

The Herald and News

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Be Prepared

By FLORENCE JENKINS
On February 8, the Boy Scouts of America will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of their order.
Scouting's Golden Jubilee Year will be a year-long celebration, marked by several great national events and countless local ceremonies. There are now more than five million men and boys in active Scouting.
Boy Scout Week has been set officially from February 7 to 13. The major observance of the week will take part in Washington, D.C., where Boy Scouts of America was originally incorporated.
The Boy Scouts organization was founded by William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher.
He was in London, England, on a business trip in 1909. A courteous, unidentified Boy Scout led Mr. Boyce to his destination and politely refused a tip, explaining this "good turn" was all a part of the Boy Scout movement.
The publisher was so impressed with the boy's enthusiasm and helpfulness that he asked him to wait until he had completed his errand so he could question him about the program.
The British Scout led Mr. Boyce to the office of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the British Boy Scouts. Laden with literature and full of enthusiasm, Mr. Boyce returned to the United States and was instrumental in incorporating the organization here.
Shortly after the Boy Scouts of America was founded, two earlier groups, the Woodcraft Indians, which had been organized in 1902 by Ernest Thompson Seton, and the Sons of Daniel Boone, founded in 1905 by Daniel C. Beard, united with the Boy Scouts and the movement was underway. In 1910, Dan Beard was elected to serve as National Scout Commissioner. He was active in Scouting until his death in 1941 at the age of 90 years.
The Boy Scouts have been an invaluable aid to conservation of the nation's wild life. The movement has been considered one of the greatest deterrents to juvenile delinquency and has inculcated a love of nature and a sense of fair play not only in the millions of boys directly involved, but in the even greater millions with whom the members have been in contact through the years.

Hospitality Pays
By CHARLES V. STANTON
Editor Roseburg News-Review
If a tourist came to you and asked you to tell him about your county, its industries, its churches, schools, sources of revenue, business, industry, recreation, places to see, history, and other such pertinent facts, what could you tell him?
How well are you acquainted with the place where you live? Could you direct the tourist how to spend an interesting week in your area? Could you designate scenic tours that would carry him to points of interest? Could you tell him where he could find motels, camp grounds, hotels and other such facilities?
I question that many of us are trained and qualified to answer the questions that a curious tourist would ask. Furthermore, I question that many of us would go out of the way to be pleasant and helpful to a tourist. We would accept his presence as a matter of course and let him go his way, paying him not the slightest attention.
It isn't that way in Europe, according to a letter from Laura Olson, who was a member of our news department for a time. Now she is a secretary in the Washington office of Cong. Porter. During the summer she made a tour of Europe, accompanied by a friend.
One of the things that impressed her most in her contact with the people of various countries was the extreme courtesy and helpfulness shown to her.
People volunteered to carry her bags. They helped her compose telegrams in the language of the countries visited. They assisted in overcoming the language barrier when she wanted opera tickets. They hospitably wanted to share food and cigarettes. They helped interpret menus. They guided the girls to spots of particular interest. For one thing, they just plain wanted to talk — to be sociable.
How many of us go out of our way to see that tourists have a good time when they visit us?
Here in Oregon tourism is our third largest "industry." Our out-of-state visitors bring in more money than comes from any source other than the woods industry and agriculture. People who live in Oregon spend approximately as much money touring within the state as do people who come from neighboring states.

If we could, by our hospitality, keep our out-of-state visitors a few more days, and, if we could interest more Oregon people to know and enjoy their state better than they do at present, the great increase in revenue would make a tremendous boost to our economy.

John Amacher of Roseburg, a member of the Oregon Game Commission, is a native of Switzerland. Tourism is one of Switzerland's primary sources of revenue. The country has little in the way of natural resources. But it has unexcelled scenery and has provided facilities for recreation. But the training of the smallest child, says Amacher, is to keep the country clean and attractive and to be kind and courteous to tourists. Training in tourist courtesy is given in the schools and in the homes. Children in Switzerland, says Amacher, wouldn't think of littering their land with debris as occurs here in the United States.
Here in Oregon we need a similar course of training. We will get nothing as extensive as is found in Switzerland. Nor will we be as courteous, thoughtful, helpful and hospitable as the people mentioned by Miss Olson.

But the Oregon Highway Commission, through the advertising agency employed by its Travel and Information Committee, is making extensive preparations for a school in all parts of Oregon during 1960. It is hoped that in this school people who will be thrown in contact with out-of-state visitors will learn how to keep tourists in Oregon one or two days more. Each year we can add to our training and our schooling until in Oregon we can begin to measure up to some of our foreign neighbors in attracting and keeping the tourist and the tourist dollar.

Soviet Threats

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP) — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's boasts of great industrial gains in the last 12 months are impressive only in the light of the Soviet Union's avowed aim of giving the United States a run for its money sometime in the future.
The Soviet Union is still way behind on almost every industrial score except population on which to draw. And even with its announced plan of releasing 1,200,000 men from the military forces to do factory and farming work, it's still a question how many of these have the skill that modern industrial technology requires.
The Soviet Premier's recital of great percentage gains in production must be viewed in the light of where the Soviet Union started and what he is comparing today with. If you begin with very little, as the Russians did after the war, any gain looks good in percentages. If you start from fairly adequate industrial capacity, as the United States did after the war, percentage gains are impressive because they reflect the growing needs of an expanding economy.
And in almost every instance U.S. capacity is equal to current tasks and is expandable for future ones.
Take steel as an example.
The Soviet Union says it increased its production last year by 5.5 million tons to turn out 65.5 short tons. Even with a steel strike of 116 days, American steel production increased eight million tons last year to 93.2 tons. It has the capacity to turn out 147.2 tons this year, and many steel men think demand will call for 130 million tons. Khrushchev's touted mills can scarcely challenge that.
He cites increased oil production. It runs around 2 1/2 million barrels a day. The United States produced around seven million barrels a day, and the flow was

strictly held in check to tailor it to actual demand. Its capacity was about three times that amount, when and if needed.

The Soviet Union says its national income went up eight per cent in 1959. Ours went up about 6 1/2 per cent. The Soviet national income is put at 1 1/2 trillion rubles. The ruble at the Soviet-fixed rate is worth 25 cents. In exchange circles 10 cents is considered a more realistic figure.

That puts Soviet national income at 125 billion dollars, while ours is more than 404 billion dollars. Or, if the Russians mean by national income what we call gross national product — the total value of all goods and services — then ours is 485 billion dollars.

All along the line it's hard to tell just what the Soviet Union intends in its figures, and just what it compares them with. And always there is the problem of starting with scarcity and straining to build up to adequacy, while we start with adequacy and build up to even higher standards of living or to meet increased needs of a growing population.
But the challenge is definitely there.

Budget Barometer

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower's budget, many months in preparation so it could be handed to Congress today, is a good barometer of the extent of his wisdom in this new age.
Yet by studying the budget, no one can say with certainty at this point whether Eisenhower is one of the wisest of our presidents or whether he was far out of date in his own lifetime and didn't understand his problems.
There are a couple of reasons:
1. More than a week ago he revealed the spending budget — his estimate of the cost of running the government another year — would be \$79,800,000,000. It was a record for peacetime. But it was far less than some of his critics think necessary.
Trouble is, his estimate and their complaint are both matters of opinion. It will be years before his ideas on spending can be proved right or wrong — and then only by the results as they show up.
2. Eisenhower took over the presidency as a new age was dawning — an age of missiles, space travel, competition with a surging Soviet economy, and a military competition with rockets undreamed of a few years ago.
It's because we are still in the infant years of this new age that no one can say for sure either that Eisenhower kept his balance or that he underestimated the national problem and the American needs in terms of spending.
In his 1952 presidential campaign Eisenhower criticized the Democrats for spending too much. He promised to "cut the fat out of the budget." He was in the Army all his life and may have had an oversimplified idea of government costs.
There was a drop in spending after the Korean war, briefly. Steadily, in the past five years the budget he offered Congress has been going up, although accompanied by a warning from him to keep spending down.
In other words, his budgets may have been setting peacetime records but each time he considered his figures a minimum necessity.
He can argue he tried to make good on his promise to trim the fat. But his critics complain that he cut bone and sinew, too, by not making provisions for a number of programs they think the nation needs or not spending on others, such as defense and government aid to education.
Earlier this month Leon Key-

serling, who headed President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, said the government next year should be spending about 10 billion dollars more than Eisenhower is calling for.
He urged further steps to a total of 102 billion by 1964. His theory is that the expanding American economy requires that kind of thinking and that such spending would help the expansion.

All this happens at a time when Premier Nikita Khrushchev is confidently predicting that Soviet communism in sheer prosperity will sail past the American capitalist system in a few years.
Thus the economic competition with the Soviets, hardly a problem in the 1940s, is very real, is being watched by the rest of the world, and in the end may change history.

All this had to be in the minds of Eisenhower and his advisers when they decided \$79,800,000,000 would see the United States through another year. Were they right? All the rest of us can do is wait and see.

Bed Value

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP) — Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail:
How much do you value your bed? After his dreary, wintry retreat from Moscow in 1812, Napoleon gave this opinion of a comfortable bed: "I would not exchange it for all the thrones in the world."
We aren't the most talkative people in the world. The average Canadian uses the telephone 511 times a year, in Iceland the average is 480 and the United States ranks third with an average of 472 calls.
Did you know the Union Jack is incorporated in Hawaii's state flag? It symbolizes the fact that Hawaii briefly was under British rule.
Many people believe a check has to be written in ink. Actually, a check written with a pencil is just as legal but you're a fool to write one — unless you use an indelible pencil.
When Orville Wright made the first powered flight in an airplane in 1903, he flew a distance of only 120 feet. Today's big new planes measure more than that from nose to tail.
In the 16th century, Britain was one of the countries having the most violence in the world. Now 20 times as many murders are committed in the United States as in Britain.
Does education pay? It has been estimated that the average high school graduate in his lifetime will earn \$14,000 more than one who has only a grammar school degree. And each year in college adds a later learning power of \$25,000. Moral: Stay in college until you are 65 — and retire a millionaire!
The first clock made in the United States was built in 1754 by Benjamin Banneker who until then never had seen a clock.
Man feels sure he will escape the fate of the dinosaurs, but will he? Since the time of Christ, 107 kinds of mammals are known to have become extinct.
You don't need an enormous vocabulary to be a literary genius. Shakespeare used only about 15,000 words, and the authors of the Old Testament fewer than 6,000. It's how you put the words together that counts.
Men believe they spend most of their lives in hot water, but doctors say women not only tolerate but enjoy a bath temperature five degrees or more higher than most men prefer.

Almanac
United Press International
Today is Monday Jan. 18, the 18th day of the year, with 348 more days in 1960.
The moon is approaching its last quarter.
The morning stars are Mars, Jupiter and Venus.
On this day in history:
In 1782, statesman and U.S. Sen. Daniel Webster was born.
In 1788, the first English settlement in Australia was established at Botany Bay.
In 1911, an airplane landed on a ship for the first time.
In 1912, Capt. Robert Peary and four companions reached the South Pole, to find that Roald Amundsen had beaten them by five weeks.
In 1944, General Eisenhower broadcast the vow: "We are going to hit the enemy and keep hitting him until the last measure of Nazi resistance is crushed."

A thought for today: The statesman Daniel Webster said, "God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it."

They'll Do It Every 'Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

HAVE YOU DECIDED WHAT YOU WANT TO BE YET? ARE THE MEALS ALL RIGHT? DO YOU GET ENOUGH SLEEP?

ARE YOU GOING OUT FOR ANY SPORTS? HOW ARE YOU DOING IN THE ROTC? HOW ABOUT MATH? HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF STUDYING LAW OR MEDICINE, MAYBE?

KID'S JUST GOT HOME FROM COLLEGE. AN' THEY'RE GIVING HIM THE THIRD DEGREE LIKE THEY WONT SEE HIM AGAIN FOR 20 YEARS...

WE WONT SEE MUCH OF HIM SINCE HE'S GOT A GIRL—HE EVEN TAKES A BATH WHEN HE'S NOT DIRTY...

BEFORE HE'S A DOCTOR OR LAWYER HE BETTER WORRY ABOUT BEING A SOPHOMORE...

HE OUGHTA GO IN THE SECRET SERVICE... HE NEVER TELLS US ANYTHING...

TRYING TO FIND OUT A FEW FACTS ABOUT JUNIOR'S COLLEGE CAREER.

THANKS AND TODAY OUR MATH'S OFF TO MADELYN MEREDITH SOUTH PART, MAINE.

Missiles To Be Shipped To Korea

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nike Hercules anti-aircraft missiles with nuclear warheads are destined for South Korea. The plans probably will be made public within the next few weeks. Nikes have an 80-mile range.
The U.S. 8th Army and the United Nations Command in Korea have emphasized the need for missile defense against hundreds of Red jet warplanes believed to be based in Communist North Korea and adjacent Red China.
U.S. forces in South Korea already have several types of artillery and rockets adapted for use of atomic ammunition. They include 8-inch guns, 280-millimeter guns and the Honest John battle-field rocket. Presumably nuclear warheads also are stored there.
The United States began introducing atomic-capable weapons into the South Korean defenses after the North Korean Communists built a network of new airfields and imported modern jets. The Reds were told this meant

U.S. defenders were no longer bound by treaty provisions forbidding introduction of new weapons.
Missiles for both battlefield and air defense are now in position in most Far East Allied nations—except Japan.
Japan, the only nation ever to be hit by atomic attack, dislikes atomic weapons. In the minds of many Japanese, all missiles, whether possessing nuclear capability or not, are classed as nuclear weapons.
For this reason, no mention of missile bases may be included in the U.S.-Japan base treaty due to be signed here soon. If the Japanese decide later that Hercules missile bases are desired, that can be arranged.
Within recent months, some nonatomic sidewinder missiles for launching from planes have been brought into Japan's defense.
Nike Hercules missiles are in position in Okinawa, the U.S.-controlled island south of Japan.
On Formosa, one Hercules battalion is manned by troops of the Chinese Nationalist army. Hercules weapons launched from Formosa could blast Red bombers almost as soon as they rose from their bases along the mainland.
Planes on carriers of the U.S. 7th Fleet—which roams along the Asian coast—are capable of using both defensive and offensive atomic weapons.
The Air Force also has at least one Matador guided missile unit in the Far East. This plane-like missile has a range of several hundred miles.
So far the Philippines has been cool to any idea of missile bases of any kind there.

Pays To Be Wed At Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH (AP)—It pays to be married at the University of Pittsburgh.
To induce joint participation in evening classes, the university has scheduled two fees—one for the individual and a reduced rate for man and wife.

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Blind Student Earns Degree

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. (AP)—A blind student who received international attention in 1957 when British quarantine laws forced him to do without his guide dog will receive a law degree Jan. 30.
Davis Duty, 24, and three members of his family will receive degrees from the University of Arkansas the same day.
His sister, Carolyn Banks, will receive a bachelor's degree in government. Her husband will get a master's degree in business administration. And Susan Duty, Davis' sister-in-law, will receive a bachelor's degree in education.
Davis, of Rogers, Ark., was studying in England on a Fulbright scholarship when he was denied use of his dog because of quarantine laws.

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SHORT RIBS By Frank O'Neal

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