

EISENHOWER HOLDING NARROW LEAD IN FIRST PRIMARY VOTE

In The NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS
As these words are written (about mid-morning) there are actual election returns from New Hampshire. These returns COULD be regarded as startling.

For example:
On the face of the figures so far reported, EISENHOWER IS LEADING TAFT NEARLY TWO TO ONE for the Republican nomination. On the Democratic side (as far reported) Kefauver and Truman are splitting exactly even. EXCITING, is it not?

Wait a minute!
All of the votes reported from New Hampshire up to the time this is written come from only two villages—Waterville Valley and Millsfield. THE COMBINED population of the two is 26 persons.

The total of the VOTES reported is 13—seven for Kefauver and one each for Truman and Kefauver.
Everybody in Waterville Valley voted for Ike, giving him his total of seven. EVERYBODY IN MILLSFIELD voted for Taft, giving him his four votes. The Democrats voted in Millsfield—one for Kefauver and one for Truman.

When you put it that way, it isn't so exciting.

Anyhow—
Mid-morning of ANY election day is no time to make predictions or draw conclusions. The votes are all due to be counted TOO SOON. It's better and safer to wait until the count is all in.

While we're waiting for the final figures on New Hampshire, let's fall back on an old stand-by—taxes.

In Washington this morning, Leon Keyserling, chairman of the President's council of economic advisers, conceded that there is such a thing as a SATURATION POINT in taxes and further increases of the United States is nearing that point.

That's interesting because in the past Mr. Keyserling has leaned toward the viewpoint that the more we spend (and therefore the more we tax) the better it is going to be for everybody.

His admission came in the course of a hearing on the independent office bill—while he was talking about a lot of spending and therefore a lot of taxing. Representative Phillips asked:

"Do you believe, Mr. Keyserling, that there is such a thing as a saturation point?"
KEYSERLING: "We are certainly approaching the point where one has to be very careful about the levying of more taxes."
PHILLIPS: "You would certainly think so, sir, if YOU HAD BEEN BACK IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS."

That reminds me of something interesting. I was talking the other day to an able and intelligent Pacific Coast congressman. The subject of economy in government came up. I said to him:

"Are the members of the congress (living in the luster-est paradise that is the city of Washington) aware of the fact that the attitude of the average voter toward government spending is changing sharply in these days WHEN taxes are beginning to bite?"

He answered:
"Listen. With surprisingly few exceptions, the members of this congress, Republicans and Democrats alike, ARE CONVINCED THAT IF THEY DON'T MAKE A FAIRLY GOOD ECONOMY RECORD BETWEEN NOW AND ADJOURNMENT NEXT SUMMER THEY WON'T BE RE-ELECTED NEXT FALL."

War Enters Picture In Rail Strike

CLEVELAND (AP)—A federal judge Tuesday ordered three rail unions to end their strike and to keep the walkout from spreading to other lines.

Judge Emerich B. Freed granted a government suit to end immediately the strike started Sunday morning against the New York Central lines west of Buffalo and the St. Louis terminal line.

He scheduled a hearing for Mar. 19 on the government's request for a permanent injunction.

The hearing will start two days before the 10-day temporary injunction granted Tuesday expires.

Unless the engineers, firemen and conductors call off their strike, they are liable to fines and imprisonment for contempt of court.

"The railroads are part of our lifeline," Judge Freed declared in overruling union attorneys' objections to the restraining order. "The emergency is so great, and the crisis so apparent, that this court must issue a temporary restraining order."

Refusal to issue such an order would endanger national security and cause irreparable injury to the United States.

The unions' lawyers had argued the government had exhausted procedures under the Railway Labor Act (Sec. 10), that the court did not have jurisdiction, and that their members are not government employees.

QUICK WORK
The government's action came within three hours after the Justice Department, acting for the Army, asked an end to the strike.

The Army has had control of the roads since Aug. 27, 1950 when it was ordered to take control of the roads now in dispute—wages, a 40-hour week for yardmen, and rules on working conditions.

Edward A. Hickey, special assistant to the attorney general, argued the strike was "illegal, unauthorized and against the public interest."

"I suggest that this is a strike against the government at time of war," he said.

Effects of the strike of 6,000 engineers, firemen and conductors were mounting.

More than 30,000 non-striking New York Central employees have been ordered to cut production.

Five railroads serving Chicago, the nation's railroad center, have been crippled.

Freight and passenger service has been curbed by refusal of other railroads to cut picket lines where NYC tracks are used by other lines.

Industrial lay-offs began cropping out, and mines in Ohio and Illinois prepared to cut production because they had no empty cars.

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Klamath and Devils

Price Five Cents — 12 Pages KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1952 Telephone 8111 No. 2762

US Jets Plaster Red Depot

SEoul, Korea (AP)—American jet pilots turned a huge camouflaged Red supply base into blazing ruins Tuesday in the most intense attack of the Korean war with flaming jelled gasoline.

Flames spread over a four square mile area of the supply depot.

"It looked like hell itself," said some of the pilots, who flew a total of 250 sorties in waves.

Swarms of Red jets streaked down from Manchuria to try to protect the base near Sinmak, 30 miles northwest of the truce village, Panmunjom.

U.S. Sabre jet pilots shot down three MIGs in air battles, probably destroyed another and damaged five.

That boosted Red planes KO'D to 19 in two days. The Air Force reported seven MIGs, downed and three damaged Monday. U.S. losses, if any, are reported only weekly.

TURN LOOSE
F-80 Shooting Stars attacked the western supply depot, camouflaged so it "looked like an innocent farming village," pilots said they could see it was a fake. Then they let loose.

Pilots poured 33,000 gallons of burning napalm fuel and gasoline on the area, blasted it with 300,000 pounds of explosives, and raked it with 45,000 machinegun bullets.

They attacked through a curtain of antiaircraft fire. The shooting stars unloaded their bombs, roared back to base and came back with new loads.

Pilots said they demolished at least 32 Red antiaircraft positions but lost count of the number of installations and Red troops destroyed.

The U.S. Fifth Air Force said they still were attacking the flaming area at nightfall. The entire Eighth Fighter-Bomber Wing aided in the record strike. Lt. Col. Levi R. Chase of Courtland, N. Y., said every officer and man in the outfit was loading or flying.

Majors and colonels were on the air strip helping load the jets with napalm, bombs and bullets, and refueling them for renewed attacks.

NOT MUCH LEFT
The mission was "much of anything left of that place," one pilot said. When the jets first flew over the base, they saw "stacks of boxes covered with straw roofs," said Capt. Van J. Kreft of Altadena, Calif. "They had no signs and the supplies were plainly visible as we went in."

There were many close calls as the F-80s pushed their attack through heavy flak.

The engine conked out at 1,000 feet on the jet flown by Lt. William R. Chapin of Los Angeles. He said: "I was about ready to give up when I got down to 500 feet—too late to jump."

Then I looked down at all of those flames shooting up and it looked like hell itself. I think it was sheer will power that made my engine start, but, thank God, it did."

Skiers Still Go To Crater Lake
Crater Lake no longer has a ski tow, but there are still plenty of skiers who like the lake's slopes.

Last weekend, according to reports from Chief Ranger Leo Hallock at Crater Lake National Park, there were 62 skiers in the park. All told, he said, there were 273 visitors coming in 73 cars.

Public Curious About Plans Of Copco, Bureau

By HALE SCARBROUGH
A pent-up flood of public curiosity and anxiety over the future of the Klamath area's water resource was undammed last night in the first of a series of radio forums ("Build the Basin") discussions by experts on the basic water resource.

As far as possible, questions used on the hour and a half radio show were phrased to elicit facts which could be readily agreed upon, to lay a foundation for later discussions which are planned to go deeper into the agricultural, power and wildlife phases of water utilization.

Members of the panel were John Boyle, Medford, Copco vice president and general manager; A. N. Murray, Sacramento, regional Bureau of Reclamation planning engineer; E. L. Stephens, local USBR project manager; Lloyd Gill, Langell Valley rancher; Tom Horn, Tulalake Wildlife Refuge manager; Charles Stricklin, Oregon State Engineer; and Frank Jenkins, Herald and News publisher.

An announcement by the Bureau of Reclamation yesterday that the Bureau is studying the feasibility of public development of power down the Klamath River canyon served to put what apparently has the makings of a private enterprise-public works conflict very much into the minds of listeners to the program.

Copco announced several months ago its plans for power development along the river, and has license applications pending before the Federal Power Commission and State Hydroelectric Commission.

The Klamath potentially is one of the greatest power streams on the West Coast and it seems that eventually a great power development will be installed between Keno and Copco Lake.

Boyle, representing Copco on the radio forum, declared that as far as he could see the Bureau position is the same as that of his company, and that if the Bureau develops hydroelectric power on the Klamath, Copco won't. Likewise, rejoined Murray of the Bureau if Copco does it the Bureau won't.

The same suspicion that has marked earlier farmer protests against Copco's plan for further power development—the suspicion that Copco's water right to 1,250 cubic feet per second, and 12 hours a day might seriously curtail the supply of water available for further irrigation—cropped up again. Boyle declared that all water rights would be protected if his company gets its license to construct.

Some of the basic facts of water utilization brought out were:

Steps—Construction costs on the Klamath USBR project since 1905 have come to about \$14,000,000, about half of the value of crops grown on project land in 1951.

Murray—The average yearly inflow of water into Upper Klamath Lake is a million and a quarter acre feet, and at present it can't be stored entirely. The Bureau is considering further storage sites on the Sprague and other streams.

Horn—Tule and Lower Klamath are keys to the management of an international resource, the Pacific migratory waterfowl flyway. It is the tiny waist of an hourglass which has the great nesting areas of the Northwest at the top and the great wintering grounds of California, Mexico and South America at the bottom. The refuge is overlanded.

Gill—Water can be used over and over again in irrigation as it moves from high ground to lower ground. On his ranch it is used four times.

Steps—The Bureau also uses irrigation water over and over again, until only about one-sixth or one-seventh of the water diverted from Upper Klamath Lake can eventually find its way back into the Klamath River, with further enlargement of the Lower Klamath Refuge. About 4.25 acre feet per acre irrigated turned into the canal. About 2.5 to 3 acre feet is put into land.

Murray—Irrigation on the Klamath project now is something more than 200,000 acres. There is in excess of 500,000 acres of irrigable land in the upper Klamath Basin, much of which can be profitably irrigated.

CHENNAULT DENIES REPORTS
TAIPEH, Formosa, (AP)—Retired Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, wartime commander of the Flying Tigers, leaves Wednesday for a three months visit to the United States. He denied reports published in Chinese newspapers that he intended to run for U.S. senator in Louisiana.

Weather
FORECAST — Klamath Falls and vicinity and Northern California: Partly cloudy, few light showers or snow flurries. Mostly clear and light snow Wednesday. High 40 degrees, low 20.
High temp yesterday 33
Low temp last night 18
Precip Mar. 10 1.11
Since Oct. 1 11.11
Normal for period 8.56
Same period last yr. 12.58

Supply Base Turned Into Fiery Hell

By SAM SUMMERLIN
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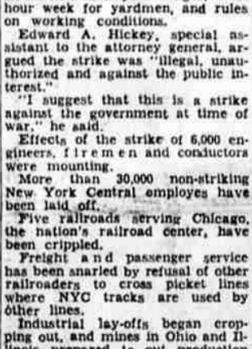
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BUSINESS Division of the Klamath River Cross funds is being directed by Roy Murphy (above). This division's \$8,500 quota is the largest of the six divisions that make up the \$25,000 overall county goal.

Whitcomb To Quit Air Job

Resignation of Wilbur E. (Red) Whitcomb from position of municipal Airport manager was accepted last night by City Council.

In a letter to the Council Whitcomb asked his resignation become effective Mar. 24. He has been manager of Klamath Falls' "million dollar airport" since the summer of 1946.

His lieutenant in the Air Corps in World War Two, Whitcomb is married and has one child.

Lawrence Slater, Airport Commission chairman, said the group has gone into his mind for the position, but would prefer announcement of any appointment to come from the City Council.

Roundup Group To Meet Tonight

More plans for this year's Klamath Basin Roundup, July 2, 3 and 4, are to be made tonight at a meeting of the Roundup Association. The session is set for 7:30 at the War and Hotel.

Assoc. Pres. Bob Robbins said principal items on the agenda tonight were arena rules and a review of activities this far.

STORM
SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—A heavy snowstorm swept over Utah and Southern Idaho Tuesday.

The fall, ranging from five inches at Boise, Idaho, to more than a foot in Salt Lake City, slowed traffic. Main highways remained open, however.



Whitcomb is resigning from his position as Airport manager. He has been manager of Klamath Falls' "million dollar airport" since the summer of 1946.

March Winds Blast Nation

By The Associated Press
Stormy March weather hit wide areas of the country Tuesday, with rain, strong winds and snow from the Rockies to the Atlantic Coast.

Rain pelted most of the eastern third of the nation, with heavy falls in the Appalachian Mountains. Gale-force winds and rain struck New York City, with gusts up to more than 60 miles an hour.

At Watertown, N. Y., gusts up to 82 miles an hour were recorded.

The Weather Bureau ordered storm warnings up along the Atlantic Coast from Block Island, R. I., to Cape Hatteras, N. C.

Heavy rains and high winds hit Central and Southern Indiana early Tuesday, breaking display windows and ripping down power lines in Indianapolis.

Vincennes, Ind., reported 3.23 inches of rain. Indianapolis, where wind gusts reached as high as 65 miles an hour, had 2.1 inches.

The main Indianapolis to Louisville highway, U.S. 31, was closed at its southern end by high water.

Severe thunderstorms were reported in Georgia. Winds up to 50 miles an hour hit Dothan, in Southern Alabama, last night, disrupting communications.

Gill—Water can be used over and over again in irrigation as it moves from high ground to lower ground. On his ranch it is used four times.

Two Small Villages In For Count

By REILMAN MORIN
CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Gen. Eisenhower (R) and Sen. Kefauver (D) held slight leads Tuesday in New Hampshire's first-of-the-year presidential preference primary on the basis of the first three small towns to report.

With returns in from the towns of Waterville Valley, Millsfield and Hart's Location, Eisenhower had 13 votes and Sen. Taft, 4.

Kefauver got one vote each in Millsfield and Hart's Location to top President Truman who received one vote in Millsfield.

Eisenhower got seven votes in Waterville Valley and six in Hart's Location. Taft got his four in Millsfield.

Harold E. Stassen, a third Republican candidate, got one vote in Millsfield.

VOTE LATE
There was no way to gauge the big city vote because the polls do not open in Manchester until noon and in Concord until 3 p.m.

In the smaller city of Claremont, however, there was a heavy vote of 500 in the first two hours, despite a steady rain.

Observers said this was twice as many voters as in an ordinary primary.

"It looks like a record vote," one Claremont resident said.

In Waterville Valley Sen. Taft got two write-in votes for vice president and Stassen got one.

The vote for delegates to the national conventions followed the pattern of the balloting on the presidential preference side.

BIG TURNOUT
The state vote was expected to go over the 100,000 mark, setting records for many communities.

National and seven international attention, was focused on the election. Correspondents from both London and Paris were on the scene to cover the story, as well as American newsmen from virtually every part of the country.

Major interest focused on the struggle between Gen. Eisenhower and Sen. Taft on the Republican side.

This is Eisenhower's first appearance in the national political arena. He is in Europe as military head of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and has neither appeared nor participated in the massed rallies in New Hampshire.

New Hampshire may be the test of Taft's vote-getting abilities.

HARD CAMPAIGN
He campaigned hard in New Hampshire, making 38 speeches in three days and firing most of his big guns at the Democratic administration and at his opponents who argued that if nominated, he could not be elected.

On the Democratic side, the contest was marked the first efforts by Sen. Kefauver to become the party's standard bearer against President Truman.

The President, after having asked that his name be withdrawn from the election, consented to let it be placed on the ballot.

But he did not come to New Hampshire, nor did he campaign actively.

NO WORD YET
Correspondents who accompanied Truman to Florida, where he is on holiday, reported he has shown no outward sign of interest in the primary.

Gen. MacArthur is represented on the state ballot by delegates who registered for him despite his request that he be withdrawn from the election.

And former Gov. Stassen is on the Republican preferential section of the ballot but he has no delegates entered for him.

New Hampshire sends 14 representatives to the Republican convention and eight to the Democratic.

Lava Beds Deer Herds Said Okay
TULELAKE—Lava Beds National Monument deer herds are at a peak, according to Custodian Don C. Fisher.

He estimates 4,000 deer in the mountains at the present time, and said that the migrating birds have begun returning. All wildlife appears to be in good shape, the custodian announced.

Fisher said he is filling positions for rangers, fire guards and cook. Last year's cook, Mrs. John Larson, won't be back this year, he said.

Batista Takes Over In Cuba, Pledges Clean Sweep Of Thieving, Gangsterism

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Fulgencio Batista, Cuba's resurgent strong man, formally proclaimed himself Tuesday in charge of "all powers and functions" of both the executive and legislative branches of the government.

The former president and behind-the-scenes dictator who rose to power again Monday in a swift, almost bloodless revolution announced a series of "statutes of government," including a 45-day suspension of the right to strike.

President Carlos Prío Socarrás, who fled the presidential palace after Batista and his junta of 16 army captains and lieutenants had seized control of all ma-

for military and police establishments here, slipped into the Mexican embassy early Tuesday and asked for asylum.

Batista's proclamation said the revolutionary junta—that apparently is what his government will be called—had resolved that he assume the "leadership of the state" and therefore "I take charge of organizing and directing the executive and legislative powers."

He pledged to sweep Cuba clean of "thieving and gangsterism in government."

In addition to suspending congress and constitutional guarantees for 45 days, he authorized all persons having guns illegally to turn

them into police within five days without giving their names or facing prosecution.

He ordered continued the 100 million dollar public works program and said he would guarantee payments to contractors.

This work includes a three million dollar tunnel being dug under Alameda River between Havana and the Miramar residential suburb.

Meanwhile, Cuba was bouncing back to normal. Airplane traffic resumed, banks and other businesses reopened, bus service began, schools reopened and threats of a general strike proposed by adherents of Prío subsided.

Russians Call For Confab To Settle German Dispute; Big Three Eyes Plan

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union proposed Tuesday an immediate conference to reunite divided Germany and prepare for a peace treaty barring the Germans from alliances aimed at any of their World War II enemies.

Western observers in Moscow predicted the United States, Britain, and France would turn down the proposal, which included a detailed outline of principles which the Soviets said should be the basis of the peace treaty.

The Russians said however, they would discuss other projects also. (West Germany is one of six governments negotiating to form a European army linked to the Atlantic Alliance against Communism

—an alliance which Russia has insisted is aggressively directed against her.)

Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko handed the plan to Big Three diplomats in Moscow Monday night.

(In Washington, the State Department's press officer, Michael McDermott, said the text of the note had not been received and "without delay" asked Western answers to their notes "in the shortest possible time.")

A final peace with Germany was pictured in the identical Soviet notes to the Western Big Three as the key to a "once and for all" easing of East-West tensions.

"The signing of a peace treaty with Germany will be conducive to the improving of the international state of affairs as a whole, thus being conducive to the establishing of a stable peace," the Soviet communication said.

(The last Big Four attempt to settle their differences was in a private conference in Paris last November, under United Nations auspices. It brought no agreements beyond setting up a new disarmament commission.)