

The Herald and News

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Entered as second class matter at the post office at Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1936, under act of Congress, March 8, 1879.

SERVICES:

ASSOCIATED PRESS UNITED PRESS
AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
Serving Southern Oregon And Northern California

Subscription Rates:

	CARRIER
1 MONTH	\$ 1.50
6 MONTHS	\$ 9.00
1 YEAR	\$18.00
	MAIL
1 MONTH	\$ 1.30
6 MONTHS	\$ 8.50
1 YEAR	\$15.00

Remiss

By BILL JENKINS

I seem to have been sadly remiss in my duties as a reporter of the weather as she was last year. I'm sorry. December slipped my mind.

But working on the old theory of better late than never—an axiom which doesn't hold in the newspaper business except for column writers and janitors—I have gone back to the little black book and dug out the figures.

I note that on December one of 1958 it was pleasantly warm after a warm night, there was some cloudiness and the hunting prospects were good. I further note "Went hunting after lunch (it had rained a little a couple of hours earlier) and the weather cleared as if by magic. No luck." The temperature for the day spanned the gap from 31 to 33.

It was nice the following day and the warming trend kept on with a high of 38. The next day it went to 60, stayed clear, also clear on the fourth but dropped to a high of 52 and a low of 19.

Stayed about the same until the seventh when it rained most of the day. Hunted Malone Springs area with fair success. Remember the good old days when there was water in those marshes up there? On the eighth I drove to Portland through a steady rain, some snow on the Santiam. Came back the next day, running out of the rain at Albany and finding cloudy weather the rest of the way. The temperature range was from 41 to 51.

A nice day and then rain again on the 11th. The next three days were clear and cold with temps in the high 40s during the day, dropping to 20s at night. On the 15th it was cloudy but not too cold. I went up to Williamson River in the morning and went mule deer fishing with Fred Demuth. As I recall it was clear in the late morning. Same thing next day.

On December 17th it was warm and clear with the mercury rising to 53 in the afternoon. The next three days were warm and somewhat foggy and overcast. On the 23rd we left for California to spend Christmas with the family. Hit rain at Weed and it lasted all the way. Here at home it was 44 and 29 respectively and fair weather. Arrived back home on the 26th having driven through rain all the way to Weed. It rained and snowed off and on that evening here in Klamath Falls.

On the 28th I note that I drove to Portland through some two inches of slick snow between here and the summit. From there on it rained. As usual, I came home on the 30th and found a dense fog all the way from Odell Lake to town. Tough driving. The temperature readings were 37 and 30 for the day.

The month and year ended with a dense fog all day, some snow on the ground but the thermometer rising to 34 during the day.

Campus Donors

By FLORENCE JENKINS

Students and faculty of Oregon Technical Institute have worked enthusiastically in sponsoring an annual visit of the Red Cross bloodmobile to the campus for the last six years.

Nearly 1,000 pints of blood have been donated in this period on the OTI campus, according to local records, and the school has challenged all Oregon colleges to compete on an enrollment basis to equal the blood donor records it has established.

Because the majority of the students are under 21 years of age, re-entertainment efforts must include obtaining consent slips for unmarried students in the 18, 19 and 20-year-old groups.

Before the Thanksgiving holiday this year, all school departments cooperated in distributing both donor pledge cards and parental consent slips to clear the way for a successful bloodmobile visit slated for December 9.

Jim Baker, of the OTI fire department, volunteered a series of colored slide pictures showing OTI students going through the various steps in donating blood at the 1958 bloodmobile day. These pictures have been shown many times in Klamath County and other areas of the state.

Student days are a period when it is usually difficult to contribute much money or time to civic or humanitarian projects. The OTI students have found a way to make a contribution of tremendous importance by their willingness to share their youth and strength with the sick and injured who need blood to aid in their recovery. Undoubtedly, their generosity has saved many lives.

The Red Cross bloodmobile will be at the Student Union building tomorrow between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Those who were unable to be

donors today at the VFW Hall are invited by the students and faculty of OTI to come to the campus tomorrow. There they can meet a group of young people who are truly an asset to Klamath County and the state.

Good Old Days?

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Many an elderly grandfather dreams this time of year of the joys of the old-fashioned Christmas.

But when he describes the Yuletide seasons of long ago to his modern city-born grandson, the boy wonders whether they weren't a form of punishment rather than a pleasure.

"We didn't buy our tree at a supermarket," recalls Grandpa. "We went into the woods and found the one we wanted, and chopped it down ourselves, and lugged it all the way home on foot."

"Oh, it wasn't against the law in those days," says Grandpa.

"And we didn't buy our ornaments from a store. We decorated the tree ourselves. We'd get needle and thread and make long strings of cranberries and popcorn, and wind them around the tree. And we'd cut out a pasteboard star and cover it with a piece of tinfoil and put it at the top of the tree."

"We didn't have electric lights. We lit the tree with candles."

"Didn't anybody turn you in to the fire department?" asks the modern lad.

"No, the nearest fire cart was 10 miles away in town," chuckles Grandpa. "We kept a bucket of water handy in case the candles set the tree on fire."

"I can still remember how shivery cold it was on those Christmas mornings," continues Grandpa.

"Why didn't you just turn up the thermostat?"

"There wasn't any thermostat in those days because there wasn't any furnace. I had to light the fire in the kitchen and parlor stoves."

"What presents did you get, Grandpa?"

"Oh, my sister usually got a doll, and I'd get maybe a sled or a new sweater."

"Is that all?" asks the child.

"Yep, that was it."

"You didn't even get an electric train and a bicycle and a space helmet and a rocket gun and some games?"

"I bet you went out riding on your new sled right away, Grandpa."

"Nope, in those days everyone had his chores to do. I had to go out and chop the pines, and water the horses and chop firewood for the kitchen stove, and carry out the ashes and—oh, it might be afternoon before I got to try out my sled."

"Turning to his grandson he asks: 'Well, sonny, how'd you like to have an old-fashioned Christmas like that?'"

"Grandpa, I'd turn in daddy and mommy to the police—and I'd turn in Santa Claus, too. Nobody can treat little kids like that anymore—and get away with it."

Business Stories

By SAM DAWSON

AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP) — Business news has been front-page news most of the time in 1959. There are few Americans indeed whose pocketbooks haven't been affected, directly or indirectly.

Here is one man's opinion of the business stories that have merited top headlines.

1. The steel strike. Its short-term effects cut off or reduced the pay of about one million persons, halted output in factories short of steel, lowered the total of

personal income, slashed the total of corporate profits and of tax collections, delayed the peak of the business boom. Its deeper effect was to bring to a boil the long-simmering dispute between labor and management over who would determine work rules, whether to save jobs or to get more output per man hour of labor.

2. The stock market. Common stock prices rose steadily till Aug. 3 and then flittered fitfully with each breeze from the international, domestic political or corporate corners. Corporate and Treasury bond prices tumbled as interest rates rose to the highest point in many years.

3. Tight money. The money managers aimed at staying off a speculative boom that might end in a bust. Side effects, beyond the rise in interest rates and scarcity of investment funds, were the slowdown in home building, the troubles some communities had in financing projects, and the U.S. Treasury squirming while refunding the federal debt.

4. The cost of living. After months of fair stability, the index began to creep upward again. Everyone noted the rising prices of charges on something or other he bought or needed.

5. The status of the dollar. Years of being top dog ended when other currencies began to command a premium price over the American dollar. And gold was flowing out of the country instead of in. The United States was spending more abroad for its imports, travel, private investment, foreign aid, and military bases than it was taking in from its declining exports.

6. Recovery from the recession. Swiftly climbing production and sales slowed to a walk at midyear. The steel strike and tight money got most of the blame, although some economists thought a loss of momentum was already in the making. At year's end a rebound is under way.

7. The auto race. Introduction of the American compact cars to battle with smaller domestic models already out and with foreign imports added zest to Detroit's big push to climb out of the sales recession.

8. Corporate profits. By midyear business earnings were at a new high. The had third quarter for the steel companies and others hit by steel shortages, halted the climb. But year's end earnings appeared to be bouncing back. And dividend payments seemed sure to set a record.

9. Budget balancing. Taxpayers, consumers, business, all had a stake in President Eisenhower's struggle to keep federal income in line with outgo. Business was especially interested in where federal money would be spent, while deficit spending would have inflationary threats of further trimming the purchasing power of your dollar.

10. Soviet competition. Premier Nikita Khrushchev stressed this potential rivalry in his visit here. President Eisenhower's tours overseas called attention to trade scrambles in a world divided into the dollar area, two trading blocs shaping up in Europe, and the Communist zone.

Demo Platform

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Democrats' manifesto, blasted off at their New York meeting, is like a rocket shot at the election moon of 1960.

It's a 22-point blueprint of programs, put together by the party's bigwigs on the Democratic Advisory Council, for their platform in next year's elections.

But what the Democrats can't tell is whether this heavy document will reach its target or burn up or wither in the political atmosphere of 1960. They can't foresee what the public mood will be

during next year's campaign. The public mood will be the most important factor.

If it's complacent and contented, as it seems to be now, the voters may be indifferent to calls for changes or vigorous action and make their decision more on the candidates' personalities than on party programs.

Democrats and Republicans pull apart and are easily identifiable as separate parties during periods of national stress. They tend to coalesce and look like twins in periods of public contentment.

There was a real separation during President Wilson's fight with the Republicans over the League of Nations after World War I. This was a fight between internationalism and isolationism. The public, led up on conflict, elected Republicans three times in a row in the 1920s. That was a complacent time, the period of so-called normalcy. There wasn't much difference between the parties.

Then came the depression and the end of complacency. The public, desperately needing a change and vigorous action, chose Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was a time of intense stress and the question of how to deal with it split the parties.

The Democrats were New Dealers, the Republicans anti-New Dealers. The New Deal, for all practical purposes, ended in 1937 but the Republicans didn't seem to know it.

World War II pulled them together, but after the war they split again in the period of readjustment. Some of the Republicans were still isolationist and were still fighting the New Deal. But the country moved into the rich 1950s. The public, tired of 20 years of the Democrats and the conflicts of the Truman administration, switched to the Republicans.

By 1953, when President Eisenhower took office the Republicans were no longer anti-New Dealers or isolationist. The parties began to lose their visible differences.

This blurring of the Democratic and Republican images went hand in hand with the fact that the country, rocking along on prosperity, was pretty complacent again.

Nothing illustrates better the present melting away of differences between the parties than what happened in 1959.

The Democrats had overwhelming majorities in both houses of Congress this year, thanks to the 1958 elections. With their majorities, they might have tried to turn into reality some of the programs the Democratic Advisory Council now includes in its 22-point manifesto.

But they went along like sheep under the guidance of Eisenhower.

If this cozy relationship between Democrats and Republicans continues through 1960, the voters will have a hard time trying to see any difference between them as parties when they go to the polls next November.

The Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Tuesday, December 8, the 342nd day of the year, with 23 more days in 1959.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning stars are Mercury and Venus.

On this date in history:

In 1765, Eli Whitney — inventor of the cotton gin — was born.

In 1886, delegates from 25 labor unions met in Columbus, Ohio, to form the American Federation of Labor.

In 1903, Professor Samuel Langley — an aviation enthusiast — failed in his attempt at power-driven flight.

In 1920, a few radio enthusiasts put on their headphones and heard the first regular nightly broadcast concert in America from radio station K-D-K-A, Pittsburgh.

In 1941, the United States declared war on Japan.

In 1949, the Chinese Nationalist government moved its headquarters from the Chinese mainland to Taipei, Formosa.

A thought for today: American historian Henry Brooks Adams said: "Friends are born, not made."

Quotes

United Press International
NEW YORK — Adlai Stevenson, praising Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at a dinner given in her honor by the Democratic Advisory Council:

"Flamboyant adjectives applicable to other ladies of history—'despotic,' 'conspiratorial,' 'irrepressible' and so on—how absurd they sound in conjunction with our gentle 'Mrs. R.'"

Way To Curb Explosions Told By Research Engineers

By RENNE TAYLOR

Associated Press Science Writer
SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A research engineer came up today with a novel way to control violent explosions.

Basically the technique consists

of moving the explosive material at supersonic speed, or at the same velocity as the natural speed of the shock wave which causes its detonation.

When the detonating wave can't overtake and spread through the

speeding explosive material there is no reaction, no blast.

This procedure, the researcher said, can be used to mix and make products out of chemicals too dangerous to handle by ordinary manufacturing methods. It could be done by slightly decreasing the speed of the chemicals so the detonation wave could spread slowly through them and produce slow-motion reactions.

The process also should make possible short, lightweight ramjet engines with high fuel economy and with a wide range of speeds at or just above the speed of sound, he added.

Dr. Ebert A. Gross, former chief research engineer for the Fairchild Engine and Aircraft Corp. at Deer Park, N.Y., described the technique before the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He later talked to a reporter.

The method was developed at the University of California, where Dr. Gross is a National Science Foundation research fellow. It was done with the aid of a supersonic wind tunnel in which dangerous gases were made to travel at six times the speed of sound—too fast to be detonated.

Detonation not only is a hazard in industry but also a headache for motorists, in the form of engine knock. It occurs when piston travel becomes too slow to escape a detonation shock wave which develops in certain fuel mixtures.

Dr. Gross said the wind tunnel experiments constituted the first laboratory production of standstill detonations.

The tests demonstrated the existence and stability of these waves and opens the way for their use in science and industry, he reported.

Most Difficult Tour Task Awaiting Chief In Paris

PARIS (UPI) — President Eisenhower will, of course, be confronted with many potentially explosive problems in some of the most hotly-controversial areas of the world in his journey from India to Morocco.

But in Paris, at the scheduled meetings with the NATO leaders and at the Western Big Four summit talks, he is expected to face his greatest challenge. This involves welding the Allies into a solid front of agreement for the later crucial summit meeting with the Soviet Union, and moves to keep the NATO alliance itself from falling apart.

European diplomacy, full of praise for Eisenhower's trip, hopes it may do something to loosen the dangerous Afro-Asian groupings against the West.

The President will be confronted with first hand evidence of Red Chinese aggression in India and Pakistan, of alternating Soviet pressure and enticement in Turkey and Iran, and of problems of American military bases in Spain and Morocco.

These are grave problems which must merit his consideration.

Nevertheless, diplomats feel Paris will be his most important diplomatic stop, for it will be here that limited time and Allied differences call for firm and fast decisions on the future of the North Atlantic Alliance.

The Western Allies, with an East-West summit in the offing next spring, differ in their policy toward the Soviet Union and their assessment of Soviet designs.

Out of all this, Eisenhower's tasks will include attempts to have the Western Allies reach a common policy on Berlin, disarmament and nuclear weapons tests bans.

In addition, allied differences are tending to undermine the NATO defense front.

All of these are among the differences which await reconciliation and possible solution during the President's Paris stopover.

Gas Attendant Shoots Customer

BOWIE, Md. (AP) — Gilbert Gertz, a service station attendant, thought one of his customers appeared nervous early Monday.

Gertz, 27, put one hand in a pocket where he carried a pistol.

The customer shoved a gun at him and demanded, "Give me what you've got in your pocket."

Gertz complied. He pulled out his gun and shot the man dead. The FBI identified the dead man as Paul N. Marshall of Lanham, Md.

Studio Suspend British Actress
HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Twentieth Century-Fox studio has suspended British actress Joan Collins for failing to report in London for a movie role.

She is in New York, while her costars in "Sons and Lovers," Dean Stockwell and Wendy Hiller, await her in London, the studio said.

The studio said the delay, which will require finding a replacement for Miss Collins, will cost around \$50,000.

Plane Delayed By Bomb Scare
CHARLESTON, W.Va. (AP) — An American Airlines flight from Charleston to Chicago was held up about 30 minutes Monday by a bomb scare.

The delay came after someone telephoned American's office in Cincinnati that a bomb would be placed aboard the plane, which had stops there and in Indianapolis.

Mail for the flight was returned to the post office for examination, and passengers' luggage was inspected by police and FBI agents. No explosives were found.

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