Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS, Editor — BILL JENKINS, Managing Editor

Entered as second class matter at the post office of Klamath Falls, Ore., on August 20, 1906, under act of Congress, March 8, 1879

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for publication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

MAIL		BY CARRIER	
1 month	$ 1.35	1 month	$ 1.35
6 months	$ 6.50	6 months	$ 8.10
1 year	$11.00	1 year	$16.20

BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

With vacation travel drawing to a close it might be well to look at the record and see what Oregon did during the heavy travel months.

The traffic engineering department gives us a few figures to go on. During the past year they estimated that 1,005,515 out-of-state cars crossed Oregon's borders. Cars were checked in at sixteen various border spots and drivers of 1863 of these cars were interviewed. Some 5440 tourists in all were interviewed as to pertinent travel data. Results of this survey show that the average vacationer stayed 6.3 days in our state, spent $5.07 per day, travelled 596 miles during his stay and probably got sunburned. The total take to the state amounted to $121,000,000 for the year. The same sum as we took in during the previous year, when only 900,000 and some cars visited our state. The difference being in the fact that the average tourist didn't stay as long this trip, nor did he spend so much money. Didn't have it.

This vacation business is a fascinating one, and one that deserves a little close scrutiny. Take for example the Vacation Travel Market Survey No. Three put out by the Curtiss Publishing company. Here are a lot of figures that show you just how it all comes about. For instance:

51.3 percent of the families in the United States (as judged from a study of 4000 panel families representing a cross section of the American population) took a vacation trip of some kind. 30.8 per cent took only one trip, while 20.5 took two or more trips. This was based on the idea that a vacation trip consisted of a pleasure jaunt of over three days duration. A projection of that survey shows that 21,033,000 families took vacation trips. Summer, the months of June July and August accounted for the bulk of the trips with 47.1 percent. Of this total 20.8 percent of the people took their vacation in August. Poorest month for travel is February, when only 3.9 percent leave home.

12.9 percent of the people in the US taking vacation trips headed for the Pacific area. Washington, Oregon, California. That leaves the Western states in fourth place topped by Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and East North Central in that order. 43 percent of the people stayed less than a week. On the other hand 6.3 stayed for more than a month.

The automobile accounted for the heaviest travel by a whopping 80.7 percent and a total cost of $806,300,000. Bus lines were next with 13.7 percent, followed by railroads, airlines, ships and others. 69.2 percent of the visitors to the Pacific area arrived by car, 23.3 percent by bus and the rest by rail, air or boat. Average mileage over the nation per trip by car is 1013 miles.

Vacationers in this country spent in 1951 for lodging, food and beverages a total of $2,345,000,000. Quite a little chunk of cash. Motor courts and motels hold down a firm number one position as far as "en route" travel is concerned. A total of 59.3 percent of travelers staying in this type of lodging. Hotels and resorts come next with 36.2 percent and friends and relatives gave up their beds to 29.8 percent of the travelers.

Here's one that will really put the hair up on the back of your neck and send you scurrying out in search of a vicious dog—50.9 percent of all travelers in the US last year spent their holiday "at destination" with friends or relatives. This reversed the travel picture for the motels because only 24.9 percent of the travelers spend their "at destination" time in a motel or motor court.

Right about here the survey goes off on what I personally consider to be a wacky tanget. They claim that only 4 percent of the vacationers camp out. Try and get on a good fishing stream and see if you think this figure is accurate. And only 1.5 percent spend their time in trailers. The original trailer figure must be contained in the auto figure, but why such a tiny per cent remaining in their trailers? Oh well, far be it from me to worry about that right now.

Anyway, it all goes to show that our tourists are a thing to respect. Without that tourist money the state would be a lot worse off than we are. And with so many bills going up before the legislature to make even further cuts in our income (anti-gambling, trucker's referendum, prohi bills, etc.) it seems a good idea to keep 'em coming. And keep 'em happy after we get 'em.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

Some of the criticism of the Republican team, Ike and Nixon, makes us feel a lot better.

Reference is to the objection that Ike is running his campaign on an emotional theme, that his is an emotional appeal while Stevenson's is an objective, intellectual appeal.

And Dick Nixon, after he told all in a report to the people last week, was accused of dishing out the corn.

Well, it seems to me that when Patrick Henry said, "Give me liberty or give me death," he was making an emotional appeal. It seems to me that most candidates are elected because enough people have a strong—emotional, if you please—feeling for the candidate.

It's good to think that the Republicans, after a series of candidates from Alf Landon to Thomas Dewey, have a man with enough insides to make an emotional appeal.

As far as the Nixon corn goes, please tell me what it is that brings the customers to the box offices, what has the women dialing the soap operas, what keeps Orphan Annie in the comic pages year after year?

As long as we live by emotion and corn it's good to see a couple of candidates with something in their veins besides ice water.

The recent lambasting of Nixon (who doesn't lambaste too good) makes you wonder if we've developed a "double standard" for our politicians.

Our challengers must be simonpure, without even a committee, while—well—look at it this way:

On the day that the Democratic national chairman said that Nixon was "morally wrong," the headlines on the same page announced: "$10 Million Stolen in Grain Deals" and "Caudle Adds to Tax Scandal."

Nobody paid any attention to the stealing of millions. Is that because it's become an everyday happening or because we've developed a double standard for public affairs, or have we developed a double standard because it IS an everyday affair?

Speaking of corn, Nixon could easily stand in as one of the Maddox brothers (Maddox Brothers and Rose, the Western band that Baldy Evans brings to town ever so often).

Speaking of look-alikes and wisecrack-alikes, how about Wilson Wiley Jr. as a double for Adlai Stevenson? (Wilson runs the Motor Mart.)

Since Nixon's dubbed Stevenson the "chlorophyll candidate" (doctoring up the bad odor that comes from Washington) we'd then have to call Wiley the "chlorophyll used car man."

JAMES MARLOW

By ARTHUR EDSON
(FOR JAMES MARLOW)

WASHINGTON (AP)—Today is Bible Day.

The first complete revision of the King James version of the Bible in 51 years will be published. Thirty-two scholars have worked on it for 15 years.

A new Roman Catholic translation of the first eight books of the Old Testament, also coming out today, is the 10-year work of 40 scholars.

The Library of Congress celebrates the 500th anniversary of the first book printed from movable metal type, the Gutenberg Bible, with a special ceremony and an exhibit of rare Bibles.

And the Postoffice is issuing a special Gutenberg stamp.

No other book has come close to approaching the popularity of the Bible.

Many an author would feel he had hit the big time if his book sold 25,000 copies. It has been estimated that a billion Bibles have been sold.

Yet the demand remains undiminished. The new revised edition has an advance sale of a million copies.

With its hold on Western civilization, it isn't surprising that the first book printed was the Bible. But it may surprise you to learn that this first book also was a top-flight printing job.

Johann Gutenberg and his associates turned out 200 Bibles. Forty-six of these still are in existence.

The famed Gutenberg Bible belonging to the library is printed on vellum, a fine variety of animal skin. The text is Latin, following St. Jerome's fourth-century version. The headings are red, making it the first color print job of all time.

For nearly five centuries the Benedictine monks owned this book. They took such care of it—and it was so well made in the first place—that after all these years it still looks fresh.

Frederick R. Goff, chief of the Rare Books Division of the library, says of the book:

"It achieved standards we've never surpassed, and rarely have equaled."

Quality Photo Finishing At Your
KRYSTAL KOTE DEALERS
In at 9:00 . . . Out at 5:00
UNDERWOOD'S PHOTO SERVICE
211 Underwood Bldg.
Phone 4819

Friendly Helpfulness
To Every Creed and Purse
Ward's Klamath Funeral Home
Marguerite M. Ward and Sons
925 High Phone 3334

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Russia's Eventual Aim Is To Dominate The United States By Industrial Power

By RICHARD O'REGAN

VIENNA (AP)—Stalin's world Communist agents have been making it clear what Russia's apparent aims are for the next 10 or 20 years.

Provided there isn't any war, Stalin wants to build up Russia's industrial strength so it finally exceeds that of the United States. After that, it would be a Russian-dominated world whether the U. S. likes it or not.

This is the interpretation put by experts on Russia in Vienna upon a revealing series of editorials in the weekly newspaper of the Cominform. This is the policy guide book for Communists the world over.

With startling frankness, a Cominform editorial recalled a long-forgotten statement of Stalin made 19 years ago, at the 18th Congress of the Russian Communist party. It said it still holds true.

"Stalin," recalled the Cominform journal, "placed before the Communist party and the entire Soviet people a great historic task . . . to overtake and outstrip in the next 10 or 15 years the main capitalistic countries . . . in volume of industrial output per capita of population."

Taking 10 years out for the war and for the re-establishment of prewar levels means the Soviet economy has now put in nine years toward achieving Stalin's ambition. That theoretically leaves the Soviets about six years to go to reach the goal.

But Western diplomats say there isn't a chance that Stalin's hopes will be realized. There have been too many changes since 1932. The war upped U. S. industrial strength to a point where, even if its current output of steel stood still, it would take Russia at least until 1965 to catch up.

How then can Russia hope to surpass the United States economically?

The Cominform editorials give an answer to that. They lay down a policy which Moscow apparently hopes will carry Russia to a "life of abundance for the Soviet people." That policy includes:

1. A feverish effort to increase production in Russia's satellites.

2. Attempts at co-operation and trade with the West to help the Soviet economy.

3. Radical expansion of Russia's heavy industry and of electrification.

Of the buildup of satellite industrialization Western experts have no doubts. A directive to the October party congress in Moscow calls for its "further consolidation and extension."

"But", said a Western diplomat, "the output of these lands in no way matches that of Western countries allied with the United States. Even with the industrialization of China, they won't catch up for decades."

On the subject of co-operation and trade with the West, the Cominform editorials have been busily reviving Stalin's oft-repeated statements that capitalism and socialism can live and trade together.

The Cominform editorials also have indirectly admitted that without a big increase in Russia's industrialization, there is not much chance for communism to take over.

Oregon Crime Activities Increase In Early 1952

WASHINGTON (AP) — Crime rates in Oregon increased in all except one of six major categories in the first six months of 1952 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The lone exception to the upward trend was robbery.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation so reports on the basis of records submitted by police departments of 28 Oregon cities.

The rates are computed on the number of crimes for each 100,000 of population.

Comparatively, Washington had fewer aggravated assaults and burglaries than neighboring Oregon but exceeded its neighbor in the other categories.

Washington's 40.1 robberies for each 100,000 population tops the national average in this class as does its 250.3 burglaries, 836.5 larcenies and 126.6 auto thefts. Oregon also is above the national average with 271.2 burglaries and 806.5 larcenies.

Other crime incidence rates for the two states during the first six months of 1952 include: Washington — murder and non-negligent manslaughter 1.42, and aggravated assault 10.6; Oregon—murder and non-negligent manslaughter 1.36, robbery 16, aggravated assault 13.2, and auto theft 87.9.

The only figure to show a decrease from the first six months of 1951 in either state was Oregon's robbery rate which fell off 2.3 points from last year's 18.3.

The report provides a breakdown of the figures submitted by the individual departments only for cities of more than 25,000 population.

Previous reports, however, provide a breakdown only for cities above 100,000 population. By individual cities, with comparative last year figures in brackets where available, the report shows:

Eugene—Five robberies, 11 aggravated assaults, 57 burglaries, 410 larceny-thefts, 44 auto thefts.

Portland—Six murders and non-negligent manslaughters (4), 92 robberies (102), 70 aggravated assaults (61), 1,300 burglaries (1,044); 3,092 larceny-thefts (2,970), 386 auto thefts (384).

Salem—One murder or non-negligent manslaughter, 81 burglaries, 374 larceny-thefts, 28 auto thefts.

Seattle—Seven murders or non-negligent manslaughters (5), 309 robberies (21), 67 aggravated assaults (60), 1,594 burglaries (1,307), 3,085 larceny-thefts (2,742), 728 auto thefts (718).

Truman Accuses Ike Of Bad Blunders While Commanding General In Europe

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

ABOARD TRUMAN TRAIN (AP)—President Truman accused Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today of having endangered the country as commanding general in Europe by grave "blunders" which left America unaware of Russia's threat to world peace.

He said Eisenhower's advice that he saw no reason why Russia and the United States would not remain "the closest possible friends" carried "great weight" and "did a great deal of harm."

If Eisenhower had given "Better advice in 1945," Truman continued, "we wouldn't have had so much trouble, in waking up the country to the danger of Communist imperialism in 1946 and 1947 and 1948."

Aboard Truman train insert after 3rd graf TA35 beginning, "if Eisenhower."

The President took a bit of the edge off the charge by stating that it was our prime hope after the war to live in peace with the Soviet Union. But he added that Eisenhower should admit his mistakes.

Truman chose a whistle stop speech at Havre, Mont., to launch the latest of increasingly bitter attacks on the Republican presidential nominee in reply to Eisenhower's own charges of blunders by the Truman administration in the field of foreign policy.

The President, speaking from the rear platform of his campaign train special voiced praise of Rep. Mike Mansfield, Democratic candidate for the Senate against Sen. Ecton (R-Mont) and Democratic presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson for having known "that communism was dangerous and that we had to take measures to stop it."

Truman said Eisenhower didn't have such "wisdom and foresight."

"After the war, while he was still commanding general of our forces in Europe," the President continued, "he said he saw no reason why Russia and the United States would not remain the closest possible friends."

Truman quoted Eisenhower as having told a congressional committee in November of 1945:

"There is no one thing that guides the policy of Russia more today than to keep friendship with the United States."

Truman then went on to say of his own former Army chief of staff:

"His foresight was not nearly as good as his hindsight.

"Of course, we can all make mistakes, but the Republican candidate was the commanding general in Europe and was in close contact with the Russians. His advice carried great weight and it therefore did a great deal of harm."

It is true, the President continued, that "we were all trying immediately after the war to find a means for living with the Russians on a peaceful basis."

"I don't blame the Republican candidate for his part in that," Truman added, "but he ought to be honest enough to admit his blunders about the Russians.

"I get tired of all the Republican speeches and all their propaganda saying that the Republican party has been out in front against the danger of communism. It simply isn't so."

Truman said that Mansfield, as a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations, "stood right up to the Russian Vishinsky (foreign minister) and slugged it out with him and beat down a Russian attack on the foreign policy of the United States" in a debate that "won respect for Mike Mansfield throughout the world."

Back in 1945 and 1946, Truman said, Gov. Stevenson, on important missions to Europe, "saw what the Communists were up to, worked mightily for international cooperation" and was "one of the first to warn that the Russians were becoming a threat to Europe."

The Republicans, the President asserted, "haven't had a single constructive idea about foreign policy since Sen. Vandenberg died." He referred to the late Michigan Senator, who is regarded as the architect of the bi-partisan foreign policy.

The President carried his anti-Eisenhower barrage into Montana after telling North Dakota voters the general should be sent "back to the Army where he belongs."

The goal in his current 8,000-mile coast-to-coast tour shaped up as an effort to strip Eisenhower of his glamour by picturing him as the dupe of an "unholy crew" of campaign advisers.

And he accused GOP vice president nominee Richard M. Nixon of having a voting record "against everything that is good for the people."

But Truman's assault on the Republicans at Havre overshadowed other attacks made to campaign crowds comparable in size and enthusiasm to those he spoke to in his 1948 campaign for a White House term in his own right.

He accused the Republicans of trying to make political capital out of the fighting in Korea.

He said this country moved into Korea in 1950 to stop the Red invasion "for the sake of our own security and to preserve freedom in the world."

"We know we could not wait while the attack spread and dragged the whole world into a war—a war which would be atomic this time, with the bombs falling on America."

Stopping the Communists in Korea, Truman said, cost money and "the lives of many of our finest young men" but it "checked the plans of the Kremlin for world conquest and blocked their conspiracy against this country."

The Republicans, he said, tried to "spread alarm and panic, misrepresenting the facts, and stirring up resentment" and frightened a lot of people so much that they made gains in the 1950 congressional elections.

"The Republican party was asleep at the switch when the Communists first began to threaten our security in Europe and Asia," Truman said.

He added that "Old Guard Republicans" led the clamor for demobilizing the armed forces after the second world war and even as recently as last summer were trying to cut appropriations needed to make strong defenses.

The Republicans, Truman said, are conducting "the greatest smear campaign" in the history of American politics.

"They want to get back in power so that they can make this country the happy hunting ground that it was for millionaires—and so that the farmer and the working man can be left out in the cold again like they were back in the twenties and the early thirties," he said.

Tax Relief Not Apparent Until Sometime In 1954

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — Hope for relief springs eternal in the taxpayer's breast.

The best bet seems to be that some corporations will get a cut in taxes by the middle of next year. The long-suffering individual may have to wait until 1954.

Secretary of the Treasury Snyder is on record as believing that the excess profits tax some corporations pay will expire next June. He sees no major relief likely for individuals.

What to do about taxes is one of the first decisions the new president will have to make in January.

A number of the recent federal tax increases are due to expire in the next year or two unless Congress extends them.

The taxpayer's best hope for relief would be in a cut in government spending.

With defense expenditures scheduled at a high level next year, hope for much relief seems put off until 1954.

The corporate excess-profits tax is due to expire June 30.

If Congress lets the tax die, as Snyder thinks it may, it will mean relief for corporations whose present earnings are 85 per cent or more of their average earnings in their three best years between 1946 and 1949.

Such earnings are now considered excess and a 30 per cent additional tax levied on them.

Businessmen hold this tax penalizes well-managed companies and the growth industries just getting under way in the base-period years.

The excess profits tax has been bringing in better than three billion dollars a year.

Individuals would get a break at the end of 1953 if Congress doesn't extend a 10 per cent increase in the individual-income tax written into the revenue act of 1951. The increase would lapse at that time.

April 30, 1954, corporations are due for another break — unless Congress changes its mind.

At that time the 30 per cent normal tax on corporate earnings goes back to 25 per cent. At the same time special excise taxes totalling about one billion dollars expire.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in its October survey says that since "defense spending is thought likely to reach a peak sometime next year, the hope is growing that the new administration will be able to effect some tax reduction."

Stalin, of course, could stick a pin into this wishful thinking any time he chose to stir up more trouble and alarm the United States into stepping up defense expenditures.

The U.S. taxpayer's bills, meanwhile, mount steadily. This year it is estimated that the total of federal, state and local tax collections will be around 80 billion dollars, and possibly more.

The bank notes that the federal government is now taking about 70 per cent of this total, with the state and local authorities splitting the remainder about evenly.

Before World War I the federal tax take was only about 30 per cent of the total. And as late as 1941 Washington was still taking less than half.

Taxes collected by all agencies last year, the bank adds, came to $412 for each person in the country. In 1927 the per capita tax was $80. In 1942, with World War II under way, it was $154.

THIS LARGE SHIPMENT of John B. Stetson Hats . . . just arrived at Dick Reeder's Store . . . . is the largest single shipment of Stetson Hats ever to come to Klamath Falls. Dick Reeder says, "Stetson Hats are America's first choice in men's hats . . . and Dick Reeder's Store now has 29 different styles to choose from . . . both Western and Dress." The Dick Reeder personnel, shown left to right, are: Jimmy Lear, Dad Reeder, Dick Reeder, Mrs. Agnes Green, Charles Whittemore and George Demetrakos. —Adv.