

# Herald and News

# World Today

By DEWITT MacKENZIE

CHINA'S civil conflict appears to be entering a new and perhaps even more terrible phase—the waging of guerrilla strife by the Nationalists against the now victorious Communist armies.

This means underground fighting. It means stealthy blows struck under cloak of night when no man knows whether he is facing friend or foe. It means destruction by the torch. It means the awful plague of the scorched earth for the hungry masses.

The orthodox phase of the protracted warfare was formally ended yesterday when the Nationalist government abandoned its temporary capital at Chengtu, Western China, and flew to Formosa. This great island off the southeast coast has been turned into a fortress by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and is defended by some 300,000 troops, supported by an air force.

Formosa long ago was prepared by the "Gimo," as they call Chiang, for his last ditch stand. There the government will have its seat. From there the Nationalist forces on the continent will be directed.



MACKENZIE

THIS Formosa becomes the symbol of all Nationalist China. So long as the flag still flies over this strategic island, and guerrilla Nationalists continue the fight on the continent, just so long can Chiang still maintain that his government is a going concern.

The Nationalist troops which were defending the government in the temporary capital of Chengtu are being pulled back further westward to Sichang, in Sikang province. This will be mainland headquarters pending further developments. Whether this force will be split up into guerrilla contingents probably will depend on developments.

THE loss of Chengtu and surrounding territory is a serious blow to the Nationalists. My colleague, Charles A. Grumich, who served as an AP correspondent in China and now is on the AP staff with the United Nations, says the Chinese Reds in their sweep on Chengtu are grabbing probably the richest farmlands in the world.

The conquest of Sichang province and the mountain-rimmed Chengtu plain," Grumich adds, "is their most important triumph for control of food sources that may be exploited as a political weapon in hungry China. Thanks to centuries of 'honey-pot' fertilization and an ancient irrigation system that traps and parcels the mountain waters, the 'sea on land' and 'heaven on earth' of the old Chinese poets is productive almost beyond description. It would feed large parts of China but for the lack of transportation.

"Chengtu was one of Marco Polo's favorite cities and he wouldn't find it looking much different today—except for the scramble of the Nationalists to get out ahead of the oncoming Communists. The old walled city prides itself on a culture that dates from three centuries before Christ and on the fact that this is the real China preserved through centuries of fighting."

Grumich also reminds us that Chengtu was the center of airfields that launched the first land-based attacks on Japan by the B-29s of the American 20th bomber command in 1944.

AND what does the future hold for Chengtu and this rich farming area? Certainly the picture isn't bright, with the Chinese Reds rushing in for battle with the Nationalist army to the west. There is, of course, the possibility of much fighting, especially of the guerrilla type.

Nationalist tactics, as envisaged by observers, may involve creation of a considerable number of guerrilla "pockets" on the mainland to harass the Communist forces. These pockets could be supplied by airplanes from Formosa. Paratroopers from the island might also be dropped at strategic points to help organize peasant uprisings against the Communists.

If all these things materialize, the country's 400 millions may go through a hell which will make the past trials seem mild. It depends on how well the Nationalists are able to implement the plans which they have in mind. We mustn't overlook that they are in a bad way and are contemplating a last ditch stand.

THE United Nations yesterday developed an interesting sidelight to this upheaval. The assembly called on all the world to keep hands off China and to respect her treaties.

This policy was initiated by the United States with Australia, Mexico, Pakistan and the Philippines as co-sponsors.

# SIDE GLANCES



"Yes, she earns more than I do—but if we get married, she can quit and stay home as soon as the cost of living goes down!"

# Boyle's Column

## The 'Boxer' Explains What's Wrong with U.N. Diplomats

By ED CREGG

(For Hal Boyle)

NEW YORK, (AP)—The trouble with the United Nations, said William J. (Boxer) Sheridan, taxidriver, Brooklyn booster and student of world affairs, "is limousines."

"I mean those big, long, black, expensive limousines that the delegates ride in, with the little flag of their country fluttering on the right fender, and the liveried chauffeur, and the white wall tires. Arrrrrr!"



BOYLE

"Well," I said, "You could hardly expect such distinguished foreign visitors to ride in jalopies. I mean, they have a position to uphold, a certain—ah—dignity."

"Arrrr!" the gray hair on the back of Boxer's neck bristled. "Position. Dignity. That's just the trouble."

"If I had my way your fine delegates would ride to and from their great meetings on the subway, cheebkyjowl with the rest of us. Yes, and at rush hour, too, all piled in together like clothespins in a basket."

"Then," said Boxer, shifting his vocal gears into high, "maybe some

of that hifalutin' nonsense about 'national sovereignty' and suchlike would be jugged out of them, and they could get down to brass tacks."

I thought it over while the cab whizzed through a three-inch gap between two Fifth Avenue buses.

"You mean," I said, "that a diplomat runs the risk of losing the common touch?"

"Right on the button, pal. All by himself in the back seat of a limousine, a guy is a big shot. He's got to think in big terms—so big that pretty soon they don't mean any thing."

"Okay, put this same guy on the subway. Squeezed right in with guys who are worried about the grocery bill, the Dodgers, their bosses. How are his big, flowery speeches going to sound to him then?"

"I'd go farther. I'd take these delegates out of their fancy hotel suites and put them up, say, in a fleabag over on Eighth avenue. I'd snatch the seven course dinners right out from under their noses and show them the way to the Automat."

"Maybe," said Boxer, joyously crowding a big, black limousine to the curb, "maybe if these delegates lived like people they would start thinking like people. And then we might get less yakkytyak and more peace."

More than half the total area of Oregon is under federal control. This includes 13 national forests, two national park service areas and extensive grazing acreages.

# Doctor Says

## Skinny People--Eat More, Do Less to Gain Weight

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

Most skinny people say that no matter what they eat they cannot gain weight. Even when this statement seems true, and they seem to eat as much as others who have a more normal amount of fat on their bodies, they can usually gain if they work at it.

Food is something like coal: the food is the fuel for the human body. Unlike coal, however, if more is taken in than is burned up, it will be transformed and stored as fat.

The answer to the question of gaining weight, therefore, is to take more food in than is used by the burning-up activities of the body in the form of exercise and other bodily functions.

Need More Calories  
Foods can be chosen which have a comparatively high calorie or fuel content. Fats or carbohydrates supply more energy and therefore have more likelihood of putting on fat than proteins do. Besides choosing the foods for their weight and energy-producing qualities, it is comparatively simple just to eat more.

High calorie-containing foods include the sweets, potatoes, bread

and butter, cereals, butter or margarine, cream and the like. Whole milk is also helpful. In trying to eat more fat producing foods the other necessary elements of the diet should not be left out. One must obtain balance in the diet and some fruits, meat, vegetables, eggs, fish, and other substances which are not high in fat-producing calories should be continued to maintain good health.

It cannot be emphasized too often that a balanced diet must be kept up. Almost anyone who does not have some serious disease can gain weight by following the plan of decreasing activity and increasing the food eaten.

The Doctor Answers  
QUESTION: I had a tick bite two years ago and it hasn't healed yet. What do you advise?

ANSWER: There is probably some chronic infection present which has prevented healing. Quite likely simple surgical treatment would help.

# Business

## What's Behind Jumpy Coffee Price Scene?

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Coffee, sugar and cream—what's ahead for the morning cup, pricewise, and who's going to say what that price will be?

Some answers to the question people everywhere are asking are coming today: from Boca Raton, Fla., where the National Coffee Association is meeting; from New York where sugar futures advanced yesterday to a new season high; and from Washington where "controls on food speculation" are asked.

Hoarders  
Some members of the coffee association blame the housewife for the sudden jump in the price of coffee. When she found the price of coffee higher almost every time she visited the store, they say she started hoarding, and this sent prices still higher. They add that if she'll stop hoarding, prices will level off—around their present record high.

Some U. S. government officials think the Brazilians (who produce most of the world's coffee) may have exaggerated the probably effects of their drought on the coffee crop and started asking more for the green beans than was justified. Others note that this put a squeeze on traders who had sold short on the New York futures market and their rush to cover sent green bean prices climbing spectacularly—around 70 per cent in a short time.

More Laws?  
Secretary of Agriculture Brannan says "many millions of dollars in higher consumer prices" are involved and he thinks we need laws extending government control over speculative trading in imported agricultural products.

Some roasters complain that growers who had contracted months ago to sell their crop have reneged on their promise and are holding out for higher prices. Roasters have to pay more for coffee, so they charge more, and then your grocer did, too. There's a quick chain there between green bean and the grocer, a guy is a big shot. He's got to think in big terms—so big that pretty soon they don't mean any thing.

U. S. officials this week are re-assuring you that there will be one—although consumption is running about seven per cent ahead of last year in the United States, and about four per cent in Europe. But some Brazilian shippers say Washington is underestimating the damage to the crop by the drought, and that supplies are going to be tight for a year or more.

Sugar  
Sugar traders seem to think the price of sugar may go up next year, and some of them are bidding higher for future deliveries. Before the month is over you should be able to get some idea of what the price will be. The secretary of agriculture will announce shortly just how much of the sweetening for your cup of coffee will be admitted into country from other lands—that will largely determine the price.

It's scarcely an enviable chore. The secretary has been under pressure from both sides. American cane and beet growers want the quota kept low, so the price will be high. They say that otherwise they can't produce profitably.

Major sugar users, such as the bottlers, and foreign sugar producers such as the Cubans, want the quota set high—the users want lower prices, while the Cubans want a larger market for their one big crop.

Weak Opposition  
Housewives might prefer the lower price, but they aren't organized and don't attend hearings. The price of the cream for your coffee may be affected, but only mildly, when new prices for raw milk in various milksheds around the country are set again. Periodically the government figures out the price the farmer gets. A complicated formula is used and hearings held.

# Happiness Only For Women

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Here's a 97-year-old spinster's formula for happiness: Bob your hair, read the Bible and stay single. That's the advice Miss Helen Van Voorhis offered guests at her 97th birthday party. "Look at me," she chortled, her blue eyes twinkling. "Don't I look like I had a happy life?"

# Nation Today

## Ending the German 'War' Tough Problem for Allies

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The three Western allies—United States, Britain, France—are still in a state of war with Germany.

Next year they'll try to figure out how to end that. But when nations end war with another, don't they sign peace treaties?

Not necessarily. And state department experts say the idea of making a peace treaty with Germany, if any, is far in the future.

And that—ending the war but not signing a peace treaty right away—is one of the problems that allies face in ending the war.

Legal specialists of the three powers will meet next year to work out the problems, if they can.

Explanation  
This may explain some of it. Germany now is divided into two main parts: Eastern Germany, under Russia's thumb; Western Germany, dominated by the three Allies.

In their section the Russians have set up a German government. And in their Western section the three Allies have set up a German government.

Since the West and Russia are in a struggle over Germany, there is no likelihood that any time soon there'll be a single German government with which a peace treaty can be made, covering all Germany. But—the West has permitted, and helped, the setting up of that government in western Germany, is dealing with it although retaining final control over it, and is even letting it have consuls abroad.

Strange Position  
Nevertheless, the West is still in a state of war with the German government it has helped create. This puts the West in a strange position and is one of the reasons it's seeking a way to end the war.

But since the West looks upon Russia as a threat to all Europe and Russia has troops in Eastern Germany, should the West try to keep troops in Western Germany as an outpost against a Russian move?

The West has to think of it. But how can the West, which now controls Western Germany, justify keeping troops there if it declares the war with Germany ended? That is another of the problems in declaring the war ended.

Here's another: The West has dismantled and even shipped out of Germany a number of plants which it took as reparations, or payment, for the damage done by Germany in the war.

If the West and Germany made a peace treaty it would certainly cover dismantling and reparations and who owed whom what. There'd be agreement on that before the treaty was signed.

Where's the End?  
But the Allies may continue the

dismantling program for some months. How then can the war with Germany be ended unless there's an end to dismantling? And what will the German government, after the war, have to say about the dismantling already done?

In short, how can there be any legal justification for the dismantling unless it is justified—by agreement—in a treaty that is not now being talked of?

To make a long story short: here is Germany, trying to deal with Western Germany in a friendly way, and yet still at war with Germany. The act of ending the war could be done by the president or by a resolution of congress. Of course events may take such a turn that a treaty never is made with Germany, although war is ended.

## GI's Love Idyll Ends In Germany

FRANKFURT, Germany, Dec. 9 (AP)—The American army has pulled up the stakes on a GI's idyll of love in a tent with his beautiful German sweetheart and their baby. Army officials announced yesterday the soldier, recruit Melborn C. Moffitt of Hominy, Okla., had been arrested after being absent without leave since last March 31.

Moffitt, the army said, had had a "fine record," but when his unit got ready to head for the United States he apparently decided to pull out in order to be with his girl and baby.

Hideout  
The announcement said the family had been living in a house in the Grafenwohr area until about two months ago. Then, an official said, the soldier got scared and moved his family into a homemade but well-camouflaged tent in the woods in the area.

Moffitt was arrested after a German forester reported a "strange man who looks like an American is living in the woods at Grafenwohr." Army police took the girl and her baby to Nuernberg for questioning, but they said the girl was not put under arrest.

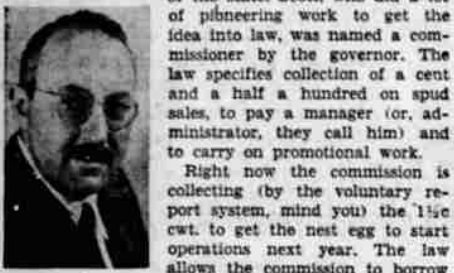
# RELATIVES SOUGHT

EUGENE, Dec. 9 (AP)—Iver Bruno, about 55, was found dead Wednesday in his room at 893 W. Fifth avenue, and the Lane county coroner said Thursday that relatives are being sought. The man apparently died of natural causes, was a gardener by trade, and a veteran of World War I, according to the coroner.

# Potato Commission

By DEB ADDISON

CONVERSATION with Scott Warren gives us a little dope on first workings of the Oregon state potato commission. The commission was set up by the last legislature, to promote the potato industry of the state. Scott, who did a lot of pioneering work to get the idea into law, was named a commissioner by the governor. The law specifies collection of a cent and a half a hundred on spud sales, to pay a manager (or, administrator, they call him) and to carry on promotional work.



ADDISON

Right now the commission is collecting (by the voluntary report system, mind you) the 1 1/2¢ cent to get the next egg to start operations next year. The law allows the commission to borrow against future income to meet emergencies. The group feels that now it's sound to get the money on hand first, as plans of operation are made. That makes good sense.

RATED first by the commission is establishment of a seed testing laboratory at the State college. When the testing plant is in operation a seed potato grower can get a report on his crop (and a commercial potato raiser can buy his seed) before the year's end. Now they have to wait on sample seed plantings at Oceanside, Calif., which is subject to vagaries of the weather. Last year it was March before growers got their readings.

Establishment of the seed testing laboratory amounts largely to the building of greenhouses. There is one potato greenhouse at Corvallis now. The plan is to build six more. The legislature appropriated \$22,500 for this purpose, to be matched by funds from the potato commission. These funds are coming in, and it appears that construction will get under way early in the new year.

THE next big job, according to preliminary thinking, is to be done right at home, in potato growing areas. This, I would imagine, would be an educational program, aimed at improving growers' operations generally. Many top potato men feel that the federal price support program of recent years has dulled, if not killed, the keen edge of growers' initiative and desire to put out a better spud.

The third phase of the program, and fully as important except in timing, is the matter of marketing. In one way, this will be an easy job, in that the big chunk of the market is right in the San Francisco bay area. In another way, and geographically again, there are complications. Each Oregon potato growing section is pretty much of a unit in itself, and therefore should have a separate marketing operation.

These are headcases for the commission a little later on.

## How Long Can We Refuse To Recognize Chinese Reds?

By CLARKE BEACH

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The United States is waging a small stick against the Communist Chinese government by failing to recognize it. But a high diplomatic authority says non-recognition can't last forever.

In the long run, he says, the withholding of recognition is not a powerful lever. U. S. recognition gives prestige and strength to a new government, but once other governments have accorded recognition, a nod from the U. S. would not mean so much as it would now.

By withholding recognition at this time, the U. S. hopes to make it clear to the Chinese Reds that it doesn't intend to accept on an equal diplomatic footing a by a nation which doesn't fulfill its international obligation. The red's mistreatment of Angus Ward and other American citizens was enough in itself to disgust American diplomats.

To obtain American recognition, Secretary of State Acheson has said, the Chinese Communists must not only live up to their international obligations. They also must control their whole country, and the Chinese people must at least acquiesce in their rule.

For generations the American government has required that new governments meet those tests before they are recognized. Thomas Jefferson first formulated the viewpoint that recognition doesn't mean approval—only that the U. S. acknowledges existence of the regime.

"It is recognition of a set of facts, nothing more," says Secretary of State Acheson. "We may have the gravest reservation as to the matter in which it has come into power. We may deplore its attitude toward civil liberties. Yet our long-range objectives in the promotion of democratic institutions may, in fact, be best served by recognizing it and thus maintaining a channel of communication with the country involved."

Recognition of a new government has advantages for both sides. That

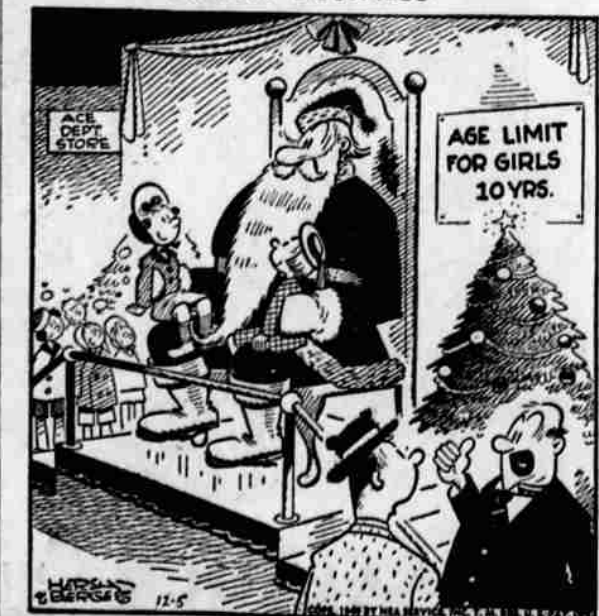
## Couple Sues For Peace, Quiet

DALLAS, Dec. 9 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Rea B. Moseley are going to court to try to get some peace and quiet—far from neighbor kids.

They've filed suit for a temporary injunction against eight neighbors, all with one or more children. A hearing has been set for December 29 in district court. The couple says the children have "destroyed the peace and quiet of the neighborhood. . . with horns, whistles, cowbells and especially screaming at the top of their lungs in a manner not normal to usual play by said children."

Street cars formerly used in New York City now operate in Vienna, Lima, Peru, and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

# FUNNY BUSINESS



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