Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

The flying saucers are still with us. And will continue to be, I'm afraid, despite a lot of doubting Thomas' who are inclined to scoff and insist that what people are saying is hogwash and what they are seeing is even worse. Nothing but spots before the eyes, high flying pelicans, Venus at an odd angle and all the other explanations for the curious phenomena.

But I'll still continue to believe in 'em until someone proves otherwise. And I'll have a little company in the person of one W. R. "Bill" Trusty of 939 Klamath Avenue. Bill's a conductor for the Southern Pacific and spotted an obvious and plain flying saucer on July 10th as his train was pulling in from the Crescent Lake run. Just south of Chelsea he spotted this saucer at about 5000 feet, and watched while it banked and turned into the sun, where it disappeared from view. Bill trotted across the train and tried to spot it again but it had disappeared by then. N. H. Hansen, who I believe lives at 121 Mortimer, and is also a conductor, saw the same thing at the same time.

Who says there aren't any flying saucers? I claim there have been too many eye witnesses of a trusted nature report in for the reports not to be something. If that last sentence seems a little involved just put it down to the fact that I believe strongly in 'em.

Big doings up at Fort Klamath the other night when they held their street dance festival. Our correspondent up thataway, Myrtle Wimer, writes me that the affair was a huge success, that everyone had fun and that already they are looking forward to next year and another one. She also sent down a flock of negatives taken by a fella name of Jim Watson. As soon as we can get them printed up we'll print one or two along with Myrtle's story of the affair. That's the sort of thing there should be more of.

If we hadn't been strapped down in Klamath Falls waiting for an out-of-town guest to show up we'd have been right up there among 'em. Next year we will, by golly!

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

RETAIL MEMO:

Predictions for record retail sales in July received support last week when the Department of Commerce reported total retail sales were up six percent through May—setting another record.

Biggest gainers were motor vehicle dealers (new and used) up 26 percent. Gas stations were up 6; men's stores up 5; food, department stores, family clothing stores, furniture and appliance stores up 4; eating and drinking places, the general merchandise group, and drug and proprietory stores up 3.

These figures are for the country as a whole, remember, but a clue as to what local business should be doing is seen in another Department of Commerce report. Personal income was up 7 percent in the first five months of 1953. If retail sales were up 6 percent and personal income was up 7 percent nationally, then the same ratios should hold good for the Klamath Basin.

With radio and TV competing for the relaxation ear in much of the country, with the entertainment free for the tuning (after you pay for the sets) it might be a surprise that sale of phonograph records set a new high in 1952 and is going on from there this year.

And, from the type of musical offerings on the air (radio, we don't know about TV), it should be more of a surprise that 40 percent of all records sold are for classical music. Just a few years ago, classical records took only 15 percent of the record business.

(We'll pass this on as a tip to those stations which are competing for the musical ear.)

HOW MUCH IS a July '53 dollar worth? Without making any references to the 1939 greenback, you can be sure of this: Today's dollar will buy a lot more goods than it did just one year ago, according to a Wall Street Journal roundup.

The trend is not evident in the official cost-of-living figures but a trip to the markets tells a different tale — from hamburgers to houses—the WSJ said.

On the food front, average price of chuck steak in New York City's retail markets is 45 cents a pound, down 28 cents from a year ago. Sirloin steak goes for 89 cents against $1.15 last year. The big puller-downer on the cost of eating is hefty production.

It's production in other things, too. Average used car prices are down 20 percent. Houses, and the things that go into them, are lower.

On production: Since the start of 1946, makers have turned out 27 million washing machines, 23 million vacuum cleaners, 88 million radios, 26 million TV sets, 29 million refrigerators and 8 million freezers.

Checking the Herald and News advertising pages for last week and the corresponding week a year ago brought out some sharp differences.

Here are the meat prices for one store, with this year's first and the '52 prices following: Swiss or round steak, 69 cents and 98 cents; rib roast, 55 and 85; ground beef, 39 and 59; fillet of sole, 59 and 59. Another store: sirloin steak, 59 and 89.

The moral is to buy your beef and catch your own fish . . . and do it in the Klamath Basin, not New York.

CONSUMER SAVINGS is one of the first elements business people talk about when they consider the possibilities of that "rainy day." One barometer of savings is that deposits in the nation's saving banks rose $117 million in May to set another record of $23.4 billion. Nice backlog!

Another thing that business people talk about is installment buying. Installment buyers are the main pillars of the country's economy, according to S. Coleman, president of the Gas Appliance Mfg's. Assoc., in the NY Herald Tribune. He criticized economists who claim that consumer debt has reached a dangerous level. Coleman holds that such conclusions are based on obsolete statistics and obscure circumstances.

"The ratio of consumer credit to disposable income invariably adjusts itself in the normal course of business; it is lower now than it was in 1941 . . the annual savings rate of 1952 was three times the 1949 total and nearly eight times the 1939 figure."

Don Sloan—the Portland investment man not Don Sloan the Klamath real estate man—told Kiwanians and Rotarians last week that "In keeping our economy sound, the U.S. Treasury Department, since 1946, has sold over $41 billion worth of savings bonds. This has been done with no salesmen and very largely as a result of the efforts of banks and bankers and the advertising media of the country."

In addition to plugging for the sale of U.S. savings bonds, he plugged for the American way of doing business. "In Europe, if a manufactured article costs a dollar it will be retailed at two dollars. Here, a dollar cost article will be sold at $1.10 and 10 times as many will be sold."

Ten times as many will be sold because they're priced at $1.10—they can be priced at $1.10 because through advertising, ten times as many can be sold—at $1.10.

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

The thyroid is a gland of internal secretion which lies in the front of the neck, sometimes extending down under the upper portion of the breastbone. It does not have a duct or passageway to empty its secretions and therefore its hormone is absorbed directly into the blood.

When behaving normally, the thyroid produces just the right amount of secretion for the needs of the body. Among other things, it helps to regulate the action of other internal glands and also to keep the heart beat regular. If the thyroid gland starts misbehaving it may produce either too much secretion or a secretion which is abnormal.

The result is the development of a condition which is known as toxic goiter of which there are several kinds. Other names for this condition are Graves' disease and von Basedow's disease.

Ordinarily, in a toxic goiter the thyroid becomes somewhat enlarged. The other symptoms vary but the most common besides enlargement are a rapid heart rate, bulging eyes, trembling of the hands, nervousness and loss of weight. Sometimes these symptoms alone are enough to make a diagnosis. Almost always, however, doctors wish to have a metabolism test taken which measures more accurately the degree to which the thyroid is overactive. This is done early in the morning before eating. It is entirely painless.

Toxic goiter should be discovered as soon as possible before it has produced damage which may be difficult or slow to overcome. The most common form of treatment has been surgery. This involves an operation in which part of the thyroid tissue is removed, leaving only enough to supply the normal needs of the body.

Now some other methods besides surgery have begun to be used for toxic goiter. Drugs of the thiouracil family have been used with success in some cases. Radioactive iodine is also a useful medical treatment. Not all patients with toxic goiter can be successfully treated medically, however, and surgery probably will continue to be used for at least some patients for a long time.

Printing & Developing — In At 9 - Out at 5 — LEO'S CAMERA SHOP 836 Main

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Along Nature's Trail

By Ken McLeod

The man whose job I do not envy is our new Reclamation Commissioner, Wilbur A. Dexheimer who faces the monumental task of making over the bureau of reclamation into an organization of public service instead of an organization of self service. The eyes of a great many sceptical people will follow his actions closely as he works to bring back the public confidence that should be due this important department of our Federal Government but whose former leadership wantonly sacrificed in their pursuit of an ideological future.

There is no denying that the reclamation service has tumbled greatly in public prestige since it departed from the ideals upon which the service was first founded. The fact that the reclamation has grown large and powerful due largely to pork barrel politics and not to service for the public good appears to have been a factor that former leadership of the Bureau's policies accepted as public acclaim for their program; however there have been a lot of engineers within the service itself who have looked upon the rapid growth and expansion of visionary horizons with much concern and dared not speak their mind lest the axe descend upon their person.

The state of the bureau has fallen so low that even the engineers joint council charged the bureau with incompetence and the Hoover Commission made the charge that the bureau would "stoop to deception in furtherance of their efforts to take out claims on projects." Conservationists have sounded warnings against the ambitious schemes of the bureau with monotonous regularity.

We have been well aware that the bureau has been undergoing an overhauling ever since the crash of the "Fair Deal." A lot of old line engineers have been pulled up from the basement and dusted off and placed in positions of command. Dexheimer appears to have been one of these career men who have been rescued from obscurity.

Dexheimer's first statements have made some favorable impressions. He believes that his "big problem" is developing "a national water policy that will benefit all the people." Dexheimer stated, "If we can get such a decision out of Congress, it also would go a long way toward ending the conflict of interests between the army engineers and the bureau of reclamaton."

"Any project must be developed so that its full potential reserves are available for the good of the majority of the people," Dexheimer said, "both private and public interests should be allowed to develop in full anything there is need to develop. I would not like to see anything built that would destroy the ultimate use of our resources."

Dexheimer, 52, has been employed by the bureau of reclamation since 1928, except for a five-year stint with the army corps of engineers in World War II. Since 1947, he has been assistant chief of the Denver reclamation office in charge of construction.

I am quite sure that the conservationists of the nation will watch Dexheimer's actions with the keenest of interest and perhaps with the usual degree of suspicion as they no longer trust bureau statements but will have to be shown sincerity of statement: by sincerity of action. After all Dexheimer comes up from the ranks of an organization whose top flight officials—the policy makers — have done their best to obtain a firm grasp upon the natural resources of the West, so that they might control these resources as they saw fit and proper in the light of their interpretation of the needs of the nation.

A mad, headlong rush into a regimented economy, whose end result—call it whatever you may—was National Socialism, apparently for the time being has been halted by the change of administration. The sincere planners and those not so sincere who believed that the people were not competent to handle the problems concerning their vital resources and hence must be regimented into authorities to prevent us from destroying ourselves by heedless acts have been taken from the driver's seat. But their voices are still loud and plaintive.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP) — The first, great, immediate benefit to the United States from a Korean truce will be an end to the killing of Americans there so long as the truce lasts, which may be a long time.

But when the long-range effect of a truce is examined realistically, the outlook can be very gloomy In the long run the truce may cost the United States more than if the fighting had continued.

This is an outlook upon which the Eisenhower administration is fully informed. Apparently President Eisenhower felt there were only two choices in Korea:

1. Keep on fighting, with the killing continuing indefinitely, and in the end perhaps wage an all-out offensive which might bring in Russia and start world war III.

But even if continued fighting did not lead to a world war, it would be trading American lives for Chinese lives, and lives are something of which the Chinese Communist regime has a greater and more expendable supply than the United States.

2. Agree to an armistice, an end to the slaughter for now anyway, and hope that somehow the results might turn out well, or at least better than the gloomy picture given in this story.

This question has been discussed inside the Eisenhower administration:

Do the Chinese really want peace now?

Among those who have been to Korea and who also know the Chinese and their problems, this is a viewpoint that has been expressed:

The Chinese do want a truce. The Chinese Communists already have obtained the most they could expect from their fighting in Korea at this time: they have increased their prestige in Asia and the world by stopping the United Nations forces.

But the Chinese economy has been badly damaged by the efforts the Communists had to make to fight the war; they are dependent upon Russia for 70 per cent of their supplies; their five-year plan for China, announced when they took over five years ago, has been badly set back by the drain of the war.

All those are good reason why they should now want a truce, but there are others: benefits the Chinese can visualize for themselves as a result of a truce now.

Undoubtedly one of the prices the Chinese will try to exact, and probably will obtain even though the United States may not like it, is an end to the embargo on trade with China; another is a seat on the United Nations Security Council.

The feeling in this country at the moment is intense, particularly in Congress, against letting Communist China have a seat on that council where it can team up with Russia. But the pressure on this country from its allies to let China into the U. N. undoubtedly will also be intense.

Of all the countries which have played ball with this country in not trading with China, cooperating the best perhaps were Japan and Canada. Japan's 86 million people are starved for trade with China, which has raw materials that can be finished in Japanese factories and sold throughout Asia. China wants trade.

Even during a truce the Communists can, under truce terms, rebuild their shattered airfields for use at once if the armistice breaks down. And they can use the time taken up in talking to rebuild their military machine for use again in Korea or elsewhere in Asia if necessary.

But armed force by China may not be necessary, for if the Communists get free world trade again, get in the United Nations, and build up their military machine even larger, the countries of Southeast Asia, a far greater prize than Korea, may fall easily and naturally into China's orbit.

This is not a pretty prospect. But it is one that must be considered even before the peace talks begin. Doesn't the United States have some plans, some trading points, which it will insist upon before the Chinese get concessions? If so, they haven't been revealed yet.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — Financial circles are wondering if the administration will find a way to squirm out of asking Congress to raise the legal limit on the federal debt.

If the debt rises above its present legal ceiling of 275 billion dollars, bankers fear further inflationary pressure, and another road block in the administration's announced purpose of stabilizing the purchasing power of your dollar.

The debt has just taken another jump higher and is now within about 2½ billion dollars of the limit set by Congress in June 1946. Its peak, as a result of World War II spending, was 278 billion dollars in February of that year.

The U. S. Treasury is facing the unpleasant task of raising more money before the end of the year—unless some way is found to cut spending.

The Treasury deficit is mounting steadily. So far this month, Treasury receipts have trailed Treasury spending by about 1½ billion dollars.

Congress can do something about cutting spending in future years, but can't do much about slowing down spending for the rest of this year. That is because most government departments and agencies have large sums from left-over appropriations. A total of about 80 billion dollars of this money appropriated by previous Congresses is available.

Bankers point out that the President could order the various departments to slow up on spending for the rest of this year, until the Treasury can get out back on its feet next spring during the heavy tax season. Just how much saving would, or could, be made this way, bankers don't know.

The treasury is in its present fix because: 1. Spending continues at a great rate in spite of congressional economy drives; 2. Tax receipts fell below expectations.

US Population: 159,473,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Census Bureau said Monday the nation's population was about 159,473,000 on June 1.

This estimate indicated an increase of 2,730,000, or 1.7 per cent since the date of the last census, April 1, 1950.

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For First Time in Years, Soviets Thinking About Average Russian

EDITORS NOTE: For 11 years Eddy Gilmore of Selma, Ala., was AP correspondent in Moscow. He married a Russian dancer in 1943, at a time of wartime amity, and found out late in the 40s that the Soviet government would not allow her to leave that country with their two children. Only recently was this rule relaxed, and Gilmore was able to bring his family out. While they are en route to the United States, Gilmore is writing a series of stories about Russia and his experiences there. This is the first of four articles to appear this week.

PARIS (AP)—For the first time in years the Kremlin seems to be showing some concern for Ivan Ivanovich, the average Russian.

It's too early to say if this is because the party and the government sincerely want to do something for the people; or because they are afraid of the people, or for both reasons.

But things are happening. And if Georgi Malenkov and the others can hold the galloping Russian troika in the road, and resist going for one another's throats, things are going to continue to happen . . . I mean things that will make life far easier for the Russian people.

Malenkov is pledged to raise the standard of living. The Russian people have heard that one before, but this time the party and the government are behaving as if it matters somewhat how the people feel about things.

Take the recent citywide panic in Moscow. I do not believe this story has been reported to the outside world, for the censor was very active with his big red pencil when I left Moscow.

Toward the last days of June the rumor got out in Moscow that the money was going to be changed again. We heard it everywhere we went and it got so serious the foreign embassies sent people out to look around. Moscow had had one devaluation since the war. Czechoslovakia had just had one. It was at the half year, a logical time.

I'd seen devaluation, or reform as they called it, happen before in Moscow. The symptoms were the same. The people knew about several days in advance.

I did some investigating. The subways and the buses and the street cars had no metal money. During the last devaluation metal money was not changed. The people were clinging to it.

Heated arguments took place on the subway. The conductors demanded metal money, or refused to give change. The people offered paper rubles, or 3 and 5-ruble pieces. They'd get a ride and some metal money back in change. But the conductors weren't having any. Or they'd simply run out of change. Maybe that was it.

The commission stores (state pawn shops) were packed and buying was brisk. All sorts of things were going. The food shops were full. There seemed to be a run on everything, and everwhere the people were saying: "Have you heard about it? Do you think it's going to happen?"

The last devaluation hurt Ivan Ivanovich plenty. Never a banker at heart, he kept his precious rubles at home. When the government devalued, Ivan got 1 ruble for 10, a poor batting average in any league.

I looked at two banks. Long lines of depositors before the savings account windows. At the last devaluation, the folks who had their rubles in the bank got the new money at 1 new ruble for 1 old ruble.

Every indication was that devaluation lay ahead. Yet it didn't read right. It was inconsistent with everything the Malenkov government was doing.

Devaluation would be highly unpopular with the people, for the people don't like governments to monkey with their money—unless it is to give them more of it.

It was a panic, all right, and finally the Ministry of Finance had to come out with a communique in all papers denying all idea of devaluation, or a change in the money.

That was a rare step. Under Joseph Stalin it would not have happened. The people would have been left to panic; they didn't matter. But the Malenkov government assured them. Did it have to? Was it having to answer to a public opinion for the first time since Stalin got his steely grip on the nation? Or was it behaving as any normal government would under the circumstances of a citywide panic?

You guess. I don't know.

Then there was the day of Stalin's funeral. The boys took no chances. Hundreds upon hundreds of trucks filled with soldiers moved into the city in the early hours of the morning. They parked bumper to bumper at hundreds of street intersections. To get through was possible only if an officer gave an order and a truck was pulled out of line. Then it rolled back into barricade position.

Out in the suburbs the government was simply taking no chances. There had been some ugly scenes, scuffles with the police, during the period Stalin lay in state. A lot of people were killed and injured.

Did Malenkov think that maybe Beria and the political police might try to seize government? The political police were out in numbers, but there were far more soldiers.

Friends of mine told of seeing tanks in the suburbs.

After Stalin's death in March, the first big holiday was May Day, always a big affair in Moscow and the other cities of the Soviet Union, but rather hard on a lot of people. For years it had been the custom to hold a military parade in Red Square. Then came a "demonstration of the people." It was about as spontaneous as bugler's reveille. The people from factory, office, department, workshop and collective were told where and when to be present. A check was made to see they were there.

This entailed standing in line from early morning, sometimes several miles from Red Square, then marching—often very slowly—through the streets to Red Square. Then it meant parading through Red Square and shouting greetings and waving to the leaders atop Lenin's Tomb.

But this year Stalin was inside the tomb. The word got around that this was going to be a people's May Day; that the spontaneous demonstration would be much smaller than in years past; that the party hacks and the factory-directors, and the foremen and superintendents, would do most of the standing in line and marching through the square.

And that was what seemed to happen.

The "spontaneous demonstration" got over hours earlier than those in previous years.

The authorities opened the football season that afternoon, instead of waiting until May 2 as in years gone by. There was dancing in the parks, boating on the Moskva River and a great deal of laughing and carrying on.

I never saw such a relaxed atmosphere in Moscow. The people actually seemed to be enjoying themselves.

Malenkov could make his government more liked if he would do something to cut down the government bite that comes once a year in the form of a "voluntary subscription" to government loans. The precinct heelers come around to every apartment. They approach every adult and put him down for buying such and such amount in the government loan scheme.

It is naturally always oversubscribed.

This has led to a Russian story: The police found the body of a man in the Moskva River. They searched through the clothes. In a coat pocket they found a government bond.

"There were no other signs of violence," says the story.

(Tomorrow: The Stalin funeral uncensored.)

Siskiyou 4-H Revue Held

MACDOEL—The Siskiyou county 4-H Dress Revue was held at Yreka, Calif., Wednesday, in the high school building with a good representation from all over the county.

Awards won by the Butte Valley Club were:

First Phase — Janie Craddock, second place, blue ribbon; Novella Holden, fourth place, green ribbon.

Second phase—Marguerite Chairez, first, blue ribbon; Susan Abell, first, blue ribbon and a medal for best in second phase in county; Barbara Abell, first blue ribbon; Glenda Johnson third, white ribbon.

Third phase — Twyla Johnson, third, white ribbon; Loretta Purdy, third, white ribbon.

Fifth phase—Shirley Dixon, first, blue ribbon.

The Danish system of judging was used with Mrs. Ed Mathews and Mrs. Al Protzman acting as judges.

Others attending from here were Mrs. Wilfred Dixon, Mrs. C. A. Abell, Mrs. Francis Purdey, Mrs. Jess Craddock, Faye Wells, Juanita May and Mrs. Clarence Gross, clothing and food leader who, along with the other leaders and Mrs. Dow, were presented with corsages by Sedge Nelson in appreciation of the work they are doing.

Hazel Ross Buckner, All Star 1953, was mistress of ceremonies, with program as follows:

12:30—Registration, Jean Silva, Geraldine Johnson.

1:00—Flag Salute and 4-H Pledge Joan Silva.

1:05—Welcome, Mrs. Evanglyn Dow.

1:10—Singing, Hazel Buckner; Accompanist, Josephine Tschirky.

1:30—Introduction of 4-H Club leaders and judges, Sedge Nelson.

1:50—Posture Makes the Girl, Table Rock Club.

2:00 — Junior Leader Conference, Shirley Eastlick, Barbara Miller, Gail Foster, Mary Louise Machado.

2:20—All Star Conference, Hazel Ross Buckner.

2:25—Diamond Star — National 4-H Club Camp, Patricia Tutt.

2:30—Dress Revenue, Commentator, Shirley Kunz.

3:00 Presentation of Ribbons, Mrs. Ed Mathews.

3:15—"Share the Fun Breakfast," 4-H Club Film in Library.

Committees were: decorations, Willow Creek and Table Rock Clubs; punch, Shirley Eastlick and Joan Silva; dress review modeling tips, Beverly Foster.

Leaders are Mrs. Louis Silva, Big Springs; Mrs. Phayes Kays, Etna; Mrs. Ray Luce and Mrs. Patricia Tutt, Fort Jones; Mrs. Leslie Flock, Gazelle; Mrs. Harvey Grigsby, Granada; Mrs. Clarence Cross, Macdoel; Mrs. Esther Kirby, Sawyers Bar; Mrs. Clifford Ross and Mrs. H. L. Miller, Table Rock; Mrs. Burton Hoyle and Mrs. Earl Parker, Tulelake; Mrs. John Foster and Mrs. Keith Severns, Willow Creek.

Shirley Kunz of Fort Jones, won the top honors in the county.

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