Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor
BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

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Caught in the Rounds

By DEB ADDISON

Why did the Community Chest fund reach only two thirds of quota? That's a question that has been kicked around a lot already, but with a group of Klamath Falls ministers keeping the drive open for a last minute effort it can stand another word.

It looks from here like the Chest has lagged simply because it is a chest—one step removed from the groups which will benefit. That is not a criticism; there are many advantages in pooling the efforts of all the Chest agencies in one fund raising drive.

The average person, though, is full of sales resistance. Saying "no" to touches is second nature. It's simply easier to say no to a more or less impersonal chest organization than it is to, say, the Girl Scouts when the little girl next door is involved.

The point is that the little girl next door IS involved, and the way to keep these community projects going is to make a donation to the Chest.

The ministers have asked for a few more days to add to the fund. Now is the time to act.

Senator Richard Nixon of California, a southern Californian, has the reputation of being scrupulously honest, of being a straight thinker, and of not being afraid to speak his mind.

Senator Nixon has just made a public statement disclaiming any California designs on water in the northwest. The plan to divert water from northwest river systems to California "is totally fantastic, unfair and extravagant in the sense that it would cost the taxpayers of this nation from four to seven billion for a completely unnecessary development," he said.

The "united western" report for diverting northern waters to southern California (The Trinity river proposal is the first step) "would indicate that it is designed to undermine California's rightful and legal claims to the water of the Colorado river."

He further stated:

"The united western report therefore must be placed in the category of the reclamation bureau's consistent efforts to win congressional approval of the multi-million dollar central Arizona project, which will take from California the Colorado river water to which it has legal rights and upon which it must depend."

You can conclude that Mac Epley's theory that the instinct of self-preservation does extend into southern California as a fundamental obstacle to all such watermoving schemes, and that Klamath does have some unexpected allies, "south of the border" in the fight to keep our water.

Don't jump to the conclusion, though, that the picture is changed any. The only way we can keep Klamath water within the Klamath watershed is to eternally be on the alert and ready to fight for it—and to "get to gittin'" on using all the water ourselves, first.

Worldwide Bible Reading for tonight: Revelation 22; for Sunday: Romans 12.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK, (AP)—A lady marriage broker says the trouble with matrimony in America is "the helter-skelter romance."

Miss Edna Wilder makes a business of bringing together wife-seeking men and husband-seeking women.

It's a booming industry, and she believes it deserves more respect than it often gets from the general public.

"Many people who laugh at the idea of going to a marriage broker are the ones who most need to go to one," she said firmly.

Miss Wilder said the high divorce rate in this country is due to the fact that too many young people depend on instinct alone in choosing a mate.

"The marriage broker eliminates the helter-skelter romance," she said.

"Arranged marriages are three to four times as enduring as marriages based solely on instinct, because the people who go into them are more sincere. They know what they want and they have gone to a lot of trouble and expense to get it."

Miss Wilder is executive director of the American Assoc. of Marriage Brokers. The organization is holding its first annual convention here to adopt a code of ethics and launch a drive to win greater public confidence.

NOT VERY MANY

No one knows for sure how many marriage brokers, marriage counselors and social introduction centers there are in the United States. But Miss Wilder puts the number at "certainly fewer than 1000."

"Sixty percent of our clients are women, and about 40 percent are men," she said. "This is because there are more women than men, and also because women are more marriage-minded. They take it more seriously. It is the men who are most interested in superficial romance."

Who goes to a marriage broker? Well, they don't usually announce it, but—

"Parents with 18-year-old daughters or sons in college come to us. So do people right up into the 70's and 80's. We've had widowed clients looking forward to a third or fouth marriage. They're sold on the marital status.

"But mostly they are women in their late 20's or early 30's, and men in their early or late 30's. Usually they have become weary of frivolous dates, the rat-race of ordinary social gatherings. They want help in finding someone with their own tastes in life."

The rates of marriage brokers vary. In New York they contract to arrange 10 appointments between people of similar background for a set fee. In other sections they limit their services to a period of time — such as three months—after which a new contract must be made.

The fees? They average: girls from 20 to 30—$100; from 30 to 40—$150; from 40 years up—$200. Men, the lucky creatures, only have to pay a flat $50. That shows who is looking for whom.

The most common complaint made by a lady client after her first arranged date:

WORTH TROUBLE

"Do you really think its worthwhile going through all this just to get a husband?"

But Miss Wilder says the marriage brokers have a high batting average.

"About eight out of every 10 people who come to us do get married," she said. "The other two are probably adventurers. We make an honest effort to check our clients, but sometimes fortune hunters do creep in.

"But the fortune hunters are among the men. The women are looking for more than money in marriage."

That's what the lady says, and she's looking for the right man herself.

"Any woman who claims she isn't is a downright liar," said Miss Wilder.

Waste Disposal Plant To Go Up

PORTLAND, (AP)—A $500,000 plant to evaporate and burn sulphite liquor wastes will be installed at the Crown Zellerbach corporation pulp and paper mill at Lebanon.

Harold F. Wendel, chairman of the Oregon sanitary authority, announced the project yesterday.

Three other paper mills will store waste sulphite liquors in lagoons to be released during high flow of rivers, Wendel said. They are the Oregon Pulp and Paper at Salem; Spalding Pulp at Newberg and Crown Zellerbach at West Linn.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

Telling the Editor

(Editor's Note: The following article commemorating the 160th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, was written by Mrs. Cecile Otto, who came from Winnipeg, Canada, to Klamath Falls three years ago. She is now studying and working toward obtaining her citizenship here.)

BILL OF RIGHTS

KLAMATH FALLS — After the revolutionary war was won, the one big purpose of working together was gone. The war that held the states together. . to win independence. . .(was over).

The states quarreled with one another No single state was safe if a foreign country should attack it.

A body without a head, it (the nation) had no president. Congress could make laws but could not enforce them. Any state could, if it chose, withdraw from the union. There was no system of courts.

So the people would not adopt the Constitution until promised a Bill of Rights.

The first 10 ammendments were all proposed, September 25, 1789, and were accepted and adoption certified, December 15, 1791.

Do we appreciate them or just take them for granted?

Bill of Rights. . .for the people:

1) The right to express opinions in conversation, in speech and in the press;

2) Right to keep and bear arms;

3) Right to protection for his home against quartering soldiers;

4) Security against unreasonable searches;

5) Right of a citizen to demand to know charges against him if he is arrested;

6) To demand a speedy trial;

7) Trial by jury;

8) No cruel or unusual punishments;

9) Reservation of rights of the people;

10) Give to states and people powers not expressly delegated to the federal government.

What every American should do on this day on bended knee is to give thanks that we live and our children and their children will always live under a freedom of democracy.

Mrs. Cecile Otto

Cranes Lose Out In Freedom Fight

AUSTWELL, Tex., (AP)—Crip and Jo, members of that near vanished breed, whooping cranes, no longer are free today. They are headed for life in a New Orleans zoo.

The mates had the freedom of the U. S. wildlife refuge here. They couldn't fly away because of permanent injuries.

The U. S. wildlife service yesterday turned the birds over to the zoo, which will attempt to breed them in captivity. The cranes hatched one egg at the refuge here but the offspring apparently was killed by a predatory animal. Another egg was ruined by a high tide.

Only 28 whooping cranes exist. They winter here. Once the flocks were huge.

NATIONALIST DRAFT

TAIPEH, Formosa, (AP)—The Nationalist parliament today gave its final approval to a bill authorizing conscription of Chinese men between 18 and 45 if the need arises.

James Marlow

ABC's

WASHINGTON, (AP) — We now have the extraordinary picture of the attorney general by-passed and ignored in one of the most critical situations involving the justice department in a generation.

That was the investigation of T. Lamar Caudle, assistant attorney general, by a house subcommittee and by the Truman administration itself. The president fired Caudle.

This picture is not a guess. It clearly emerges simply by putting together statements by the president and Att. Gen. J. Howard McGrath who, as head of the justice department, is a member of the president's cabinet.

The story behind the picture starts when the house subcommittee investigating the tax scandals began investigating Caudle, who was in charge of the justice department's tax division.

Right in the midst of this congressional investigation the president fired Caudle from under McGrath's nose. Then the committee, checking further, said Caudle had damaged his country and been a failure as a public official.

Digging deeper into Caudle's activities, the committee questioned McGrath who, any time he pleases, can put the whole machinery of the FBI to work on any case, since the FBI comes under the justice department.

McGrath told the committee:

1. He never had doubts about Caudle, and never saw any reason to have them, until after the committee had begun investigating Caudle.

2. He had always considered Caudle a good man in his job, so much so that he never even took the trouble to look at the file on Caudle's background prepared before by the FBI.

JUST FIRED HIM

3. Whatever it was the committee found out about Caudle—when it began its investigation—McGrath wasn't told. It was the president who got the news and fired Caudle simply by telling McGrath he was going to.

McGrath made those statements Tuesday. They were a plain admission he was by-passed on critical information involving one of the key men in his department.

But Thursday the president told a news conference Caudle has been under investigation by the executive branch of the government before his name turned up in the congressional investigation.

The president said the Truman administration was wise to Caudle long before the committee checked on him and that Caudle would have been fired even if the committee had not stepped in.

What the president left unexplained was this:

Just who in the Truman administration was wise to Caudle before the committee went to work on him? Certainly not McGrath who only two days before said he had had no doubts of Caudle till the committee's work began.

But since the President said the administration's investigation had begun before the committee's, why wasn't McGrath told? No one could have had more interest, or a bigger stake, in such an investigation than McGrath.

And why didn't the administration act before the committee started its work?

WASN'T TOLD?

A strange sight: the attorney general, a top man in the Truman administration, never told about an investigation of one of McGrath's top men.

And who made the investigation for the administration—the FBI? If so—since McGrath by his own admission didn't know about such an investigation—this is an equally extraordinary sight. For, since the FBI comes under McGrath's department, why wouldn't he be told what it was doing?

If it wasn't the FBI, then it might have been the treasury department investigators who checked on Caudle.

Even so, that doesn't answer the question: Why should McGrath be kept in the dark about something which involved one of his chief lieutenants.

Quizzed a little about all this, the president said he doesn't keep McGrath's books. He also said he has no plans to fire McGrath.

Vets May Pick Gifts For Family

The joy of Christmas giving is to be brought to sick and disabled war veterans over the country through Christmas gift shops being operated in veterans hospitals by the auxiliary to the American Legion.

Gift shops where hospital patients may select gifts without charge for their families are to be in operation in most veterans hospitals. Members of the auxiliary also will wrap and mail the gifts without cost.

Last Christmas the nationwide auxiliary spent $365,000 on this program.

Patients able to leave their beds come to the shops to make their selections, and cartloads of gifts are taken to the bedsides of others.

The auxiliary of Klamath Falls post No. 8 has contributed gifts to the veterans hospital at Portland and Roseburg and the Camp White domiciliary at Medford.

Sam Dawson

NEW YORK, (AP)—Should America speed up the pace of arms production at the expense of civilian goods output, profits and jobs? Or should it slow down the pace already outlined and spread rearmament out over more years to lessen the shock on the taxpayer and the industrial economy?

The debate is growing hotter. Today we have Defense Mobilizer Wilson saying he isn't going to change the pace. He declines to appease either some senatorial critics who want more guns quick, or some industrial critics who think the present plans threaten more inflation and even the weakening of the entire economy.

Wilson says the arms program will go on as planned—$150 billion to be spent over three years. To cut back civilian production more than planned would mean a good deal of unemployment and a loss of tax revenue, he adds. He doubts if speeding up arms production plans now would yield many more guns next year, as his senatorial critics think.

But those in industry who want the rearmament plans revised to spread them over a longer period of time contend that the present pace is too fast for economic and political safety.

Phillip D. Reed, chairman of the board of the General Electric Co. recently told the National Assoc. of Manufacturers that the nation should reduce "the projected peak expenditure rate of $65 billion or more in 1953 to between $50 billion and $55 billion, and hold expenditures at this reduced rate for a longer period of time than now contemplated." Reed believes the program should be spread over two to four additional years. Wilson was General Electric president before he became chief mobilizer.

CALLED DANGEROUS

The effect of the present controls—part of the arms program—on their business is called dangerous by a retail group today. The controllers congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Assoc. tells Price Stabilizer DiSalle that price controls are squeezing their profits badly.

Earnings after taxes of 233 department and specialty stores dropped from 2.9 percent in the first nine months of last year to 1.4 percent of sales in the first nine months of this year. They say. They want controls relaxed so they can preserve their profit margins.

Another group worried today are the manufacturers who use scarce metals. Defense Production Administrator Manly Fleischmann warns them to expect further sharp cuts in metal allotments after next March, to make way for the stepped-up aircraft production program then, as planned.

Many plants already have cut back civilian goods production because of the demands of the defense industries for scarce metals. Thousands of workers have been laid off. Further metal-use curbs coming after the first of the year threatens more slowdowns in civilian industries, and Fleischmann's warning of still more later in the year has many businessmen worried.

Some of them are asking that Uncle Sam dip into his military stockpiling of copper, aluminum, tin and nickel and sell them the metal so that they can go on operating.

BREAK-EVEN POINT

The profit line plays a part in this, too, as well as the question of how low civilian goods production can fall without hardship to consumers. There is a break-even point in profits involved. If a plant reaches the point where it isn't making enough goods to pay its overhead. Production is below the breakeven point, and the company goes into the red. That is why these manufacturers are hoping to be allowed enough metals to go on producing economically.

The squeeze on profits that has already taken place is shown today in the report of the president's council of economic advisors. Profits even before taxes have been dropping all year, it reports. Corporate profits before taxes were $51.8 billion in the first three months, but dropped to $41.5 billion in the third quarter of July, August, September. After taxes corporations retained $17 billion of this, compared to $20.7 billion in the first three months of the year.

Fast Dough Lure for Fag Running

ROUSES POINT, N.Y., (AP)—Canadians' fondness for "smugs" is turning this bleak border region into the land of the fast buck.

"Smugs" are smuggled American cigarettes. They sell for about 30 cents a pack in Canada, against 50 for the heavily taxed Canadian smokes.

The popularity with the puffing public reached high into government. One member of Parliament, Leon Balcer of Three Rivers, Que., says seven of 10 members smoke smugs.

Growing numbers of smugglers risk heavy penalties to spirit them across the border.

Their forays are the modern echo of bootleggers' trucks that roared southward through this countryside during prohibition days.

The border runners use countless side roads and remote trails. The woods are handy for caching large supplies of cigarettes.

On both sides of the border, authorities are tightening their lines against the illegal traffic. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have strengthened patrols and American customs men and police are cooperating with them.

But millions of cigarettes get through.

LABOR RELATIONS PARLEY

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The U.S. chamber of commerce has announced plans for a national conference on labor relations issues at Pittsburgh, Pa., next February 12.

"Tommy" Gunn Retires From SO

GRANTS PASS, (AP)—Thomas F. "Tommy" Gunn, Standard Oil company distributor for the Grants Pass area since January, 1947, Friday announced he is retiring December 31, after 31 years with the company.

For 14 years before coming here, Gunn was assistant district dalesmanager, with headquarters in Portland.

Colonel in the army organized reserve, the oil man announced that he expects to devote much of his time to his duties as commanding officer of the 304th logistical command, consisting of commissioned and enlisted personnel in Josephine, Jackson and Klamath counties.

Standard Oil has purchased the local inventory and equipment and has agreed to retain all of the personnel, Gunn announced.

TAFT TONSILS

CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—"Mr. Republican" had his tonsils taken out yesterday. A hospital spokesman said U.S. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) was resting comfortably, and expects to leave the hospital tomorrow. He'll spend the holidays at his home here.

JACOBY on Canasta

"The player at your right discards a card that you can meld," states a San Francisco correspondent. "Under what circumstances is it wise for you to draw from the stock pile instead of taking the discard pile?"

It is very often the right play when the discard pile contains only four or six cards. It is usually the right play when the discard pile contains only two cards.

Notice the even numbers. If you have picked up the discard pile last, it will contain four cards when it comes around to you again. If your partner has picked up the discard pile last, it will contain two cards when it comes to you for the first time, and six cards when it comes to you the next time.

In general, you refuse to take the discard pile only when your side is in such control of the situation that you expect to get it later on anyhow. This means that you or your partner has taken the pile last.

It is quite different if the opponents have picked up the pile last. Then you are eager to get even a small number of cards so as to meld and either compete for the pile or meld out quickly. This means that you would pick up a discard pile of three, five, or seven cards. You might even pick up discard pile of only one card.

These principles apply only when at least one side has melded. At the very beginning of a hand, before either side has melded, you are seldom interested in a discard pile of only one or two cards. But you are interested as soon as that pile contains four or more cards. After all, a first pile of four cards may allow you to make the initial meld and still retain ten or eleven cards in your hand.

It is almost never is wise to pass up a discard pile of eight or more cards. A possible exception occurs when both opponents are down to only three or four cards and are obviously struggling to go out and are being forced to make dangerous discards.

In this situation you pick up the discard pile only when it contains some very useful cards. Otherwise, you continue to draw from the stock pile in the hope of drawing the natural or wild cards that will help you make canastas.

Police Probe Mystery Death

LOS ANGELES, (AP) — Police promised to continue an investigation of the mysterious death of a pretty private detective after a coroner's jury returned an open verdict.

Surprise testimony came yesterday at the inquest on 24-year-old Shirley Kivlin, who died Dec. 3 of an overdose of seconal, a barbiturate.

Police Lieutenant Edward A. Maier testified that two weeks before her death, Clyde N. Duber, private detective for whom she sometimes worked, told him:

"Shirley is getting pretty serious and I'd like to get rid of her."

Later Duber testified he meant he would have to let her go because he didn't have enough work for her.

Mrs. Kivlin, a divorcee, collapsed while driving with Duber and died three hours later in her home. Police, who say three persons may have wanted to kill her, are trying to trace her movements during a half-hour. She borrowed Duber's car on the day of her death.

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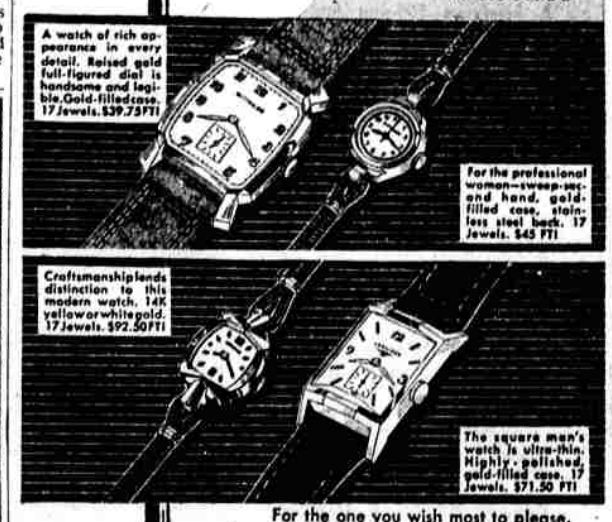

For the one you wish most to please, here is exciting inspiration for your giving! Longines-Wittnauer Watches, for instance, as low as $37.50. Also, the most lavish assortment in town of gleaming treasures for life-time remembrance.

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