizations of banking, mining, shipbuilding, aircraft, munitions, chemical, real estate and trading firms.

The old "Big Three"—Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo—have regained dominance, each with approximately 30 major firms plus 200 or more subsidiaries and affiliates.

Now Mitsubishi accounts for nearly one-third of Japan's shipping tonnage, three-fourths of its tin production, one-third of its lead. Mitsui has become the top coal producer, the biggest owner of freighters, the biggest foreign trader.

The three giants account for an estimated one-third of all Japan's industrial output and commercial transactions.

Significantly, the new zaibatsu are exerting their greatest efforts in two fields that didn't even exist before the war—petrochemicals and nuclear power.

Sumitomo has tied up 30 companies in a 140 million dollar

atomic energy combine. Mitsubishi has linked 26 firms in a similar venture.

Last to enter the field was Mitsui, which unveiled a 40-company atomic group last Sept. 1. The group is a "vertical" combine, and the day probably is not far off when Mitsui, with its massed resources, will:

Built an atomic freighter in Mitsui shipyards; fit it with a reactor made by the affiliated Toshiba electrical group; fuel it with uranium from Mitsui Mining and Smelting; load it with a cargo of Mitsui-made products—and sail it to a foreign land where a branch office of the Mitsui Bussan Trading Company will sell the goods.

In petrochemicals give combines have jumped into a field that may boast a 10 million dollar yearly export market in a few years.

Before the war, fantastically wealthy families manipulated these zaibatsu empires through holding companies. Some of the families—Mitsui and Sumitomo, for example—traced their financial power to the early 1600's.

After Japan's defeat, the Allies, figuring that such excessive concentration of resources could easily be geared to aggression, made the controlling families and the holding companies their prime target.

A liquidation commission dis-

solved 83 holding companies, designated 56 persons members of the zaibatsu and took away their property.

It was about to split up 324 key firms when free-world policy makers suddenly ordered a halt. For the cold war had intensified, and the Allies realized that many of these firms were vitally needed to keep Japan economically strong.

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