

The Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 3, 1879.
SERVICES:
ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

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Sudden Death

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Here in the city beautiful that nearly every day can greet a dawn with a homicide, there came a sudden death that gave the millions pause.
It was a different death... not a disappointed girl from out of town swallowing poison in a lonely room... not a bankrupt playboy plummeting from a tall tower... not a dead child found in an ash-can.
No, it was not a routine death in a city where many strange ways of death are routine.
This was a gangster death, the going away with five bullets in his body of the kind of man who dies with big money in his pocket but who when alive, while often arrested is rarely convicted.
It is the kind of a story that is big news to city hall and to the man who rides into work here from the suburbs, a source of gossip from the bowery flop house to the Park Avenue flop house.
It is an example of the shivery "law beyond the law"... the tale of a man who many people think deserves to be killed but he is killed not by the people, but by his people.
His death may be justice but it is not law. Police officials announce 100 detectives have been assigned to search for the killers, but very few of the 8,500,000 people who live here think the 100 badge-wearers will ever bring the two killers to successful trial. Nor do they worry much that amazes more civilized nations, many Americans and some of the law officers they hire feel that justice is done when one underworld character exterminates another, a legal and moral attitude as indefensible as it is indigenous.
When I read in the papers that Albert Anastasia had been slain in the same New York hotel out of which Arnold Rothstein, the gambler, had struggled, clutching a dying belly, I could not escape the thought that these gangsters, like the German forces I had met in war, were military creatures of a military mind and sometimes were guilty of confronting a new situation with a habit rather than an improvisation.
As an observer of death on many fronts, however, some artistic and some inartistic, I must say the two-man execution of Anastasia marks a postwar low mark in the art of public assassination.
If both of these boys aren't knocked off themselves by better men, they deserve to be.
The whole picture is one of self-doubt, not only from the viewpoint of those who fired but from the standpoint of those who ordered the triggers pulled. They belong in line... those who pulled the triggers... and those who gave the orders belong in the electric chair.
The picture:
They must have been nervous... and that is bad. First, as their victim is sitting in a barber chair, they start talking to the barber. By the time they say the first word they are late to the job.
Then they fired 10 shots... at close range... and were lucky that one of the five hit, according to the papers.
This percentage of target inaccuracy illustrates the danger of conversation during business hours. In wartime I have met able, disciplined soldiers who would hang their heads at this kind of a performance... had they used a spray or non spray weapon.
But they must have had a well organized plan for the day I look at it, they had flanking protectors and blockers outside the shop to take care of the possible interrupters. And I rather doubt that the men who shot Anastasia ran for a subway.
It would be so much simpler to stroll to an elevator and go upstairs and eat food in quiet in a room registered by another man, and enjoy television in peace. Let the second stringers decoy the guns.
I realize this theory requires the employment of at least five men to kill one. But it is hard to figure how they could have used fewer and been sure of coping with the traffic problem.

Women Only

By VIVIAN SANDE
United Press
Audrey Alley Gorton has written a book.
It begins with a lesson on how to shoot a deer and how to dress it in the woods.
It ends with a list of recipes for cooking deer meat and foods to serve with it.
And the book is based—as the author says in the text—"on the results of personal experience."
It's only natural that the readers of the book should assume that Audrey Alley Gorton is a hunter, a gourmet, and a man.
They're wrong. She's a lady—a teacher of European literature and modern languages at Marlboro College in Vermont—and a very feminine one at that.
Mrs. Gorton says her first interest in venison had little to do with either hunting or gourmet cooking.
Says she—"It began in 1946 with an empty freezer... an empty turnip and an empty purse."
Mrs. Gorton's book—"The Venison Book"—was published in Sep-

tember by the Stephen Greene Press, Brattleboro, Vermont.
She insists that she doesn't hunt for sport. The driving force to her hunting—she claims—is the thought of that succulent meat.
She also favors the economical advantages of shooting your own deer and eating it.
"Nowadays"—she says... when you can store meat in a home freezer or in rented locker space there is no reason why the whole deer you bag should not end up on your table.
"You can have from 50 to 100 pounds of good meat for as little as \$2.50 for a hunting license... and 10 cents for a shell."
Mrs. Gorton was formerly editor for the B-B-C and the Manchester Guardian. She provides recipes for steaks and chops, roasts, curry, mince meat, tongue, liver, stew, stroganoff, or sauerbraten of venison, among others.
She says you can treat venison like beef—a rare venison steak is the best.
Mrs. Gorton began to collect recipes for her book because she could find so few in the cook books she researched. Through the years—she also found herself disagreeing with some of the age-old traditions of venison cookery.
She believes freezing eliminates the necessity for hanging the meat. Removing the skin immediately and the fat before cooking removes the gamey flavor some people object to. These methods also eliminate the necessity for high seasoning.
Mrs. Gorton was constantly asked by young hunters at her college how to bag a deer and prepare it. So with the help of Fredrick Turner, hunter and professor of forestry at the college—she put together the book.
According to Mrs. Gorton—the unique form of her book "grew backwards like a detective story."

Competition

By WALTER BEEBE JR.
NEW YORK (AP)—Business entered the crucial month of November with sales and profits slowing down, money tight, and competition keener than ever.
Indications were things would stay that way until well into 1958. Freight carloadings took a massive dive—down 13.8 per cent from a year ago and 15 per cent below 1956.
Oil men watched anxiously as petroleum inventories mounted. Steel producers resigned themselves to an operating rate in the high 70's, compared to a boom-time rate of 100 per cent of capacity last year.
Even the consumer spending boom, the economy's most dynamic force, was frayed around the edges.
President Eisenhower said business is taking a breather.
He said trends are mixed—up in some lines and off in others—and government experts are watching all sectors of the economy closely so they'll be ready to move in when they possibly can. He said there has been some disappointment in full buying volume.
The President said his advisers look on the stock market as an index of confidence rather than a barometer of business conditions. Some time ago, he said, they felt the market was too high.
This week stock prices churned inconclusively and closed on a downward trend. Reports of record non-month earnings by steel and oil industry's giants (nearly 329 million dollars for U.S. Steel, more than 600 millions for Standard Oil of New Jersey), caused only a passing stir. Investors seemed more concerned about the future.
The outlook—not too good for steel and oil—did brighten at a couple of key spots. Demand for copper finally perked up a little. There were assurances from men in high places that the government would loosen its tight rein on defense spending.
There was new evidence of U.S. prowess in the guided missile and

satellite field. Tension in the Turkish-Syrian crisis eased slightly.
Optimism was the keynote in Detroit this week. Automakers, unwrapping their dazzling new chrome-bedecked 1958 models, confidently predicted an upsurge in sales despite price hikes ranging up to \$225 a car.
Steel prices came under congressional scrutiny. Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn.) called on the industry to roll back prices at least \$3 a ton. He said U.S. Steel Corp.'s third quarter report showed earnings at a record high despite a substantial decline in production. Big Steel and its major competitors raised their prices \$6 a ton in July to offset higher material costs and a boost in wages.
On the consumer front, there were signs that the annual fall and Christmas buying binge might not come up to earlier expectations.
Particularly disappointing was business in the nation's big department stores.
The Federal Reserve Board's index of department store sales declined in September to 128 per cent of the 1947-49 average from 134 per cent in August and 130 per cent a year ago. The trend continued in October.
For the week ended Oct. 26, department store volume trailed 1956 by one per cent.
Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks took a look at the business picture and offered this comment: "Maybe we've leveled off but at a very high level. We can't go up, up indefinitely—we have to catch our breath just like any army must catch up to its supplies. There is certainly nothing that concerns me about the future except, possibly, inflationary trends."

Vets Mail Bag

World War II veterans holding GI term life insurance might do well to ponder the experience of nearly 20,000 veterans of World War I who didn't convert their term policies to permanent GI insurance.
That's the advice of the Veterans Administration.
Term GI insurance, VA explained, must be renewed every five years at an increasingly higher premium rate.
Having carried their term GI policies through as many as seven renewals, these 20,000 World War I veterans now face an almost insoluble problem, VA said.
Averaging 62 years of age, with their earnings generally declining, they are finding renewal cost of term policies so high that many of them are being forced to drop their GI insurance. Even those who can afford to renew currently may not be able to do so in another five years, VA pointed out.
World War II veterans can avoid the dilemma of their older comrades by converting to permanent GI insurance. The initial cost of permanent insurance is higher than term, but the premium rates do not increase.
In addition, VA explained, permanent GI insurance has a cash surrender, extended insurance, paid up insurance, and loan value. Term insurance has none of these.
Information about conversion of GI insurance policies is available at any VA office.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK

Q—I have been totally and permanently disabled for more than six months, and I've just applied for a waiver of premiums on my GI insurance policy. Will the waiver become effective retroactively to the date I first became disabled?
A—No. The waiver is made effective from the premium due date following the date the six months of continuous total disability commenced.

Good Record

Portland (To the Editor)—During the 1954 senatorial campaign I promised to support President Eisenhower on those issues where

I thought he was right—regardless of partisanship.
The impartial Congressional Quarterly has now published its annual "Eisenhower Support" scores for the recent session of the 85th Congress. I am certain you will be interested in the results.
On foreign policy rollcalls, I supported the President's position 92 per cent of the time. No other Democratic senator had a higher "Eisenhower Support" score in this category. On all issues, foreign and domestic, I supported the President on 70 per cent of rollcalls. Six Democrats in the Senate tied for top score in supporting the President in this respect—Clark of Pennsylvania, Hayden of Arizona, Holland of Florida, Douglas of Illinois, Symington of Missouri and Neuberger of Oregon.
My 70 per cent support score of the President on all issues was higher than that of the average Republican senator. It contrasts with the 45 per cent support which he received from Congressmen Norblad, Republican of the First Oregon District.
I wish to make it clear that I have backed the President on such issues as foreign aid, reciprocal trade and national defense because I think his stand in this area has usually been right. However, I continue to believe strongly that his programs in the realm of "hard money," the stifling of federal water power developments and favoritism to big business are especially adverse economically to our state of Oregon. I shall continue to oppose these with vigor.
I have called the Congressional Quarterly "Eisenhower Support" score to your attention, so you may decide whether or not I have let partisanship guide my actions in the Senate.
It may be of some passing significance that the Republican state chairman in Oregon assailed my voting record as "appalling," particularly on the very rollcall issues where I was supporting President Eisenhower on mutual security and national defense appropriations!
Richard L. Neuberger
United States Senator

Pogo



Early Rains Play Hob With California Crops

SAN FRANCISCO (UP)—This year's unseasonably early rains caused heavy—but not disastrous—damage to crops in Northern California, a survey by United Press disclosed Saturday.
Greatest losses were in the tomato crop in the northern San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys and the wine-grape vineyards of Sonoma and Napa Counties. Other crops hit—heavily in certain areas—were rice, beans, prunes, walnuts, alfalfa and other grains.
Reports gathered from county, state and federal crop agencies indicate that 10 to 15 per cent of the wine-grape crop in Napa and

Sonoma Counties may have been lost, and up to 15 per cent of the canning tomato harvest in the delta and central valley areas.
From a state-wide point of view the early water brought compensating blessings. To dry Southern California, for example, or to cattle men, who are optimistic for a hefty livestock year because of the way the rain sent their feed grasses shooting upwards.
Agriculture Commissioner Gene Cornett of Napa County said that about half the grape crop was harvested before the rains began. He said that of the unharvested crop about 25 per cent could not be used by wineries because of mold damage caused by the wet weather.
Percy Wright, commissioner for Sonoma County, said the proportion was about the same in his county. He said some grapes were "decayed to the extent they were not fit to harvest." Wright said in the fact that the grapes had reached a high sugar content and could be harvested immediately.
There was grape damage also in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, especially around Lodi, but these areas were not as hard hit as the Sonoma-Napa area.

Tomato growers in the northern San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys will take "quite a heavy loss" this year as a result of the rain damage combined with other adverse factors, according to Howard Wilson, secretary-manager of the California Tomato Growers Association.
The harvest, which is expected to be completed this weekend, was reduced by about two tons per acre due to the heavy rains, Wilson said. The tomato crop this year was already suffering what growers call a "very poor set" because of extremely hot weather in late June.
Tomato damage from the rain was heaviest in the Yuba-Sutter area where in some fields as much as six tons per acre were ruined.



Lawyers Battle To Ban Photographers, Radio, TV Broadcasts From Courts

CHICAGO (AP)—Recommended rejection by the nation's lawyers of proposals to permit photographing, broadcasting and televising of court trials ran headlong into opposition by news media spokesmen and by at least one jurist, Friday.
In a 6,000-word report, a special committee of the American Bar Assn. contended that regardless of modern techniques, courtroom use of cameras and broadcasting equipment would divert trial participants from the proper objectives of the trial.
Such practices, the committee said, would "introduce extraneous influences which tend to have a detrimental psychological effect on the judge and the jury as well as on the litigant, his lawyers and witnesses."
At issue is Canon 35 of the ABA's Canons of Judicial Ethics, a 20-year-old code, which though not binding, has been adopted by some state supreme courts and is accepted practice in many other courts.
Sharpest criticisms of the report came from news media spokesmen. Review of the canon's restrictions had been urged by representatives of the press and radio and TV broadcasters.
Herbert Brucker, chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said the committee's recommendation was "built on a premise that was true in 1937 but became false long before 1956."
This premise, "is that photography and broadcasting necessarily and automatically detract from dignity, distract witnesses and degrade the court," Brucker said.
Brucker, editor of the Hartford, Conn., Courant, said "this just isn't so..."
Outside the newsgathering fraternity, Chief Justice O. Otto Moore of the Colorado Supreme Court also leveled an attack at the recommendation. In Colorado, photography, broadcast and TV coverage of trials has been up to the discretion and under control of judges for a year and a half.
Chief Justice Moore said in a statement at Denver that every major premise of the special committee "has been demonstrated in Colorado to be without basis in actual fact." He said the statement reflected his personal view.

Cheap Water Plan Found

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The Maxim Silencor Co. announced Saturday it has developed a system of converting sea water to fresh water which could be delivered to an urban water system "at something around 20 cents a thousand gallons."
Maxim is a leading supplier of sea water distillation equipment to the Navy and to many U.S. and foreign shipping lines.
The company described the system it says it can set up for community water production as an evaporation process with flash evaporators and vacuum de-use of every bit of heat furnished by the energy-producing boiler or other heat source.
William R. Williamson, Maxim's chief engineer, maintained that the system could compete with any fresh water production except in the relatively few areas where population is small, rainfall is abundant and land for reservoirs is cheap and available.

Service Club Calendar

WINEA HOTEL
Tuesday
Exchange Club, noon, Empire Room.
Quota Club, noon, Camas Room.
Wednesday
Tockete Lions, 6:30 p.m., Empire Room.
Thursday
Norma Board, noon, Crater Room.
Scoutmasters, noon, Camas Room.
Shell Oil Co., 6:30 p.m., Empire Room.
Coin and Stamp Club, 8 p.m., Spanish Room.

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Plane Beats Out Storm

McMURDO SOUND, Antarctica (AP)—A big Air Force Globemaster with 12 men aboard won a tense battle with an Antarctic storm Friday, making a safe landing on the third pass as snow cut visibility to 200 feet.
The Navy said in Washington one of the plane's four engines was out and a second failing.
Capt. James W. Thomas of Mansury, Ohio, the pilot, fought the storm more than three hours before getting a chance to land the 70-ton transport as a 25-mile-an-hour wind whipped snow across the ice runway.
Crew members with Thomas included Capt. Martin Nisker, Portland, Ore., navigator.

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A new State Farm auto policy, designed to give maximum coverage on private passenger cars owned by an individual or husband and wife, was announced by this State Farm agent here today.
He stated: "The new policy offers 44 extra-protection 'Star Features.' It provides the broadest coverage ever offered by State Farm, including protection for relatives living in your household. For details, interested readers are invited to call:
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