The Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS Editor
BILL JENKINS Managing Editor
FLOYD WYNNE City Editor
MAURICE MILLER Circulation Mgr. Ph. TU 4-4752

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 8, 1879.

SERVICES:
ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

Subscription Rates

CARRIER
1 MONTH $ 1.50
6 MONTHS $ 9.00
1 YEAR $18.00

MAIL
1 MONTH $ 1.50
6 MONTHS $ 8.50
1 YEAR $15.00

Christmas Cards

By FLORENCE JENKINS

What to do with Christmas cards when the Christmas decorations are taken down at the end of each holiday season is a problem in many families.

They are too lovely to tear up or burn and a little bulky to bundle up and save for next year to form the basis for the 1959 Christmas card list.

From the National Housing Center comes an appeal to send Christmas cards to them to be turned over to two nuns in the art department of a small girls' college in California.

The Immaculate Heart College has received national acclaim for its unique style of art founded and fostered by Sister Magdalen Mary, I.H.M., chairman of the art department, and Sister Mary Corita, I.H.M., professor of art. They specialize in use of broken bits of pottery, old jewelry, scraps of cloth, magazines, Christmas card art and other items to create beautiful mosaics and other works of art.

The art work of this school came into prominence when its students created special banners for an exhibit celebrating the centennial of the American Institute of Architects in 1957.

The Sisters have let it be known through the Housing Center that they can use the lovely art that decorates so many Christmas cards. Some will be used for their decorations, others for special designs.

The Housing Center will act as a collection point and transshipper of old Christmas cards. The cards should be mailed to the National Housing Center, 1625 L. Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

There are undoubtedly organizations in Klamath Falls seeking Christmas cards, too, but the Housing Center's appeal has been the first one to reach this newspaper this year.

Spud Booster

Lake Worth, Florida (To the Editor)—On October 1 my mother wrote that they were coming to visit me in Miami and would be leaving October 15. Was there anything she could bring me? Besides themselves there was only one request, Klamath Potatoes!

In the last 10 years I have lived or been in nearly every state in the United States and two different prefectures in Japan. During this time I have sampled every kind of potato grown from Maine to Tokyo. Be they northern or southern, new or old, boiled, baked, fried, hashed, or scalloped they just aren't potatoes as I know them unless they are Klamath Netted Gems!

On October 30 after a 4,500 mile trip across the U.S. a shiny new car sporting an Oregon license arrived in my driveway. The car was unpacked and first to come into the house was not the luggage but a huge box of potatoes, compliments of Roy Whitlatch.

At the suggestion of my parents, the Stanley Mastens, I was about to give some of my prize to the neighbors and do some free advertising when my husband, who is an easterner and strictly a meat and potatoes man, caught me red handed. "Where do you think you're going?" he questioned. To which I replied, "Out to spread good cheer to the neighbors." To which his answer was "If your idea of good cheer is that box of potatoes you can do all the spreading you need right here in this house," and we did, down to the last mouthful!

Our supply has dwindled, anyone planning a trip to Florida this winter?

Shirley Masten Cranley
312 Winged Foot Road

Rising Tariffs

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst

NEW YORK (AP) — Americans doing business in Western Europe will find some of their money transactions a bit less complicated today. But they will find the French manufacturer a keener competitor in world trade.

And Thursday they will find that in France and five other Western European nations the tariff walls will be higher for Americans and other outsiders than for the six in the Common Market.

These are the results of France's newest devaluation of its franc, and the partial lowering by nine other nations of curbs on changing their money into dollars.

But the most troublesome trade barrier of all is still there. That is the import quotas which many lands impose on the goods of Americans and other outsiders. American businessmen still can't sell their goods or services in these lands if their governments want to save their supplies of dollars for other things.

France's cutting 17 per cent off the value of its franc in terms of American dollars (a worldwide measuring stick is aimed at shoring up its finances—badly drained by the Algerian war—as it seeks to start on equal footing with the five other nations in the Common Market Jan. 1. They are West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Theoretically, at least, France is cutting the present price of French goods by 17 per cent in all markets.

Adjusting to the new Common Market is also one of the factors leading Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and all the Common Market nations except France to announce limited currency convertibility.

This permits the exchange of foreign holdings of their currencies into dollars or any other form of cash, so that American businessmen can get dollars, at going exchange rates, for their goods—if permitted to sell them in the nine countries.

Thursday the Common Market nations take their first step by lowering the tariffs 10 per cent on goods shipped by each other within the market's limits, but maintaining the old barriers against goods of all other nations. They also will let more of each others' goods come in while keeping import quotas unchanged on goods made by outsiders.

Over the years the tariffs will be lowered further on Common Market goods and a common tariff wall set up by all six against outsiders.

From Jan. 1 on, for example, West German manufacturers can ship more goods to France and pay 10 per cent less duty on them than can their American competitors. France can do the same in shipping goods to West Germany and their cost should be 17 per cent less, giving them another trade advantage over Americans, already handicapped by higher production costs here than in Europe.

American businessmen, however, can hail the European fiscal moves as a first short step in freeing world trade, which has been under strict fiscal controls since the war. And they can applaud anything that will stabilize the franc, which in the last 10 years has lost nearly two thirds of its purchasing power (while the American dollar was losing almost one fourth of its).

If France succeeds in getting its fiscal house in order, and if further convertibility moves lead to better trade and generally healthier economic conditions in Europe (making it a better customer), Americans too could share in the long run in some of the betterment.

But for the present, the effects will be felt mainly in Europe itself, and will be part of the general jockeying for position as the six nations try to team up to offer a common trading front to the rest of the world.

1958 Hangovers

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP) — Troubled but indecisive 1958 has left some big hangovers for 1959, here and abroad. It was hardly more than a minor interlude between past and future.

On three of the most important things facing mankind — disarmament, an end to nuclear tests, and prevention of surprise attack — there was no solid agreement. There will, of course, be more talks next year.

This was the biggest recession year since the war, with as many as 5,200,000 unemployed. By year's end the United States had bounced back. But millions are still jobless and living costs, though steady in recent months, threaten to resume their rise.

Next year looks good for jobs and business. But no economist is brave enough, or stupid enough, to predict there won't be more recessions, and perhaps worse ones.

In November the voters showed overwhelming lack of faith in the Republican party. Yet President Eisenhower remains highly popular.

He himself seems more conservative as he grows older.

In his early White House years he talked brightly of cutting government spending. And did. But this year spending hit a peacetime high, and may go even higher next year although Eisenhower still talks of balancing the budget.

All through 1958 the bitter, tense Southern resistance to public school integration continued and with increasingly deadly effect: thousands of white students were out of their closed-down schools. There's no end in sight in 1959.

The United States entered 1958 in gloom and doubt about its ability and its destination. The Russians, with their Sputniks of 1957, were ahead in the space age.

Americans asked themselves: Can we catch up? What's happened to us?

By year's end the United States had lifted into orbit first some tiny satellites and then the huge Atlas. It also sent two atomic-powered submarines under the North Pole.

Those were boosts to sagging morale. But the contest between the United States and the Soviet Union for superiority on the earth and the space above it is just beginning.

Ominous equally for the United States and the Soviet Union was the breakneck dash of Red China to catch up with the 20th century, with its 600 million people reduced to machines and the population growing.

The brief crisis over the shelling of Quemoy by Red China was small potatoes compared with what this country faces in 1959 and later from the Chinese Communists.

They say they have the determination — and plenty of time — to dominate Asia, take Formosa, and utterly freeze the United States out of the Orient and the western Pacific.

The revolution in Iraq was an American disaster. It virtually wrecked the Baghdad Pact — that American-sponsored alliance of nations friendly to the United States on the southern Soviet flank.

Worse still is this possibility: Communists may take over Iraq next year. This would be the Reds' first great foothold in the Middle East and a springboard for the conquest of all of it.

What may be the year's most critical problem was the sudden Soviet effort to shatter American strength and influence in Europe by demanding that Berlin be left an undefended island in the East German Communist sea. If the United States resists, it could mean war.

If it yields, the result may be disaster anyway: destruction of the Atlantic Alliance, ruination of European confidence in America, and the Soviet Union's greatest postwar victory.

In 1959 there will be no real peace and certainly no rest.

Commune Retreat

By THOMAS P. WHITNEY
AP Foreign News Analyst

Broadcasts from a Chinese Communist station show a retreat from the radical equalitarian communism in many of the new people's communes.

These communes are semimilitary units of tens of thousands of people which own everything and run everything in all rural China —agriculture, industry, politics and even a local militia or army.

As originally organized they were not totally equalitarian, but apparently as the movement has spread with forced impetus from the Peiping government, they have generally become more radical and more equalitarian.

Some stress is put on the idea that the communes are building for socialism, not communism. Earlier the Chinese Communist party's Central Committee indicated that the communes would permit China to move directly into communism in the near future.

To non-Communists the distinction between socialism and communism may seem thin. But not to Communists. Socialism is defined as a stage of development in which all persons work according to their abilities and receive compensation according to their quantity and quality of their work. Communism, on the other hand, is a stage in which all work according to their ability and receive according to their needs.

Broadcasts proclaiming a retreat from extreme equalitarianism emanate from Wuhan Station in Hupeh province in central China. They cite a letter from Wang Jon-chung, the first secretary of the Hupeh province Communist party, saying "there is now an erroneous tendency toward absolute equalitarianism." It adds that this takes form of equalizing the pay of all commune members and imposition of an equalized food allowance system.

Vets Mail Bag

Business administration, engineering and teaching are the three top choices of veterans attending college under the Korean GI Bill, according to a Veterans Administration survey released today.

So far more than one million Korea veterans have gone to college under the GI program. Another one million have taken other types of training in schools below college, on-the-job and on-the-farm.

Of the GI college students, 168,000 chose business administration; 145,000, engineering, and 106,000, teaching.

Number one choice of the GI engineering students was electrical engineering, followed by mechanical and then civil engineering.

Most of the veterans preparing for teaching careers have gone into general education, but several thousand have entered specialized fields such as industrial arts and physical education.

Other objectives attracting large numbers of Korean GI college students have been science, with 39,000; medicine and related professions, 49,000; business courses such as accounting and advertising, 36,000; social sciences, 30,000; law, 40,000, and the ministry, 10,000.

Actually, veterans have been preparing for almost every conceivable type of career at college. On the rolls have been agronomists and zoologists, architects and dietitians, newspaper reporters and mathematicians, librarians and law enforcement officials, and many others.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK:

Q—When does the new law permitting Korea veterans to convert "RS" term insurance policies go into effect?

A—The law permitting holders of Korean conflict term policies with the initials "RS" before the policy number to convert to one of VA's permanent plans goes into effect January 1, 1959.

Quotes

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Dr. Benjamin Karpman, chief psychotherapist at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, on the repression of sexual drives in the United States:

"Our society is suffering from an overwhelmingly impossible repression of sex. We still don't know how to raise children sexually. Sexual repression is the root of a great deal of evil."

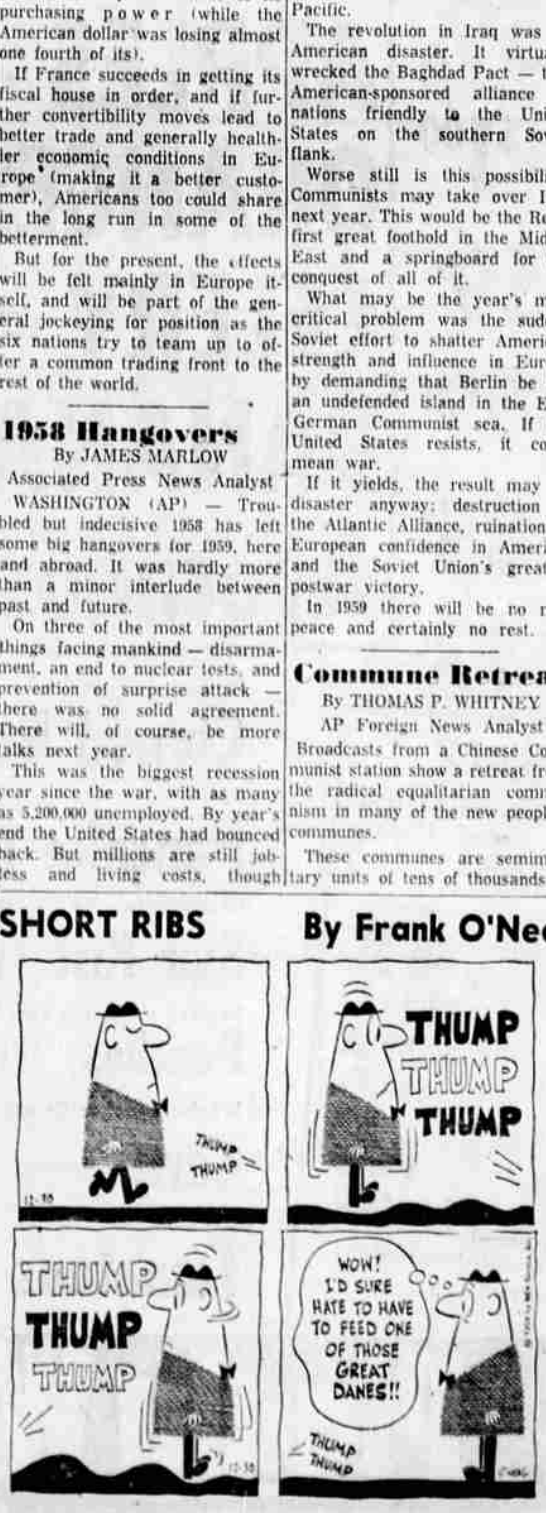
FLEETWOOD, England — Fisherman James Stansfield, on his rescue of a 3-year-old boy by hooking the child's shirt with a 20-yard cast:

"The boy was floating face down past me about 20 yards away. I missed him on my first cast, but managed to get him on the second before he was out of range."

EDINBURGH, Scotland — James Bone, a member of the council at Lamlash on Arran Island, on the plans of Steward Huston of Coatesville, Pa., to change the name of a tiny Scottish island he owns:

"Surely an American can't wipe out one of the most famous spots on the Clyde with one wave of his hand."

SHORT RIBS By Frank O'Neal



King Of Candy Life Savers Dies After Long Illness

GREENWICH, Conn. (AP)—Edward John Noble, the man who put the hole in Life Savers, died Sunday at his home here after an illness of several months. He was 76.

Noble, a businessman and philanthropist, built the candy mints into a multimillion-dollar operation.

In 1913, he and J. Roy Allen bought the Life Saver business for $2,900 from Clarence A. Crane Besides changing the hard mint's design, Noble wrapped the candy in eye-catching paper and designed a display carton.

Within seven years, Life Savers were bringing in a million dollars in profits. By 1938, the business was worth 22 million dollars.

Noble was board chairman of the Beechnut-Life Savers Corp. and a former board chairman of the American Broadcasting Co.

Noble became the first individual to own a national radio network when he paid eight million dollars in 1943 for the old Blue Network. The radio system later became ABC.

He was board chairman of ABC from 1943 to 1953, when the network merged with Paramount Theaters. From 1953 on he was a member of American Broadcasting-Paramount Theaters, Inc., which became the parent company of the network. He headed the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors.

Noble became assistant to the secretary of commerce in 1939. That year the office of undersecretary was created and he was the first man appointed to it.

Noble was a native of Gouverneur, N.Y. He leaves the widow, the former Ethel Louise Tinkham; a brother, Robert P. Noble, and a daughter, Mrs. David S. Smith, whose husband is an assistant secretary of the Air Force.

Hatfield Aims To Open Doors

PORTLAND (AP) — Gov.-elect Mark Hatfield says his administration will attempt to go arm in arm with Oregon industry in the hope of attracting new business to the state.

"We want to establish for the state of Oregon a reputation as a state with open arms to all comers. . .for people to come and invest their capital," Hatfield said.

And he added, in his speech to 400 persons at a Portland Retail Trade Bureau Dinner Saturday night:

"We will have an administration that seeks to go arm in arm with industry already here, as a symbol by which business outside the state can judge us, and want to come and join us."

AA Chapter Plans Party

Alcoholics Anonymous will hold its annual New Year's Eve party at 8:30 p.m. in the Winema Hotel. A buffet dinner will be served at 9:30, followed by dancing, bingo and card and scrabble games.

The party is open to any person interested in combatting alcoholism. There will be plenty to drink — coffee, that is.

PEPPER COLLECTOR

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP) — James Johnson, 47, was arrested on a theft charge after police found him in an alley with an armful of peppers and traced a trail of dropped peppers from Johnson to the open door of a produce firm.

HAVE AIRPLANE WILL CHARTER
17c Per Mile
Klamath Aircraft
Kingsley Field - Ph. TU 4-7858

Gift Declined By Samaritan

STRATFORD, Conn. (AP) — Fifteen-year-old Alida Pettit couldn't accept the gift. Not from the church. Not from anybody. Not while Herman Simmons lay in a hospital with his body covered with burns.

The gift was from the First Baptist Church. The congregation directed its pastor, the Rev. William O. Johnson, to present Alida with $56 Sunday. She was to buy a new coat with the money.

"I don't need a new coat. I don't want a new coat," she sobbed.

Alida a 95-pound high school sophomore, leaped from her mother's car Saturday when Simmons' garbage truck overturned and burst into flames. She tugged at the 200-pound Simmons and helped him escape through a broken window. Then she took off her coat, a Christmas present, and smothered the flames covering his body.

The 36-year-old driver is in critical condition, burned over almost 60 per cent of his body.

When she was asked how she came to run to Simmons' aid, Alida said: "He was screaming. I knew I couldn't let him die."

She and her father Wilbur Pettit asked the pastor to give the money to Simmons for hospital expenses.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson said the church had already directed other funds for the Simmons family. Simmons is secretary of the church's board of deacons.

Alida finally took the $56. Then she donated it to the Herman Simmons Fund of the First Baptist Church.

"There is really nothing wrong with my coat," she said.

PHOTO FINISHING
8 Jumbo Size Prints Only 32¢
Western Thrift
7th & Main

The LOG CABIN'S
New Year's Eve Party
★ Make Your Reservations Now
PHONE TU 4-4556

La Pointe's Semi-Annual
SHOE SALE!
SHOES ON SALE AT TREMENDOUS SAVINGS

Fashion Shoes
Formerly to 24.95
NOW 14.90

Many Styles
High Heels
Mid Heels
Flats
Casuals

Flats & Casuals
Formerly to 9.95
NOW 5.90

Many Colors
Red Black
Blue Green
Brown Tan

SPECIAL!
Hill & Dales & Hey Days
Formerly to 18.95
NOW 9.88

Over 1300 Pair Of Our Famous Shoes To Choose From. Sorry, Not Every Size In Every Style, But Selection Is Good.

Casual & Dressy Little Heels
Formerly to 16.95
NOW 7.90

Four Ways To Buy:
• Cash
• 30-Day Charge
• Revolving Charge
• Deb Accounts

Mid & Hi Heel Fashion Shoes
Formerly to 14.95
NOW 10.90

No Phone Calls, Please

La Pointe's
IT'S A WONDERFUL STORE

SHOE SALON