

# Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS  
Editor

BILL JENKINS  
Managing Editor

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## CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

**By DEB ADDISON**

We've just seen a movie that everyone in Klamath should have a look at. "The Fallbrook Story" is a color film that was the Kiwanis Club program Thursday.

It's a movie that dramatizes the fight of the people of Fallbrook, a community in the Santa Margarita River basin in Southern California, to keep their water. Unlike the fight to keep Klamath water in the Klamath watershed it was not against outside water users, but directly against the federal government.

The federal government, on the excuse of need for the Marine's Camp Pendleton, sought to completely appropriate all water rights in the Santa Margarita basin. The U. S. Attorney General filed suit against thousands of individuals there to prohibit their use of the water.

The Fallbrook people won their fight, temporarily at least, by carrying their fight to the Congress which cut off funds for the suit. This forced the Attorney General to drop the suits before coming to decision by the courts.

to protect their riparian rights and of the State of California to protect its right to the flood waters for beneficial use.

The battle was won when Congress stopped the Attorney General by cutting off his funds, but there was no court decision strengthening riparian rights of the land and appropriate rights of the state to the flood waters. This "win" could be only temporary.

The advice of California State Senator Randolph Collier of Yreka is recalled. Last summer he told the Tulare Rotary Club that the most important need of the farmers of the Basin was for the Congress to pass legislation which would pin down water rights to the land for all time.

This, we respectfully submit to our Rep. Sam Coon, to keep in his bonnet along with all the other advice he is getting from his constituents on the eve of his taking over as a freshman in Washington.

(Correction: Art Larsen, who was mentioned here yesterday, was associated with Ward's Klamath Funeral Home when he was here, not the Earl Whitlock Funeral Home. This correction is made quick—lest we're licked by Earl Whitlock, Willard or Clarendon Ward, or Keith O'Hair, who is Earl's successor, for that matter. We'll take our chances with Art, who is clear over in Eugene.)

"The Fallbrook Story" is important to Klamath because the Santa Margarita is the guinea pig in action to assert new federal powers over state and public rights.

It was the fight of individuals

## BILLBOARD

**By BILL JENKINS**

Well, it looks like the end is in sight.

The end of peace and quiet.

I notice on the list of Christmas shopping suggestions a home type lie detector. Suggested for gay, gay parties where the people all have a perfectly mad time proving that the other guests are a bunch of liars.

Where'll it all end?

Doesn't look like there's much hope for peace and safety and security around the home any more. I suppose it will be only a matter of time before every wife greets her bread winning spouse at the door and subjects him to a rigorous going-over with the lie detector.

Gone, then, will be the happy days when you could stagger in and explain the beery breath by saying it was a non-chlorophyll mouth wash you were using and not a bucket of suds.

I suppose the time will eventually come when we'll have to tell the truth out of sheer desperation.

Just imagine the chambles the average home will be thrown into when a wife asks her husband

how he likes her new hat. If the poor guy tells the truth he gets a thick ear and if he lies she catches him with her never handy lie detector and makes him feel even worse. No hope. The end is in sight.

But it could be worse. I suppose. We have quite a lot of deception in the world anyway.

Like the "shoot-'em-up" cowboy programs you hear over the radio. Being beamed toward the younger generation there can't be a trace of evil in them. So when the tired cowpokes finish the long drive they stop in at a cafe. Very plainly labeled as such and not a common old saloon.

This keeps our youngsters pure in mind and untainted by the wickedness of the demon rum.

But right along with the pop drinking and harmless card games goes such a succession of murder, arson, grand theft and kidnaping as to make an adult shiver all the way from his ears to his heels.

Apparently our children are not to be allowed to hear about booze, but crime in copious quantities is perfectly kosher.

I don't get it.

## THE DOCTOR SAYS

**By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.**

There is practically nothing so bound up with tradition and prejudice as the care of babies. Anyone and everyone offers free advice on how the baby should be fed, clothed and how it should be trained.

Most of this advice is worth what is paid for it—exactly nothing. It is given with the best intentions, but usually comes from a strange mixture of what grand-mother did, or what somebody's neighbor or aunt said.

A few years ago the late Dr. C. Anderson Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich wrote a book called "Babies Are Human Beings," which I hope is still in print. The main theme is that babies should not all be treated alike, because their individual personalities would have little chance to develop.

As the Aldriches point out, babies are different even at birth; in a hospital nursery for newborns a great difference between one baby and another in appearance and behavior can be noticed. Every parent instinctively recognizes that her baby is "different."

One question which the Aldriches discuss is about fondling or loving babies. Conscientious mothers often ask whether fondling is proper. For some reason they sometimes feel that it may be

wrong for babies to be rocked, hugged or mothered, and that the infant in order to be healthy must be raised "as practically 'untouched' by human hands."

It is not good, of course, for a baby to have indiscriminate fondling by friends and relatives. Like everything else, this matter can be overdone. The more people who come in close contact with the baby the greater the chance of giving the infant some infection. To feel that a mother and father should not give the infant physical affection, however, is to inflict unintended cruelty.

Everyone thrives on some affection and probably infants most of all. Of course, it is good to fondle babies—good for the baby and good for the parents. This does not mean exposing a baby around roughly or exposing it to colds or other infections.

Two principles should govern: treat a baby as you would like to be treated if you were young and helpless; and remember that signs of affection are appreciated even before a child can talk. The rewards of proper handling in infancy will be reaped when the child gets older.

## They'll Do It Every Time



## Baker Elk Hunting Poor

The extended Baker area elk season closing Dec. 21, offers slim chances for bagging any of the elk that winter on the western edge of the Baker valley reports the game commission's La Grande regional office.

Many of these elk roam the Baker watershed where they are safe from hunters and venture onto the valley ranches and almost to the outskirts of Baker in winter. With little opportunity to take these elk in the regular season and no adequate winter range for them, the extended season was set for the Baker area.

Now, following a long period of open weather and light snow, the elk have not budged from their summer haunts, and it appears that few elk will be taken in the extended season. In brief, the commission does not recommend a trip to hunt elk in the Baker area.

Dry weather conditions allowed success throughout the regular elk season in northeastern Oregon and indications are the kill was not high. Both deer and elk season records will be tabulated on the basis of report card returns and hunters are reminded to mail their cards whether a kill was made or not.

## 34-Year-Old South Korean Wins High Post in US Army

(Editor's note: The author of the following dispatch, John Fujii, was the first Japanese to represent an American news agency in Korea. Born in Japan and educated in the United States, he worked in the New York office of Asahi in 1938-39, and edited the Japanese-owned Singapore Herald from 1939-41. Interned by the British after Pearl Harbor, he was repatriated and joined Domei News agency in Korea. Born in Japan and educated in the United States, he worked in the New York office of Asahi in 1938-39, and edited the Japanese-owned Singapore Herald from 1939-41. Interned by the British after Pearl Harbor, he was repatriated and joined Domei News agency in Korea.)

When an officer passes Japanese sentries did the same. South Korean Army has been borrowed directly from the Japanese.

Chung himself was first a product of Japanese Army training. He was graduated from the Imperial Military Academy in 1939 and then studied at the Infantry and Cavalry Schools and the War College in Tokyo.

He was a captain in the Kwangtung Army when Japan surrendered. He was captured when the Republic of Korea Army was formed. He swept into Manchuria in the last week of World War II.

But Chung escaped the Reds and made his way back to South Korea where he joined the constabulary. He started as a captain in 1945 and by 1949 when the Republic of Korea Army was formed he had skyrocketed to constabulary chief of staff and the rank of brigadier general.

When the North Koreans pushed south of the 38th Parallel in June, 1950, Chung was studying at the U. S. Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.

He said he was summoned home by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to take over as chief of staff of the South Korean Army.

Asked why a lieutenant general was commanding a division, Chung said he had asked for the post because he had never commanded a combat unit.

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## District Jury Panel Chosen

An 18-member panel has been drawn for regular jury service in District Court for the next six months.

The jurymen will serve until June.

Members of the panel are: Tom Sullivan, 2445 Applegate; Joe L. Hicks, 934 Pacific Terrace; Lois E. Whyatt, 2034 Fremont; Marian Ackerman, 2023 Darrow; Noak Norris, 4229 Douglas; Vernon E. Ward, 2242 Garden; Charles F. Snyder, 2219 Summers Lane; John L. Adler, 2640 Kane; Nelson Reed, 2040 Del Moro; Lawrence Slater, 1009 Pacific Terrace; Fern L. Yaden, Main and Alameda; Wesley C. Lorenz, 737 High; Howard J. Emerson, 824 S. 5th; Don Zumwalt, 719 Lippencott; Oscar Slive, 434 N. 2nd; W. J. Long Jr., 4512 Crosby; Roy Rakestraw, 2037 Fremont; Charles E. Holm, 826 Eldorado.

## Family Goes To South America

SALEM (AP)—The chance to hack out a rich ranch from a tropical wilderness—to make a pile of money or go broke—is luring the Hampton family to South America.

We'll either make a million or go bust," said Lewis Hampton, head of the family of nine as the Hamptons prepared to start for Ecuador and a 6,000-acre tract of land, 100 miles upriver from Guayaquil. The Hamptons are farm residents of the Salem area.

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## Gls Sure Ike Will Find Answer to War

**By DON WHITEHEAD**

WITH EISENHOWER IN KOREA (AP)—U. S. President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower is safely out of Korea and enroute home after three action-packed days of seeking a way to peace in this frozen land of war and misery.

Whether this unprecedented mission will prove to be a failure or a success—only time can tell.

The general told a news conference:

"We came over here to learn. We have no panaceas, no trick ways of settling any problem."

But he strongly indicated the solution to the Korean conflict does not lie in spreading the war to attack Red China. He said:

"How difficult it seems to be in a war of this kind to work out a plan that would bring a positive and definite victory without possibly running a grave risk of enlarging the war. There are many limitations on a war of this kind, but this much is certain... much can be done, in my opinion, to improve our position—much will be done."

Eisenhower said he and his staff would study "everything we have learned here" so his administration will be "better able to pursue its policy of supporting freedom in the world."

Eisenhower kept to himself any strategy he might be formulating. He hinted one of the first moves would be a speedup in training South Koreans to take over most of the combat burden now falling

on the Americans.

American officers working with the South Koreans feel much can be done—but no one should expect too much too soon despite the startling progress made in two years in building the Republic of Korea (ROK) forces into effective fighting units.

Eisenhower's visit to Korea had a by-product of skyrocketing the spirit of American troops and giving them hope that if there is a road to peace, it will be found.

Soldier after soldier will tell you they believe that somehow and somewhere the general will find a way out of this war. And every man questioned by this reporter said Eisenhower did the right thing in coming to Korea. They weren't bothering about any political implications.

An Irishman in the British First Commonwealth Division—Det. Joseph Killera of County Ros-Common—felt like a great many American soldiers: "If anybody can end it, General Eisenhower can. He's the man to do it, sir."

Eisenhower left New York secretly under cover of the darkness before dawn last Saturday. An elaborate scheme had been hatched to make it appear, through appointments and announcements, that he still was at his home on Morningstar Heights over the week end and busy at his Commodore Hotel headquarters early this week.

He drove to Mitchell Field Air Base on Long Island and boarded a military Constellation plane for the 10,836 mile flight to Korea. He

was joined, among others, by Charles E. Wilson of Detroit, who will be the new secretary of defense. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and Herbert Brownell of New York, who will have the cabinet post of attorney general.

Eisenhower arrived in Korea at 7:57 p.m. Tuesday and stepped onto an airport whipped by the coldest winds of the winter season and guarded by military police and U. S. secret service agents.

The security blackout on news of his journey across the Pacific and his stay in this war-torn land was not lifted until Friday night was one hour in flight Friday night and well beyond danger of attack.

The general's visits to combat units near the front did not take him into the front lines. The military and the secret service were careful to see that he did not go beyond division headquarters—usually three or four miles from the actual battle-line—for security reasons. The greatest risks appeared to be in the mountain hopping in small planes.

These facts soon became apparent to those who accompanied Eisenhower:

1. There is strong sentiment among some U. S. military men here and among the South Koreans for an all-out offensive to smash the military power of Red China and North Korea. They argue privately this is the best and surest way to force peace in the Far East.
2. Some military men want to use Chinese Nationalist troops from Formosa in the fighting, although this is opposed by the Koreans who say such a move would shift China's civil war to Korea.
3. The U. S. Eighth Army is strong and confident it can stop any Chinese offensive even though the enemy has edge to one million troops facing the U. N. forces. But sentiment for an all-out U. N. drive is tempered by the caution of some who think the United States isn't yet strong enough militarily to expand the war.
4. There appears to be little faith in this part of the world that the Panmunjom peace talks will produce an armistice.
5. Some fighting men believe it is better to go all-out against the Chinese now and take temporary heavy losses to gain victory rather than continue the present stalemate with its growing toll of dead and wounded. Others—and they are mostly the infantrymen who would have to carry the load of battle—don't agree so readily.
6. The Chinese have well-equipped and well-supplied armies dug into heavily fortified mountain positions—and reports would indicate no break in their morale despite terrific battle losses.
7. On the other side, the South Korean Army has shown astonishing improvement in leadership, efficiency and fighting skill since that day two years ago when the Chinese entered the war and routed the South Koreans. While American fighting men once shrugged their shoulders helplessly over the fighting quality of the ROKs, they now praise them lavishly.

## BRUCE BIOSSAT

To tell us about the workings of our federal government, we have government press officers by the hundreds. Yet, here is a strong feeling that we don't learn enough about what really goes on in Washington.

Robert Ramspeck, chairman of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, thinks we ought to have a complete, nonpolitical study of the work done by government information men. It sounds like a good idea.

Since the problems of the various departments vary so greatly, we should not expect to find—or should we demand—a high degree of uniformity in information practice. Obviously the State Department, the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission cannot be looked to for the kind of information policies we might anticipate in the Interior Department. Vital secrets must be kept.

Still, we do have the right to expect from all departments a sincere effort to disclose to the American people every bit of information essential to their understanding of the government's activities, so long as it does not jeopardize security to release it.

There isn't any convincing evidence that we are getting that sort of help from information officers today. Here and there an

extremely competent press aide turns up. But too many deal in calculated vagueness. Too many consider it their job to protect their superiors, to save them from embarrassment, rather than to inform.

Some of these, too, actually become vigorous advocates and special pleaders for the policies and programs of the department they represent. Ramspeck rightly raises the question whether or not this is proper.

In other words, should a press officer be a propagandist for the "ins"? With his easy access to the news outlets, he can promote his boss or the department's viewpoint with good effect. Ought he to spend his time thus?

We could hardly expect a press agent to portray his department in a bad light and hold his job. But we may fairly inquire into the question of where he should stop to avoid being a mere "voice of defense" for his agency.

Here, again, is opportunity for the incoming Eisenhower administration to clear away the underbrush, take a good, hard look, and set out upon a new course if the circumstances warrant, as they certainly seem to in this instance.

### ELK'S MEMORIAL SERVICE SUNDAY

DECEMBER 7  
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