



A WORLD OF CULTURAL BACKGROUND is represented by these students in the science laboratory of Henley High School. Cornelius Boshuizen, at the microscope, is a native of Holland; in his two and a half years as a resident of this country he has achieved an excellent command of the English language. Doana Reed, whom instructor Earl Graham is showing the operation of the vacuum pump, has attended schools in Turkey, Paris, Tokyo and other places. Jackie Williams, working with the microprojector, attended school last year in Fairbanks, Alaska. Daughter of Col. Jack Williams, commander of Kingsley Field, she has also attended school in Guam and in several different states.

Experts Say Packed Goods Contribute To Living Costs

NEW YORK (UPI)—Housewives for a long time have been deploring packaged goods, and that, say the experts, is one of the reasons for the rise in the cost of living index.

Companies doing that packaging find there is no way to go back to the days before packaging. So they are trying to lighten the cost factor in their packages.

Staid English Never Sans Tea In Any Situation

HORNCHURCH, England (UPI)—Mrs. Mabel Vaughan was having tea under the apple tree in her garden when all the trouble started.

Ronald Black, 29, and a friend, Mary Holmes, 27, were flying about the countryside in an American-built, single-engine Aerocraft monoplane when the engine began sputtering.

Black zigged and zagged over the local golf course, sending golfers running for cover. Watchers sucked in their breath as the plane hit a 60-foot elm tree, spun twice and ploughed right into Mrs. Vaughan's apple tree.

Black and Miss Holmes clambered out, uninjured except for a slight cut on Black's forehead.

Mrs. Vaughan sprang to her feet and quickly sized up the situation.

"Would you like a cup of tea?" she asked.

"Yes, please," they said.

They had their tea, left the plane in the garden and went home by cab.

The Better Packaging Advisory Council has just conducted a 90-day study on that subject.

The survey found that to meet the demands of the current buyers market, firms are selecting packaging that helps to sell their products, reduce shipping costs, and breakage, and helps bring prices into line so that they can pass savings on to the ultimate customers.

The survey made on a nationwide basis to 800 manufacturers disclosed that today's trend in packaging is toward the increasing use of fibre cans and tubes in place of paper cartons and wooden boxes, metal cans, corrugated packages, glass and other forms of packaging.

The advisory council, a non-profit organization devoted to improving packaging through market and laboratory research, reported that 30 per cent of the manufacturers said that at some time in the last five years they had changed over from other types of packaging to the more economical kind.

Fifty two per cent of the manufacturers said their main aim was to cut costs so that the saving could be passed on to the customer.

Other reasons for switching were better products, protection, convenience, better appearance, durability, facility of labeling and sealing, better display possibilities, greater consumer acceptance, possibility of mechanical filling and temperproof packaging.

Those manufacturers using fibre cans and tubes reported a sales rise averaging 32 per cent. Ninety per cent of the companies reporting said their sales gains ranged upward to 100 per cent. The remainder reported gains of 400 to 500 per cent.

The survey disclosed that the increasingly popular fibre packaging greatly reduced shipping costs. A total of 68.1 per cent of the companies reported that between 1 and 10 per cent savings in shipping costs were effected.

A total of 30.6 per cent reported their savings totaled between 11 and 25 per cent, and 1.3 per cent reported savings of 26 per cent to 50 per cent.

The survey covered industry groups such as drug, food, automotive, hardware, chemical, elec-

trical, toy, construction, aviation and housewares.

Savings in freight from the new packaging method are made by the fact that there is less breakage in the new method. The trend toward packaging has been going on for a long time to meet the demands of consumers.

This is the first real attempt to shave costs so that some of the

saving could be passed on to the consumers.

The objective of cost cutting for consumers proves again that the consumer is king, say the marketing experts.

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'Miracle Collision' Eyed By Prize-Winning Scientist

By DELOS SMITH
UPI Science Editor

NEW YORK (UPI)—Dr. Harold C. Urey, a Nobel Prize winner and one of America's most distinguished scientists, believes in one "miracle." That is that "now and then" the head of a comet collides with the earth and causes an explosion that can be compared only to the blast of "some million or more atomic bombs."

This would be a "miracle" (as well as a staggering disaster) because science can show such a collision is, if not altogether impossible, "highly improbable." But Urey acknowledged his belief in it while arguing with a scientific colleague whom he accused of believing in a much greater "miracle."

Urey implied that Dr. T. P. Kohman evidently believes earth-like rocks can somehow accumulate in the vast reaches of "the great cold vacuum" of outer space and there encounter the extremely high temperatures of some 2,700 degrees (F) needed to melt them. Urey was being sarcastic, of course, but for a purpose.

He was endeavoring to destroy Kohman's theory that tektites are not of this earth although they are found in some parts of it but are a very special kind of meteorites or cosmic debris which acquired their highly individualistic properties in the space that separates the stars.

1 Killed, 5 Hurt In Headon Crash

MIAMI (UPI)—One man was killed and five others injured Sunday when two propeller-driven swamp boats collided head-on in the Everglades.

The dead man was identified as Joseph Melvin Malzoh, 31, of Miami. The injured all of Miami, were Charlie Roberts, 33, Richard Thaysen, 31, George McFarland, Max L. Goode, 43, and Thomas S. Nunn, whose hand was amputated by a propeller.

The origin of tektites has been the subject of a scientific argument for generations. Tektites are glassy globs shaped like buttons or pears, indicating they had been in flight while in a molten state. They're entirely unique among the earth's large variety of stones and they're found only in widely scattered belts — in Texas, North Africa, Australia and Czechoslovakia.

Urey's attack upon the Kohman theory was in support of his own theory that tektites originated on the earth. His theory has all the logic on its side, he said, since it accounts for all the peculiarities.

Their chemical composition is "remarkably similar" to the more acid of earth's sedimentary rocks, which suggests they once were sedimentary rocks. To make a sedimentary rock into a tektite you would need a melting temperature of 2,732 degrees (F) and no such high temperatures occurs naturally on the earth's surface.

But if a comet's head collided with the earth such a high temperature would be commonplace around the point of impact. And globs of sedimentary rock in the molten state would be put into flight in a direct line away from this point of impact.

In this way his theory accounts for the obvious fact that tektites once were in a molten state, for their distribution in belt-like patterns, and for their chemical similarity to the earth's rocks. Kohman had buttressed his theory by reporting the detection, in trace amounts, of minerals not found on earth. This Urey dismissed by challenging the accuracy of the detection techniques.

The argument is taking place in the international technical journal, "Nature," where Kohman will answer Urey in due course. Both are nuclear chemists. Urey provided much of the chemical spade-work for the atomic bomb. He is a University of Chicago professor currently working and teaching in England. Kohman is a professor at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh.

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