

The Herald and News

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

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Valentines Day

By FLORENCE JENKINS
Valentines Day 1959 has a special significance for all Oregonians as it is the 100th anniversary of Oregon's admission to statehood. Researchers trace Valentines Day back a long, long time. There is still in existence a Babylonian clay tablet bearing a love letter more than 4,000 years old which might well be called the world's first Valentine.
The custom of carving heart shaped symbols on trees is said to have started in Ancient Greece. Lovers entwined their initials in a symbol of eternal love.
During the first thousand years of the history of Valentines, they were strictly messages of friendship. It was not until the Middle Ages that they attained great popularity as lover's missives.
This transition has been traced to the fact that the Romans had lavishly celebrated February 14 several centuries earlier as the pagan feast of Lupercalia. The ceremony itself blossomed, it is said, from a belief that the birds of Italy began mating on that date.
Tradition holds that Valentines Day got its name from a young Roman priest named Valentine who was executed on February 14, 270 A.D., for refusing to renounce Christianity. While he was in prison, he was befriended by the jailer's blind daughter. When the fatal day arrived, he composed a farewell message to his young friend and signed it "From your Valentine."
Statues of Cupid date back to the fourth century B.C. The Praxiteles carved the oldest known statue of Cupid who was portrayed as a beautiful little boy with wings, carrying a bow and arrow. According to Roman legend, he was the son of Venus, goddess of Love, and Mars, the god of War.
It does not seem to be very clear how Cupid and the Valentine motif merged.
Whatever one thinks of the custom, it is estimated that more than four hundred and forty million Valentines will be purchased for the observance of Valentines Day 1959.

Celeste Holm

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—Celeste Holm's favorite drink is milk. But she is a gal with a champagne spirit, and has the easy air of one who floats through life in a saddle on a bubble.
"I'm supposed to have the energy of six wildcats," she remarked, "But I'm not aware of it."
Celeste made an unplanned theatrical debut at the age of three. Her mother and father had taken her to lunch at the old Waldorf-Astoria. She was seated on two phone books at a table when the chamber music started.
The small child slipped down and began to dance, unconscious of anyone else. When the music stopped, everyone in the room solemnly applauded her.
Started back into awareness, the child ran, sobbing, and hid under the table. When her mother gently asked why she had wanted to dance, Celeste wept:
"I didn't want to waste the music!"
This incident from her childhood gives a good insight into Miss Holm. She never has been one to waste the music of living.
"You pay for what you get in this world," she observed. "But on the other hand, you also get what you pay for."
"It's a fair deal."
A girl who has shown she can do practically anything in the theater except possibly the Indian rope trick, Celeste was the last leading lady for George M. Cohan. She made Broadway history with her singing of "I'm Just a Girl Who Can't Say No" in "Oklahoma!" and she won a Hollywood Oscar in the film "Gentleman's Agreement."
Her gift for satire shines brightly now in her latest Broadway comedy, "Third Best Sport." The third best sport—after sex and baseball, according to the authors—is attending business conventions.
As a bride forced to spend her honeymoon at a business convention, Miss Holm hilariously explodes the current myth of "The Corporation Wife"—that a woman who marries an executive also marries his corporation.
The role is perfectly suited for Celeste, who is an individualist to the core. If anything in life bores her, it is social hypocrisy.
"I hate the idea of always trying to find tags for people so you can fit them nicely into some pigeonhole of your mind—whether they really fit there or not," she said.
"I like to remember something my mother once said. She said that a sophisticated person was

one you could enjoy spending an hour with without finding out what he did for a living.
"It is so boring to have people judge what you are merely on the basis of your job or your income. People fascinate me more than anything else in the world—but not their jobs or their income taxes."
Celeste, an all-around actress, doesn't want to ever to be typed merely as a comedienne.
"A sense of humor is a wonderful thing," she said. "But comedy, after all, is only one aspect of life. It is the spice of life—not the bread and butter of living."
She doesn't believe in a completely planned life.
"If you are bound too much by rules and regulations, they can paralyze you. You have to be free in some situations to improvise—to be creative."
She sums up her philosophy thusly:
"Do the best you can with whatever's at hand. Value the present—if you want to keep interested in life. The present is all we can hold in our hands. Live life as it comes."
"But always remember to save a little time to do what you really want to in this world—then you'll have the strength to do what you have to."

Select Circle

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK (AP)—Two more banks have joined the list of those with more than one billion dollars in deposits to bring the nation's total to 20.
And merger plans announced or under study would make some of the largest financial institutions even bigger.
The recession didn't halt the growth of most of the giants. The nation's largest, California's Bank of America, reports deposits up eight per cent from a year ago, to cross the 10 billion dollar mark for the first time.
But the recession did leave its mark on some banks in the hard hit industrial areas. The National Bank of Detroit reports deposits off 1 1/2 per cent, and that dropped it from eleventh to thirteenth place in the list. The Cleveland Trust Co. had a similar deposit decline but held onto 18th position.
The two newcomers to the billion dollar list are the California Bank, Los Angeles, and the First Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
That gives California five on the list, and Pennsylvania two—the other being Mellon National Bank & Trust of Pittsburgh, which moved from 12th to 11th place.
New York City still holds first place with eight billion-dollar banks.
Three of these are involved in merger proposals. Manufacturers Trust, fourth in the nation, is talking of combining with Bankers Trust, now number seven (it was eighth a year ago). And Guaranty Trust, still ninth, proposes to merge with J. P. Morgan & Co., which is not on the list. The merger would put the resulting institution into fourth place—but only if the Manufacturers Trust and Bankers Trust union didn't materialize.
Merger talks among West Coast giants are also under way, so that the whole picture may change this year. All mergers involving national banks, however, must be approved by the comptroller of the currency. And so the question of big banks getting bigger may be well to the front in coming weeks and months.
Tagging behind the Bank of America now are four New York banks: Chase Manhattan, First National City, Manufacturers Trust and Chemical Bank Exchange. In the sixth spot is the Security-First National of Los Angeles. Then come Bankers Trust of New York and First National

of Chicago, which changed places in the past year.
Chicago's Continental Illinois is in the tenth spot, right behind Guaranty Trust of New York. When Pittsburgh's Mellon moved up, Irving Trust of New York took its place as 12th. After Detroit's National comes New York's Hanover in 14th spot.
American Trust of San Francisco moved up to 15th, changing places with Boston's First National.
Another San Francisco giant, Crocker-Angelo National Bank, held onto 17th, while reporting a 10 per cent rise in deposits. Cleveland Trust in eighteenth position is followed by the California Bank, Los Angeles, with the biggest deposit gain, 14 per cent. First Pennsylvania of Philadelphia was pushed into the billion dollar class by a 7 per cent hike in deposits.
Most of the giants expect to fare even better this year, both in deposits and profits. And there are three or four others so close to the line now that they make the billion dollar list next year.

Confused GOP

By JAMES MARLOW
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Republican National Committee, still aching from the Democrats' shattering victory last November, met last week in Des Moines to figure out how to win in 1960. It was a soul-searching get-together. Before it was over dissatisfaction with the leadership President Eisenhower has given the party came to the surface and drew loud applause. Eisenhower advised the committee to work hard and was told to do more himself. But the committee also warmly applauded a resolution approving the "wise and able leadership" of Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon.
The members wound up confused on where the party stood, what it stood for, where it was going and why, and whether it should turn left, right, straight ahead, down the middle, or backwards.
The result: a plan for getting more people to ask more people to vote Republican was approved, but the committee never got around to stating why it thought people should vote for the party. It authorized the naming of a committee to draw up long range goals.
Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona had his own idea. He is chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee and a longtime critic of Eisenhower administration policies. He thought it all right to approve a plan for ringing doorbells.
But he said: "The most important ingredient is missing. Where does the party stand? What are its principles?" He said more than a million Republicans failed to vote last year because they didn't know what the party principles, if any, were.
He did suggest the party quit copying the New Deal.
But it was Rep. Richard M. Simpson's slap at Eisenhower that got the most applause and headlines.
Except around campaign time every two years Eisenhower has been one of the most nonpolitical of all presidents. Between elections he tries to get along with everyone, including Democrats.
Just before an election he gets extremely busy, campaigns, and denounces Democrats. He started late in the 1958 campaign, too. On Nov. 5, the day after the election, he had a news conference. Asked what his role in the 1960 elections would be, he said: "My role for the next two years is to do exactly my very best to carry on the responsibilities and duties of the presidency. I am not even thinking about that election at this

time."
This was in strange contrast with the advice he sent the committee last week:
"I deeply regret that some people look upon our party as a kind of hibernating elephant who wakes with a mighty trumpet blast at election time and then rests calmly until the next election time."
"Political activity must be a matter of unremitting effort. It must go on 365 days a year."
This was too much for Simpson, a Pennsylvanian who is chairman of the congressional campaign committee and whose job is to try to get Republicans elected to the House.
He called upon the White House "to give us some of that unremitting political planned effort on behalf of the Republican party (and) to state the longrange purpose of the Republican party, to give us a statement of principles for which we can stand."
"Red Dictator"
By WILLIAM L. RYAN
AP Foreign News Analyst
The Soviet Communist party's 21st Congress opens in Moscow Tuesday, with Nikita S. Khrushchev as the unchallenged stage manager. Before it closes, about two weeks hence, the world may witness the spectacle of a dictator desperately trying to look democratic.
What is emerging is a grotesque caricature of democracy, probably born of an anxiety to appease the population's eagerness for a form of government which would look respectable to the outside world.
But this congress will actually see all Khrushchev's opposition, including the so-called anti-party group, denounced and probably read out of the party on a set of charges which will be swallowed calmly by all present.
During his tour of the United States, Anastas I. Mikoyan told Americans that the Soviet form of government is being democratized. Khrushchev himself has been exhibiting a passion for party participation in what he is trying to do. But at the same time, Khrushchev is directing everything, and likely will continue to do so.
The premier and party boss is no Stalin. There is still no real Khrushchev cult. At Khrushchev's direction, the party still will be hailed as the real ruler of the nation.
But Khrushchev is dictating every step of the way. There is little doubt he will clear the party of the last whisper of opposition to his internal or external policies.
Only two years ago the 20th party Congress sought to convince Soviet citizens and the world that the U.S.S.R. was run by collective leadership. The climactic development was Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin's rule. This time Khrushchev himself is the ruler.
Theoretically, congresses are summoned at regular intervals to approve or change policies or leadership. In practice, they are just a show. Decisions are made on high, in advance.
Khrushchev will dominate the congress. His program for seven-year economic development has been discussed in mass meetings all over the country and will be unanimously endorsed. So will his programs for agricultural and educational changes, and his foreign policies.
An extraordinary series of full Central Committee meetings indicated opposition to Khrushchev's policies was fading rapidly. What remains of it probably will get steamroller treatment. The party has been issuing grim warnings to any potential opposition. A house-cleaning is in prospect, perhaps in the form of appointment of a new central committee.
There has been a sudden upsurge in violent criticism of the anti-party group nudged from the leadership since 1957 by Khrushchev's maneuvers. Under severe attack are former Premier Georgi Malenkov, Nikolai Bulganin and V. M. Molotov, former Deputy Premier Lazar Kaganovich, former Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov and the war hero, Georgi Zhukov.
Nobody identified with the group is likely to be on the next Central Committee or its ruling Presidium.
Khrushchev still will lack Stalin's power—a mighty police force to supplement control of party and government. He may try to picture this as political progress, but he can hardly make it look like democracy.

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SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal
[Cartoon showing a man and a woman talking. The man says: "SOMETHING WORRYING YOU, DEAR?" The woman replies: "I like to remember something my mother once said. She said that a sophisticated person was one you could enjoy spending an hour with without finding out what he did for a living."]

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By Jimmy Hatlo

AND GUESS WHERE'S THE FIRST PLACE THE KIDS DRAG THE VISITING YIPS TO--KEE-RECK-IT!!
CMON, UNCLE BIGDOME--I WANNA SHOW YOU THE ANT COLONY WE GOT FOR OUR BIRTHDAY!!
1-26
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Weather Warmer, Wetter Here In 1958 Says Bureau

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
If you thought it was warmer and wetter in Oregon last year, you're right.
The Weather Bureau—which gave up figuring state averages

in temperatures, rainfall and other areas because of Oregon's diversified climate—said temperatures in Oregon's nine areas were 2 to 4 degrees above normal in 1958.
Rainfall ranged from 10 inches more than normal in the Northern Cascades to normal in the Willamette Valley.
Lightning touched off nearly 1,400 forest fires and trees toppled by wind killed a highway maintenance man, five hunters and 26 head of cattle.
The weather alternately helped and hurt the farmer. The warm winter saved fall-planted grains, fruit trees or berry bushes from winter damage.
But then it was cool through the pollination period, then it turned warm. This increased the size of fruit and nuts, but matured peas and string beans so fast they couldn't all be harvested.
Wind damaged orchards and crops in the Ashland-Talent area in August. In May heavy hail caused more than \$250,000 damage in central and eastern Oregon. In June hail hit pears in the Rogue Valley.
A mild autumn enabled stockmen to use ranges and pastures later than usual.
Rain caused some slides in western Oregon and flash floods east of the Cascades. But the Weather Bureau noted the "increased number of dams on the major streams of the state has materially reduced the high losses that a few years ago were annually expected from the heavy winter rains."

4 Oregonians Lose Lives

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Four persons were killed in separate accidents on Oregon highways this weekend, raising the state's 1959 traffic toll to 27.
Dead were Jennifer Helen Gehrig, 6, Odell; Oscar H. Weston, 48, Independence; William H. Durbin, 33, Grants Pass; and Edgar Allen Gildersleeve, 49, Enterprise.
Jennifer, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Gehrig of Odell, was killed instantly Sunday when hit by a car west of Hood River.
State police said Jennifer, playing alongside the road with her sister, darted into the path of an eastbound car driven by Albert Lyons, 39, Portland.
Weston was riding in a car driven by James Dale Chitwood, 21, Independence. State police said it careened out of control nearly two blocks, hit a power pole and rolled over six times.
Weston was killed, but Chitwood was thrown from the car and escaped serious injury in the Sunday accident near Salem.
Durbin, a former state auditor, was killed instantly when his car ran head on into a tree west of the southern Oregon town of Rogue River. The car caught fire, and Durbin's body was pulled from the burning wreckage.
Durbin went to Grants Pass as manager of the Southern Oregon Milk Producers Assn., and since 1955 had been engaged in a milk hauling operation.
Gildersleeve was killed Saturday when the car he was driving collided with a trailer-truck on Highway 82 about 60 miles north-east of LaGrande.

King Planning Trek To India

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader, will leave Feb. 3 for a visit to India.
King, who led the Montgomery bus boycott, also may visit the Soviet Union.
An announcement Sunday said the Rev. Mr. King will make a month's study of the Gandhian nonviolent movement in India and meet with government officials.
He will be accompanied by his wife and Dr. Lawrence Reddick, professor of history at Alabama State College for Negroes.
The trip is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) and the Gandhi Peace Foundation.

Firemen Rescue Would-Be Saver

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Thomas Lee, 43, dashed into a smoke-filled home Sunday night to rescue his sister but got trapped in a second-floor closet.
Overcome by smoke, Lee was carried out by fireman Jack Everhart and revived.
His sister, Mrs. Clinton Foster, wasn't in the house. She went out when the fire was discovered.

President, Wife Conclude Season

WASHINGTON (AP)—President and Mrs. Eisenhower will conclude the 1958-59 White House social season with formal dinners tonight and Tuesday.
They entertain tonight in honor of Vice President Richard M. Nixon and members of the Cabinet.
Tuesday night Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) will be the guest of honor at the last of the season's five state dinners.
President Eisenhower returned Sunday from a stag weekend at Camp David near Thurmont, Md.

People Read SPOT ADS — you are

Oregon GIs Must Shave

PORTLAND (AP)—Oregon National Guardsmen growing beards for the state's centennial celebration Feb. 14 must shave for coming federal inspections.
This order by Maj. Gen. Thomas E. Rilea, state adjutant general, drew an angry protest from state Sen. Monroe Sweetland (D-Milwaukie), whose wife is on the Oregon Centennial Commission.
"The citizen soldier of the National Guard must not be subject to petty disciplines of this type," said Sweetland.
"On Monday I shall ask for a conference with Gov. (Mark) Hatfield to request an immediate review of this command. If the governor does not wish to act, I am confident that our Legislature will."

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