

# Plans to Reduce Forces in Korea Bring GI Rumors

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
SEUL (AP)—President Eisenhower's announced plan to reduce U. S. military forces in Korea, with two divisions to be withdrawn "soon," stirred enthusiastic speculation Monday among the soldiers but was received with undisguised displeasure by South Korean officials.

"I could jump through the ceiling if I thought it meant I would be going home sooner," was the typical reaction voiced by Pfc. Louis G. Sheeps, of Lock Haven, Pa.

# Nehru Fails to Calm Down Demonstration

BOMBAY, India (AP)—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, with a cordon of security police around him, left a Sikh gurudwara (place of worship) Sunday morning after trying in vain to calm down one of the worst demonstrations against him in his entire career.

Sikhs belonging to the Akali Party, which wants a separate state within the Indian Union for people speaking the Punjabi language, refused to let Nehru speak more than a few words.

Later they chased and showered bricks on the car of Sardar Swaran Singh, India's Sikh housing minister, who was with the Prime Minister.

Place of Worship  
Nehru, also accompanied by the Maharaja of Patiala, rajpramukh (governor) of the Punjab and the East Punjab States Union, arrived for a reception at Guru Fatehgarh Singh Sahib, which is one of the most famous Sikh places of worship, 35 miles from Patiala.

Hundreds of Sikhs brandishing sticks, spears and axes menacingly shouted anti-Nehru slogans from a rival enclosure near the Gurudwara, which Nehru had to pass.

Rain Flowers  
While those at the reception place initially rained flowers on Nehru and giving a rousing welcome, responding to a call by the maharaja, one Sikh got up later and gave a cue for religious and anti-Nehru slogans. Nehru was unable to control the turbulent crowd, some of which began surrounding the dais.

Master Tara Singh, the Akali leader, rejected the Maharaj's pleas that he restore order, asserting he would not allow Nehru to speak at the gurudwara.

Nehru, the maharaja and their party, left and the commotion died down 10 minutes after their departure.

The demonstrators shouted, "Nehru go back" and demanded the end of the rule by Indian Union officials which was imposed after the government lost their majority in the Legislature.

# Mrs. Luce Returns From Italy for Visit

NEW YORK (AP)—Clare Boothe Luce, United States ambassador to Italy, Sunday stressed the need for "sympathetic understanding" between Italy and the U. S. to solve mutual problems.

Mrs. Luce, arriving by plane from Rome, said she could make no comment on Communism, Trieste and Italian politics.

"I am very happy to be back, even for a short time," she said. "I can't say much else until I report to Washington."

She was met by her husband, magazine publisher Henry Luce, and they left Idlewild Airport for their Manhattan home.

When the Romans conquered Egypt in 26 B.C., they collected part of the tribute in the form of Egyptian glassware.

# 'That's All for You'



AUGUSTA, Ga.—President Eisenhower claps his hand over mouth of his grandson, David, 5, in a playful gesture as they posed for picture around Christmas tree in Augusta, Ga. Ike's granddaughter, Barbara Ann, 4, (lower left) looks at Christmas tree, while Mammie (right) and her mother, Mrs. John Dowd look on. The Eisenhowers are in Augusta for the Christmas holidays. (AP Wirephoto to The Statesman.)

# Baby Born, Dies as Four Await Rescue

WINNIPEG (AP)—Four persons marooned in a snowbound plane in northeastern Manitoba were rescued Sunday after a six-day ordeal in which life and death came to an Indian baby.

The child was born Tuesday to Mrs. Annanias Harper of Theres Point, Man., the day after the plane carrying her home was forced down 340 miles northeast of Winnipeg. The plane, piloted by Paul Rickey, 37, of Winnipeg, also carried Mrs. Harper's children, Elizabeth, 4, and Joseph, 6.

The four were saved when a Royal Canadian Air Force search plane spotted the craft. A radio message brought one of the plane's ski-equipped sister ships from Central Northern Airways to the scene, and the four were flown 40 miles south to Island Lake Hospital.

Rickey said he became lost about dusk last Monday after taking off from Bigstone Lake for a 35-mile flight to Island Lake. He landed in a clearing.

He had plenty of gasoline but heavy snow prevented a takeoff the next morning.

A few hours later, Mrs. Harper gave birth to the child. Then it began to snow, cutting off any hope of early search or rescue. From Tuesday to Saturday, the group huddled around the plane, which was well equipped with emergency rations, heaters and sleeping bags. The temperature fell to 18 below at one point, and another eight inches of snow fell. The newborn baby died Saturday.

State health authorities, backing the fluoridation program on the ground that it reduces tooth decay in children, are confident that the right to fluoridate will be upheld. Opponents are just as certain it will be declared illegal.

Approved by Five  
Meantime, seven Oregon communities are now artificially fluoridating drinking water supplies and it has been approved by five others. The people of two other cities have rejected it.

The Supreme Court test developed from a fight at the Central Oregon city of Bend, where fluoridation was approved by the city commission in February, 1952. The action was referred to the people in November, 1952, and was approved by a vote of 2,683 to 2,082.

Legal Action  
William J. Baer, a former city commissioner, brought legal action, arguing that fluoridation is unconstitutional and beyond the city's jurisdiction.

A temporary restraining order was granted by Circuit Judge E. H. Howell. He later dismissed the order and Baer appealed to the Supreme Court, Oct. 26, 1953. The case is to be argued in Salem on a date still to be set.

Gearhart, on the Oregon coast, was the first to fluoridate, after city council approval, in July, 1951. Four other cities—Florence, Forest Grove, Pendleton and Astoria—have since started fluoridating after city council approval.

Plan Approved  
At Corvallis, a vote of the people approved fluoridation by a vote of 2,700 to 2,000, on May 18, 1952. Equipment was installed a month later. Corvallis also supplies water to nearby Philomath.

Salem Heights, a suburb of the state capital which has its own water supply, began fluoridating in August, 1953, after a post card poll of users showed 75 per cent in favor and 25 per cent against. About 90 per cent of the water users returned cards. No one has objected since.

In Salem, a campaign is now underway by Parent-Teachers Association officials for fluoridation. A controversy has developed.

Sanctioned in Eugene  
The city council of Eugene, Oregon's third largest city with a

# Eisenhower Acts to Limit Oats Imports

By MARVIN L. ARROWSMITH  
AUGUSTA, Ga. (AP)—President Eisenhower, acting to protect American producers, Sunday limited imports of oats into the United States from non-Canadian sources to 2,500,000 bushels from Dec. 23, 1953, to Sept. 30, 1954.

The move supplements an earlier agreement which restricts shipments of oats from Canada to this country to 20,000,000 bushels during the period Dec. 10, 1953, to next Sept. 30.

Eisenhower's action affecting non-Canadian sources—primarily imports from Argentina—came shortly after the President and the first lady attended 11:15 a.m. services at the Sunday school chapel of the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church.

A Department of Agriculture spokesman in Washington said oat imports from Argentina in the past six months amounted to 1/2 million bushels but purchases there in the last few weeks indicated the import figure would have been increased "quite a little."

None Last Year  
About 200,000 bushels of oats were imported from Mexico annually from 1948 through 1950 but none last year.

The President arrived here Christmas Day from Washington for 10 days of work on a series of early January messages to Congress and a television and radio report to the nation on his administration's program thus far.

To Talk to Aides  
Work on that Jan. 4 report, which also will deal with future goals, will get started in earnest Monday morning when the President confers with two White House aides arriving from Washington late Sunday.

The speech-writing aides are Kevin McCann, on leave as president of Defiance College, and Charles Moore, who recently joined the White House staff.

James C. Hagerty, presidential press secretary, told newsmen other administration officials will be arriving here later in the week for work on three messages to Congress. They are the state of the union message which Eisenhower will deliver to Congress in person Jan. 7, the day after the legislators reconvene, and the budget and economic reports which will go to the capital a few days later.

Aspirin was discovered about 100 years ago by an Alsatian chemist but was a laboratory curiosity for 50 years before men learned what it was good for.

# New Year to See Supreme Court Decide If Cities By Vote Can Add Fluoride to Public Water Supply

By GORMAN HOGAN  
PORTLAND (AP)—Has a city the right to add fluoride to the public drinking water supply even if a majority of the people are in favor of it?

This hotly contested question will be answered early next year by the Oregon Supreme Court. And on that decision may hinge the future of water fluoridation in Oregon.

Cities which have held up action pending the decision almost certainly would drop any plans if the court handed down an adverse decision. In other cities where fluoridation now is in effect, opponents would have ammunition for a referendum election.

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Sanctioned in Eugene  
The city council of Eugene, Oregon's third largest city with a

population of about 35,000, approved fluoridation in September, 1952. A year later the city Water & Electric Board conducted a post card poll of water users. The vote: 4,045 yes; 4,923 no; 693 no opinion. Some 9,138 failed to return cards. The council then tabled the question and no action has been taken since.

At Klamath Falls and Roseburg, city councils approved by resolution fluoridation in the fall of 1952. But at Klamath Falls action is being held up until the

Bend case is settled. Petitions there favored fluoridation about 2 to 1, while a smattering of letters to the council opposed it.

Asks Ordinance  
At Roseburg, the Oregon Water Corp., a private water company, refused to fluoridate without a city ordinance. In the face of objections, the council declined to pass the ordinance without a vote of the people. Pressure against fluoridation increased so it was dropped. City Manager W. A. Gilchrist said one of the prominent objectors was a church group he declined to identify.

Cities Going Ahead  
Two other cities—Coquille and Mill City—are going ahead with plans to fluoridate after council approval, according to the State Board of Health.

City councils of Coos Bay and North Bend approved fluoridation in 1951 but nothing has been done about it, pending Supreme Court decision.

The people of Hillsboro rejected fluoridation by a decisive

vote in September, 1953, after a hot campaign. The vote was 137 yes, 746 no. In April, 1952, fluoridation had been approved in an advisory vote asked by the city council, 192 to 168. The county health department said it plans to seek another vote after the Bend case is settled.

At Albany, the city council in October, 1952, voted against fluoridation. A new council in May, 1953 approved it. The people rejected fluoridation at a referendum election in June, 1953, by a vote of 876 to 582. About 24 per cent of the registered voters cast ballots.

No Action Taken  
Portland, the state's metropolis, has taken no action. City Attorney Alexander Brown has recommended that the city council do nothing until the question has been put to a vote of the people. He expressed "grave doubt" that the city has authority to add fluoride to water without consent of the people.

The State Board of Health has "strongly urged" water fluoridation by cities.

Several Eastern Oregon cities have in their natural water supply more than one part of fluoride to each million parts of water—the recommended formula for artificial fluoridation. They include Boardman, McNary, Umatilla and Arlington. Communities with 7 one part fluoride to each million parts of water include Ontario, Orndance, Stanfield, Nyssa, Fort Klamath, Echo and Adams. Scores of other places in Oregon have lesser quantities.

Less Tooth Decay  
Dr. David Witter, dental director for the State Board of Health, made a study of the teeth of children born and raised at Umatilla. He reported that while the number of children available to check in the small town was not large enough to be statistically sound, the study showed that the children had 65 per cent less tooth decay than those where the water contained no fluoride.

Various other groups, both public and private, are on record in favor of fluoridation. The League of Women Voters and the Portland City Club are now making a study of the question.

Organizations Oppose  
Principal opposition in Oregon comes from the Citizens Council Against Water Fluoridation, and the Pure Water Committee of the Health Education League. Both were active in the campaigns at Hillsboro and Albany, ringing doorbells and distributing literature. Both groups, headquartered in Portland, work with local committees in other cities.

Lewis R. Ellingwood, president of the Citizens Council, said opponents argue principally that fluoridation is dangerous and unnecessary and that it invades the rights of man by giving him something . . . that he might not want. If an individual wants fluoride, then that is a problem he should work out with his medical adviser, Ellingwood says.

Objects to Policy  
Ellingwood contends that public funds are being used to promote fluoridation which his group feels is not in the public interest.

An unusual aspect of the fluoride situation which affects Oregon, principally the Portland area, is claims of farmers that fluoride gas emitted by nearby aluminum plants has poisoned livestock and vegetation. Ellingwood says that this gas also is in the atmosphere and that the people of the area are getting more fluoride than they should have through the air and through food consumption.

# Rail Disaster Scene in New Zealand

LUCKLAND—Workmen search the wreckage of railroad cars in New Zealand after an express train broke through a flood-weakened bridge and plunged into a raging stream. Part of the collapsed bridge is visible at the upper left. An estimated 166 persons lost their lives in the Christmas disaster, which happened in a mountainous area 250 miles south of Auckland. (AP Wirephoto via radio from Wellington to The Statesman.)



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# Pillsbury to Face Charge Of Monopoly

WASHINGTON (AP)—In its first decision under a 1950 Anti-Merger Law, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Sunday ruled that Pillsbury Mills, Inc., must face anti-trust proceedings arising from its purchase of two competitor firms.

The commission reversed its own hearing examiner, who had dismissed the complaint attacking Pillsbury's purchase in 1951 of the Ballard & Ballard Co., for \$5,172,000 and in 1952 of Duff's Baking Mix Division for \$2,238,000.

The FTC held that evidence established a prima facie case that the effect of the mergers might be "substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly."

Pillsbury will have a chance to refute or explain that evidence when the hearing is resumed.

Second Largest  
The Minneapolis concern is the country's second largest flour miller. The evidence showed, the FTC said, that it substantially enlarged its share of the market, especially in the southeast, by the acquisitions.

Ballard was a major competitor in the Southeast, where it was the third largest seller of family flour and baking mixes. Duff's, a division of the American Home Products Corp., was the country's fifth largest seller of mixes.

Major Decision  
In what an FTC spokesman called a major policy decision, the commission held that the complaint was "improperly dismissed" by hearing Examiner Everett F. Haycraft, upon Pillsbury's motion at the close of the prosecution's case.

Chairman Edward F. Howrey, who wrote the opinion, said evidence in the case to date would justify a finding that "the pattern of competition in the Southeast, particularly in the cities, has undergone a considerable change as a result of the mergers."

He said Pillsbury now will have a chance to "rebut, explain or contradict" the evidence which now shows, he said, a change which "constitutes a move away from healthy competitive conditions."

Howrey noted that the milling industry is a declining one in which the bigger companies have steadily increased their share of the market, largely through mergers.

# Four Die in Plane Crash

SAN BERNADINO, Calif. (AP)—Three men and a boy were killed instantly Sunday when a four-passenger private plane crashed one-half mile from the Big Bear Airport in the San Bernardino Mountains.

Deputy Coroner P. H. Evans said the dead were identified as Thomas R. Devault, 40, Long Beach, owner and pilot; Robert Brunell, 29, Downey, and Fitch O. Johnson, 42, and his son, Richard, 12, or 13, both of Center, Colo.

Evans said the plane apparently was caught in a down draft shortly after taking off from the Big Bear Airport. It crashed nose-first in a field.

Mrs. Frank A. Nixon said her 75-year-old husband may be well enough to continue to Los Angeles late this week.

The doctor has assured me that Frank can go home sometime this week if his condition doesn't get worse," Mrs. Nixon said. "He feels fine."

Mrs. Nixon has remained almost constantly at her husband's bedside since he was taken off an airplane after the attack. They were en route home from Birmingham, Ala.

The Vice President has kept in contact with his parents by telephone from Washington, D. C. Two other sons, Edward and Donald, spent Christmas here.

# Minor Damage In 2-Car Wreck

A two-car collision at Center and Commercial Streets Sunday evening resulted in minor damage to the two vehicles but no injuries, city police reported.

Drivers were identified as Elmer Lloyd Hastings, Monmouth, and Jalmer Pederson, Portland. Both cars were headed east on Center Street, investigating officers said.

# Mitchell Says White Case Hurts Demos

CHICAGO (AP)—Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell, said Sunday his party lost ground in Illinois during 1953 and was hurt generally by the Harry Dexter White case revelations.

In a television interview Mitchell admitted frankly that the White case "has hurt the Democratic Party." The FBI reported White, a Treasury Department official in the Truman administration, was a security risk.

Speaking of Republican victories in judicial elections in Cook County and in the Rock Island Supreme Court district, Mitchell said:

"I think these recent elections in Illinois have been rather discouraging to the Democratic Party. They concern me very much. I think we have lost ground."

Mitchell said Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.), chairman of a Senate investigating subcommittee, was a "Republican problem." He also referred to the senator as an "American problem," and conceded that McCarthy had made headway in some parts of the country.

Mitchell predicted big Democratic gains in the 1954 congressional election, but said it was too early to make specific claims.

Mitchell said the Democrats should hold their minority position in Congress and give the Eisenhower administration opportunity for leadership.

# Nixon's Father 'Feeling Fine'

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—Vice President Nixon's father, who suffered a gastric hemorrhage late Tuesday, was quoted Sunday as feeling "fine" since being taken off the critical list at St. Joseph's Hospital.

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# State Holiday Fatality List Climbs to Six

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
Six persons in Oregon met violent death during the long Christmas holiday which began Christmas Eve and ended at midnight Sunday.

Traffic accidents claimed the lives of four. One burned to death and another drowned.

James A. McDougall of Walla Walla was a Sunday traffic victim. His school teacher wife of only four days, Eva Crystal McDougall, 35, Paldale, Calif., was injured in the accident when their automobile skidded on icy pavement and overturned 14 miles south of Klamath Falls.

They had been married the day before Christmas at Walla Walla and were driving south apparently to Oakdale when the accident occurred.

Car Turns Over  
Investigating officers said the car swerved out of control on Highway 97 and turned over three times, throwing McDougall into a nearby grain field. He was killed outright.

Mrs. McDougall was found beside the wrecked automobile. She suffered head injuries and possible internal hurts. She was taken to the Klamath Valley Hospital where her condition was described as serious.

Body Found  
The body of Lauren D. Follett, 33, who drowned Saturday while fishing in the Alsea River, was recovered Sunday.

Police said Follett, a resident of Waldport, apparently slipped from the shore and was carried downstream by the current.

The widow and two small children survive.

George Zimmerman, 58, of Albany, was burned to death. He died Christmas day after suffering burns when his small home on the outskirts of Albany caught fire. Cause of the blaze was not determined.

Three persons died in earlier traffic accidents. They were: Mrs. Virgil Harrison, Benton City, Wash., about 40, killed Friday morning when a car driven by her husband skidded off a highway near Ontario.

Laura Douglas, 53, North Hollywood, Calif., killed Christmas night when her car plunged off a highway 35 miles south of Roseburg.

Herbert C. Nelson, 35, San Francisco, drowned Thursday night when his car ran off a highway into Salt Creek near Oakridge.

Calculations indicate there are about 70 million pounds of nitrogen in the air around the earth.

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# POOR BOY SANDWICH AT NORTH'S 1170 Center

# COLORADO PAN-SAN AT THE SAN SHOP

# EL SINORE

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Bob Hope — Tony Martin  
"HERE COME THE GIRLS"  
In Color  
Walt Disney's "PROWLERS OF THE EVERGLADES"  
Also  
Color Cartoon "Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer"

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NOW PLAYING!  
Technicolor — Esther Williams Van Johnson Tony Martin  
— In — "EASY TO LOVE" "CHAMP FOR A DAY"

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