

# The Herald and News

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## Here and There

**By BILL JENKINS**  
Lyle Downing, for four years court reporter on the Herald and News, is now associated with the publicity department of the Oregon Centennial.

Lyle left here to go to Boise where he was affiliated with the newspaper there.

Glad to see him back in Oregon. Seems at least logical that his new duties would bring him back to the Basin for a checkup sooner or later.

With the weather staying on the sunny side, at least at this writing, the situation is beginning to confuse the local gardeners.

There is a good deal of uneasiness expressed for fear that things will start growing too soon and be caught by a freeze.

Around our home in the pines I haven't noticed anything coming up early. There are some suspicious looking lumps on the Virginia creeper that may or may not be buds. The pussy willow died last fall. The chipmunks ate the tulip bulbs. The pine trees have stopped shedding needles to a large extent but aren't showing any spectacular signs of life-or-death. The grass succumbed to a frost earlier. I went up and felt the grape vines but all that I could feel was the stem breaking.

If the sap is rising around our place it isn't apparent. I did see a pussy willow in a downtown alley the other day with definite buds, however.

Just shows what being downtown will do.

Exhaustive research has turned up the fact that the only snow storm of the year to date was caused by our own Dave Cohen, the news editor.

On the day preceding the storm Dave washed, polished and waxed his MG.

Apparently these San Franciscans don't know about the rain-making powers of such an operation.

Country is still full of swans. Strange, in a way, that we should be hearing comment already to the effect that we should have a season on the big birds.

I can't go along. Why open a season on a species just because there are more of them than there were a few years ago?

And who wants a season on swans, anyway? They are big, beautiful, graceful things in flight. On the ground they are a lump of meat and a sackful of feathers with no real table attraction.

No sir. I shall resist any swan season with all the power I can muster.

**Magazines**  
By FLORENCE JENKINS  
Do you save old magazines in stacks thinking you will go back over them and read some of the things you missed?

Or do you exchange homemaking magazines with a friend or friends so that there is a progressive readership for each copy?

Whichever happens, there comes a time when magazines stack up and must be disposed of.

We learned this week of a real need for home magazines or those having a section devoted to home decoration.

The home decoration phase of homemaking is being taken up right now by the second year homemaking class at Klamath Union High School. There are some 20 girls enrolled, between the ages of 15 to 17 years. Illustrations are needed by this class to point up color harmonies and combinations, room continuity, proportion and various aspects of home decoration.

Mrs. Clara Fink, instructor, suggests that illustrations and pages from home magazines are a very satisfactory way to demonstrate some of the high points to the entire class.

The practical type magazines, rather than those showing museum or palace type rooms and decorations, are the sort needed.

If you would like to help out in this project, just leave single copies or stacks of the magazines at the Klamath Union High School office. They will be appreciated.

**Middle Road**  
By JAMES MARLOW  
Associated Press News Analysis  
WASHINGTON (AP) — One of the best insights into the mind and tactics of Sen. Lyndon Johnson, leader of the Senate Democrats, is in the kind of civil rights bill he offered Tuesday.

compromise; too mild for the liberals, too strong for the Southern Democrats. But if any civil rights bill can pass this year, it's probably this one, or one like it, just because it is middle-road.

Because it's that kind, it is completely a description of Johnson given last week by one of his closest associates: "Here in Washington issues are all around us. But Johnson doesn't try to create issues; he tries to settle them."

Johnson uses compromise to do two things mainly: to inch forward and to avoid long fights that create bitterness and delay the Senate's work.

One of his aides said: "Sometimes he'll talk to as many as 50 people, in Congress, in government, outside government to get the best advice he can before he makes up his mind. He's a brain-picker."

"Sometimes he finds, through these consultations in and out of Congress, that a slight change in the wording of a bill means the difference between enough votes to get it through and determined opposition."

All this, of course, is in addition to the many favors he does for fellow senators, who are not unkind when he badly needs them.

Having made up his mind, he turns to strategy: picking the time and the situation for making his move. He gave a demonstration of that Tuesday.

Both the Eisenhower administration and the Senate liberals are expected to offer civil rights legislation fairly soon. Some bills already are in. Before others were offered, Johnson unexpectedly produced his proposal.

This got him the maximum attention for his bill. It became a yardstick for judging other proposals made later. By being first with a compromise bill, he took the steam out of any more far-reaching bills.

Johnson did the same kind of thing on the opening day of this new Congress. Liberals had said they'd put up a tough fight to change a Senate rule to make it easier to smash a filibuster.

On opening day, before they had a chance to open their mouths, Johnson offered a plan to make it just a very little bit easier to smash a filibuster. The liberals didn't like it and neither did the Southerners, but for opposite reasons.

But because it meant only a mild change, the Southerners did not filibuster and the change went through. What had seemed on opening day as a long fight was cleared up in less than one week.

In 1957 Johnson did what many people had considered impossible: he steered through the Senate the first real civil rights bill to pass in this century. It was truly a compromise bill, too mild for the liberals, too strong for the Southerners yet not strong enough to cause a Southern filibuster.

**"Help Wanted"**  
By HAL BOYLE  
NEW YORK (AP)—"Help wanted—American agriculture."

America may be desperately short of missile engineers, but the nation's No. 1 industry—agriculture—also is facing a manpower shortage, perhaps the worst in its history. It has farm leaders frankly worried.

They fear that the industry is losing the cream of the younger generation to the glamor of the jet age, the nuclear age, the electronic age, the space age. They have coined a new term—"the agridynamics age"—to emphasize that agriculture has romance, adventure, and glamor, too.

There are twice as many new career opportunities in agriculture each year as there are young people to fill them," said Hugh De-

mody, assistant general manager of the agricultural division of Chas Pfizer & Co., a pharmaceutical firm.

Dermody is helping coordinate a nationwide program among educators, farm groups, and implement manufacturers to interest American youth in the dramatic future of agriculture.

It is more than a drive to "keep 'em down on the farm" or lure city boys with strong backs out to a little fresh air and exercise amid the blooming clover.

"Agriculture today is more than a dirt farm of 60 acres, five cows and 30 pigs—with 100 chickens in the back yard," said Dermody.

"It is a big business in every way. It is larger than steel or automobiles or transportation. Of 65 million Americans who work for a living, about 26 million—or nearly 40 per cent—work in some branch of agriculture."

"The scientific farmer is the one who survives today. He has an investment of \$15,000 per worker, as compared to an investment of about \$6,500 for industry generally."

"It isn't simply a matter of getting more hired hands. We need to attract more young scientists into the agricultural field. We need more marketing researchers, farm journalists, machinery designers and engineers."

The last generation has seen a real revolution in American agriculture, a revolution so quiet many city people are still unaware of its achievements. New techniques have speeded the growth of both meat and of vegetable crops.

Dermody, like a number of U.S. farm leaders, feels that perhaps the major battle between the free and Communist ideologies will be decided by the world's bread-basket nations.

**Common Man**  
By LYLE C. WILSON  
United Press International  
WASHINGTON (UPI) — The stake of the common man in President Eisenhower's effort to balance the federal budget by reducing spending is this:

To prevent the dimes in the common man's pocket from shrinking to pennies.

The record to date suggests—almost assures—that the budget will not be balanced and that the common man's dimes will continue to shrink. This shrinking process has been going on for some time.

In the span of 20 years, 1939-1959, the common man's dime shrank to the value of less than a nickel. Assuming that the U.S. dollar was worth 100 cents on Jan. 1, 1939, it is worth less than 50 cents today. Senate Finance Committee experts estimate actually that the purchasing power of the 1939 dollar had been reduced by half by 1957 when its value was calculated to have been 49.4 cents.

This shrinkage of the purchasing power of money is the warning symptom of a dreadful economic disease called inflation. This disease is deadly, like cancer, but with a difference. Cancer kills individuals whereas inflation kills nations. Inflation destroys a nation's way of life, leaving ruin, starvation and physical disease in its stead.

The causes and cure of inflation are disputed. One of the causes, however, generally is agreed to be the consistently deficit budgets of the U. S. government. A deficit budget is one in which the government spends more than it receives, borrowing the difference to pay its bills.

Over the past 30 years, there have been so many deficit budgets that the interest charge on government borrowings will exceed \$7.6 billions this year. Dur-

ing the next fiscal year, for which Eisenhower submitted a new budget this week, the Treasury will pay out more than \$8 billions just for interest on borrowed money.

Government spending is out of hand, seemingly uncontrollable. Responsibility for this is divided. The President proposes to the Congress that certain sums shall be appropriated and spent. Congress may appropriate more or less than the sum proposed. The President, in some instances, may spend all or less than the sums appropriated.

This division of authority makes it difficult for the common man to establish the blame for over-spending; or, for that matter, for under-spending. There is no difficulty, however, in determining who takes the mortal rap for spending sprees, unbalanced budgets and the inflation which comes with them.

The common man, the uncommon man and their children and womenfolk take the rap for that, a paralyzing punishment. These deficit budgets persist despite unexampled taxation. The Institute of Life Insurance recently calculated that over the years 1950-59 government revenue would total \$610 billions, most of it in the form of income taxes. That compares with a total of \$410 billions of tax money collected by the U.S. government from its beginning in 1789 through the 1949 fiscal year.

Taxes cannot be reduced until public pressure compels the President and Congress to cut government costs, way down.

**Industrial Parks**  
By SAM DAWSON  
AP Business News Analyst

NEW YORK (AP)—The spread of industrial parks across the nation is accentuated today by a newcomer—New York City—and the report of a survey by the New England Council showing that its six states now have 113 established and 18 others in the proposal stage.

Most other sections can point to existing and planned industrial parks or districts. For both the growing sections of the land and the older and more static ones, the idea offers two chief gains: 1. New payrolls boost the local economy or offset previous losses; 2. Local and state governments collect more taxes.

The idea works this way: The planners find either large unused plots in the cities or run down plots that often have been taken over by the city for unpaid taxes; or they seek wide open spaces on city outskirts, and sometimes in its suburbs.

Such a site becomes an industrial park when a developmental group, civic or private, has it zoned for industrial building and installs adequate facilities — access roads, water and gas mains, electricity and sewer lines. Railroad facilities often are stressed.

Some times private industry takes over and builds plants on the site. Often local development bodies build what they consider suitable plants and find a company interested in operating in them. Or the company may be found first and the new plant tailored to its needs.

New York City's industrial park will be its first under public sponsorship — a largely vacant 100-acre tract in the flatlands of Brooklyn.

The proposed one illustrates the gains cities expect from such projects: The land is now assessed at 24 million dollars and yields the city about \$40,000 a year in taxes. The city expects its development to cost as much as 30 million dollars (to be regained by sale to concerns which settle there), afford jobs for 3,000, and bring in \$700,000 a year in taxes.

The New England Council's survey reports the 113 industrial parks in those states have a recorded investment of 30 million dollars for promotion, land acquisition and construction on the sites. It estimates that unreported investments would bring the total to around 60 million dollars.

The industrial park idea has been pushed in New England in postwar years to repair the damage caused by the flight of much of the textile industry to the South.

**Quotes**  
United Press International  
NEW YORK — Kings County Judge Nathan R. Sobel in committing Mrs. Jean Iavarone to a hospital for psychiatric examination after her indictment for kidnapping the infant Lisa Rose Chiocchio:

"If I credit the information in the press, this is a stupid crime, committed for the most commonplace of motives—the love of a woman for a man."



## Canada Set For 2 Bases

OTTAWA (AP) — Two Bomarc anti-aircraft missile bases are scheduled to be operating in Canada in late 1961.

It is understood the bases will be in the neighborhood of North Bay, Ont., and Mont Laurier, Que.

The Bomarc is manufactured by Boeing Airplane Co. of Seattle. Ottawa officials say the missile, to be fully effective, will have to carry a nuclear warhead.

Under U.S. law, Canada cannot be given American atomic warheads but they could be kept under U.S. custody at the Canadian sites. These sites will be roughly on a line running from Sault Ste. Marie to Quebec City to help protect the Canadian industrial triangle east of the Great Lakes.

Each site will have 56 launching platforms as well as the radar control unit, housing for personnel, maintenance shops and the like.

By 1961, the Canadian air force says, the Bomarc should have a range of more than 375 miles. The missile is a pilotless interceptor and will operate in almost the same way as the manned CF100 jet fighter currently functioning in Canada's air defense system. The Bomarc is designed to carry out its task more quickly and to be able to climb higher.

The two bases and the semi-automatic ground environment electronic system to control their operations will cost about 24 million dollars.

## School Serves Last Hot Lunch

ALTURAS—The last hot lunch for the current term was served by the cafeteria of the Alturas Elementary School on Friday, January 16. Low operating funds and the rejection of proposed tax boosts last year were given as the reason for ending this service, trustees reported.

The trustees said the end of the lunch program is the first of several cutbacks expected to be made this year.

They announced that 425 lunches were served daily for which a charge of 30 cents per person was made, and that lunches were provided for 50 needy children without cost to those children.

## Congressmen Won't Admit They're Licked On Stamps

WASHINGTON (AP) — Some congressmen won't admit they're licked on postage stamps.

"A commemorative stamp is one of the honors of our government, and I do think Congress should have a voice in it," Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D-NY) said in an interview today.

Multer is one of 11 congressmen who have introduced bills to authorize various commemorative stamps — although Congress stopped passing such legislation back in 1949.

To get a special commemorative stamp now a person has to ask the post office department. All requests go to a committee of seven members appointed by the postmaster general—three artists, three philatelists and one representative from the U.S. Information Agency.

The department issues about 12 to 15 special commemorative stamps a year. It used to issue many more when Congress was passing stamp legislation.

In 1948 President Harry S. Truman vetoed a bill calling for a stamp to commemorate the landing of the first Swedes in America. A great furor arose and the department issued the stamp.

In the next Congress the post office committees of both the House and Senate passed resolutions saying they wouldn't consider any more postage stamp legislation because they weren't set up to handle the scheduling and production problems.

That policy continues. But Multer said he still hopes it will change. His bill would honor Col. David (Mickey) Marcus, a West Point graduate who, he said, was commander of the Israeli forces during the war of independence of Israel and was killed. Marcus came from Multer's district.

Other stamp legislation introduced this year would commemorate National Flag Day, the Battle of Kings Mountain, S.C., and the 100th anniversary of Illinois State Normal University. Still others would honor the na-

## Trio Missing In Home Fire

NYACK, N.Y. (AP)—A spectacular fire destroyed a fashionable apartment house in South Nyack today. Hours later police listed three occupants missing.

The blaze was discovered shortly after 1 a.m. It was reported by firemen at first that all 29 occupants had escaped without injury.

Many of the residents were taken in by neighbors. Police checked homes in the immediate area and accounted for 26 refugees.

Three women unaccounted for were listed as Alice Freeman, Gladys Caine and Mary Narrido. The building, with 25 dwelling units, was tenanted mostly by aged persons.

There were 106 million births and 61 million deaths in the world in 1958, making a net addition to the world's population of 47 million.

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## SHORT RIBS By Frank O'Neal



**Quotes**  
United Press International  
NEW YORK — Kings County Judge Nathan R. Sobel in committing Mrs. Jean Iavarone to a hospital for psychiatric examination after her indictment for kidnapping the infant Lisa Rose Chiocchio:

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