

# 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 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
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1 YEAR	\$18.00
MAIL	
1 MONTH	\$ 1.50
6 MONTHS	\$ 8.50
1 YEAR	\$15.00

### Around Here

By BILL JENKINS

There are some days when you just don't get very far from home in search of information. This seems to have been one of them for me.

But I find quite a lot going on in the neighborhood of the office that proves interesting.

I can walk less than a quarter of a block and get myself a job as sidewalk superintendent at the service station remodeling job at Bud Cloake's. The old station is coming down, and with a bang. Always fun to watch people demolish a building. And I admit to a pang of envy when I watch the workmen pick up a plank and deliberately stick it through a big pane of glass. In short, always something to watch.

Or I can always go down and look over Don Kettler's new fleet of Volkswagens. He turned from the snob class of the Jaguar to two of the little jobs. A bus for vacation use and a doodlebug for town use. Seems to be a very workable solution to his problem.

He tells me that he is planning to get out and really see some of the country next summer.

Or I can drop down in the shop and always find some fish talk. Last fish tale comes from Reynolds Morgan. He tells me that not long ago he caught a big lake trout up at Eagle Ridge. When he opened it up he found a live, very alive, mullet in the trout's stomach. The mullet was about three and a half inches long and had obviously been swallowed up just before Reynolds hooked into the big one.

Which reminds me that the fishing on the Upper Lake has temporarily slowed down due to the freezeup. But in the cold, raw days preceding the big cold snap the fishermen were out in force.

They seem to like the cold weather.

### "Go Fishin'"

By FLORENCE JENKINS

Sometimes we wonder if we learn anything by experience.

The year 1958 ended without very many of our apprehensions or worries being justified. Most of the things that most of us worry about never happen, anyway. But worry is a difficult habit to break.

We got through the year, despite the early dire predictions of another recession. During that lovely fourth quarter, business did a nice about face and the total for the year averaged out all right.

And we all ate, didn't we?

Many businesses and professions have feast and famine periods. Many occupations, from logging to engineering, have full periods during which activity — and income — seem to drop to a new low. The upsurge always follows, though, and you wonder what you were worrying about.

We are starting 1959 in a lot better economic shape than we started 1958, judging from nationwide reports. Here in Klamath Falls, there is a general feeling of optimism this year. Christmas business, on the whole, was better than had been expected. Construction has continued weeks later than the normal building season lasts.

Klamath Falls is building for the future these days. The era of the false fronts of brick veneer covering shabby exteriors along Main Street has passed. One after another, whole blocks are being remodeled and brought up to high standards of construction. Interior work is being done during the cold weather and the plans on the boards of local architects indicate a big construction year for 1959.

So, if a lull comes along, make the most of it. Take a rest and a breather and you'll do better work when the next rush of activity arrives. As the father of one of our local engineers advises: "Go fishin', son, go fishin'."

### SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal

hood, the Crusaders, booby-trapped their sweet woman, so to speak, and went off to steal some other guy's gal while liberating the Holy Land.

Eventually the gals woke up to the fact that perhaps they had overdone it. Male curiosity was waning. History books tell us the birthrate fell.

So the gals started adding a little something down back and up front. They raised and lowered the shades on their charms, as it were, with more legs and bosoms showing to entice the unsuspecting male.

Over the ages the gals have learned never to let the poor dumb male know what to expect. Just when he has decided that all legs look alike, and all superstructures are similar bingo! Legs get longer and superstructures balloon. But what the heck! Man is just a dumb animal with an overdeveloped bump of curiosity.

**Uncertainties**  
By SAM DAWSON

AP Business News Analyst

**NEW YORK (AP)**—The Cuban revolution is only one of a multitude of uncertainties today facing Americans with investments and trade abroad.

In all parts of the globe 1959 should offer answers to questions now baffling American business planners.

Here is the stake:

**American private investment abroad** is approaching 37 billion dollars, the Department of Commerce reports. The total exports of commercial merchandise by American concerns in 1958 is estimated at 17 billion dollars by the National Foreign Trade Council — and with luck it should rise in 1959.

**CUBA:** Americans have about one billion dollars invested in the sugar, oil and tourist industries. The uncertainty: what the attitude of the new Castro government will be toward outsiders. For the sugar trade and American consumers the question: Will the approaching sugar harvest enter world trade on schedule, keeping American refineries busy and the price of sugar here stable?

**VENEZUELA:** The old 50-50 split of profits between American and other oil companies and the government has been changed to 40-60. U.S. concerns are protesting getting the short end of the deal and the final outcome is still up in the air. Worrying them as anything is the effect this example could have on their vast holdings.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Already some inroads have been made on the traditional 50-50 arrangement; more are being talked up. Also furrowing the brows of oilmen is the general political unrest. Nationalism, communism and the Israeli question keep Americans on an almost daily alert.

**INDONESIA:** Political strife has had the oil and rubber companies on the defensive. All is quiet at the moment but Americans are not sure for how long.

**ARGENTINA:** How to develop the oil industry there is just part of a general fiscal crisis, with Americans in the thick of it.

**BRAZIL:** A monetary crisis keeps American companies watchful. The coffee surplus — and what's to be done about it — will affect both American roasters and consumers.

**EUROPE:** Uncertainties here have come thick and fast of late. France is trying to bolster its shaky currency, first by devaluing the franc to bring prices in line with its competitors, and second by an austerity drive to combat the treasury deficit. Americans can only guess how De Gaulle will make out.

**RUSSIA:** The uncertainty here is global now. The Soviets have declared a trade war on the United States. They are out to take world markets from us wherever they can and when it suits their policies to try.

**The Filibuster**  
By JAMES MARLOW

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—The new Senate explodes Wednesday in a fight over changing its rules. It may last weeks and much of it will sound dull. But it's far-reaching. This is an ABC on it.

A bloc of Northern Democrats and Republicans wants to change Senate Rule No. 22, which makes it so hard to smash a filibuster that none has been broken in 31 years.

The Senate prides itself on its rule of practically unlimited debate. But debate can have two purposes: To discuss an issue fully before a vote on it or to prevent a vote altogether. The latter is the filibuster.

The 98 senators will do most of their business — passing bills — by just a simple majority of those present on the floor at voting time. A full majority, harder to get, would be 50 of the 98.

But under Rule No. 22, shutting off a filibuster against a measure — to let the Senate by a simple majority vote decide its fate — requires a two-thirds vote of all the senators, or 66 of the 98.

Getting such a two-thirds vote is almost impossible, except in some national emergency. The reason: So many senators, not just Southern Democrats, favor the principle of unlimited debate.

It isn't hard for each to foresee the time when he, too, may want to use it to prevent passage of legislation he intensely opposes.

The filibuster has been employed against various proposals in the Senate's long history. In recent years Southerners particularly have used it, and successfully to prevent passage of civil rights bills.

The Northerners, favoring new civil rights legislation, protest that Rule No. 22 permits a minority in the Senate, where Southerners are in a minority, to thwart a majority.

Southerners argue that a minority under Rule No. 22 can protect itself against the unwelcome will of a Senate majority.

But why all the fuss about changing Rule No. 22? Since the Senate adopted this rule itself,

Americans mostly rejoice at the rush of European nations to make their currencies partly convertible with the dollar as a step in the right direction. But the main object wasn't so much to improve trade with the United States as to adjust to the new competitive factors in the birth of a new European economy.

**THE COMMON MARKET:** France, West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg are starting a lengthy process of lowering tariff walls among themselves and presenting a common tariff front to outsiders. Americans fear that will make it harder for them to sell in the six nations, and will make it easier for the six to take world markets away from Americans. U.S. companies also are wondering if they should open more plants inside the common market.

**IMPORTANT QUOTAS:** Many nations still have them against American goods. Americans noted that France in ending some quotas did so on raw materials which French manufacturing might want to buy from us, but not on goods made by U.S. companies which French consumers might want to buy. In other words, France is still keeping a rein on how many dollars Americans can earn to dollars.

**Can't it change it easily? Not easily. Here's why:**

No time limit of any kind can be put on a filibuster against a proposal to change the rule.

This raises such an obstacle to changing rules once the Senate is in business that the Northerners have settled on another plan. It failed in 1953 and again in 1957 and may not work this time.

Senators are elected for six years. Although every two years the seats of one-third of them are at stake in the elections, the other two-thirds are still in the Senate serving out their unexpired terms.

Because of this, opponents of any change in Rule No. 22 argue that even when there is a new session of Congress, as there is this year, it does not mean a new Senate. They say:

The Senate is never a new but a continuing body. So in each new session of Congress the Senate continues to have the same rules under which it did business in the preceding Congress.

The Northerners will argue Wednesday, as before, that each new session of Congress means a brand new Senate and as such the new Senate does not have to inherit rules but should adopt its own.

So they will ask Wednesday, before the Senate is fully in business, that it adopt new rules. If they can win that point, they will ask that Rule No. 22 be changed before it's adopted. They reason:

If the Senate agrees that the old rules don't apply until they are freshly adopted, then Rule No. 22, with its protection for a filibuster against a rule change, doesn't apply, doesn't exist, and can't work.

In short, the Northerners argue: Until new rules are adopted, the Senate will not be operating under Rule No. 22 or any other previous rule but only under parliamentary law.

This will lead to argument on whether parliamentary law, where rules are concerned, requires a simple majority or two-thirds vote. And no doubt there'll be a filibuster of some kind.

All this should cause a parliamentary snafu on a grand scale.

**Cuba's Rebellion**  
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cuba's nagging, two-year-old rebellion has never followed the pattern of the traditional banana-republic grab for power. It appears to fit in more with Latin America's long history of struggle against dictatorship.

Only time will tell whether the bloody revolt will really bring political freedom to Cuba. That island nation has passed through a monotonous succession of dictatorships during half a century of independence.

The big unknown in the revolt is its rangy, bearded leader, Fidel Castro.

Free elections, civil liberties and democracy are his rallying cry, but Castro is the son of a wealthy planter who has been a rebel since his student days in Havana. He has never held office or had a chance to show his true political colors.

Castro's opponent is President Fulgencio Batista, a tough former army sergeant who first seized power in 1933 and calls Castro "a renegade, a murdering outlaw and a Communist with a long criminal record."

Castro denies that he is a Communist. But many Americans with an intimate knowledge of Cuba say the island's Reds are helping the rebel chief and will make him their tool if he ever gets into power.

Castro has attracted perhaps 5,000 men now under arms against Batista. For months they were no match in an open battle with Batista's armed forces, which numbered around 35,000 and are well equipped, mostly with U. S. arms.

So Castro has used hit-and-run guerrilla tactics since he landed on Cuba's southwest coast with a nucleus of 81 men on Dec. 2, 1956.

The tactics have undercut Batista's main source of power — Cuba's unmatched prosperity. Much of the tourist trade has been frightened away. Rebel destruction of roads, bridges and transport in eastern Cuba is endangering prospects for marketing and milling this year's sugar crop.

Rebel spokesmen insist they do not want to damage the main support of Cuba's economy, but planters are apprehensive. The market in sugar futures indicates pessimism on this year's crop outlook.

The worse conditions grow in Cuba, the more chance Castro has to succeed in his long-range strategy of fomenting unrest.

### They'll Do It Every Time



### On The Record

**KLAMATH COUNTY MARRIAGE LICENSES**

Archie Duane Thompson, 24, and Bonnie Yvonne Thompson, 19, Jack Arthur Corra, 21, and Barbara Ann Fanning, 20, Clayton Melvin Chocktoot, 19, and Margaret Ann Gassner, 18, G. Clifton Baker, 50, and Mary Ann Rogers, 41, Herby Rogers, 18, and Fannie Sue Smalling, 18, David Lee Haddock, 22, Grants Pass, and Wilma Neil Geston, 21, Edward Johnson, 34, and Elnora Liddell, 30, Oakland, California, Martin Wayne Clark, 22, and Janet Kaye Smith, 19, Albert M. Gaylord, 68, and Anne W. Atkinson, 62, Francis Allen Conley, 21, and Beverly J. Greathouse, 15, Martinez, California, Charles Duane Dougherty, 20, and Virginia Louise Walkley, 10, Edwin Reynolds, 37, Eugene, and Jacqueline Gilbert, 20, Eugene, Calvin E. Day, 19, and Jean Chubbuck, 17, David Francis Boyd, 26, Toledo, Oregon, and Ruth Alice George, 20, Klamath County

**Divorces**

Jessie Fridmore vs. Lester Fridmore, seeks divorce, Dorothy Fern Clinton vs. Wilbur Clinton, seeks divorce, Carol Plummer vs. William E. Plummer, seeks divorce, Carol J. Holladay vs. Conney L. Holladay, seeks divorce, Frances Ann Copeland vs. Finnis Ray Copeland, seeks divorce.

### Sam Rayburn Nearing 77

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) reaches his 77th birthday Tuesday.

The Texan will meet with fellow Democratic congressmen in the morning at a party caucus to map plans for the 86th Congress, which convenes Wednesday. A birthday reception in his honor will be given during the evening by Dale Miller, Washington representative of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Miller.

Born Jan. 6, 1882 in Roane County, Tenn., Rayburn went to Texas with his parents when a child and was reared on a farm in the north-eastern part of the state.

Once speaker of the Texas legislature, the Bonham legislator was elected to Congress in 1913.

He has been speaker of the U.S. House since 1940 except for four years when the Republicans were in the majority—longer than any other man in history.

During 1959 Spain will have 300 religious celebrations and fiestas.

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### The Poor Male

By NELSON REED

News article says the gals won't be wearing "sacks" this year. Always did think sacks looked lots better filled with spuds. Says we will be seeing more legs and skirts will be shorter.

Wonderful. Ever since Eve's grass skirt the female of the species has been trying to do something about making what God gave her more alluring. As more and more males cast a wolfish eye at her over the ages, she became self-conscious and covered up more of her attractions. In this she was encouraged by her jealous and might we say suspicious better half.

This trend reached a peak when those great protectors of woman

