

The Herald and News

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Beards

By BILL JENKINS

As far as I know every other editor in the state has taken a crack at the beard situation so I might as well get in my two cents worth.

Beards are a thing I can take or leave alone—up to a point. Personally I am opposed to the practice of shaving every day. It seems a needless thing and is dangerous in the bargain. No one can lose that much blood and stay healthy.

When it comes to the matter of deliberate hirsute adornment I am against them. Just personally, mind you, not as an ideology. If someone else wants to raise a crop of whiskers that drag the ground it is all right with me. My limit is about four days.

I think that Wayne Scott is performing a valuable chore with his beard. It provides the peg on which to hang a fervent and sincere plea for a Little League park here in Klamath Falls. I admire the stand, the beard and the man his patience.

However, and here's the rub, when it comes to the business of the powers that be in the centennial setup hinting broadly that the patriotic thing for all Oregonians to do is raise beards for the big anniversary party then I am against it wholeheartedly.

I completely fail to see what message will be put across to visitors that will do Oregon or its people the slightest bit of good.

Ever since the war the so-called responsible element in our state has been beating the drum for expansion of industry, the importation of same and the development of the state of Oregon as a second Southern California complete with smog, smoke, crowds, exhaust fumes and high taxes.

Well, we have already achieved the high taxes, but I fail to see where representing ourselves to visitors and potential builders of Oregon industry as a bunch of be-whiskered yokels is going to do much to induce any great industrial immigration to our borders.

Perhaps if every male in the state turned out with broad beard in full pelage it might have some effect. Startling, probably.

But that isn't the way it goes. What happens is that a fellow makes a start on a beard too late, raises a peach fuzz, of the dirty variety and then shaves it off. Or his wife nags him into cutting it off. Or he goes in for trick forms that make him look like a half-made-up actor whose hairdresser left in the middle of the job.

These beards, if they can be dignified by the name of such, are further dwarfed by the really spectacular efforts of those who can really raise a beard.

In the long run the general appearance of the bearded populace is tacky and unkempt rather than heroic or pioneerish. And I think that any close perusal of history will show that about as many Oregon pioneers were clean shaven as sported beards.

My personal opinion is that we are not going to look like the welcoming committee of a pioneer settlement nearly so much as a bunch of people paying off an election bet.

And painfully, at that.

Not, mind you again, that I am against it if you want to raise a beard. There is a compulsion in some men that drives them to it on the flimsiest excuse. I had a fellow tell me the other day, in all seriousness, that growing a beard "held the blood in a man and made him virile." I cannot attest to the truth of this statement, but pass it along for what it is worth.

But I seriously doubt if growing a beard will make an Oregonian any friendlier, fill him any fuller of facts about his state which he can pass along to visitors or enable him in any way to play the part of a better host.

But then, I suppose it won't hurt either.

And there's no sense in fighting it anyway. Any time a bunch of men get together and have a little time on their hands someone is sure to suggest "let's all grow beards."

Growing a beard, it seems, is a community project, not a lone eagle proposition.

Except in the case of Scott. God bless his great big heart.

During the trying days of the Oregon Trail celebration a few years ago I grew a mishapen sort of a thing on the end of my chin. This one I shall sit out.

Conservation
By FLORENCE JENKINS

"Gone . . . 100,000 Acres" is the title of a presentation on the

1956-57 forest fire loss in the Klamath National Forest which occurred in the vicinity of Fort Jones, California.

The Fort Jones High School students, with the assistance of Kenneth Young, coordinator of secondary education, and other school administrators have prepared a series of 108 slides with taped narrative which tell graphically the horrors of that forest fire.

Most of the narrative work is done by the high school boys who also took some of the colored pictures for the series of slides.

There are shots taken by firefighters so close to the flames that heat can almost be felt.

The song, "Trees," is worked into the theme and the "nest of robins in her hair" is shown by a close-up of a nest of birds.

The deer fleeing from the fire danger and other scenes emphasize the many facets of a forest fire.

The slides and tape are in Klamath Falls, through the courtesy of the Siskiyou County Joint Union High School District which loaned them to Howard R. Perrin, who is architect for the school district's building program. The secretary in the architect's office is Mrs. Howard Bingham.

Howard Bingham, coordinator of secondary education for Klamath County, borrowed a projector with air-equipped magazine from Underwood's and has showed the slides to several groups each day during all of last week.

He says some of the aerial scenes were taken by Bob Trimble Helicopter Company and are without doubt, tops in forest fire pictures.

While the presentation is in Klamath Falls, there must be many groups who would like to see this project which was done by the Fort Jones High School students. Arrangements should be made through the office of the county school superintendent here.

File On Bills
Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—Considering the public interest of Klamath Falls citizens towards the affairs of the Oregon State Legislature, I have made arrangements to have all the bills sent to various public places in Klamath Falls. Klamath Union High School and Klamath Falls City Library and Klamath County Library are on the mailing list here in the state capital mailing department.

I hope that this will encourage the Klamath County residents to follow and study the operations of the State Legislature. I also realize that the people have many questions and views about certain bills in which they are interested. The opinions of the people would be most helpful to the state representatives and senator from their district.

Carl E. Yancey,
State Representative

Employment
Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—I read Bill Jenkins' editorial about the unemployment compensation where he had overheard some men, as they were drinking beer, talking about how easy they were getting by. I agree that we have some people, who may be doing the things he says, but not all.

I think this kind could be weeded out for most of the people who get these checks spend it in the grocery store and the money comes right back to us who help pay the unemployment. So the money is on a merry-go-round.

And it all helps to keep down erimes that otherwise could be committed. Think if the unemployment compensation was cut out, what would happen in this country. The business people make a profit from these checks, so while

we cut a man off his unemployment check, we are cutting our own throats.

I can give a lot more reasons. Yes, Mr. Jenkins, if we don't want to pay the unemployment compensation, there has to be employment first.

I also read where the industrial association wanted a bill to tighten up the unemployment compensation. I wonder if these people are going to have jobs for the people who can't draw unemployment checks.

I don't think these people give a hoot if people go hungry and I don't think they realize what it means to their business later on. Now here is my squawk. I see so many on the state payroll that are not doing any good. They are driving a state car, burning up gas, wearing out the car, drawing a big salary, just driving up and down the road, and doing nobody any good. The things that they do are not worth a dime to the taxpayer. They got these jobs through a pull just because they know Mr. So and So.

I work every day and pay taxes to help pay these men and women wages, but I like to see the money spent on things we need. Don't you?

C. R. Jones

SHORT RIBS
By Frank O'Neal

United Press International

NEW YORK — Hubbell Robinson Jr., executive vice president in charge of network programs for CBS-TV, explaining why the daily morning quiz show "For Love or Money" was canceled by the network.

"The decimal machine used on the show to determine the size of the cash prizes awarded to contestants had, from time to time, and unknown to the management, not been free from control."

WASHINGTON — Sen. J. William Fulbright, new chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, calling on the administration to offer to negotiate cold war problems with Russia and Red China.

"I'm not really optimistic that any of these discussions could succeed but I would like to see us take the initiative."

But your typical cigar smoker is an expansive, aggressive, forceful optimist—a man of action, forthright and decisive. I give you, for examples, U. S. Grant, Gen. George S. Patton and Winston Churchill.

The man who smokes cigars is a man who can make up his mind. This, I submit, is why so few women today smoke cigars. They aren't the kind of people who really like to make up their mind.

And mark my word now—the day American women stop kidding around and really shoulder the responsibility of running the country will be the day after they all bite the end off a stogie, clamp it in their jaws and order the nearest male, "Light me, little man!"

New Labor Law
By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two major proposals for a new labor law would be the first in 12 years to have been dumped into Congress' lap. Any chance for such a law? Yes and no.

It's an old story, an old argument: Should anticorruption proposals be combined in the same bill with proposals to prohibit certain kinds of union pressure employers and employees? Or should they be handled separately?

The Eisenhower administration and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) have both offered bills calling for strict accounting of union funds and measures intended to give rank-and-file union members more control of union affairs. Both hit hard at bribery and collusion between employers and union agents or middlemen fixers.

The AFL-CIO has pretty much endorsed that kind of legislation.

But the Eisenhower proposal goes farther than the Kennedy bill to this extent: It would prohibit certain practices by unions to pressure employers and employees into recognizing them as bargaining agents.

For example: The Eisenhower bill calls for tight new bans on union secondary boycotts and certain forms of union picketing.

In a secondary boycott an employer not directly involved in a labor-management dispute is pressured by a union in such a way as to force concessions from an employer who is involved.

The Eisenhower bill also would bar union picketing where another union already holds bargaining rights or where employees show they don't want to be represented by the picketing union.

Both Kennedy and the AFL-CIO have said that mixing boycott and picketing restrictions with anti-corruption remedies would endanger the chance of getting any labor legislation this year.

The Kennedy bill — and those parts of the Eisenhower bill which resemble it — is similar to the Kennedy-lyles bill which passed the Senate 88-1 last year but died in the House. Former Sen. Irving Ives (R-NY) and Kennedy sponsored it.

But Eisenhower is expected to insist, as he did in 1958, that any bill passed by Congress should contain boycott and picketing provisions.

Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark), chairman of the Senate Rackets Investigating Committee, is preparing labor legislation of his own.

Kennedy argues the reason for no labor legislation since passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 is "that every time a bill was brought out, an effort was made to do too much."

Neither the Eisenhower proposal nor the Kennedy bill contains anything that might be generally considered as tending to hamstring unions.

Curbstone Plato
By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Curbstone comments of a Pavement Plato: How can life be made better for all in this woman's world we now dwell in?

Well, here's an idea for a starter: Why not encourage the ladies to take up cigar smoking?

In an era in which more and more value is placed on togetherness, the cigar remains one of the few symbols of apartness.

Women today talk like men, work like men, dress like men and drink like men. But very few — in this country anyway — have learned to smoke like men.

So far, in their invasion of former masculine prerogatives, the cigar has defeated them. Stick a cigar in the average woman's kisser, and she doesn't know what to do with it. She looks a bit like an ant eater trying to blow up a football.

But it is doubtful if fair womanhood will ever make a real success of the equal rights movement until the ladies master the art of striking a kitchen match on the bottom of their slacks and lighting up a cigar in confident ease.

Why don't more women take up cigar smoking? Well, not for the reasons they give. They say cigars are dirty and nasty, and smell up the draperies. They say cigars taste bad—a slander if ever there was one. There are few aromas in nature more delicate and pleasurable than a puff of smoke from a fine clear Havana.

Many women with a connoisseur's palate for the finer joys of life have discovered this. They range from "Poker Alice," the lady gambler of the Western frontier, to poetess Amy Lowell, who was the very spirit of New England. The Italian actress, Anna Magnani, is among the noted feminine cigar smokers of today.

But you will note one pertinent thing about these three ladies—they are all talented, strong-minded decisive women. Herein may lie the real key to the mystery of why so many women avoid cigars, or openly attack them.

At the risk of alienating the unenlightened addicts of other forms of nicotine, I'd like to point out the basic superiority of the cigar smoker over both the cigarette and the pipe smoker.

Your typical cigarette smoker is often nervous and indecisive. Your typical pipe man is a life-beating philosopher sending up smoke signals of futility.

Quick Revival Expected For Labor Probers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate's Labor-Management Committee went out of business at midnight Saturday but a quick revival is expected early this week.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark) said he would ask Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson to call up a renewal resolution on Monday.

McClellan indicated Friday he expected no difficulty in continuing committee work by recessing current hearings until Tuesday.

The committee also has booked Teamsters President James R. Hoffa for a return appearance next Wednesday. Hoffa has been ordered to turn over certain 1958 financial records and is prepared to answer further questions.

The committee is asking for a \$750,000 operating budget for the 12 months beginning Feb. 1, the same amount it had for the past 12 months.

The committee spent most of Friday delving into the business affairs of Charles Johnson Jr., president of the Carpenters Union.

Edward H. Weiss, a Newton, Mass., oil and gas jobber, told the committee he formed a special New York corporation in order to set up arrangements for Johnson to use his influence with contractors to sell petroleum products on a commission basis.

Weiss said Johnson received \$96,572 in commissions and expenses from the firm for his sales activity during 1956 and 1957.

A list of 19 Johnson customers included 15 companies identified in testimony as members of the General Contractors Assn., an organization of employers which engaged in collective bargaining with Johnson as top spokesman for his own and some other unions.

Rachel is the Hebrew name for a female sheep.

Quotes

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Experts Say Stock Mart Not Like 1929 Variety

By ELMER C. WALZER
UPI Financial Editor

NEW YORK (UPI) — Most everyone will agree with the experts that this stock market isn't of the 1929 variety. It is a cash investment market, while that one was a speculative market on shoe-string credit.

But every so often things come along to make the situation look like 1929. If it isn't the market, it's the people who make the market.

Back in 1929, when the big board has risen sensationally for that time, new stock markets were being brought out, and traders sought out investments abroad.

A start already has been made in new markets with the New York Mercantile Exchange authorizing stock trading. That market which now handles mostly potatoes and platinum futures is taking applications from corporations for stock listings. Its membership prices have spiraled to a new high.

Several analysts are recommending a look at Canadian securities for investment by Americans, and the recent moves in Europe to make currencies convertible have lured some funds to markets abroad.

Investors who are eager to broaden their interests or who are seeking stocks that have not gone a long way toward exploiting their possibilities may well give consideration to selected Canadian issues, says the current Standard & Poor's "outlook."

Standard notes that both the recession and the recovery were considerably smaller in Canada than the U.S. experience. It believes business gains may be more in line.

"Business activity," says Standard, "tends to follow the pattern set here, although individual industries often stray widely from the average line."

"Current appraisals of conditions in 1959 suggest that companies in the following industries will achieve higher net profits this year: natural gas, iron ore, steel, chemicals, nickel, copper, retail trade, textile, pulp, and building."

Canadians have an advantage over Americans in taxes and that makes the better-grade Canadian stocks sell on a lower yield basis than their U.S. counterparts, says Standard.

Hence, U.S. investors are advised to emphasize long-term growth prospects in their Canadian selections, rather than concentrate on the more conservative situations.

Mitchell of Canada believes many Americans will turn to Canadian issues in the low-priced brackets. And this demand coupled with the Canadian buying may raise trading volumes to the levels of the copper and uranium booms of the past.

He predicts multi-million share days in Toronto and Montreal long before summer.

"The time has arrived," says Mitchell, "where many traders are looking for bargains. Having seen the higher-priced stocks go up, they now expect the lower-priced issues to do likewise. And this is one case where wishing can make it so."

That means more and more traders are already looking northward to Canada where the pennies abound."

For those who get shocked when the Canadian dollar spurts above the U.S. dollar, it might be wise to avoid reading the exchange table. When Americans invest in Canadian stocks they have to buy Canadian dollars. Demand for these dollars makes them rise. It's routine.



Econ Commission Chief Says Area Will Prosper

DUNSMUIR—The economic possibilities in development of pulp and paper industries in Northern California and an aggressive local promotion of the community were the concerns of the Dunsmuir Chamber of Commerce Wednesday night at its January dinner meeting at the Travelers Hotel.

John J. Stranahan, manager of the Shasta County Economic Commission, told the chamber members that while Southern Siskiyou County didn't seem to be the ideal location for a pulp plant, he predicted the area will prosper through forest payrolls and forest improvement if the pulp industry develops.

Stranahan attacked the "hysterical and misinformed conservationists" who fear river pollution. He asserted "present plans prove pulp can be done without offense to sight, smell or sound" and that effluents can be treated, neutralized and clarified. He noted California is a large consumer of paper and pulp products and has all the raw materials to produce its own.

The guest speaker also urged proper "cooling up" for the tourist trade. He cited the Fourth of July crush at Shasta Lake where launching facilities could not handle more than 10 per cent of the volume of boats.

A 100 per cent response from the newly-named board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce in planning chamber objectives for the coming year was announced by President Chapman Wentworth.

The chamber will endeavor: To attract more 150-200 person conventions and supply local organizations representatives with data so they can bid for such events.

To urge state and federal development of more camps in the Dunsmuir area.

To realize auxiliary entertainment for winter sportsmen and summer tourists is the responsibility of the community and a potential asset.

To request the state division of highways to decide upon its land

To urge the board of supervisors to maintain Mott airport.

To provide a bulletin board of special community events.

To protest to the division of highways on the deplorable condition of Highway 99 through Dunsmuir.

To continue to advertise the community through billboards and brochures.

Railroad Days was set at June 13, 20 and 21 and Howard Jones named chairman. Emphasis this year will be on folk dancing, events for young people, the carnival, old timers picnic and hosting the Southern Pacific glee club.

needs in north Dunsmuir and not impede park and community center development.

To arrange mid-week package deals with the Mt. Shasta Ski Bowl for winter sportsmen; These package plans would provide housing, meals and ski facility use at special prices.

YOUR BIBLE SAYS This About THE TWO LAWS (MOSES LAW AND THE LAW OF GOD)

QUESTION: What system was established on man's transgression of the LAW OF GOD?
ANSWER: The ceremonial system, with its rites and ceremonies pointing to Christ.

QUESTION: Who was the Ceremonial Law given to?
ANSWER: He said unto Moses, Come up into the Lord; in the mount. And Moses wrote all the words of the Lord. Exodus 24, Verse 1 through 4.

QUESTION: What did the LAW OF MOSES CONSIST?
ANSWER: This was the law of burnt offerings, of the most offerings, and of the sin offering. . . . Which the Lord commanded Moses in Mount Sinai. In the wilderness of Sinai, Law 7, Verses 17 and 38. And Moses wrote this LAW, Deut. 31, Verse 9.

QUESTION: Where did they put this LAW?
ANSWER: Take this BOOK OF THE LAW, and put it in the side of the Ark of the covenant of the Lord your God.

QUESTION: What did God tell the Children on Israel to observe?
ANSWER: Neither will I make the feet of Israel move anymore out of the land. . . . If they will observe to do according to all that I HAVE COMMANDED THEM and according to all the LAW my servant MOSES COMMANDED them. 2 Kings 21, Verse 8. Speaks of Two Laws.

QUESTION: How long was the MOSAIC LAW to last?
ANSWER: Till Christ died on the cross.

QUESTION: What was abolished?
ANSWER: Having abolished in his flesh the enmity, even the LAW OF COMMANDMENTS contained in ordinances; Eph. 2, Verses 14 and 15.

QUESTION: Who was this MOSAIC LAW given?
ANSWER: To show that the children of Israel had FAITH to believe CHRIST WOULD COME and die for their sins.

QUESTION: What was it called?
ANSWER: THE LAW OF ORDINANCES . . . Blotting out the hand writings of ordinances that was against us, and took it out of the way; nailing it (LAW OF MOSES) to his cross. Col. 2, Verse 14.

QUESTION: What was the LAW OF MOSES said to be?
ANSWER: Wherefore the LAW (MOSES) was our school master to bring us unto Christ, that we might be justified by faith. But after that faith is come, we are no longer under a schoolmaster. Gal. 3, Verse 24. The schoolmaster? What was a figure for the time then present, in which they were offered both gifts and sacrifices, they could not make him that did the service perfect, pertaining to a conscience. Neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having obtained redemption for us. Heb. 9, Verses 9 and 12.

THE LAW OF GOD

QUESTION: How was God's law first given and where do we find it recorded in the Bible?
ANSWER: And God spoke all these words saying: I am the Lord thy God, which has brought you out of the land of Egypt. 1st Comm: Thou shalt have no other Gods before me. And the remaining NINE COMMANDMENTS.

QUESTION: How was it called?
ANSWER: He alters not anything that has gone out of his lips. Ps. 89, Verse 34. Law written on a stone by God. These words the Lord spake unto you, he kept you in the land of Egypt. Two tables of testimony, tables of stone, written with the finger of God. (Could not be changed nor counterfeited). Exodus 31, Verse 18.

QUESTION: What kind of a law is it?
ANSWER: The law of the Lord is perfect. Ps. 19, Verse 7.

QUESTION: Did Jesus destroy the Law?
ANSWER: Think not that I am come to destroy the law, I am come to destroy but to fulfill (You fulfill a duty by doing it). Matt. 5, Verse 17. I have kept my Father's commandments and abide in his love. John 15, Verse 10.

QUESTION: What is sin?
ANSWER: Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law; for sin is the TRANSGRESSION OF THE LAW. 1st Comm: Thou shalt have no other Gods before me. There is no law. Romans 3, Verse 13. Paul said the law pointed out sin to you, he kept you in the law, but by the law for I had not known lust, except the law had said Thou shalt not covet. Romans 7, Verse 7.

QUESTION: Who answered did Jesus give the man who wanted to be saved?
ANSWER: If thou wilt enter into life keep the Commandments. Matt. 19, Verses 16 and 22.

QUESTION: How did Jesus destroy the Law?
ANSWER: He gave us the commandments do we have to break to become a law breaker?

QUESTION: For whosoever shall keep the whole law and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all. . . . and art become a transgressor of the Law. James 2, Verses 8 to 12.

QUESTION: What is the law of our love for God?
ANSWER: God forbid; yes, we establish the law. Romans 3, Verse 31. Faith and love go hand in hand.

QUESTION: Do we then make void the law thru faith?
ANSWER: Yes, we establish the law. Romans 3, Verse 31.

QUESTION: What is our whole duty to God?
ANSWER: Fear God and keep his commandments, this is the whole duty of man. Eccl. 12, Verse 13.

QUESTION: Who did God see in heaven?
ANSWER: Here are the patience of the saints (saved) here are they that keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Rev. 14, Verse 12.

QUESTION: What is our passport into heaven?
ANSWER: Blessed are they that DO his commandments, that they may have a right to the tree of life and may enter into the gates of the city. Rev. 22, Verse 14.

THE TWO LAWS CONTRASTED THE MORAL LAW The Ceremonial Law

Is called the "Royal Law." James 2, Verse 8.	Is called "the law—contained in ordinances." Eph. 2, Verse 15.
Was spoken by God, Deut. 4, 12, 13.	Was spoken by Moses. Lev. 1: 1, 2.
Was written by God on tables of stone Ex. 31:18.	Was written by Moses in a book. 2 Chron. 35:12.
Was placed in the ark. Ex. 40:20. 1 Kings 8:9.	Was placed in the side of the ark. 1 Kings 8:24-26.
Is perfect. Ps. 19:7.	"Made nothing perfect." Heb. 7: 19.
Is in "stand fast forever and ever." Ps. 111:8.	Was nailed to the cross. Col. 2:14.
Was not destroyed by Christ. Matt. 5:17.	Was abolished by Christ. Eph. 2:15.
Was to be magnified by Christ. Isa. 42:1.	Was taken out of the way by Christ. Col. 2:14.
Gives knowledge of sin. Rom. 3:20. Rom. 7:7.	Was instituted in consequence of sin. Leviticus 3-7.

Next Week We Will Study The Sabbath. If You Have Questions, Phone TU 4-7828
ELDER KEGLEY, Pastor, Seventh Day Adventist Church

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