

The Herald and News

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Budgets

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

I find I have done an injustice to both the city administration of Klamath Falls and the county schools.

In a recent editorial on local budgets, I discussed the increase in budgets at all levels in the past five years, and stated that the figures were exclusive of building funds and special bond issues, and confined only to operating budgets.

However, in the two cases mentioned above, building funds and special bond issues were included in the 1958-59 budget figures, and shouldn't have been.

In the case of the city of Klamath Falls, the operating budget in 1958-59 was \$1,145,000. Five years later, for the 1958-59 year, it was \$1,193,000. This represented an increase in the city budget of about \$48,000 in the five year period.

In the previous editorial I mentioned the city budget had increased 30 per cent in the five year period, while actually it had increased only slightly over four per cent, not 30.

The 1958-59 budget that I used initially included approximately \$450,000 worth of bonds for sewer construction. The actual operating budget was \$1,193,000.

In the case of the county schools, the operating budget for 1958-59 should have been \$2,653,000 instead of the \$2,640,000 figure. This would have meant an increase in the five year period for the county of some \$374,000 or about 39 per cent.

That would have left the final tabulations on budget comparisons as follows:

County Schools	39 per cent
KUHS	37 per cent
City Elementary	35 per cent
County	15 per cent
City of Klamath Falls	4 per cent

Forgive the oversight, and while we're on the topic, let's take a look at the property tax picture in the state of Oregon.

Property owners will pay a record-breaking \$178,863,835 in property taxes (including assessments and per acre fees) for the 1958-59 tax year.

This all-time peak is 11 million dollars higher than the 1957 million dollars levied last year.

Interesting also, to break up that total property tax figure of 179 million dollars, one hundred thirteen million dollars, or 63 per cent will go for school purposes. The balance of 66 million dollars or about 37 per cent will be divided between the city and the county administrations of the state, as well as special districts assessments for fire, sewer, park and other.

It's a bit staggering to think that we are actually paying the equivalent of \$104.50 for every man, woman and child per year for our share of the city and county governments, and the schools.

Of course, the burden falls much heavier on some than on others, and it is certainly convincing evidence of two things in my mind:

1. The line on expenditures involving more property taxes must be held or even reduced. Otherwise, the incentive to own property will soon be completely destroyed.

2. Budgets that involve property taxes, such as city, county and school budgets should be pared or at least held even with last year's budgets.

It may mean some curtailment of services, but it certainly seems wise to adopt a "go slow" policy now than to jeopardize future growth and risk the possibility of financial chaos.

High Schools

By FLORENCE JENKINS

High school work is too easy, teen-agers said in a readers' poll conducted by a teen-age magazine earlier this winter.

Those responding to the poll stated, by a large majority, that there are "not enough demands made by either parents or teachers" and that there are "too many elective courses and too much emphasis on extra-curricular activities."

Results of the poll were released at about the same time that a group of leading California legislators and educators was meeting in San Francisco.

The California meeting issued a strong statement emphasizing the importance of fundamental learning and was signed by the Legislature's Joint Interim Committee on the Public Education System and members of the committee's citizens' advisory commission.

The statement spelled out just exactly what the school system should achieve and over and over it used the word "must" when talking of basic subjects. The musts included "comprehensive reading ability, clarity and legibility in writing, correct grammar, strong background in geo-

graphy, history and civics, a knowledge of the basic sciences and especially mathematics."

The California group went considerably farther in setting up educational fundamentals than did Dr. James B. Conant, who recently studied the U.S. high school system on a two-year Carnegie grant. The former college president, speaking during his recent visit to Oregon, set up a set of recommended minimum basic requirements for high schools to include four years of English, three to four years of social studies, two years of history with emphasis on U.S. history, one year of mathematics and one year of science.

In a comparison done by a local teacher on the local requirements as compared with the recommended minimum, it was pointed out that Klamath Union High School measures up very well with Dr. Conant's recommendations.

However, Dr. Conant suggested a very much higher standard for students he termed "academically talented." They would receive four years of English instruction instead of the locally required three years, four years of mathematics instead of the required one year, three years of sciences, and so on.

We cannot see eye to eye, however, with Dr. Conant's statement that all high schools should be large enough to have at least 100 graduating seniors each year. Approximately 83 per cent of Oregon high schools fall below that number and a large per cent of the high school students in the state attend smaller schools.

It would seem to us that a serious hardship might be worked on a great many families if high school students had to be sent a sufficient distance to attend high schools of the size he recommended.

All of us have known a great number of well educated, successful men and women (who are also well adjusted to society which is one of the big points he stresses with regard to the big schools) who have been graduated in classes numbering less than 50 or even 25 students.

Regimentation and standardization can be run into the ground. After all, this country was founded on the precept of individual rights and privileges. And the right to receive an education in a small town is as sacred as it is in a city.

Instead of emphasis on numbers, let's emphasize the individual student's right and even obligation to take full advantage of the educational opportunities presented. We also think it is a matter of attitude in the home and in the school rather than the number of advisers provided in the school system.

Thoughtful parents of seventh and eighth graders are studying and planning now on the subjects their sons and daughters will be taking in high school.

Annual Peek

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—It is time again for our annual peek into the crystal ball at the prospects for the year ahead.

And the forecast is "Everything fine in '59." But with some reservations.

Almost everybody who is working will earn a little more money, but even the Joneses will find it harder to keep up with themselves.

Business and the cost of living will rise hand in hand. Politicians of all parties will sternly call for more economy in government — and then sit down and vote more money all around.

The two words people will be most weary of by 1960 are "inflation" and "taxes."

The cold war will remain about as peaceful as it has in the past,

but defense costs will go up in every country as every day uncovers a new international crisis. In the rest of the world people will riot for bread or power—and in America for the goalposts after football games.

A few other predictions:
In March the United States will startle the world by firing into space the first satellite containing a talking dog. In April the Soviet Union will reply by shooting up a satellite containing a talking parakeet and a chorus of singing mice, all perched on the back of a talking horse.

In China, 250,000 people weary of communal living, will stage a friendly protest march on Peiping—and that is the last that will ever be heard from them.

In Washington, D.C., these things can be looked for:
A congressman will receive a citizens' award for spending more time at his job than in preparing to run again in 1960. He'll lose in 1960.

President Eisenhower will hold a massive children's Easter egg hunt on the White House lawn—and recover 612 lost golf balls.

Forecasts about people:
Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will make a trip by train. Nikita Khrushchev will go on the water wagon. Elvis Presley will get promoted to sergeant and write a book on Army life entitled, "Three Stripes and You're Out."

All in all, quite a year—1959.

Outer Space

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—A quick glance back through 1958 shows vividly how, in a year's time, the nation and the government became terribly conscious of outer space and the need to conquer it.

There had been years of work on rocket and outer space projects. But then suddenly in the fall of 1957 the Russians shot their Sputniks aloft. It was both a shock and a baptism in humiliation for the United States.

Instantly there was this broad public reaction: "How did it happen and what can we do?" Out of this dismay there has sprung in a year's time a whole new batch of agencies, councils and committees concerned with the space age.

As a starter President Eisenhower on Nov. 7, 1957, created a new job—special assistant to the President for science and technology — and picked for it Dr. James R. Killian Jr., president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

His tasks were many, among them helping to eliminate inter-service rivalry in the missile and related fields, and mobilizing scientific talent for the nation's scientific defense program.

He is technical adviser to the President and to Eisenhower's National Security Council—a kind of second Cabinet concerned with defense — and is chairman of the President's Science Advisory Committee, a group of scientists.

Only last week, after a 10-month study, this committee recommended to Eisenhower creation of a federal council for science and technology to promote closer cooperation among federal agencies in planning their development and research programs. The group suggested also Killian be named head of the council. Eisenhower approved.

But in between the appointment of Killian in the fall of 1957 and the recommendation of the advisory committee last week these were some of the other things that happened:
In July the House and Senate both voted to create new standing committees on space and science. The House committee has 25 members, the Senate 15.

This action was taken just a few days after both houses approved creation of a brand new government agency: NASA — the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Its purpose: to supervise civilian space-age efforts.

The Defense Department will continue to control space activities connected with national defense. The President will settle any dispute between NASA and the Defense Department.

Eisenhower appointed T. Keith Glennan as head of NASA. Actually, the agency is under Eisenhower's direct control, with the advice of an eight-member council. On this council, besides Eisenhower and Glennan, are the secretaries of state and defense, the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, a federal official who could be a military or nonmilitary man, and three outside members appointed by the President.

In addition, the Defense Department set up the new Office of Director of Research and Engineering, under Dr. Herbert York, a physicist, and an Advanced Research Projects Agency under Roy Johnson. ARPA's job is with space flight for the military.

The State Department, finally realizing that its handling of foreign affairs in this age can't be divorced from scientific development, got itself a science adviser, Dr. Wallace R. Brode, and recently assigned seven scientists as attaches in American embassies overseas.

Thanks

Klamath Falls (To The Editor)—Since my wife is ill, I would like to take this way to thank the many people who have been so kind.

The prayers, cards, flowers and thoughtful consideration have made my wife and I realize how wonderful friends are.

God bless every one of them.
William J. Paul
227 Mortimer Avenue

Bronchitis

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Irritation of the breathing passages leading to the lower lungs, which are known as bronchitis, is common and leads to distressing symptoms. The most frequent is coughing. The disorder is known as bronchitis.

Of course, there are other reasons for coughing besides bronchitis. Anyone who has unexplained long-lasting coughing should try to obtain a diagnosis as rapidly as possible.

In general, bronchitis is considered the result of an infection or some irritating agent breathed in with the air.

There are many possibilities. Not long ago, for example, snuff was incriminated and was shown to be the source of responsible germs. In the case reported, when the use of snuff was discontinued the germs disappeared from the sputum coughed up.

Bronchitis is usually classified as acute or chronic. In the former, the disease is likely to start suddenly with symptoms similar to those of an ordinary cold. Heaviness or pains over the chest are likely to be present.

Other symptoms may or may not be noticed, but the most characteristic sign is a cough which comes off and on and causes a good deal of distress. Quite often the acute disease passes in a week or so, but frequently it leads to chronic bronchitis in which the cough simply does not go away.

If the cause can be uncovered and corrected, well and good. This, however, is not always easy, and it is often necessary to use drugs or antibiotics which may relieve the symptoms somewhat.

Also, everyone who has bronchitis—the chronic variety in particular—should be built up to the best possible physical condition.

Change of climate, when it can be arranged, is an important part of treatment for many patients with chronic bronchitis. Often those who cannot seem to get over their chronic cough at home promptly improve when they go to a warm, mild or dry climate.

Of course, the result of such change depends to some extent on the cause of the bronchitis, and also on how long the bronchitis has been in existence and its severity.

What everyone with a long-lasting cough should remember is that this is not something to laugh off, nor is it likely to be relieved by patent cough remedies.

It should not be ignored lest a chronic state of bronchitis set in or even more serious complications develop.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Two Wars On French Soil Helped Devalue Currency

By ELMER C. WALZER

UPI Financial Editor
NEW YORK (UPI)—Money is funny—when it's the other fellow's.

Take the French franc, for example. Before World War I, your U. S. dollar would buy about five francs. Today, your U. S. penny will buy about five francs.

And your dollar in terms of what it will buy now is worth about 50 cents in terms of what it would have bought when the franc was worth nearly 20 cents.

Both currencies have declined in what they'll buy in say the egg market. But the franc has sunk faster than the dollar.

The reason for the dollar's relative strength is that we have sat in a safe spot through two world wars which were fought partly on French soil.

Take World War I and see what happened to the currencies of the participants. Germany's mark fell to less than one-trillionth of its former level and was wiped out. The Russian ruble plummeted to one billionth of pre-war and the Polish zloty to one-millionth.

The foregoing means German prices rose one trillion times; Russian, one billion times; and Polish, one million times. In Italy and France they rose five to 10 times and in England, Canada and the United States, two to three times.

French currency has been wiped out twice since the early 18th century—once when John Law, a Scottish expatriate "financier" was given a free hand to run the Banque Generale which he merged with the Mississippi Co., sold stock like mad in the company, printed French francs just as madly, and blew the whole thing up in the historic Mississippi bubble.

Less than 100 years later the common people of France gulped the upper crust and tried to do some fancy money jiggling to make up the nation's deficits. They printed francs, called as signs, then, even more wildly than John Law. They seized church lands and used the real estate for backing of the currency. But they kept on printing the stuff, and again it was wiped out through inflation.

This time Napoleon, a sound money man, put the nation on its feet financially. "While I live," said Napoleon, "I will never resort to irredeemable paper." And he never did.

In case an American laughs too loudly at the French, he can regain his perspective by reading his own history to note what happened to our continental currency of the Revolution and the greenbacks of the Civil War era.

When we say today, "not worth a continental," we mean worthless. And that's what happened to our Revolutionary War money.

France's latest devaluation which officially sets the rate at 493.70 francs to the dollar against 420 formerly was not unexpected, although many had hoped Gen. Charles de Gaulle would avoid such a move.

France through General de Gaulle has achieved political stability. Hence it was felt in some quarters she could maintain the former franc rate of 420 to the dollar. The devaluation made on the eve of the operation of the six-nation common market was done, it was said, because

French prices were 10 per cent out of line with other nations of the group.

The common market is made up of the so-called Benelux group—Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg plus France, Germany, and Italy. The object of the common market is to stimulate trade and production among the six nations, which would eliminate intra-group tariffs, and make all six monies convertible.

Now, granting de Gaulle's action in strengthening France politically was sufficient to sustain the franc, the question arises whether the franc currently is undervalued.

If the franc is undervalued, foreign exchange experts hold, it could bring about a repatriation of French funds from foreign nations, notably Great Britain and the United States.

Such repatriation, it is held, could put heavy pressure on the pound sterling and the U. S. dollar.

There is talk that it could force the U. S. to devalue by raising its \$35 an ounce gold price. There are many groups which would welcome such action, notably gold mining companies, and the Russians.

Ambulance Trip Termed Success

An ambulance flight was successfully completed late this month when Mrs. Guy Stanley, Grand Rapids, Minnesota, was returned by plane to her home for hospitalization. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley had been in Klamath Falls for a week to visit at the home of their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Stanley, when the elder woman suffered a paralyzing stroke.

The plane, a Cessna 310, owned by George Filcraft, was piloted by Al Withers of the Klamath Aircraft Service.

The stretcher patient made the trip comfortably, accompanied by her daughter-in-law and husband. This was the longest such trip made from Klamath Falls. Les Liston, of the Klamath Aircraft Service, made the arrangements for the flight.

Oxygen was furnished the patient throughout the trip. The plane reached an altitude of 12,000 feet crossing the Continental Divide.

The local party left December 18 and returned December 20.

Ambulance air service is now available here for the first time.

GRANGE NEWS

GREENHORN

YREKA — New officers for the coming year were elected at the recent meeting of the Greenhorn Grange in the grange hall south of Yreka, with Kenneth Bley, Yreka, chosen to head the group as its master.

Other officers elected are Ray Wheeler, Montague, overseer; Illa Wheeler, Montague, lecturer; George Calkins, Yreka, steward; Willard Freeman, Montague, assistant steward; Becky Coles, chaplain; Haldis Ralston, Grana-da, secretary; Rose Sylvia, treasurer; Dave Mallow, gatekeeper; Pauline Mallow, Ceres; Margaret Wintering, Pomona; Hilda Cooley, Floris; Marjorie Bley, lady assistant steward; Bryan Cannon, flag bearer, and Laura Cawley, pianist.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cardoza, former members of the Gazette Grange, became members of the Greenhorn Grange.

A report was given of the new officers elected to head the Home Economics Club. The election took place at the recent meeting of the club held at the home of Mrs. John Cawley. Those elected were Florence Burgess, chairman; Haldis Ralston, vice chairman; Laura Cawley, secretary and Becky Coles, treasurer.

The Greenhorn Grange members concluded their meeting with the serving of refreshments, after viewing colorful slides shown by Carl Petersen of Montague, a Yreka High School student, Carol had taken her pictures during her stay in Germany last summer as a foreign exchange student under the American Field Service program.

Former Resident Dies In SF

A former resident of Klamath Falls, Mrs. Harriet Sugarman Gross, died in September in San Francisco where she made her home. Word of her death reached here during the Christmas holidays. Her death was unexpected.

Mrs. Gross was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sugarman who during the many years they lived in Klamath Falls owned and operated K. Sugarman's, a men's clothing store.

Mrs. Gross is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Faye Sugarman Joseph, and Mrs. Frieda (Clarence) Goldblatt, both of Denver. Joseph was associated with Mr. Sugarman during the time he and Mrs. Joseph lived here.

Spain became a republic in 1931 as King Alfonso fled the country.

Girl To Wait For Slasher

PORTLAND (AP)—A soldier Monday was sentenced to six years in prison for slashing three women. One of his victims said she will wait and marry him when he gets out of jail.

Circuit Judge Martin Hawkins imposed the term on Pvt. Alfred Gust of Fort Lewis, convicted last October of assault with a dangerous weapon.

One of his victims was a 19-year-old Portland clerk, Patricia Grimes. She visited him in jail and, she said, fell in love with Gust.

After Gust was sentenced, Miss Grimes said:

"We intend to get married when he gets out of prison. If it's the full six years, I'll still wait."

Gust was convicted of slashing Josephine Jack, 53, Portland, with a knife. Miss Grimes and another woman also signed complaints, but they later were dropped.

None of the women was injured seriously.

Beck Planning Case Appeal

OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP)—The Washington State Supreme Court will hear the appeal on a grand larceny conviction of former Teamsters Union leader Dave Beck Sr. on March 25.

The King County Superior Court in Seattle sentenced Beck to a maximum of 15 years imprisonment in December, 1957, for stealing \$1,900 from the union.

Chief Justice Matthew W. Hill said all nine justices of the court will hear the appeal because of technical questions involved and not because the defendant was Beck.

The fact that Beck originally was tried as the result of a grand jury investigation, court attaches explained, raised legal question that had not been before the supreme court in years.

Beck's son, Dave Beck Jr., was convicted of taking \$4,650 from the Teamsters Union. He was fined \$2,000 but his sentence was deferred for three years.

The retired Teamsters president is at present being tried in Tacoma on federal charges of income tax evasion. The trial is in recess until Jan. 5.



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