

Herald and News

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Today's Roundup

By MALCOLM EPLEY KLAMATH FALLS is rated at the top of the Oregon non-metropolitan heap for family buying power in a 1948 survey made by Sales Management, long an authoritative source for estimates of this type.

Only Portland, with \$5670, exceeded Klamath's family buying power of \$5424. The average for the state is \$3853.

The figures are from a copyrighted table printed by the Oregon Business Review, and Klamath people will be interested in comparisons with other Oregon cities. Klamath for many years has rated out front in per capita income, buying power and similar statistics, and the following table is right in line with that tradition:

Table with 2 columns: City and Value. Rows include Portland (\$5670), Klamath Falls (\$5424), Eugene (\$5122), Medford (\$4802), Baker (\$4686), La Grande (\$4237), The Dalles (\$4180), Astoria (\$4181), Coos Bay (\$4063), Corvallis (\$4034), Salem (\$4019).

Klamath county also stacks up well in Sales Management's survey. Little Gilliam leads the state with \$6061. Multnomah is second with \$5498, and Klamath third with \$4918.

FROM the same source, some interesting population estimates are obtainable. Klamath county's population for January 1, 1948, is estimated at 47,200, as compared with the official 1940 census figure of 40,494. The figures indicate that Jackson, Douglas, Josephine, Lane, and many other counties are outstripping Klamath in population growth, but not in family buying power. Even so, the figure of 47,200 is much more favorable and surely more accurate than recent estimates in the Oregon Business Review itself, which have obviously underestimated Klamath county's population at something around 41,000.

Sales Management estimates the population of Klamath Falls as 20,200. (It was 16,487 in 1940.) Some figures for other cities: Portland, 430,200; Salem, \$2,800; Eugene, 36,000; Astoria, 19,000; Roseburg, 18,400; Medford, 17,500; Bend, 13,500; Grants Pass, 10,300.

Lake county's population is given as 7500, as compared with 6293 in 1940.

Only the federal census to be made for 1950 will determine the true population figures for these cities. In the meantime, the question is always good for an argument. It is interesting that Sales Management keeps Klamath Falls in fourth place among Oregon cities, the same position it occupied in 1940 and 1930.

These Days

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY WHEN the British say that they are short of dollars, they mean that they are unable to sell enough goods in dollar markets. Their hope is that the United States will make up the lag as a gift. Why are they unable to sell enough goods in dollar markets? Because they have outpriced them-

BOYLE'S COLUMN

Ice Age Gone, Now We're Living In Built-In Age

By HAL BOYLE NEW YORK, July 25 (AP) — This is the built-in age. Nobody any longer wants anything unless it is also guaranteed to have at least a couple of other features built into it.

This goes for practically everything from brassieres to bookcases, from three-color ice cream to cigarette boxes that play "Yankee Doodle" strictly "twenty-three skiddoo." Even in the piecemeal turn up their heads at popcorn today unless it contains three kinds of built-in vitamins.

Think I'm kidding? Well, over in Glasgow they have just developed a blouse with built-in perfume. Makes a girl smell sweet in any flavor she wants for months and months.

But this international craze to build something into something else probably has reached its true flower in the motor car and household gadget industries.

An automobile used to be a vehicle to get you from here to there. But now cars are gradually taking the place of the old-fashioned home. You can shave in them, listen to a concert, smoke, carry on a long distance telephone conversation with Paris, or push a button and slice your mother-in-law in half with a popcorn tin. You can even tell the function from an outside look. Soon we'll have to hang an index on each piece to know all it is capable of. You'll have to approach it by radar.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Table of radio programs for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Columns include station call letters, time, and program name.

As competition is being restored to world trade, the British find that they have priced their exports—in dollars—beyond the willingness of customers to buy, particularly as the customers can get goods of the same or better quality at cheaper prices.

E. T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel corporation, just returning from a visit to England, reports: "Since high-priced English goods can not compete in the export market, the labor-socialist plan is not to make the goods genuinely competitive, but to eliminate the competition. For this they have two devices. The first is bilateral agreements between England and other countries which will exclude competitors. Such agreements will be largely at the expense of the United States. The second device is the now-familiar one of loans or gifts from the United States, the proceeds of which can be used in part to absorb any loss-selling necessary to achieve the export of English goods. This, of course, will be entirely at the expense of the United States."

"Any further grants from the United States to England will have the same effect as those already made. They will simply serve to sustain artificially for a while longer a situation which is intrinsically wrong and a drag on the economy of the entire western world. After the war, we gave England \$3,750,000,000 in a lump which was expected to finance the country over its reconstruction period. The labor-socialist government used up this entire amount in a little over one year's time. Then the so-called Marshall plan arrived. Its purpose was to give England and other European countries sufficient financial aid to take care of them and offset their shortages of dollars through 1952 by which time they were expected to achieve a self-supporting basis. England had been the principal beneficiary of this plan. Despite this tremendous outpouring of United States wealth, plus income from exports and other sources plus huge and mounting taxation of her own people, England, in the 15 months of the Marshall plan, has depleted her gold and dollar reserves by more than 25 per cent. And the United States is being asked to make up this deficiency."

Mixed Economy

ENGLAND'S real difficulty is that her leaders are attempting to operate partial socialism without imposing the political limitations upon the individual which Russia has proved is essential for socialism in any form. In a word, a mixed economy does not work even with American subsidies, and socialism in any form or degree will not work without slavery.

Mr. Weir also makes this comment: "... In 1948, cash disbursements to Great Britain against grants and credits from the United States amounted to \$1,110,000,000, or 36 per cent of total foreign aid. Great Britain spends on her elaborate welfare program approximately 900,000,000 pounds per year, which is more than three times the amount of aid received from the United States in 1948. When it is considered that these welfare expenditures equal 25 per cent of the British government's total expenditures, it is obvious that in this item alone there must be room for reduction that would permit Britain to lessen substantially the weight of her burden on the United States."

Subsidizing Attacks

THE question naturally arises: How much longer can the United States go on giving to Great Britain and what will happen to that country if we should stop aiding her? The obvious answer is too tragic. Britain's only answer is to reduce buying in the United States and to ask her dominions to reduce their purchases here. That has the same effect as erecting a tariff wall against the United States. And at that point, what becomes of the reciprocal trade agreements?

If Great Britain can knock down the reciprocal trade agreements at will, why should the United States continue them? In a word, British socialism attacks the United States economically while almost demanding that we subsidize the attacks. Does it make sense?

cabinet in his living room. I never know whether the thing will dump a sack of laundry on the floor, flip out an X-ray picture of my kidneys, spray me with marmite, roll out into a sofa bed or just show another television wrestling match from Chicago.

Yes, it's all confusing. Try to dial a telephone and somebody complains you're turning off the air-conditioning unit. Are we living at peace in a built-in war, or dwelling at war in a built-in peace? Call a social engineer. The planet's a-wry. The corner saloon no longer offers any escape. I met a friend emerging from one the other day, and he said with a dazed look:

"What a new slot machine they got in there! I put in a nickel. And what happened? Why the darn thing ran up a 10,000,000 score, shot off three Roman candles, weighed me, shined my shoes, told my fortune, played a Bing Crosby record — and reached into my pocket for another nickel."

"Don't go in there, pal. I barely got out alive. If I'd put in a quarter, the thing would probably have mangled me, moved into my apartment and set up housekeeping."

There is only one way to end the built-in age. That's to develop a race with some built-in common sense. Who really wants a fountain pen that will write letters, brush his teeth, take his passport photo and — for 50 cents extra — has three knife blades and bottle opener at one end?

About 75 per cent of all the iron ore mined in America is taken from open pits.

SIDE GLANCES



"Sometimes I think I'd like to be an actress like you, Sis, but I'll bet you find it's an awful lot of work!"

THE GALLUP POLL Voters See Unemployment As Biggest Problem

By GEORGE GALLUP Director, American Institute of Public Opinion PRINCETON, N. J., July 26—Unemployment and the fear of it has become the number one problem worrying the people in five sections of the country questioned in a nationwide survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

The unemployment worry has jumped into first place in those areas just in the last few months. In March, people in most sections ranked the high cost of living and the housing shortage ahead of unemployment as the top problem facing their section.

The situation today is shown in the following survey results: "What do you think is the MOST IMPORTANT problem facing this section of the country today?"

The West Central farm states show the least concern over joblessness, ranking it third in importance in their section. In the Southern states, the civil rights question is given top ranking by the voters interviewed.

Following is the vote by individual sections:

WEST CENTRAL (Iowa, Wis., N. D., S. D., Minn., Kan., Neb., Mo.) 1. High cost of living 16 2. Farm problems (prices, labor, storage, production, etc.) 15 3. Unemployment 13 4. Housing 10 5. Labor-management problems 9 6. Others 23 7. Don't know 18

SOUTH (Va., Ga., N. C., S. C., Fla., Ky., La., Miss., Tenn., Ark., Okla., Ala., Tex.) 1. Civil rights 29 2. Unemployment 13 3. High cost of living 11 4. Labor-management problems 9 5. Others 25 6. Don't know 17

ROCKY MOUNTAIN (Mont., Wyo., Utah, Idaho, Nev., N. M., Ariz., Colo.) 1. Unemployment 23 2. Farm problems 15 3. Conservation & irrigation 13 4. Labor-management problems 10 5. Others 26 6. Don't know 18

PACIFIC COAST (Cal., Ore., Wash.) 1. Unemployment 31 2. Housing 13 3. High cost of living 10 4. Conservation & irrigation 7 5. Others 26 6. Don't know 9

NEW ENGLAND (Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn.) 1. Unemployment 46% 2. High cost of living 17% 3. Housing 10% 4. Labor-management problems 8% 5. Others 17% 6. Don't know 9%

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES (N. Y., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., Va.) 1. Unemployment 27 2. Housing 17 3. High cost of living 15 4. Labor-management problems 10 5. Others 31 6. Don't know 10

EAST CENTRAL (Ohio, Ind., Ill., Mich.) 1. Unemployment 27 2. High cost of living 17 3. Housing 11 4. Labor-management problems 10 5. Others 31 6. Don't know 18

The above figures are averages for the entire section and do not apply to any one state within a section. Each table adds to more than 100 per cent because some voters named more than one problem. The survey results correspond roughly with the actual unemployment situation as judged by the percentage of persons covered by unemployment insurance who are collecting benefits. As of the week of May 1, according to data supplied by the Social Security Administration, the proportion of people collecting benefits was greatest in the New England section, high in the Pacific coast, especially in California, and lowest in the West Central farm section.

TELLING THE EDITOR

Letters printed here must not be longer than 100 words, must be written legibly, and must be signed by the writer. Contributions following these rules are warmly welcomed.

CEMETERY ISSUE Editor's Note: Following are excerpts from a number of communications on the question of permitting burial of Negroes in Klamath Memorial park. Letters on this subject have become so numerous, and so repetitious in character, that this briefing is necessary.

George M. Nelson, Box 1174—I think the colored folks should be their own cemetery. It should be a nice one, for their dead are certainly dear to them as are ours to us. We should lend them full cooperation in procuring these things.

As for the segregation issue, it is being used as an opening wedge to collapse an old structure of society. It has often been said that oil and water will not mix, but in the matter of the mingling of races, brother, that isn't oil and water. That is fooling with nitric acid and glycerine.

Tom Turner, Merrill—The government called the Negroes, the Indians and all other races of people to fight for America and I believe they done as much toward winning the war as the white race, as they call it. If they were buddies in the war, why can't they be buddies in heaven. I believe we are all blood brothers under the skin, dead or alive.

Bernard M. Jones—As an old man who has seen almost 80 years come and go, it seems to me that the city council should consider the rights of those people who have purchased cemetery lots and buried their loved ones there, believing terms of the contract would be kept. All honor to the Negro soldier—he was to be honored by his race, but why wish to bury him in a white cemetery?

The Negro should forget the discrimination idea. If a Negro has the money to buy, he can buy anything he wants. He can get any job if he is capable of holding it. Be an American with the intestinal fortitude to take the good with the bad and be thankful for the freedom and opportunity in America. Negroes should take pride in their own schools and churches—their own race—and get the discrimination idea out of their heads... Let's use some common sense and all be Americans.

Mrs. Troy L. Chambers, 3940 Bristol avenue—It seems to me that the point of importance is that the colored man died in the service of his country. And it is his country, just as surely as it is any white-skinned person's. He is good enough to rest in peace here in his home town.

I am white but I have gone to school and worked in civil service with colored people, and they are no more eager to mix socially or in marriage with whites than whites with them. All they want is a chance to become all their natural and intelligence and ambition can make them. When we are dead we won't know who lies next to us in the "common clay," so why all this petty bickering which seems to be a Klamath habit lately?

If we are toicker, let's do it over something important like showing a spirit of progress, musing the old fuddy-duddies known as the city dads. How about a city manager?

Lowell Wright, Klamath Falls—I wish to reply to the colored lady who wrote in answer to Mr. Jones. Does she realize that when her ancestors were brought to America only a few generations ago, they did not wear clothing, that the only form of cookery known to them was to throw the whole carcass on the fire, that they did not understand the use of a knife and fork? Does she realize that the freedom of the present-day Negro was bought with the blood of white men? Does she know that the country from which her ancestors came is still a back country, ridden with disease, ignorance and voodooism, and that what advancement has been made in Africa is due to the work of white missionaries, many of whom sacrificed their lives?

There are some sections of the U. S. where the colored people do not have a chance, but in general they have opportunity to become what they wish, and in the aforementioned sections the rights of transportation are open to them.

Truly the "white man's burden" is heavy and his task a thankless one. He holds out to his colored brother the lamp of opportunity and knowledge.

BOOST FLINT, Mich., July 26 (AP)—Chevrolet is planning another boost in passenger car production. The addition of a second work shift at Chevrolet's local plant and Fisher body No. 2 is set for August 8, it was learned today. An estimated 500 additional workers will be required.

Question: What is meant by the term "buck teeth"? Is it true that this is an indication of syphilis in the family? Answer: Usually people speak of buck teeth when the central upper teeth tend to protrude, forcing the upper lip outward. It is not true that this is an indication of syphilis in the family.

MORMON COUNCIL SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—The Latter-day Saints (Mormon) church lists a membership of more than 1,100,000. Slightly less than one-half the total lives in Utah.

Don't miss a good bet—shop the Want Ads every day! It pays!

FLAVOR-AID FOR A COOL SOFT DRINK MADE AT HOME 10 GLASSES or 20 SUCKERS 5c

De World Today DEWITT MACKENZIE AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

President Truman, having signed the Atlantic pact, forthwith called on congress yesterday to implement this epoch making treaty with a foreign arms program running into \$1,450,000,000, which would go chiefly to aid our European allies.

Now, a billion and a half dollars is a lot of money even in these days of astronomical calculations, and there are plenty of signs that the law-makers will examine the proposal with weather-eyes. Adverse criticism if the proposal has been based chiefly on the claim that Uncle Sam's economy already is strained to the limit by our present war budget, which includes some \$15,000,000,000 for defense alone.

The administration's request for this foreign aid is based on the strategic decision that the military strength of our European allies should be increased as quickly as possible to enable them to stand off any Russian attack until American power could come to the rescue.

No Rescue In short, we don't propose to renege the role we played in the last two world wars. Twice we saw a powerful and aggressive Germany strike unprepared neighbors with lightning military blows, leaving us to go to the rescue after almost fatal injuries had been inflicted on our allies. President Truman's message to congress included these explanatory points:

"The better prepared the free nations are to resist aggression, the less likelihood there is that they will have to use the forces they have prepared. . . . Their defense as our defense and is of deep concern to us. . . ."

So we see that the proposed American aid isn't entirely an altruistic proposition. As Mr. Truman says, "their defense is our defense." We are acting in our own interests. Our forward defenses lie in Europe these days.

To my mind western Europe's best guarantee that we mean business is the fact that we are indeed acting in part in self defense. . . . However, we should be doing ourselves an injustice if we dropped the subject with that blunt summary of the position. America does have ideals, and President Truman voiced some of them in these passages of his message:

"Helping free nations to acquire the means of defending themselves is an obligation of the leadership we have assumed in world affairs. . . . We must keep ourselves morally and materially strong. . . . We must play our part in helping to strengthen freedom everywhere."

Turkey, with an area of 296,500 square miles, has only some 26,000 odd miles of roads of every description.

News Views

By GLEN B. INMAN Comes the word that ladies who get their names in "Who's Who" are less likely to marry and have children than the girls who are more familiar with budget books. One guess might be that the smarter girls don't marry. . . . but that's a guess with trouble attached. Another possibility is that girls who aren't bothered by the lads have more time to study. . . . so they wind up in "Who's Who" while the popular misses wind up over a hot stove. Lik, ordering from a French menu, this is all guesswork. It's as controversial as a shave. If we'd had our wits about us we wouldn't have mentioned it in the first place.

A Butchers' Union in New York signed a contract that assures 2000 butchers of free eye-glasses. Wonder if that means we are in for smaller steaks? You don't need eye glasses to see what a swell job our experts can do on painting your car. Drive in to INMAN MOTOR CO., 424 S. 6th St. Let us give you a first-rate paint job. . . . guaranteed satisfactory. Phone 7778.

US Population Tops 149 Million WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The United States population has passed the 149,000,000 mark, census bureau figures indicated today.

The bureau estimated that the population, increasing by nearly 200,000 a month in the first half of 1949, totaled 149,002,000 on June 1. No later figures were given but the rate of increase indicated that the population is now well over 149,000,000.

Since the last census on April 1, 1940, the U. S. has had a 13.1 per cent increase in population.

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