

Herald and News

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CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

When you go through your mail in the next few days with that dull, sinking feeling—checking up on which of your bills you can pay and which ones you'll have to stall—you'll find among them a letter that reads like this:

"Klamath County has just completed a very successful X-ray survey, one example of how your Christmas Seal Dollar is being put to work. During the recent survey, Klamath County set three state records—

—the largest number X-rayed in any one eight-hour day, 1329.
—the highest average number of X-rays taken per X-ray day, 817.
—the highest percentage of the eligible population taken by any county, 70.5 per cent.

"One active case of tuberculosis is found in every thousand X-rays taken."

"We are confident that Klamath County can also set a record of appreciation by buying Christmas Seals. It is gifts such as yours that make these programs possible."

"So—buy and use Christmas Seals! They are only \$1.00 per sheet."

"Let's keep the Christmas Seal candle burning throughout the year by contributing generously."

That, in effect, is a bill too. It's the annual statement of your dues on the tree chest X-ray program. It's different than the other bills. You can pay it and use the Christmas Seal or you can chuck the works in the wastebasket.

As an old hand at spreading a small bank account, thinly, over a large number of bills, here's the method that is highly recommended:

Arrange your bills in the order of the amounts due, with the smallest ones on top. Start paying them in that order. You'll find that it's a cinch to take care of 90 per cent of the bills, not the total amount due.

Stop before you run clear dry, in time to send a token amount (showing good intent) to the remaining large accounts.

Then tighten up your belt for the next month.

This, of course, will have taken care of the Christmas Seals without your ever taking a deep breath. It says at the bottom of the letter to make checks payable to Klamath County Tuberculosis and Health Association. (Similar for Lake, Modoc and Siskiyou counties).

P.S.—Put a generous number of Christmas Seal stamps on the envelope containing your token payments. The recipients will feel more kindly to you then.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (U) — People are getting bigger — if not better.

As the world gets smaller and smaller the folk who live in it are growing taller and taller.

I don't envy them. Height is just its glamor. Every growing boy yearns to be a big, strapping six-footer-plus, who goes through life bowling bullies out of his way right and left.

But when he does reach maturity he finds things aren't that simple. If he is over six feet and shoves somebody, right or wrong the cry goes up, "look at the big bum throwing his weight around."

Every inch a man grows over six feet today is a handicap instead of a help, unless he is a basketball player or a cop directing traffic.

The tall man finds he is something of a misfit in civilization tailored to people of smaller size.

He bangs his head getting in and out of motor cars, he can't sleep in a regulation size 74-inch bed, he finds it hard to buy a suit off the rack, and when he sits on a standard living room chair — which is 18 inches off the floor — his chin bumps his knees every time he opens his mouth to say something.

That is one reason why tall men aren't talkative.

In a crowded world he simply takes up too much space.

No ordinary man or woman will sit behind him in a movie or at a prize fight without grumbling loud enough for the complaint to reach his ears, and if he lives in a boarding house the other roomers resent his reach at the table.

As a result of these physical discomforts and the steady criticism of smaller folk, many a tall man gets an inferiority complex.

Far from taking advantage of his size, he is more likely to submit to public insults and ridicule than a sub-five-footer.

He is often afraid to stand up for his rights because he knows that most people instinctively feel sorry for a misfit, but distrust a giant, and will gang up against him.

His attitude troubles of peace-time are doubled in wartime. David long ago disproved with his slingshot the saying that, "a good big man is always better than a good little man."

The invention of the pistol and rifle made extra size not only something of a nuisance but also a positive danger to a warrior.

He still holds an edge in brute strength in actual hand-to-hand combat, but there isn't much fighting like that anymore.

The more body surface a soldier has to expose the more likely a target he is for a sniper's bullet or enemy shell fragments. It even takes the tall man longer to dig himself a foxhole to protect him from aerial bombardment.

The implements of war—ships, tanks, planes, jeeps—are built to house the five-foot-six-to-six-foot-five.

The U. S. Navy doesn't want anyone over six feet, four, and both the Army and the Air Force turn thumbs down if he towers over six feet and a half.

The only thing a supply sergeant hates worse than an ordinary recruit is a tall recruit requiring extra size shoes or uniforms.

I was pointing out these grim hazards to a walking human alp I know. He grinned and said tolerantly:

"Everything you say is certainly true. But you left out one thing. The tall men are still an awful lot of girls who like to lean on a tall man's shoulder, and there always will be."

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (U) — By appointing a labor leader, Martin P. Durkin, as secretary of labor, Gen. Eisenhower put himself in a nice position if Durkin's handling of the job goes sour.

He can say then: "I promised to be fair to labor. I did what neither Roosevelt nor Truman did in 20 years: I put a labor leader in the top labor job."

"I leaned over backwards to be fair. Durkin was not only a labor leader. He was a Democrat who voted against me. If it didn't turn out right, at least I tried."

But the selection of a union leader for the job—Durkin is president of the AFL's plumbers and steamfitters—is far from a guarantee of sunny days ahead in the troubled field of labor.

The secretary of labor has importance, of course. He heads the Department of Labor and is a member of the Cabinet. But his is a job with tremendous limitations.

Congress gave the Labor Department, and therefore the secretary, the task of administering the Wage-Hour Act, the public employment offices, the whole operation of the labor standards and statistics, and some other chores.

But the secretary has no control over the government's mediation service, which was created to try to settle labor-management disputes peacefully. The service used to be part of the Labor Department but Congress took that away.

And the secretary has no say at all over the most vital government problem and responsibility in the whole field of labor-management relations: how the two sides get along, or fail to, under the basic law of the Taft-Hartley Act. Congress gave that job to the National Labor Relations Board.

In fact, the Democratic congress which created the first basic labor law—the Wagner Act, predecessor of Taft-Hartley—set up the NLRB to administer the act. And when the Republican Congress in 1947 substituted T-H for the Wagner Act, it retained the NLRB, keeping the secretary at arm's length.

Those who knew Durkin during those hectic 1952 days, when Congress was putting the Wage-Hour Act together, say he opposed handing the job to the NLRB. If he still thinks the idea is wrong, and tries to get Congress to change its mind, he'll probably wind up nowhere fast.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



Tax Scandal Investigators May Call Secretary Snyder For More Testimony

By B. L. LIVINGSTONE

WASHINGTON (U) — House tax scandal investigators scheduled a closed-door meeting today to decide whether to call Secretary of the Treasury Snyder for a first-hand account of his interest in a multimillion-dollar tax case.

Also up for decision was what to do about long-pending hearings on the alcohol tax unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau with emphasis on issuance of alcohol tax permits.

In advance of today's session it would come up at once if hearings were decided upon.

In the case of the alcohol tax unit however, it was unlikely hearings would be slated before next year, when the committee is expected to be continued by the Republican, 83rd Congress.

Secretary Snyder, in letters to members of the ways and means subcommittee which has been investigating federal tax practices, already has said he intervened to speed up a tax refund claim by Universal Picturer, Inc.

But Snyder wrote that he acted only in the interest of administrative efficiency to expedite handling of a large backlog of unsettled tax cases. He said his interest in Universal was no different than that in many other similar cases.

Committee Republicans favored session—"while he is still a public official," said Rep. Curtis (R-Neb). Kean (R-NJ) said he thought Snyder should explain his "unusual degree of interest" in the Universal case.

The committee learned about Snyder's activities in the Universal case from the official telephone log kept by Charles Oliphant, former chief counsel of the bureau who resigned under fire last fall.

The log, a stenographic transcript of incoming and outgoing telephone calls in Oliphant's office shows Snyder and other Treasury officials called frequently in late 1948 and early 1949 about the Universal case.

Universal sought a refund of around 20 million dollars on excess profits taxes levied during the early 1940s.

The committee has bureau records showing that, at Treasury insistence, review of the case by the New York field office was by-passed and the case expedited to Washington, where it was eventually settled at a lesser figure of around 2½ million dollars.

U.N. Approves Indian Peace Proposal

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (U) — Western and neutral nations overwhelmingly pushed through United Nations committee approval of India's Korean peace plan last night despite a Red rejection that already had shattered hopes of its ever working.

More Soviet fireworks are expected before the plan's final adoption by the General Assembly.

The vote in the U. N. Political Committee on the Indian resolution, aimed at ending the prisoner of war deadlock which has held up a Korean truce, was 33-3. The five Soviet bloc nations voted against it. Nationalist China abstained because she didn't think the plan would work.

The committee set another meeting today to let delegates put on the record their reasons for voting the way they did.

But Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei V. Vishinsky was expected to turn the meeting into another bitter debate by demanding that his counter-resolutions be voted upon before the committee sends the

Indian plan to the General Assembly for final approval and transmission to the Communist command in Korea.

Even if Vishinsky succeeds in getting a vote on his proposals, they are doomed to smashing defeat. Previous rejection of the Indian plan by both Moscow and Peking promised it just as hopeless a future.

India and her backers had pressed for a vote, nevertheless, to place on the Communists the moral blame for turning down another chance at a Korean peace.

The committee climaxed one of the most violent debates in its history yesterday by approving the Indian resolution and by an almost equally overwhelming majority—throwing down Soviet amendments that would have remodeled it into the Red pattern.

American delegates—and many of their allies—were pleased by the unprecedented solidarity behind the Indian resolution.

They said that although there was little hope it would achieve

the main objective of peace in Korea, the voting had completely isolated the Communists. They predicted this would be a powerful influence among the non-Communist Asians.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, head of the Indian delegation and Prime Minister Nehru's sister, also praised the solid support of her country's efforts and said India still hoped for great neighborly cooperation and appreciation of our interest and intent.

Although all but the Soviet bloc and Nationalist China approved India's resolution calling for a commission made up of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden and a fifth-nation nominee to handle the nonrepatriation of prisoners, several Asian and Arab members abstained from voting on the Soviet amendments.

Western delegates charged that the Russian amendments aimed only at transforming the Indian plan into one embodying the still-pending Soviet resolutions, calling for an immediate cease-fire and for an 11-nation commission to settle the prisoner question and all other Korean peace issues. The West says the Soviet plan would turn the prisoners into hostages while the Reds continued to demand even by force if necessary.

Vishinsky charged that the Indian plan was no compromise at all but instead a dressed-up American plan that would lead not to peace but to a continuation of the war.

The families Vishinsky vitriol scorned India's attempt to take a neutral stand as spokesman for the Asian people.

"We understand the position of the Chinese peoples," Vishinsky said, "and we refuse to recognize the right of anyone to speak on behalf of all the Asians."

"We were carried away by unity by which you are trying to turn all eyes on us. No, the eyes are on you, Mr. (V. K. Krishna) Menon. You by your resolution are trying to push people into the holocaust of war."

He hurled out charges that the Indian government had been duped by American big business into "pathetically" endorsing the Western stand against forcible repatriation or detention of prisoners.

The Indian resolution also calls for a political conference, which under present terms of the draft Korean armistice agreement would discuss peace and unification of the war-torn peninsula, also to discuss the fate of those prisoners who still remain in the hands of the repatriation commission 90 days after a truce.

Nothing is done about them 30 days after this conference is going about them, the prisoners are to be turned over to the U. N.

New Secretary of Labor is Democrat! Calls For Changes in Taft-Hartley

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON (U) — President-elect Eisenhower's secretary of labor, a registered Democrat, believes the Labor Department will be strengthened and the Taft-Hartley Act amended in a way satisfactory to both the unions and management.

Martin P. Durkin, 55, president of the AFL Plumbers Union, will be the only Catholic and the only Democrat in the Eisenhower Cabinet. His appointment as secretary of labor was announced by Eisenhower's headquarters yesterday.

Through the policy of the AFL and of his own union calls for repeal of Taft-Hartley, Durkin told newsmen he is convinced the law can be "amended to satisfy labor."

... and no doubt, to satisfy management as well.

Amendment, rather than outright repeal of the nation's labor law, was Eisenhower's campaign pledge.

Durkin said he was "greatly surprised" at his appointment because he voted for Adlai E. Stevenson in November and joined in the AFL's official endorsement of the Democratic nominee.

But he told reporters: "I think President-elect Eisenhower will give full and complete consideration to the problems of labor."

Eisenhower's decision to pick his man from union ranks could prove to be either a noteworthy political stroke or a new source of friction between AFL and CIO.

President Truman and the late Franklin D. Roosevelt went outside labor for their secretaries. When filling non-Cabinet jobs they generally tried to find men from independent unions, or else paired off AFL and CIO appointees with equal government rank.

AFL officials here were elated at Eisenhower's choice; the CIO was yet to be heard from.

President George Meany had advised Eisenhower, before the selection was made: "If you pick a good man from CIO, he will get the support of the AFL. If you pick a good man from AFL, I'm sure he will get support from the CIO."

Meany, commenting on the appointment in New York, described Durkin as an "outstanding trade unionist" and added:

"He is ideally fitted by training, experience, ability and temperament for his new post. Mr. Durkin's appointment will inspire confidence among the ranks of organized labor in the express desire and determination of President-elect Eisenhower to be fair to the nation's workers."

Sen. Watkins (R-Utah) said he was confident that Eisenhower's faith in Durkin "will not be misplaced" and said he would vote to confirm him.

Secretary of Labor Tobin, whom Durkin will succeed, offered his congratulations and pledged full cooperation.

"President-elect Eisenhower has selected an able man," Tobin said. Durkin, president of the plumbers union for nine years, seemed to be yielding considerably more than a personal hope in telling reporters:

"I believe there will be placed in the Labor Department some functions now handled by other government agencies."

He indicated that he considers mediation of labor disputes a "Labor function." This may foreshadow an effort to restore the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to the Labor Department.

Chicago-born Durkin was director of labor in Illinois for eight years under both Democratic and Republican state administrations. He is married and the father of three children.

Summerfield to Testify In Election Cost Study

WASHINGTON (U) — A congressional committee disturbed over gaping loopholes in spending restrictions of the present election laws sought the advice today of the man who will be postmaster general in the Eisenhower Cabinet.

The committee, a special House group headed by Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), wants suggestions from Arthur Summerfield, chairman of the Republican National Committee on how best to adapt present antiquated election laws to today's high-cost and high-powered political campaigns.

Summerfield, President-elect Eisenhower's choice as postmaster general, was the headline witness for the second day of committee hearings.

Committee members said they will ask the man who directed the Eisenhower campaign how he thinks the present laws should be changed and in what way he believes they are inadequate or unworkable.

Tomorrow the committee plans to question Stephen A. Mitchell, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The opening of hearings yesterday disclosed that apparently no one, the committee included, is satisfied with existing laws.

Chairman Boggs opened the hearing by saying the present laws aren't effective and are too easily evaded. The committee's big problem, he said, is how to work out a proper substitute.

For example, Boggs pointed out, the present federal laws don't apply to primary elections but to nominating conventions and there is some question as to whether Congress has the right to legislate in those fields.

And, he added, the present laws, by limiting spending of the big national committees, encourage the formation of numerous so-called nonpolitical or educational committees which don't have to report their finances or aren't affected by limitations applicable to the avowed political groups.

Boggs also pointed out that the laws say no individual may contribute more than \$5,000 to a candidate, but excerpts from this ceiling any contributions to or from

a state or local committee.

Nor are all campaign contributions and expenditures required to be reported to Congress. Reports filed with the clerk of the House under the Corrupt Practices Act do not necessarily reflect all spending, since some political groups file their reports only in state capitals, or not at all.

Witnesses speaking for both political parties agreed that the existing laws are too flimsy.

Rep. Clarence Brown of Ohio, a veteran of 40 years of Republican political campaigning, told the committee it is time to "quit kidding the public" about election spending.

Brown said he has no idea how much was spent in the Stevenson-Eisenhower campaign, but he'd hate to have to pay out of his own pocket all in excess of 80 or 100 million dollars.

Smith said he didn't know how much the recent campaigns cost, either, but said 25 per cent of the total would be a good ceiling for the future.

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