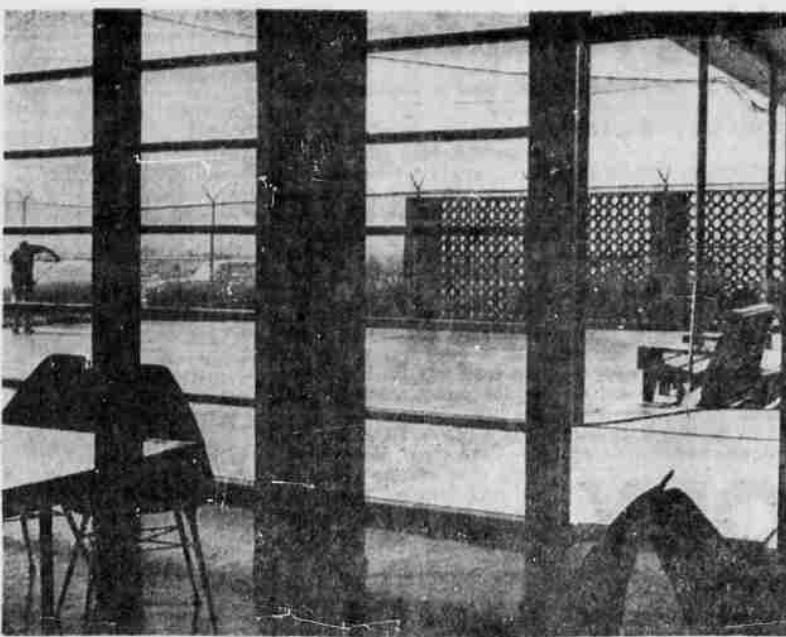




REVIEWING CASE HISTORIES — Counselors at the Klamath County Juvenile Home carefully consider a youth's case history before making their recommendation at a court hearing. Each case history is worked up carefully because evaluation of the information it contains could spell the success or failure of the rehabilitation detention period. Left to right are Gene Steifers, director of counseling and testing at O.T.I. Francis Mathews, director, Mrs. Rosemary Lusk, counselor, and Gene Oip, counselor.



NEW AIRY QUARTERS — The new quarters of the home on Vandenberg Road on a hill off South Alameda Avenue overlooking the city are clean and airy. The physical facility itself gives some of the inmates a new outlook on life, especially the ones who come from a dingy, broken home life. The youngsters also have a play area and basketball court and are allowed to participate in physical exercise at any time. There is no strict schedule at the home except perhaps for those students who leave the home to attend school in the city.

Juvenile Official Explains Policy Governing Treatment Of Offenders

By GEORGE ALTRICO

Just what is the Klamath County Juvenile Home? A place where they lock up a bunch of the county's worst offenders before they're sent to MacLaren or Woodburn state detention homes; a place where a lot of young toughs learn some more "tricks" to use on the outside when they're ultimately released; a momentary stopover before a young hood goes out and commits a crime that will send him to the state penitentiary?

The answer could be yes, if it weren't for the work of home director Francis Mathews and his staff, and the many agencies in Klamath County that assist Mathews with his detention - guidance program.

Detention, of course, is punishment, but for the staff at the home it is also something else. It gives these counselors a chance to work with the youngsters to help them find a means of self control to combat their own personal problems.

A recent rash of runaways at the home has given both the staff and public some concern. Mathews said he requested and received funds from the county court to erect a fence around the dormitory quarters to prevent further occurrences.

Some people have asked why the windows aren't barred like any jail to prevent all runaways. Director Mathews answers this in the following statement.

"In Klamath County we are operating a detention facility which provides less security and more of a homelike atmosphere than many detention halls which have been constructed in other communities in the last decade. The rationale for this is simply that we are attempting to gear our operation to fit the requirements of the vast majority of the occupants of the home—a matter of permitting the dog to wag the tail.

"Some 95 per cent plus of our detention population do not need a high degree of security. They go out to school and will ultimately go back into the community under a regimen of rules, supervision and counseling. Of course we may not know this when they arrive here but they are given a measure of opportunity to prove themselves—and do so.

"When one individual goes out the window the worth of our security may be questioned, but think for a moment about the 10 or 12 others who might have followed him but didn't. In order to contain the one with 100 per cent certainty should we also cage the other 10 or 12?"

"In brief, we are striving to provide the greatest benefit to the most people at an economical cost to the public. The public, in turn, should recognize that detention is no end in itself, but merely one tool — one means — utilized to move a youngster toward ultimate self-discipline and maturity. If we are able to prevent runaway episodes with 100 per cent success and have taught them nothing about self-discipline we have failed.

"I am not saying that there should be no security at all. I do think that the general emphasis should be moderate security with provision for those who need a greater degree. It then becomes a matter of identifying those who require the more restrictive detention. Inevitably wrong estimates will be made, but I think we can keep them within reasonable bounds."

Counselors work hard to avoid wrong estimates, however, and review each case, even minor, carefully to determine if the juvenile's wrong actions were done on impulse or if in the youth's history there is any indication of an underlying problem that might point to repeated trouble in the future.

About 90 per cent of the cases referred to Mathews and his staff are handled short of a court hearing and the offenders are put on probation or given punitive action by their parents.

Everyone is interviewed, however, and it depends on the skill of the interviewer to establish a working relationship with the offender. In many cases the youth's problem comes boiling out because up to this time no one has been willing to listen to him.

One of the purposes of the constant counseling at the home is to teach the youths to recognize their own responsibilities in society. A simple acknowledgment of those responsibilities is sometimes a major victory. It is the first barrier the youth clears on his way to self-discipline.

There is a point where the counseling must prove itself and evidence of self-control must be shown. This is where risk enters the picture. The counselor will never know if the youth is ready to exercise self-control unless he is tested, given a chance.

Sometimes when the counselor thinks the youth is ready, the freedom allowed proves too much responsibility and backfires. These chances must be taken if any progress is to be made.

The burden of not having a maximum detention jail falls on both the inmates and counselors. The counselors must try to anticipate the actions of the youths and the youths, in order to make any progress with their own problems, must learn to accept the responsibilities of freedom.

Another reason for more moderate detention is to ease the degree of change from the lock-up to open society. The change from a maximum security jail to an open society is sometimes too drastic and the freedom can't be shouldered and backfires.

Prison officials in many states are finding this out and pre-parole homes have been set-up on the experimental basis to give the potential parolee graduated freedom, and to ease the degree of change from the prison walls to the outside world.

Some officials theorize that it is inconsistent behavior to put someone behind bars and show no trust in him and then after a certain punitive period is up, release him in society, apparently showing all the trust in the world.

By working with the youths at the home, giving some freedom and showing degrees of trust, officials hope that they are helping the youth build up some degree of self-control and when he is ready to leave the home they feel they will be releasing a more responsible individual back into society.

Three no-trump looks just about as easy. South holds off twice on spades and then loses the heart finesse. East leads back a diamond and while South does not like the idea of taking a finesse into West he sees no other play for his contract. He takes the finesse. It works. He runs off the rest of the heart suit and eventually takes another diamond finesse to make four odd.

Nevertheless, when the hand was actually played in a rubber bridge game, South went down one trick.

Play started out as advertised. South won the third spade, led the six of hearts and finessed dummy's jack. Not only did the finesse work, but East dropped the ten. There was no question in South's mind but that East had started with the singleton ten of hearts. In that case, it was up to South to get back to his hand for a second spade finesse.

He led the jack of diamonds, from dummy. An East who could hold back the king of hearts could also play low on the jack of diamonds. South rose with the ace and led the queen of hearts.

He let it ride. Who wouldn't? East produced the king and led a club. South ran off the rest of his hearts, but had to give East the last two tricks.

For 64 pages of easy-to-understand bridge tips, order your copy of "Win at Bridge With Oswald Jacoby." Just send your name, address, and 50 cents to: Oswald Jacoby Reader Service, c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 489, Dept. A, Radio City Station, New York 10, N.Y.

Q—The bidding has been: East 1♠, South 2♠, West 3♠, North 4♠. What do you do?

A—Your partner could have taken you to four spades right over your bid of two spades. Instead he has chosen to cue bid a second time in diamonds. A further bid is indicated; bid five diamonds.

TODAY'S QUESTION
You do bid five diamonds and your partner bids six clubs. What do you do now?

Answer Monday

lay in the opening of the antlerless season permits the buck hunter some relief from the disturbance of a "free-for-all" opening and, in effect, provides two separate opening weekends. This in turn, spreads the hunter pressure through the season and enhances the recreational opportunities available.

In summary then, management unit antlerless permits are a tool in promoting the proper distribution and extent of the take of antlerless deer without hampering the freedom of the buck hunter. Geographic areas in which populations are below a desirable level can be removed from the antlerless seasons temporarily without curtailing adequate harvest in areas of over-abundance. The de-

Game Biologist Lists Deer Harvest Problems

By DAN L. EASTMAN
Game Biologist

The controversy over deer management erupting after the 1962 season revealed a definite lack of understanding by many individuals of the basis in fact behind the unit system of antlerless deer hunting. Advocates of the straight buck season tore at one arm of the Oregon Game Commission while proponents of either-sex hunting voiced their desire for the over-simplified hunters-choice type of season. The present unit management season in practice since 1958 did not develop without years of experience with the results of both types of seasons.

In the evolution of regulation of the deer harvest through the years of legislative direction to present day management based on technical fact and reviewed by a five-man commission, the years prior to 1952 provided ample experience with the straight buck season. During these years, only a handful of special antlerless hunts were permitted where serious problems were apparent. General over-populations, where present, could not be adequately harvested, the impact on critical winter food supplies could not be checked and the inherent loss of surplus numbers from natural causes was unnecessarily wasteful. The buck law, initiated many years previously, when there apparently was a need, was hard to overcome.

The period 1952 through 1957 saw the adoption of the hunters-choice season, although it was restricted to the end of the season, varying from three to nine days. The experiences remain the same, however, and it became apparent that a few popular areas were subject to excessive hunting pressure while much of the state was being inadequately utilized.

Associated with the antlerless season was a substantial increase in the yield of bucks and individual hunter success increased from between 25 and 35 per cent to 50 per cent and better without necessarily any substantial removal of antlerless deer. It became apparent that some control was essential to improved management to retard the potential of a continuous excess take in highly popu-

lized areas and to encourage greater use of less popular areas. In other words, the distribution of hunters by geographic unit to promote proper harvest of surplus was essential to a sound management program. Thus, the adoption of the unit management system in 1958 with the state currently divided into 66 named units for the limited removal of antlerless deer.

The experiences resulting from various types of seasons have been and still are being researched on the experimental Silver Lake unit. When allowed, a straight hunters-choice season in 1959 on the unit, hunters reported a kill composed of 36 per cent antlerless deer which generally would be excessive on a continuous basis. Fifty-one per cent of the hunters bagged a deer.

In 1958 and 1961 when the management unit permit season was applied for controlling the take of antlerless deer, the antlerless kill was held between 31 and 40 per cent of the total kill and 55 and 63 per cent of the hunters were successful for the respective seasons. The 1962 season was cut to bucks only and interestingly showed a hunter success of only 38 per cent, similar to the years prior to 1952. Through the years of research on the unit, the fluctuation in the wintering population has hardly exceeded 20 per cent and, based on last winter's census, is at its highest level.

The experiences gained from the issuance of permits for the take of antlerless deer by unit has revealed the number of permits that must be issued to expect a certain level of harvest in each unit. Although there is substantial variation, the average indicates about one-half of the permits issued will be used in taking an antlerless deer, since the permit is invalidated when a buck is killed.

In summary then, management unit antlerless permits are a tool in promoting the proper distribution and extent of the take of antlerless deer without hampering the freedom of the buck hunter. Geographic areas in which populations are below a desirable level can be removed from the antlerless seasons temporarily without curtailing adequate harvest in areas of over-abundance. The de-

Game Biologist Lists Deer Harvest Problems

By DAN L. EASTMAN
Game Biologist

The controversy over deer management erupting after the 1962 season revealed a definite lack of understanding by many individuals of the basis in fact behind the unit system of antlerless deer hunting. Advocates of the straight buck season tore at one arm of the Oregon Game Commission while proponents of either-sex hunting voiced their desire for the over-simplified hunters-choice type of season. The present unit management season in practice since 1958 did not develop without years of experience with the results of both types of seasons.

In the evolution of regulation of the deer harvest through the years of legislative direction to present day management based on technical fact and reviewed by a five-man commission, the years prior to 1952 provided ample experience with the straight buck season. During these years, only a handful of special antlerless hunts were permitted where serious problems were apparent. General over-populations, where present, could not be adequately harvested, the impact on critical winter food supplies could not be checked and the inherent loss of surplus numbers from natural causes was unnecessarily wasteful. The buck law, initiated many years previously, when there apparently was a need, was hard to overcome.

The period 1952 through 1957 saw the adoption of the hunters-choice season, although it was restricted to the end of the season, varying from three to nine days. The experiences remain the same, however, and it became apparent that a few popular areas were subject to excessive hunting pressure while much of the state was being inadequately utilized.

Associated with the antlerless season was a substantial increase in the yield of bucks and individual hunter success increased from between 25 and 35 per cent to 50 per cent and better without necessarily any substantial removal of antlerless deer. It became apparent that some control was essential to improved management to retard the potential of a continuous excess take in highly popu-

lized areas and to encourage greater use of less popular areas. In other words, the distribution of hunters by geographic unit to promote proper harvest of surplus was essential to a sound management program. Thus, the adoption of the unit management system in 1958 with the state currently divided into 66 named units for the limited removal of antlerless deer.

The experiences resulting from various types of seasons have been and still are being researched on the experimental Silver Lake unit. When allowed, a straight hunters-choice season in 1959 on the unit, hunters reported a kill composed of 36 per cent antlerless deer which generally would be excessive on a continuous basis. Fifty-one per cent of the hunters bagged a deer.

In 1958 and 1961 when the management unit permit season was applied for controlling the take of antlerless deer, the antlerless kill was held between 31 and 40 per cent of the total kill and 55 and 63 per cent of the hunters were successful for the respective seasons. The 1962 season was cut to bucks only and interestingly showed a hunter success of only 38 per cent, similar to the years prior to 1952. Through the years of research on the unit, the fluctuation in the wintering population has hardly exceeded 20 per cent and, based on last winter's census, is at its highest level.

The experiences gained from the issuance of permits for the take of antlerless deer by unit has revealed the number of permits that must be issued to expect a certain level of harvest in each unit. Although there is substantial variation, the average indicates about one-half of the permits issued will be used in taking an antlerless deer, since the permit is invalidated when a buck is killed.

In summary then, management unit antlerless permits are a tool in promoting the proper distribution and extent of the take of antlerless deer without hampering the freedom of the buck hunter. Geographic areas in which populations are below a desirable level can be removed from the antlerless seasons temporarily without curtailing adequate harvest in areas of over-abundance. The de-

Game Biologist Lists Deer Harvest Problems

By DAN L. EASTMAN
Game Biologist

The controversy over deer management erupting after the 1962 season revealed a definite lack of understanding by many individuals of the basis in fact behind the unit system of antlerless deer hunting. Advocates of the straight buck season tore at one arm of the Oregon Game Commission while proponents of either-sex hunting voiced their desire for the over-simplified hunters-choice type of season. The present unit management season in practice since 1958 did not develop without years of experience with the results of both types of seasons.

In the evolution of regulation of the deer harvest through the years of legislative direction to present day management based on technical fact and reviewed by a five-man commission, the years prior to 1952 provided ample experience with the straight buck season. During these years, only a handful of special antlerless hunts were permitted where serious problems were apparent. General over-populations, where present, could not be adequately harvested, the impact on critical winter food supplies could not be checked and the inherent loss of surplus numbers from natural causes was unnecessarily wasteful. The buck law, initiated many years previously, when there apparently was a need, was hard to overcome.

The period 1952 through 1957 saw the adoption of the hunters-choice season, although it was restricted to the end of the season, varying from three to nine days. The experiences remain the same, however, and it became apparent that a few popular areas were subject to excessive hunting pressure while much of the state was being inadequately utilized.

Associated with the antlerless season was a substantial increase in the yield of bucks and individual hunter success increased from between 25 and 35 per cent to 50 per cent and better without necessarily any substantial removal of antlerless deer. It became apparent that some control was essential to improved management to retard the potential of a continuous excess take in highly popu-

Duplicate Results Told

Claudine Van Buskirk was a double winner in three trips to local duplicate bridge tournaments held locally last week. Mrs. Van Buskirk teamed up with Ruth Palmer Saturday, Aug. 24, to finish first in one of two sections at the Klamath Bridge Club. She posted the other win playing opposite Virginia Martin, Redding, Calif., in a one-winner Bridge Club Tuesday morning.

Lakeshore BC (Tuesday), 1. Mrs. Van Buskirk-Mrs. Martin; 2. Mrs. J. L. Calloun-Mrs. P. J. Nelson; 3. Crystal Cloake-Leona Robertson.

Lakeshore BC (Thursday), NS, 1. Dick and Anne Briggs; 2. Bob and Peg Chilcote; 3. Claudine Van Buskirk-Helen Mueller, EW, 1. Art and Sandra Beddoe; 2. Dr. and Mrs. Seth Kerron; 3. Christine Goble-Mary Ramp.

Klamath BC (Saturday, Aug. 24), NS, 1. Christine Goble-Leona Robertson; 2. Mr. and Mrs. George McClary; 3. Ethel Davis-Mrs. Van Buskirk-Mrs. Palmer; 2. John and Katie Lake; 3. Bob and Peg Chilcote.

On Bridge Jacoby

By OSWALD JACOBY
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Practically any North - South pair would arrive at a final contract of four hearts and North would have no trouble making his contract. In fact, some North players would make an over-trick.

Three no-trump looks just about as easy. South holds off twice on spades and then loses the heart finesse. East leads back a diamond and while South does not like the idea of taking a finesse into West he sees no other play for his contract. He takes the finesse. It works. He runs off the rest of the heart suit and eventually takes another diamond finesse to make four odd.

Nevertheless, when the hand was actually played in a rubber bridge game, South went down one trick.

Play started out as advertised. South won the third spade, led the six of hearts and finessed dummy's jack. Not only did the finesse work, but East dropped the ten. There was no question in South's mind but that East had started with the singleton ten of hearts. In that case, it was up to South to get back to his hand for a second spade finesse.

He led the jack of diamonds, from dummy. An East who could hold back the king of hearts could also play low on the jack of diamonds. South rose with the ace and led the queen of hearts.

He let it ride. Who wouldn't? East produced the king and led a club. South ran off the rest of his hearts, but had to give East the last two tricks.

For 64 pages of easy-to-understand bridge tips, order your copy of "Win at Bridge With Oswald Jacoby." Just send your name, address, and 50 cents to: Oswald Jacoby Reader Service, c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 489, Dept. A, Radio City Station, New York 10, N.Y.

Q—The bidding has been: East 1♠, South 2♠, West 3♠, North 4♠. What do you do?

A—Your partner could have taken you to four spades right over your bid of two spades. Instead he has chosen to cue bid a second time in diamonds. A further bid is indicated; bid five diamonds.

TODAY'S QUESTION
You do bid five diamonds and your partner bids six clubs. What do you do now?

Answer Monday

lay in the opening of the antlerless season permits the buck hunter some relief from the disturbance of a "free-for-all" opening and, in effect, provides two separate opening weekends. This in turn, spreads the hunter pressure through the season and enhances the recreational opportunities available.

In summary then, management unit antlerless permits are a tool in promoting the proper distribution and extent of the take of antlerless deer without hampering the freedom of the buck hunter. Geographic areas in which populations are below a desirable level can be removed from the antlerless seasons temporarily without curtailing adequate harvest in areas of over-abundance. The de-

Game Biologist Lists Deer Harvest Problems

By DAN L. EASTMAN
Game Biologist

The controversy over deer management erupting after the 1962 season revealed a definite lack of understanding by many individuals of the basis in fact behind the unit system of antlerless deer hunting. Advocates of the straight buck season tore at one arm of the Oregon Game Commission while proponents of either-sex hunting voiced their desire for the over-simplified hunters-choice type of season. The present unit management season in practice since 1958 did not develop without years of experience with the results of both types of seasons.

In the evolution of regulation of the deer harvest through the years of legislative direction to present day management based on technical fact and reviewed by a five-man commission, the years prior to 1952 provided ample experience with the straight buck season. During these years, only a handful of special antlerless hunts were permitted where serious problems were apparent. General over-populations, where present, could not be adequately harvested, the impact on critical winter food supplies could not be checked and the inherent loss of surplus numbers from natural causes was unnecessarily wasteful. The buck law, initiated many years previously, when there apparently was a need, was hard to overcome.

To Place Your
WANT AD
Phone TU 4-8111
HERALD & NEWS
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
RATE SCHEDULE

PHONE TU 4-8111
Count five words per line. Minimum order 2 lines.
3 6 10 1
Lines Times Times Times
1st 25¢ 50¢ 75¢ 1.00
2nd 20¢ 40¢ 60¢ 80¢
3rd 15¢ 30¢ 45¢ 60¢
4th 10¢ 20¢ 30¢ 40¢
5th 5¢ 10¢ 15¢ 20¢

Minimum Charge 1.50
50c DISCOUNT
per advertisement, if paid in advance. Above rates are for consecutive insertions, without change of copy, for private individuals. Advertising must be clear and understandable to the producer. All words must be spelled out. No jargon, slang or abbreviations. No copy offered to be spelled out. No copy offered to be spelled out. No copy offered to be spelled out.

CANCELLATIONS & CORRECTIONS: On terms schedule, except on Monday use are taken 'til 9:30 a.m. Please read first insertion of your ad. The Herald & News will give one extra run for typographical error.

"Business Builder"
WANT ADS
1 column inch, \$35 per month with \$2.50 discount for payment on or before the 10th of each month. Based on one copy change per month. 60¢ SERVICE—50¢ per ad.

FOR COMMERCIAL RATES
PHONE TU 4-8111

FUNERAL HOMES
WARD'S Klamath Falls Funeral Home, 925 High Street, TU 2-4404

MEETING NOTICES
Klamath Falls
SHRINE CLUB
First Full regular dinner meeting, Wed., Sept. 4, Reames Country Club, Hospitality 6:30 p.m. All Nobles urged to attend.
Al Nyback, President

PONDEROSA LODGE NO. 220 AF & AM. No meeting Sept. 2nd Labor Day. STAT. 2ND COMMUNICATION Sept. 3, 8 p.m. Masonic Temple. All Master Masons welcome. Refreshments. Elmer Vincent, W.M.

LOST & FOUND
2 LOST child's glasses in South Suburban area. TU 4-8864.
PERSON who left a Payless purchase in wrong car may claim at Herald & News. Writeback by describing contents.

PERSONALS
6 Klamath Falls Alcoholics Anonymous, TU 4-3991, TU 4-8704. Friendly help anytime. CARE for elderly people 24 hr. per day, private home. TU 4-8039.

TRANSPORTATION
8 WANTED to ride to East Coast between Sept. 1 and 5. Going to North Carolina. TU 2-4242, ask for Evan Sloan.

SERVICES
10 PAINTING, interior or exterior, first class, references, phone TU 2-4283.
REMODELING - PAINTING
Taping, texturing, roofing, plaster patching. TU 2-2748.

CUSTOM BUTCHERING
At your place, delivery to processing plant or home. At 50¢ lb. TU 4-6126.

HOUSE REMODELING, cabinet making, furniture finishing. TU 4-6079.

PAINTING, wallpapering at its best, interior, exterior, brush or spray, reasonable price. Free estimate. TU 2-3331.
F. J. Jarrard, telephone TU 4-5352.

CUSTOM mowing, raking, and baling. H. F. Jarrard, telephone TU 4-5352.

FILL dirt and topsoil delivered. Dump truck and tractor work. John Bowers, TU 2-4242, ask for Evan Sloan.

KENMORE WHIRLPOOL, KOLVINTOR Repair & Overhaul Specialist. Washer, dryer, range, water heater. FERGUSON APPLIANCE SERVICE. TULEE SERVICE, ALSO. 316 So. 6th. TU 2-3185.

CUSTOM baling. Can handle any job. 100% satisfaction. Call anytime.
ROTARY, tractor, equipment, \$7.50 per hour. C. B. Forney, TU 2-0446.

PLUMBING, roofing, and carpenter repair. TU 4-6993.

FIX-IT SHOP
Repairs Small Tool Repair
Town & Country Shopping Center
★ SAW FILING ★
STEEL & CARBIDE
★ EXPERT BUCKSHPING ★
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
★ REASONABLE PRICES ★

FRANK'S
TACKLE & GRINDING SERVICE
220 E. Main. TU 2-4788

VALLEY PUMP AND EQUIPMENT CO.
"BUY THE Y"
7244 So. 4th. TU 4-6774

EXPERT
★ SAW FILING ★
WORK GUARANTEED
SHARPENED AND REPAIRED
REASONABLE PRICES
BODENHAMER
SAW FILING & CYCLERY
351 E. Main. TU 4-6972

DENTAL PLATES
Researched while you wait.
Newly Made and Remodeled Your Old
PERSONAL DENTURE SERVICE
1033 Main. TU 4-8284

Gina's Tailor Shop
Tailoring - alterations for men, women, children. All work guaranteed.
Reasonable Prices.
Gina's Main & 2nd. 527 Main

Attention Hunters!
Bring in your COLEMAN slings for repairs.
SWAN LAKE MOULDING
5224 So. 8th. TU 4-8145

RENTALS
TYPEWRITERS - OFFICE MACHINES
Shaw-Walker and Co. Inc. Repairs
AVIDON'S BUSINESS MACHINES
4325 So. 6th. TU 4-8388

WANT ADS
Solve Problems!
TU 4-8111

BACK to school. Write Book Encyclopedia. TU 4-6941 before 9 a.m.

EDUCATIONAL 13

HELP WANTED, FEMALE 14
BABY sitter, light housework, must be reliable and have references. Steady work, approximately 3 hrs. a day. Write Box 5762, Herald and News.

EARN beautiful wardrobe for your whole family and money too. Car necessary. ph. TU 2-0582.

TALL women for laundry work, apply between 10 a.m. and noon. Cascade Laundry, 1300 So. 6th.

BEAUTY COUNSELOR COSMETICS wants counters, full or part-time. Established company. Car necessary. TU 2-7723 5 to 8 evenings.

PART-TIME maid, no phone calls. Kimberly McElroy, 2232 Union.

EXPERIENCED dental assistant, write Herald & News Box 5712 giving references, name and age.

HELP WANTED, MALE 16
OPENING - Sales/Route men 45-60. Food sales and delivery to stores. Use own car, exclusive territory, 200 stores, guaranteed \$1,000 per month. Free samples and advertising. Write: Calhoun, Garden Grove, Calif.

NEEDED - Two men to load and stack hay. TU 4-3112, TU 2-4234.

MILLWRIGHT and lathe operator for woodworking plant, Portland area. Write giving experience to Box 5712, Herald and News.

SERVICE salesman, prefer man with General Motors experience, must be willing to work, contact Lou Spence, Dick B. Miller Co.

WANTED long log trucks, also gradall operator for crane. TU 4-0107.

WANTED-High school student, 16, with car, for afternoon work starting, filling, delivering, checking copies of Herald & News newspaper. Career interest. \$125 hour, 8 cents mile, apply Herald and News. Addition.

WANTED bookkeeper-accountant to take full charge of books and supervise all clerical work for small manufacturing plant. (Annual sales approximately \$2,000,000). Good opportunity for a young man to grow with a growing company. Write Herald and News Box 5735.

WANTED full time service station night man. Must have extensive experience and references. Call Yaden Service, 2350 So. 6th.

TRUCK SALESMAN
Prefer experienced and locally established man. Will furnish demonstrator with gas and maintenance allowance.

DICK B. MILLER CO.
OLDS, CADILLAC, GMC DEALER
Phone Dick or Mel for appointment. TU 4-4154

OPPORTUNITY
Now... to join the LEADER!
Chevrolet - 1st seller nationally, 1st in sales locally - has opening for one man in "OK" used car sales. If you're looking for success, stability and a future, investigate this opportunity now. Sales experience helpful but not essential. See Bob Mest - DUGAN & MEST

CHEVROLET
410 South 6th Street

BOYS! SCHOOL AGE
EARN
Vacation Money
by
selling the
Herald & News
Downtown
AFTERNOONS

Contact
Herald & News, Circulation
Dept., 1301 Esplanade
PHONE TU 4-8111

</