The Herald and News

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Industry

By FLORENCE JENKINS

The number one industry in the United States is the metalworking and metal producing industry, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

A total of 31,000 plants in that industry accounts for 95 per cent of the industry's sales and employ about eight million persons which is more than half of all the people in the United States engaged in manufacturing.

The metalworking and metal producing industry includes lines as different as shipbuilders and dental filling manufacturers, smelters and assemblers.

A new 2,855-page Metalworking Directory has been published this week by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Nearly two years were spent completing research on more than 100,000 concerns and in selecting the 31,000 plants each having 20 or more employes.

After the selections were made, the most recent information on the plants' operations and management staffs was obtained and the plants themselves were asked to verify the facts.

The directory has a geographical division, listing plants by states and by cities within states. Section II is a classification by - product line and that includes more than 180 different metalworking lines. Then the plants are listed in alphabetical order followed by a statistical breakdown and an outline of marketing procedures.

Metalworking may employ more adults than any other manufacturing industry, but we'll still wager that newspaper publishing across the nation touches employment in more families than any other industry.

Sure, we're counting in all the newspaper boys and carrier-salesmen, but they are gainfully employed persons belonging to families.

Frantic Fifties

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—As the frantic 1950s draw to a fretful close, the pundits look back on this decade of doubt and try to explain its meaning to us.

We have read a number of their high-sounding reviews, and listened to others. They all did a good job of turning the pages of world history—that is, for a visitor from Mars.

But they seemed to miss a lot of those small personal details that made life in the last 10 years so meaningful to the man in the street.

After all, the fact that Africa erupted in revolution or the Soviet Union landed a rocket on the moon, does not impress many of us so much as the fact that we became middle-aged. We remember that in 1950 we still climbed the stairs two at a time, and realize at the dawn of 1960 that we now look around for an escalator. We don't even push as hard going through a revolving door.

Here are a few other things that made the 1950s memorable to many:

At the start of the decade there were few things you could buy with a penny, and at the end of the decade there were few things you could buy with a nickel.

The younger generation grew taller, and found they were making bus seats smaller.

Man learned to copy his caveman ancestors, and began cooking his meals in the back yard over a fire.

Woman went in for frozen foods, and learned how to start dinner with an ice pick instead of a can opener.

People built two-car garages—then started buying small cars that would fit into a doghouse.

Parents discovered it was easier to obey their children rather than to try to boss them.

It became possible to send a girl through college for only slightly more than it took for her grandfather to buy a 10-room house on a five-acre lot.

Television developed Westerns in which only the horses remained free of psychopathic symptoms.

The movies went outdoors. Drive-in theaters became the country's best known romance pits.

The cigarette and the full dinner plate, symbols of pleasure in earlier eras, became symbols of doom to many. Millions began filtering their smokes, counting their calories.

Men went in for the pencil-silm necktie and the slender silhouette. Women climbed briefly into something called "the sack," then climbed right out again amid national laughter.

Something called rock 'n' roll took the place of music.

Everybody tried so hard to keep up with the Joneses that the Joneses couldn't stand the pace and moved to a cheaper suburb.

Those were the 1950s. Remember them?

Inflation

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst

NEW YORK (AP)—Inflation is the bogey man of every one holding fixed-dollar life insurance. How much of the necessities of life will its dollar value purchase when called upon?

It's also a worrisome thing to those who sell life insurance. Their prospects ask: Should I put my savings into other forms of investment which might roll with inflation's punches and thus preserve their purchasing power? And the competition for these savings is great today.

Life insurance companies and the Institute of Life Insurance have given top priority to the fight to ward off further trimming of the dollar's value. That this decline, now called creeping inflation, has been going on in recent months is shown in the cost-of-living index.

The dollar's weakness more than offset the climb in average per capita income in 1958, says the Commerce Department. So, on average, citizens were a little less well off than before when it came to spending their bigger intake.

Even worse off were those living on their pensions or their husband's insurance, whose dollar income didn't climb with the average.

Thus life insurance companies find themselves competing with mutual funds and common stocks and real estate, all touted as hedges against inflation, and with the emergence in their own ranks of variable annuities — insurance backed by reserves invested in stocks and offering payments based on returns from stocks.

Few question the worth of the Institute's fight to keep the dollar strong. But one life insurance official takes up the cudgels for the permanent value of life insurance.

Charles H. Schaff, executive vice president of Massachusetts Mutual Life, suspects a lot of time may be wasted in guessing how the dollar will rank in the future.

He jibes at insurance's competitors this way:

"Whether you buy stocks or bonds or mutual funds, or put your dollar in a savings account, or hide it under a mattress, the dollar may be worth 50 cents or 75 cents or 100 cents or 200 cents 10 years from now."

Sellers of mutual funds or real estate won't buy this argument for a minute. But Schaff contends that the belief in hedging with stocks is based on a shaky premise. He says there have been many periods when stock values fell while the cost of living rose.

He also argues that stocks can't hedge against depression, however they may fare in periods of inflation. He cites the 1920's when men cashed out or borrowed against their life insurance to make a killing in the stock market or to hedge against inflation. The market and the hedge collapsed, but the fixed dollars of life insurance didn't vary.

Anyway, that's how he sells insurance.

Political Moves

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—There are two clear-cut results from New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's decision to step aside and leave Vice President Richard M. Nixon unopposed for the Republican presidential nomination.

1. The Democrats will be able to start their own campaign much earlier by concentrating their fire on Nixon right from the beginning of 1960.

2. The voters will be able next November to make a lot sharper distinction between Democrats and Republicans.

It's no news to say the Democrats dislike Nixon. He has been around a long time. They have had a lot of experience with him. They particularly dislike him for his campaign tactics in other years.

Some of them have maintained it would be easier to beat Nixon than Rockefeller in the presidential race. By this reasoning, if they opened up on Nixon before the convention, they might have made Rockefeller's nomination easier.

They no longer have that problem. Since Nixon seems to be the sure-shot Republican choice, the Democrats can start blasting him right away.

Since Nixon has been completely identified with the Eisenhower's administration, he can ill afford to be critical of it, either before he gets the nomination or afterward.

Rockefeller was critical of the administration a number of times in the past few months while still wondering whether to oppose Nixon. But he could afford to be. He wasn't attached to it.

Nixon—because of the role he played in the administration since 1953—can hardly afford, or so it seems now, to do anything more in the campaign than to promise more of the same.

This may, of course, be sufficient to win if Eisenhower by that time has managed to make the world a little more peaceful and the country is anxious to continue his policies.

Since Nixon appears destined to campaign with a theme song which goes like this—"If you liked Ike, you'll like me, too"—any Democratic fire aimed at Eisenhower's performance must hit Nixon also.

The Democrats, of course, will have to promise to do better and, what is of equal significance to voters trying to make up their minds, do it differently.

Thus they should be able to make a clearer distinction between Nixon and the Democratic candidate than between Rockefeller and the Democrat since Rockefeller, unlike Nixon, could be critical of Eisenhower.

Free Press

By MERRIMAN SMITH
UPI White House Reporter

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Backstairs at the White House:

In the scurrying of President Eisenhower's recent international trip, an interesting and major aspect went virtually unnoticed by the American public. This was the fact that reporters were operating freely and without fear in many lands where such activity is exceedingly rare.

In Turkey, for example, there were reporters and editors in jail even while Eisenhower was being cheered in the streets of Ankara; jailed because they had printed things critical of or displeasing to the administration of President Bayar.

Yet, with the American President in town, reporters with him operated as they would in Washington or New York. If the traveling newsmen felt inclined to write a loud beef against the Turks, they were perfectly free to do so.

In all presidential movement before crowds, White House press secretary James C. Hagerty insists, just short of an ugly diplomatic incident, that a car be placed in the procession for reporters of the two American press associations, the British and French news agencies. Then Hagerty suggests that if the local country has a press association, one of its men also be placed in the "wire car."

The reason behind this system: All of the reporters traveling with a president cannot ride at the head of the procession. This would require too many vehicles. So, the press associations are placed within a few car lengths of the chief executive so they can watch him—and the crowds—at all times.

In the United States, this is standard procedure for the two American press associations. And abroad, Hagerty insists on the same right for the British and French agencies if they have men moving with Eisenhower.

When the President was in Spain last week, the presence of a carload of reporters in the parade a few feet away from Eisenhower and Generalissimo Francisco Franco, was about as history-making as the visit of the American President, himself.

Never before in history had a "journalist," as reporters are called in Europe, been permitted to move in procession close to the august Generalissimo. And Spain is another country where the newspapers simply do not speak poorly of the head of state—not if they want to stay in business.

While Eisenhower was in Spain, this reporter asked an official of the foreign office what would happen if a leading newspaper attacked Franco editorially for having Eisenhower as his guest. The reporter pointed out that only that morning, one of America's major publications had laid into Eisenhower for going to Madrid.

The foreign office official studied the lint on his lapel very closely and said, "it just isn't done here."

"But suppose it did happen?"

"My dear fellow," he replied somewhat patiently, "yours is a difficult question. I can only answer that it wouldn't happen, it just wouldn't."

Much the same atmosphere pervades the journalistic world in Iran and Tunisia. Personal criticism of the chief of state simply is not tolerated. And reporters are kept in their place, which is exceedingly low on the social, political and economic scale.

Even in France and Great Britain last September, the movement of reporters two or three car lengths behind President de Gaulle or Prime Minister Macmillan was simply unheard of until Hagerty came to town and insisted that at least a few newsmen always be in a spot where they could see and hear what was happening to the President.

Each time the "wire car" operates behind Eisenhower in a foreign country, it makes an indelible impression on the reporters of that nation. It plants just a few seeds of freedom of the press as Americans know it, and surely not all of these seeds fall on barren ground.

Quotes

By United Press International

WASHINGTON — Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), after being asked (on a Mutual radio program) which Democrat he believed would have the best chance of defeating Vice President Richard M. Nixon for the presidency:

"I'm too modest to answer that question."

ATHENS, Ohio — Kermit Eby, professor of social sciences at the University of Chicago, stating that automation has made obsolete the principle that work is the most creative expression of man's daily life:

"Most Americans went to work this morning hating it like hell."

CHICAGO — Judge Sigmund J. Stefanowicz, sentencing Mrs. Minnie Pearl Hinton to five days in jail and a year probation for slapping her son's third grade teacher:

"We're going to stop this abuse of teachers. I think the parents should set an example for their children."

TUCSON, Ariz. — Gary W. Moyer, describing the death of a woman in the explosion of a fuel tank that had dropped from an Air Force B-47 jet bomber into a Tucson street:

"There was a woman riding a bicycle in the street. The next thing I saw, she was lying in the center of a 50-foot circle of flames."

SALEM, N. H. — The Rev. C. F. Cahill, a Roman Catholic priest suggesting that the nation's governors designate one day each year "Idiots' Day" in order to combat highway deaths:

"On this (idiots' day) let all of us stay home and turn the highways over to the exclusive use of idiots, murderers, drunken drivers, dopes, and all others who may want to commit suicide."

SHORT RIBS By Frank O'Neal

They'll Do It Every Time By Jimmy Hatlo

Rock Backers Will Support GOP Nominee

CONCORD, N.H. (AP) — New Hampshire backers of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, left without a candidate by their man's decision not to run, say they expect to support the Republican presidential nominee in 1960.

The Rockefeller - for - President committee issued their decision Monday night without specifically mentioning Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Shortly before the group convened, Nixon supporters invited them to join in backing the vice president for the GOP nomination.

In a statement issued after the meeting, there was no reference to the Nixon group's invitation.

Gov. Wesley Powell is chairman of the New Hampshire Nixon supporters which include both U.S. senators, Styles Bridges and Norris Cotton.

The Rockefeller group declared "in our opinion, dynamic solutions to the challenge of the future must, and we believe will, find expression through the Republican party.

"Accordingly, we expect to support the Republican party and its convention nominees in 1960."

The group's use of the word "expect" followed Rockefeller's language in his withdrawal announcement: "I expect to support the nominee, as well as the program, of the party in 1960."

Apparently mindful that New Hampshire's first - in - the-nation presidential primary is an important testing ground, the group expressed regret at Rockefeller's decision.

"A spirited primary contest is healthy," the statement read, "and Gov. Rockefeller's forthright statements of policy have refreshed our party and heightened interest in its leadership."

Head Colds Cause Chaos At Met Opera

NEW YORK (AP)—The tenors played musical chairs at the Metropolitan Opera Monday night, and you needed a scorecard to tell who was playing Tristan to Birgit Nilsson's Isolde.

When the curtain rose on Richard Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," Miss Nilsson, the sensational new Swedish star, was being taken to Cornwall by Tristan sung by Ramon Vinay, a Chilean tenor.

In the second act, when Isolde embraced Tristan, she found Karl Kiebl, a German tenor, in her arms.

In the final act when Isolde gazed upon the face of her beloved, it was a new Tristan—Albert Da Costa, an American tenor.

Why the switches?

Heads colds said the Met.

Originally, Miss Nilsson, whose Met debut on Dec. 18 as Isolde was a smash success, was to sing with Vinay.

But he had a cold and felt he couldn't last more than one act.

What to do? The house was sold out and the Met didn't want to disappoint 4,000 fans who had come to hear Miss Nilsson, described by some critics as the greatest Wagnerian soprano since Kirsten Flagstad.

Tenor Kiebl was considered next. He also had a cold and felt he could last only one act. With two down and one to go, tenor Da Costa was summoned.

"One act," said Da Costa, who also had a cold.

So the Met took the unprecedented way out—a different Tristan in each act. Met manager Rudolf Bing told the audience of his "tenor trouble" before the performance.

No one seemed to mind—there was only one Isolde.

Court Records

KLAMATH COUNTY DISTRICT COURT

Roscoe Branaman, driving while intoxicated, dismissed motion district attorney.

Robert Hamilton Trumpler, no PUC permit, dismissed motion district attorney.

Laurance Joseph McRae, fail stop at stop sign, dismissed motion district attorney.

Arthur Anthony Pacheco, no PUC permit, dismissed motion district attorney.

Charles Elmer Cooper, fail stop at stop sign, $5 forfeited.

Elmo Harold Puriton, exceed declared weight, $50 forfeited.

William Sand, fail stop at stop sign, $5 forfeited.

Harold August Awmiller, combination overload, $31 forfeited.

John Carl Owings, overheight, $15 forfeited.

Melba Lee Leo, fail stop at stop sign, $5.

Roscoe D. Branaman, reckless driving, $100.

Roger Leroy Dokken, improper muffler, $5.

William Olen Gairson, murder in first degree, request time to advise court, set January 6 at 10 a.m.; remanded to sheriff without bail.

Wesley Edward Williams, axle overload, dismissed motion district attorney.

KLAMATH FALLS MUNICIPAL COURT

Roland Hood, drunk, $25 or five days.

Gus Baxtreen, drunk, $25.

Ben Faye Mitchell, reckless driving, continued.

Wayne Walters, drunk driving, $100 or 20 days and license suspended 90 days.

Oliver L. Lesh, drunk in an auto, $25.

Arnei L. Bergh, drunk, $25 or five days.

Nick Zupan, drunk, $25 or five days.

Harry Beeker, drunk, continued.

Jack Dunlea, drunk, $25 or five days.

Dale McNair, drunk, $25.

Nettie Alberta Cress, drunk and disorderly conduct, $50.

Edward R. Cole, drunk and disorderly conduct, $50.

Winfred Dean Hill, disorderly conduct, $25.

Alvin James Jackson, drunk and disorderly conduct, $100.

Winfield Chiloquin, drunk, $25.

Donald Darrell Stillwell, disorderly conduct, $25 suspended.

James G. Hymes, disorderly conduct, released to Air Force police.

Simeon Riddle Jr., drunk, $25 or five days.

Richard Herrera, minor in possession of liquor, $25.

Thomas J. Rhoads, minor in possession of liquor, continued.

Charles Riddle, drunk, $25 or five days.

Margaret Hess, drunk and disorderly conduct, $100.

Jessie Martinez, drunk, $50 or 10 days.

George Dancer, drunk, $25.

Alfred J. Morres, drunk, $25.

James A. Lawson, disorderly conduct, $25; reckless driving, $25.

Leonard Scott Jr., drunk, $25 or five days.

Godfrey Rambo, drunk, $25 or five days.

Jimmie M. Thompson, drunk, $25.

Vernon McNabb, drunk, $25.

Francis Hutchinson, drunk, $25 or five days.

John T. Hargrove, drunk, $25.

Delbert Peyton Nicholson, drunk and disorderly conduct, $50.

Jack John DeLorme, drunk and disorderly conduct, $50.

Robert Edward Findley, drunk, $25 or five days.

Herman N. Thompson, drunk, $25 or five days.

Elmer Knight, failure to stop at scene of an accident, $50.

Edwin Corbin, drunk, $25.

HELP FOR HUNTERS

No wise hunter carries a white handkerchief, especially during the deer season when that flash of white could be taken as the flick of a deer's tail. A tissue manufacurer has come out with a special pocket pack of "flare red" tissues in a bright red wrapper as an aid to hunters. Their brilliant color is easily seen at rifle and shotgun distances.

State Pioneer Rites Slated

PORTLAND (AP) — Graveside funeral services will be held at Willamette National Cemetery here Thursday for William Gray Abernathy, a grandson of a provisional governor of the Oregon Territory.

He died Monday in the Veterans Administration Hospital at Vancouver, Wash., at the age of 86.

His grandfather, George Abernathy, was Oregon provisional governor from 1845 through 1849.

Crash Victim Rites Held

SILVERTON (AP) — Jeanette Kaser was buried Monday.

But her mother, who left on a trip east early this month, still does not know her daughter is dead.

Jeanette, a 16-year-old Silverton Union High School student, was killed a week ago Saturday when her car crashed off a fog-shrouded road near Silverton.

Her family delayed funeral services and attempted to locate Mrs. Floyd Kaser, the girl's mother.

Mrs. Kaser left unannounced, and told the family in a post card that she felt she had "to get away" for a while.

She last was heard from in a letter postmarked Slidell, La.

A member of the family said, "We tried everything . . . It just hasn't done any good."

The Battle of the Little Big Horn, in which General Custer and his men were massacred, lasted only 30 minutes.

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