

Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

The old fashioned way of life is going. Almost gone, in fact. There are always new modern glittering things to transplant the old, the functional and the familiar.

The latest one, which hits directly at the "atmosphere" places, is a new candle currently being offered on the punch boards around town. Big, rough, rugged looking white candles that burn a different color for each inch of candle. The idea being to put "sm in a bottle" and let it drip down. In a short while you get the effect of age and antiquity that used to be achieved solely through hard work, ceaseless care and the burning of many candles.

What next?

Winter driving tips: I get the word that you can make your own snow tires merely by washing off a standard set of rubber every fifty or sixty miles with Purex or Chlorox or any of the other such substances. Supposed to give you really good grip and all that sort of thing. Haven't tried it to date.

Driving without a set of snow tires, whether they be salt, sawdust, walnut shell or wood chip is a pretty rugged thing. The darn things will get a lot of places that chains won't and you don't have the chatter of the chains, the wear and tear on the tires and the ever present busted link belting the paint of your fender and the cover off your nerves.

Peep hole driving, as Police Chief Orville Hamilton has pointed out, is one of the major causes of accidents here in town. It's really a lot easier and cheaper to spend an additional two minutes scraping your windshield off than it is to have to spend a couple hundred dollars on your fenders put back in shape.

TELLING THE EDITOR

DESERTED

KLAMATH FALLS—I hope the person that did this thing about it. We found a mother dog and four little puppies along the roadside Sunday. We took them home and will keep them until the puppies are old enough to give away. Anyone wanting one let us know. Mrs. Charles Dishman Route 3, Box 1291

PROSPERITY

KLAMATH FALLS—The Herald and News "Build the Basin" panel of Nov. 11th, seemed to be up in the air, to voicing down to earth proposals for bringing more prosperity to the Klamath Basin County.

It is very likely that few listeners agreed that higher freight rates, new insurance offices, lower corporation tax and power interests baloney will do the trick.

The panel seemed unaware of the fact that unused natural resources assuring prosperity in the Klamath County (which we should be enjoying right now), lies in Klamath County's back yard.

The Klamath River, in Klamath County's back yard in its 250 miles flow through the area, is a 4200 feet elevation to the ocean, is comparable to a waterfall, 4200 feet tall, with its great power potential practically untouched.

A big percentage of the number of payrolls and new industries in the Columbia River Basin resulting from the construction of Bonneville dam can be duplicated in the Klamath Basin area if the available water and electric power of Klamath River are used locally.

They say construction of the Bonneville power line to Klamath Falls will relieve the power situation which keeps new industries from locating in the Klamath Basin. However, Bonneville is not keeping up with the demand for electricity in that area at present and if the Republican 83rd Congress is influenced by paid lobbyists of the private power interests as was the Republican 80th Congress, the Bonneville power line to Klamath Falls will be nipped in the bud "pronto".

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M.D.

Translated into English, angina pectoris means pain in the chest. This common disorder is caused by a diseased condition of the arteries which supply blood to the heart muscle.

These blood vessels are called the coronary arteries. When not enough blood passes through them to supply the needs of the heart muscle, pain develops in the chest or nearby.

In angina the coronary arteries do allow some blood to pass through. Consequently, the pain usually does not develop when the person is resting or exercising only slightly; it comes on when the heart muscle is working harder and needs greater quantities of blood.

A person who has angina pectoris has to learn how much exertion he or she can take without producing symptoms. Symptoms, in addition to the pain, often include a feeling of anxiety, sweating and shortness of breath.

In years gone by it was often thought that person with angina pectoris could not live long and could not avoid suffering great discomfort. Both of these frightening beliefs have proved unduly pessimistic.

Most angina victims, if they get proper treatment and adjust their activities, can enjoy life as much

Thanks to the chap who pulled ahead of me on the Greensprings the other night and let me follow him over. Fellow in a small truck. It was so foggy I couldn't even see the hood of the car and the lights weren't working very well. But when he passed me all I had to do was follow his taillight until we ran out of the fog belt up near the summit. Thanks again, whoever you were.

The Keene Creek bridge was the scene of a good many minor bangles on Monday of this week. Slick as they come, the big oil tankers piling up right and left in the ditch, a lot of California cars getting stuck, etc.

Winter driving just ain't any fun.

Chick Fiala, manager of the local jug store, tells me I was over-estimating when I said that there were twenty eight ounces in a fifth of liquor. He says it is closer to twenty five and a bit.

All that means is that there will be even less served out of each jug.

And it is beginning to look as though there will be a long, bitter struggle over the measure in the coming session of the legislature. Every time you talk to one of the men in office they shake their heads and wonder what is going to come out of the deal.

There are a few spots in the present busted link belting the paint of your fender and the cover off your nerves.

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They'll Do It Every Time



HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's campaign bombshell—his promise to go to Korea if elected president—has been kept.

One of the most dramatic journeys of our generation is over. What will be the results?

The final fruits of his visit to the bitter Korean Peninsula can be expected to mature slowly. The situation there is too complex to be solved by pulling a rabbit out of the hat, and Gen. Eisenhower has wisely warned he has no ready tricks up his sleeve to end the war.

The great danger of his voyage to see the facts at firsthand is public impatience, a letdown in disillusionment. The hopes of many rode with him, and the hopes of some were too high. There was even considerable hysteria in the minds of many mothers, who perhaps nursed a wild maternal dream that their sons might find the general home on the next plane.

Gen. Eisenhower himself, of course, encouraged no such illusions. His own son is with a front-line division, and he has seen too much service to promise an easy solution to a problem that has baffled some of the best military leaders who helped him forge victory in Europe in the last war.

The present Eighth Army Commander, Gen. James A. Van Fleet, has a son missing in combat in Korea. The U. S. Army itself—like the career soldiers—suffered a high rate of casualties, particularly in the first six months of the war.

Jet Swarm Covers Ike

TOKYO (AP)—The Air Force today said a blanket screen of swift jet fighters met President-elect Eisenhower's plane as it neared the Far East Tuesday on his Korean trip. Throughout his stay swarms of warplanes protected him.

Not a single Communist plane penetrated south of the Chongchon River, far north of the battle line, the Far East Air Force said.

When he left yesterday, the jets still were covering his flight.

Throughout the long overwater flight to and from Korea, air rescue Superforts, each carrying dropable motor lifeboats, hovered over the Eisenhower plane.

The general's plane was never more than 45 minutes from a rescue plane.

The Far East Air Force Commander, Gen. O. P. Weyland said, "The fact that not a single enemy airplane of any type was able to penetrate south of the Chongchon River is both tangible evidence as well as a tribute to the complete air superiority Far East Air Forces have gained and maintained throughout the Korean War."

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—Business goes into the homestretch of 1952 with confidence increasing—and fears of a slump being pushed farther back.

Industrial leaders arriving in New York Tuesday for the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, look for good times—but no roaring boom—far into next year. They are being loud.

Industrial production is at a peacetime record high, the Federal Reserve Board said Monday. Manufacturers' sales this fall were the highest in history.

New orders for manufactured goods, poured in at the highest rate of the year.

Financial leaders, gathered in Hollywood Beach, Fla., for the meeting of the Investment Bankers of America, also are getting encouraging predictions.

Taxes may come down somewhat next year, and more the following year.

This year's federal budget may be held to around 70 billion dollars, instead of the \$5 billion first talked of.

And there's talk that the present 75 per cent margin required for buying stocks may be cut, giving investors—who have been enjoying an "I Like Ike" bull market in recent days—hope of still more business.

Merchants, whose Yuletide business has been held back by a late Thanksgiving, still are expecting the biggest Christmas trade ever.

The next three weeks, they say, could see the greatest crush of shoppers that stores ever have known.

Merchants are told that people have bigger incomes this year—and can spend more if they want to.

Confidence is likely to be contagious in the business world, even foreign traders are catching it.

World trade has been dropping this year—both exports and imports trailing.

But some are now predicting a reversal of this trend shortly.

Others are saying that trade relations with Europe are getting more healthy, with the dollar gain steadily narrowing and Europe's financial prospects brighter than a few months ago.

Two of businessmen's biggest uncertainties apparently are being resolved.

One was whether there would be a truce in Korea. This could upset some industrial plans.

Vishinsky's recent loud "no" to India's plans seems to have ended that hope, and America's defense program will apparently continue at the scheduled pace.

Another hopeful sign to many businessmen is that remaining government controls over prices and materials are being eased fast. Few expect federal controls to survive far into the coming year.

In the midst of all this optimism, however, some business leaders are sounding a note of caution.

1. A downturn, however slight, is still considered likely in another nine to 12 months.

2. A "business administration" in Washington puts the responsibility squarely up to businessmen.

The public will be watching closely how businessmen handle what they are calling their better opportunities—and especially how they will handle a slump, should one develop.

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WASHINGTON (AP)—The Defense Department's public information office will be the sole military releasing agency for information on atomic energy, guided missiles and new weapons, under a directive by Defense Secretary Lovett.

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Churches Ban New Bible

NEW YORK (AP)—Two fundamentalist church groups, opposed to the new revised standard version of the Bible, plan a series of "Back-to-the-Bible" protest rallies.

Plans were announced Friday by the Rev. W. W. Breckbill at Altoona, Pa., president of the American Council of Christian Churches, and the Rev. Carl McIntire of Hollingswood, N. J., president of the International Council of Christian Churches.

Their announcement said the rallies—scheduled for Jan. 30—would be preceded by a "Protest Rally" in Denver this coming Tuesday.

The National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., copyright owners of the new Bible, will be in session at Denver next week.

The two groups are numerically small compared with the National Council membership.

BRUCE BLOSSAT

Soon after General Eisenhower takes office in January, the terms of the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will be changed over in our top military leadership will focus attention on the problems of this most important group.

One of these difficulties can be laid at the door of the present administration. President Truman, and others of his civilian entourage, frequently called upon the Joint Chiefs to make or share in decisions which had a large political content.

This situation was accentuated by the fact that under the military unification law the chairman of the Joint Chiefs is directed to report regularly and directly to the President on military matters. In performing this function, the Joint Chiefs' head can seem to assume the role of personal adviser to the President.

Inevitably, therefore, the Joint Chiefs have been exposed to political attack from the Republican opposition. If men are identified with political decisions, they cannot be saved from political assault.

But this result is totally at odds with our desired goal of a military high command divorced from politics and cool in its professional judgments.

The timing of the Joint Chiefs' terms of duty makes it inescapable that Eisenhower will face some changes, since Chairman Omar Bradley and Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Air Force chief, both wish to retire.

Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that Eisenhower's administration will restore the Joint Chiefs to unassailable non-political status, making of them a corps of experts to which all Americans of whatever party may look for guidance in military affairs.

A small help in this direction would be to modify their terms so they would not expire almost simultaneously with a White House change-over. As it is, they are made to seem almost like regular political officeholders, fit subjects for the spoils of high office.

The opportunity to create a genuinely superior and effective military command is one of the great challenges confronting the new President.

Banking Post For McCloy

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Times said today that John J. McCloy, former U. S. high commissioner for Germany, is slated to become chairman of the Chase National Bank in New York City.

He would succeed Winthrop W. Aldrich, who recently was appointed by President-elect Eisenhower to be American ambassador to Great Britain.

MacArthur Says Korean Answer Clear

By EUGENE LEVIN

NEW YORK (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, mentioning President-elect Eisenhower publicly for the first time since the election, says "there is a clear and definite solution to the Korean conflict."

MacArthur, in a speech last night to the National Association of Manufacturers, said he was confident a solution "can be executed without either an unduly heavy price in friendly casualties or any increased danger of provoking unfavorable conflict."

The ousted Far East commander did not go into details, saying that basic decisions are involved "which I recognize as improper for public disclosure or discussion."

MacArthur said he is well known that his own views have not been sought in any way.

Even as MacArthur talked of a Korean solution and made his first public reference to Eisenhower since the election, the President-elect was on his way back to the United States after a visit to the Korean front.

Of Eisenhower and the Korean situation, MacArthur said:

"Our respected President-elect has gone there in search for an honorable end to so tragic a slaughter, and all Americans join in prayer that he may safely pass through the hazards involved and accomplish his self appointed task with vision and wisdom."

MacArthur's mention of Eisenhower appeared significant for these reasons:

While he gave the keynote address to the Republican National Convention last July, MacArthur did not endorse Eisenhower during the campaign.

Following the GOP election victory MacArthur voiced approval of the Republican success without referring specifically to Eisenhower. MacArthur, who himself had been mentioned as a possible Republican choice for President, supported Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio for the nomination.

The MacArthur speech last night was carried across the nation by TV and radio. The more than 3,000 persons who overflowed the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel's grand ball-

room interrupted him with applause three times, prolonging his speech three minutes after the broadcast time expired.

MacArthur, who was ousted from his Far East post by President Truman and now is chairman of the board of Remington Rand, Inc., said it is "our duty as citizens to rally in firm support of the new administration."

The former Far East commander said the present course in Korea was leading toward a world war. He then turned to his views on a possible solution.

Saying conditions have changed in the 20 months since he left Korea, MacArthur added that "the solution then available and capable of success is not now entirely applicable."

MacArthur's proposals 20 months ago included "mopping of Red bases in Manchuria," adding the Red China coast, utilizing Nationalist Chinese forces stationed on Formosa. His ouster and proposals whipped up a dramatic series of congressional hearings.

In his speech last night, MacArthur did not say how he thought the "change in conditions" might alter his previous proposals.

The general reiterated the sharp criticisms he leveled at the Truman administration in a series of speeches in various sections of the country prior to the national political conventions.

MacArthur said that in Korea "the indecision of our leaders committed us to this terrible blood tribute exacted by... stalemated attrition."

A weak and vacillating foreign policy, MacArthur added, is losing the U. S. friends and "forcing us into isolationism just as surely as though we set out deliberately to sever our foreign contacts."

Give ROKs More Arms, Rhee Tells Eisenhower

By BILL SHINN

SEOUL (AP)—President Syngman Rhee said today Dwight D. Eisenhower made "no commitments" during his three-day Korean tour.

Rhee said that he expects the U. S. President's visit will "break the Korean stalemate."

The South Korean chief executive said in an interview that he had told Eisenhower "foreign troops could be relieved from the front line if ROK (Republic of Korea) forces are sufficiently increased, trained and equipped to be able to defend ourselves."

Rhee did not elaborate on what he considers a sufficient increase. There also was a covering note from the field currently.

The white-haired, 77-year-old South Korean leader said he also urged Eisenhower during the general's three-day tour of the war theater to end the Korean stalemate as soon as possible.

"Presumably that means an all-out drive to the Manchurian border," Rhee called for such an offensive earlier this week.

A South Korean spokesman said, however, that his government had asked Eisenhower to double the strength of ROK forces. He said the demand was included in a seven-page letter signed by acting Prime Minister Paik Tong Ch'in.

The proposal probably was the letter Rhee handed Eisenhower Friday, he added.

The spokesman said the other six points were unification of Korea, withdrawal of all Chinese Red forces from Korea, early repayment of Korean money advanced to Allied forces by the Korean government, settlement of South Korean controversies with Japan, more reconstruction aid and a ban on an armistice without South Korean approval.

ASSURANCE

Eisenhower gave public assurances that the Korean Army will be made "a lot bigger and better."

The general who commanded Allied fighting forces in Europe during World War II called the South Koreans "splendid troops—real fighting men."

In declaring South Koreans could replace Allied troops on the line, Rhee took up an Eisenhower campaign argument that the ROK Army could be built up and eventually man the entire front.

Eisenhower, in a letter released by the South Korean government, said he would give Rhee a "careful study and consideration."

Rhee said in a statement he made the following suggestions to Eisenhower:

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Pets Sought, Germs Feared

LONDON (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company broadcast an appeal last night to aid London medical authorities in a hunt for two gaily-colored but possibly dangerous green parrots.

The feathered pets are believed carriers of parrot fever (psittacosis)—a rare disease that killed 108 people in a 1950 epidemic.

The two parrots went on the wanted list after the manager of the pet shop that handled and sold them died of suspected psittacosis.

The birds were recently imported from Australia and sold to an unknown customer who undoubtedly does not know that they may be infected.

O'Dwyer To Stay in Mexico

MEXICO CITY (AP)—William O'Dwyer, the most controversial U. S. ambassador to Mexico in 23 years, went out of office Saturday with no definite plans—except to stay in Mexico if possible.

His resignation, effective at midnight Saturday, brought expressions of regret from his friends here and from criticism from home. Among the parting shots, pro and con:

Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-N.M.) said no ambassador he has ever known "has done a better job."

The Washington Post called the retiring ambassador "petty and selfish" in his attitude toward U.S. Vice President-elect Nixon when the latter was here for the Dec. 1 inauguration of President Ruis Cortines. Relations between the two men during Nixon's stay here were described as cool.

O'Dwyer makes no secret of his hope to stay in Mexico if he can obtain a permit to work and can get a job. He says his health is better here, he has hundreds of friends, his wife likes it and he can live more cheaply here than in the United States.

The O'Dwyers' effects will be moved out of the embassy this week and into a modest apartment they have taken in Mexico City. Mrs. O'Dwyer, the former Sloan Simpson, goes to Acapulco at once. O'Dwyer will go there next week.

Woman With 100 Pairs Of Shoes No Spendthrift

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—A woman who said she has 100 pairs of shoes, including 24 handmade pairs from Italy, denied in an answer to her multi-millionaire husband's divorce suit that she was a "spendthrift."

Mrs. Kinta Desmare Merrill of Palm Beach and New York City yesterday filed an answer to a divorce suit filed last June 23 by Charles Edward Merrill, member of the brokerage firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane.

Merrill, 66, alleged his wife was guilty of extreme cruelty and had a violent and ungovernable temper.

Mrs. Merrill, in her answer and counter-claim, asked a divorce and:

1. That the court determine validity and rights of parties under an agreement of March, 1939, creating an irrevocable trust of \$500,000, from which she 1975 received \$15,000 annually.
2. That the court order the plaintiff to pay as alimony such money as the court deems proper.

Merrill said in his suit that "due to Mrs. Merrill's extravagant tastes and whims" the family expenses amounted to approximately \$30,000 monthly.

She admitted in her answer that prior to their separation on May 13, 1951, Merrill had "paid her bills on a scale befitting their station in life."

But, she said, although he once complained of the high cost of living, he didn't want to close Merrill's landing at Palm Beach or the home in New York City.

She revealed she owned 24 handmade pairs of shoes from Italy which Merrill asserted she had never tried on. She added that 14 pairs he brought her from Italy were too large.

They were married at Pensacola, Fla., in 1939.

Woman With 100 Pairs Of Shoes No Spendthrift

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Merrill, 66, alleged his wife was guilty of extreme cruelty and had a violent and ungovernable temper.

Mrs. Merrill, in her answer and counter-claim, asked a divorce and:

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