

Herald and News

Price Ten Cents—70 Pages

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1958 Telephone TU 4-8111 No. 6191

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In a letter that will be found on the editorial page today, Mr. Floyd McCabe of Butte Falls disagrees sharply with a recent statement in this column to the effect that Oregon taxpayers shouldn't object to the use of a modest amount of Oregon gas tax money for advertising designated to attract tourists to Oregon.

He is obviously a little warm under the collar about it, for which he can't be blamed. There are many rough roads in Southern Oregon, and nothing is more annoying in these days than having to travel a bumpy road.

But I'd like to suggest that the sum of \$400,000, which is about what Oregon contemplates spending in the Centennial year of 1959 for tourist advertising, would build only about a mile of modern highway. I can't help thinking that the rather large sums spent by tourists in the long run stimulate Oregon's economy more than the building of an additional mile of road.

It could stimulate Oregon's economy to the extent that many more miles of modern road could be built.

Tourism is the professionals are coming to call it) is a BUSINESS.

It's getting to be a pretty BIG business.

In Oregon, for example, tourists from outside the state spent a little better than 150 million dollars in the 1958 travel year. That is a sizeable sum. Maybe we take it for granted as long as it keeps on coming. But we certainly miss it if it dried up.

It seems to me we will be wise if we continue to take reasonable steps to KEEP IT COMING.

While we are on the subject, there are two kinds of "tourism"—that which comes from out of the state and that which goes on WITHIN the state. Nearly every state in the Union engages to a greater or less extent in the business of attracting tourists.

Many of the states, in their reports of the money spent by tourists, include in the total money spent by their own residents traveling around from place to place within the borders of their own commonwealth. Oregon doesn't. The \$150,000,000 of tourist income reported by Oregon all comes from the outside. It is new money. It is new money in exactly the same sense as money received from the sale of Oregon's lumber or Oregon's crops.

While Oregon doesn't report intra-state tourist expenditures, Carl Jordan, director of the travel information division of the Oregon highway department, estimates that Oregon people spend another 150 million dollars traveling around within their own state.

That raises an interesting question: What of intra-state tourism? Is it really BUSINESS?

Consider it in this light: Suppose the people of northern Oregon spend ten million dollars a week—ending or vacationing in Southern Oregon. They buy gasoline here. They buy food here. They patronize hotels and motels here. And so on. The money they spend here is NEW money—just the same as money spent by out-of-state tourists.

Marion county did some investigating a while back and made some interesting discoveries. Roughly 40 per cent of Marion's tourist income is provided by people from the Los Angeles area. This income from the Los Angeles area is NEW MONEY in Marion county.

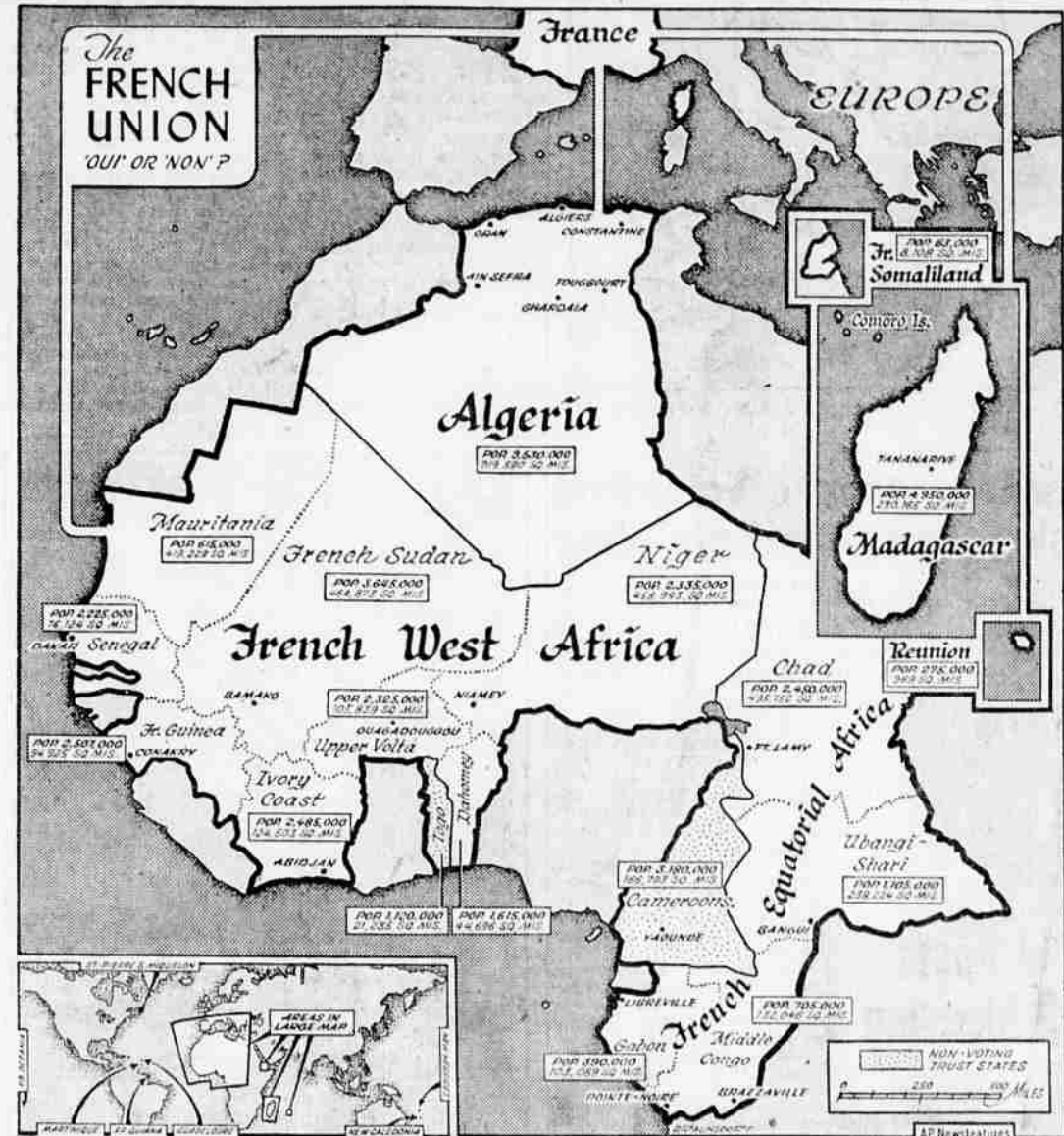
It must be remembered, of course, that intra-state tourist money flows both ways. Expenditures by the people of one area will probably be offset by expenditures from other areas.

But all business is a two-way street. Business traffic flows in both directions. In this process, money changes hands. When money changes hands, business is created. While we are all gunning chiefly for the foreign tourist, no community can afford to overlook the possibilities of intra-state travel.

GM Efforts Sway Hopes

DETROIT (AP)—The auto industry's hopes of getting into full scale production of 1959 models were tied closely Saturday to General Motors' efforts to reach contract agreement with the United Auto Workers before a Tuesday strike deadline.

GM and UAW bargaining teams went into a long weekend of negotiations with neither side giving any indication it was preparing to modify its stand to effect a settlement.



Diverse Peoples Vote On French Constitution

By TOM HENSHAW
Associated Press Writer

An estimated 45 million people of widely diverse race and background are expected to go to the polls Sunday in what could be one of the most important votes of our times.

They will be voting "oui" or "non" on a new constitution proposed by Premier Charles de Gaulle as the basic document to govern France's Fifth Republic and its overseas community. It's France's 13th constitution since 1791.

White Parisians, black Senegals, brown Tahitians all will vote on the same constitution but the basic point at issue is vastly different overseas than it is in France itself.

To the voter in metropolitan France, a "oui" vote will mean a strong president; a "non" vote will mean probable return to the strong but chaotic National Assembly that has plagued France with 25 different governments since World War II.

To the voter overseas, adoption of the constitution will mean more autonomy within the French Community of nations; a rejection will mean outright independence with none of the advantages of economic ties with France.

In revolt-torn Algeria, which the French insist is an integral part of metropolitan France, the issue is so clouded that no one is quite sure what a vote either way will mean.

India's Veteran Mediator Sounds Out UN Delegates

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—India's veteran mediator V. K. Krishna Menon has been sounding out delegates from both sides of the Iron Curtain with a plan aimed at breaking the Formosa deadlock.

Informants said Menon, who has played a middle role in helping solve past East-West disagreements at the U. N., wants to make the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu a no-man's land while a political settlement is sought for Formosa.

Under this proposal, the sources said, the Chinese Nationalists would pull their armed forces from the islands, while the Red Chinese would promise not to attempt any landings during negotiations.

The Indians are understood to feel that next Tuesday—when the talks between U. S. and Red Chinese ambassadors resume in Warsaw—will be the critical stage in the bargaining session between the United States and Red China.

The United States has made it pretty clear that if the Warsaw talks break down it will toss the issue before the General Assembly or the Security Council.

Many delegates feel, however, that the East-West bitterness stirred up by such a debate would hamper any settlement.

The French Union, as the overseas community is called, is made up of 18 territories, four departments, one condominium shared with Britain, two autonomous states held in trust—and Algeria. All are voting except the condominium (New Hebrides) and the trust states (Togo and Camerouns).

All but two of the territories and departments are expected to approve the constitution. Senegal in West Africa and Algeria, scene of the bloody nationalist revolt since November, 1954, are listed as doubtful. But De Gaulle has not committed himself as to whether a "non" vote will mean independence for Algeria.

The chief bait held out for an overseas "oui" vote is continuation of the customs union or tariff-free trade system with France. About two-thirds of the trade of the overseas territories is with France, which in turn carries on about one-fourth of its own trade with the overseas territories. Official France also invests some half a billion dollars a year in development of the Union.

Some of the territories and departments are in America (Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana and St. Pierre and Miquelon); some are in the Pacific (New Caledonia and Oceania) but the most important are in Africa.

French Africa occupies more than a third of the continent's nearly 11 1/2 million square miles. It is nearly 20 times the size of Metropolitan France but its population is slightly less.

French Africa is made up of: Algeria—919,590 square miles, population 9,530,000, regarded by France as part of metropolitan France, divided into northern territory of 12 departments and a southern territory of two departments, in revolt since November, 1954. Population is divided roughly into 5,600,000 Moslem Arabs and Berbers, one million Europeans, mostly French.

French West Africa—1,789,182 square miles, population about 18,800,000, a grouping of eight overseas territories in West Africa administered by a high commissioner. Population ranges from Moslem Berbers, Moors and Taurags of the Sahara Desert to pagan Negroes in the dense jungles of the Guinea coast. Its eight territories are:

Mauritania, French Sudan and Niger in the northern desert and savannah area; Senegal and French Guinea along the western coast; and Dahomey, Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast in the south. There are only about 60,000 Europeans in all eight territories.

French Equatorial Africa—969,111 square miles, population about 4,200,000, a grouping of four overseas territories in central Africa under a high commissioner. Its capital, Brazzaville, was the "capital" of Free France during most of World War II, and peoples range from nomadic Arabs in the northern desert to Negroes (including primitive Pygmies) in the equatorial rain forests of the south. Its four territories are:

Chad and Ubangi-Shari in the north; Gabon and Middle Congo on the Guinea coast to the south.

Madagascar—230,165 square miles, population 4,930,000, an island in the Indian Ocean, fourth largest island in the world. Its peoples are more closely related to Malays and Polynesians than Africans, classed as an overseas territory and became a French possession in 1896 with overthrow of native royal family. A rebellion in 1947 was suppressed with considerable bloodshed.

French Somaliland—4,108 square miles, population 63,000, an overseas territory, important chiefly for its strategic location at the southern entrance to the Red Sea. Its population is almost entirely Moslem. The land area largely a stony desert.

Reunion—969 square miles, population 275,000, an island in the Indian Ocean 400 miles east of Madagascar, classed as an overseas department. It has been French since the 1640s when it bore the name Bourbon.

Comoro Islands—489 square miles, population 185,000, a group of islands between Madagascar and the east coast of Africa, classed as an overseas territory.

Little Rock, Ark. (AP)—Little Rock voted overwhelmingly Saturday night not to admit Negroes to its all-white schools. With all but three precincts reported, plus absentee ballots, the count stood:

Against 19,658
For 7,393
Gov. Orval E. Faubus said such a verdict would enable him to turn the all-white high schools into private institutions and reopen them without Negro students. He said he would take action Monday, or soon thereafter.

By telephone from northern Arkansas, he told the Arkansas Democrat when informed of the tally:

"The issue was made very clear in the minds of the people and they have made the decision."

There were reports that school board members met secretly Saturday night. School Supt. Virgil Blossom said he would make no statement.

To put Faubus' private school plan in operation, the board must lease the schools to a private corporation, set up in Little Rock to operate them.

President Names Adams Successor

Gen. Persons USA Retired, Takes Office

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower Saturday appointed retired Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons as his chief assistant to succeed the resigned Sherman Adams.

Persons, 62, has been serving as deputy assistant to the President. The White House said Eisenhower also intends later to appoint a deputy to Persons as an immediate assistant. The title will be chosen later.

Eisenhower also named Bryce N. Harlow as deputy assistant to the President for congressional affairs, a new title. Harlow is now a special assistant to Persons for congressional affairs.

Rounding out the new White House top command is the already announced selection of Robert Merriam, former assistant budget director, as deputy assistant to the President for interdepartmental affairs.

Persons' appointment came six days after Adams announced he would resign.

Adams, Eisenhower's right hand man during most of his time in office, quit under fire, announcing his decision in a dramatic TV-radio broadcast.

Adams' relations with his good friend, Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine, had been investigated by a House committee and there were demands from Republicans that Adams get out.

In announcing his decision to quit, Adams insisted "I have done no wrong." But he added he "must give full consideration to the effect of my continuing presence on the public scene."

Adams acknowledged three months ago that he accepted costly favors from Goldfine at a time when Goldfine was having trouble with federal regulatory agencies. He denied using any influence in Goldfine's behalf.

Persons, a native of Montgomery, Ala., has been deputy assistant to the President since Sept. 5, 1953, and has served directly under Adams. Before that he was a special assistant to the President.



Typhoon Ida Belts Japan; Huge Death Toll Expected

TOKYO (AP)—The death toll from Typhoon Ida mounted as disaster reports trickled in from vast flooded areas of central Japan.

Police listed 303 fatalities, 696 injured and 1,230 missing. Casualty figures undoubtedly will be higher, police said, when communications are restored with Izu Peninsula, 70 miles below Tokyo. There the roaring Kano River, swollen by 23 inches of rain, slashed at a dozen villages and washed two out to sea.

Unconfirmed Japanese press lists pushed the number of dead and missing to 2,000. U.S. military forces dispatched equipment and men to help in evacuation and relief work in the stricken capital and elsewhere. In a note of sympathy to Premier Nobusuke Kishi, U.S. Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II pledged all cooperation and assistance. There were no reports of American casualties.

Sunny skies hung over Tokyo and the Izu area Saturday, helping the death and destruction. Ida roared up the coast but was downgraded from a typhoon to a tropical storm late in the day.

At the heights of the storm, 100-mile winds lashed Izu and Tokyo Bay, with gusts up to 80 miles an hour in the city proper. An all-time record 15 1/2 inches of rain fell, destroying or washing away more than 1,000 homes. About half a million houses were flooded to varying extent.

Premier U Nu announced Friday night that he will resign Oct. 20 so Win can be named premier to arrange free elections.

Win said he will continue Burma's neutral policy in foreign affairs. This little Southeast Asian republic of 19 million persons between Thailand and India has a 1,500-mile border with Red China.

The army seized power early Friday, moving swiftly to control key points after two days of rumors that a coup was impending. An army communiqué said the seizure was to preserve law, order and democracy.

After daylong discussions, U Nu announced that Win had accepted his invitation to become premier at a meeting of Parliament in one month.

Win, 48, was deputy premier in 1950 and earlier served as defense minister. He is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, which consist primarily of the army of 60,000 to 80,000 men.

Communists have tried to penetrate and subvert his army, Win has said. "We must fight the Reds tooth and nail."

Navy Missile Flunks Test

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Department said Saturday the Navy Vanguard satellite launched Friday did not go into orbit and burned up flying in the earth's atmosphere.

A brief announcement said: "The Vanguard IGY satellite vehicle launched Saturday failed to achieve an altitude or velocity adequate to place it in its projected orbit."

"After one or at most a limited number of passes around the earth at very low altitudes, the vehicle reentered the earth's atmosphere and was consumed by friction."

UF-RC TOTAL TO DATE:
\$88,326.52

Algerian Rebels Blamed For Fire

PARIS (AP)—An explosion blamed on Algerian terrorists sparked a \$50,000 fire in an acetylene gas plant in the Paris suburb of Courneuve Saturday.

The blast occurred on the eve of the referendum on a new constitution, which Algerian nationalists oppose, and was one of a series of incidents.



A GRAPHIC IDEA of the extent to which S. Sgt. Vernon Dingwell of Kingsley Field is welcome at any bloodmobile is provided by this photo of him and 38 pints of blood. This is the figure Dingwell, ground and safety NCO at Kingsley Field, achieved in his career as a blood donor Wednesday. Appearances to the contrary notwithstanding, the sergeant did not give all 38 pints on one visit to the Red Cross bloodmobile; rather it was a question of giving a pint at a time over a period of years which is healthier. Red Cross Executive Secretary Virginia Dixon was lavish in her praise for the help the bloodmobile, which spent two days here this week, received from Kingsley Field. A campaign led by Major Richard Mallon, M. Sgt. Robert Long and T. Sgt. Cyril Farrell produced 71 volunteers.