

Herald and News

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JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—In the end Gen. Eisenhower may be bedeviled by the same dilemma which has frustrated President Truman: finding a way to end the Korean War.

It might be well for the American nervous system, now raw and twitching because of the seeming endlessness of the fighting, to adjust itself to the idea Eisenhower may not be able to produce a miracle.

After all, he promised none. He said he'd go to Korea, which he did, in search of an answer. When he returned, he didn't say he had found one although he would hardly tip off the enemy by saying much publicly anyway.

Neither Gen. Eisenhower nor Gen. MacArthur has suggested he had any intention of talking with Truman about a solution.

But when Truman clouded up and rained all over both generals, he probably dampened any notion either might have had about exchanging ideas with him.

So if Eisenhower and MacArthur came to any conclusion in their get-together yesterday, it is something which both men probably will keep to themselves, insofar as Truman is concerned.

If that is a correct guess then the country will have to wait until after Eisenhower's inauguration Jan. 20 for any evidence that he has found any way at all to end the Korean War.

It seems clearly established that Eisenhower will hold firm to this government's present position: The Allies will not hand over to the Communists prisoners who don't want to go back to them.

On this point the armistice talks broke down. For whatever their reason, the Communists refused to budge and the fighting has continued.

And the fighting seems destined to continue unless they yield on the prisoner of war issue or are whipped into yielding on the battlefield by a new and tremendous allied offensive.

Before such an offensive could begin, Eisenhower would have to plan for it and consider the consequences, both in starting it and if it failed.

If it should fail after the loss of many lives—and a big offensive would cost more lives, for a while, anyway, than the present kind of fighting—Eisenhower would be criticized at home.

TELLING THE EDITOR

CHRISTMAS!
CHEMUTL—I have enjoyed your column (Frank Jenkins) all year and think from the line of thought you seem to express that perhaps if you had never stumbled onto this little question of Henry Van Dyke I might not be wasting your time by sending it along to you.

He says: "Are you willing to stoop down and consider the needs of little children, to remember the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking how much your friends love you, and to ask yourself if you love them enough; to bear in mind the things that other people have to bear in their hearts; to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and carry it in front so that your shadow will fall behind you; to make a grave for your ugly thoughts, and a garden of your kindly feelings with the gate open—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you may keep Christmas!"

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Virginia Taylor

like, is gowned in black, white and gray. Some Old-world shrikes are more brightly hued. Known to the birds, for example, of the red-backed shrike of Asia, also of the crimson-breasted shrike of South Africa. He also tells us of the Australian shrike-thrush, with a song comparable to the nightingale's. The blackbird shrike is green, yellow, gray and black.

C. M. Goethe

FAITH
MALIN—The recent flight of the British jet airliner from London to Tokyo suggests nothing is impossible of accomplishment by the wonderful human brain.

Or should we say "with God all things are possible; let us praise the Lord!"

It is my conviction that a very definite superior power is behind all the wonderful things; that all good things proceed only with the consent of the Almighty Divine Creator.

It is so evident in aviation. It is so evident in our personal lives even down to the most humble event.

So why should God take a holiday when world events are to occur?

In the newspapers, over the radio and in our conversation we speak of the "Korean problem" as one that will be solved by "this" or "that" general's plan.

We don't hear or say much of the all-important, indispensable co-operation from Him who governs all things, who gives good plans to the generals.

Many of us could and should openly testify that God has come to our rescue when we really did not deserve divine help.

He helped us because he loved us. Surely he loves our nation, the members of NATO, the U.N., Communist China and even the entire world enough to give us the PEACE we crave even when we don't deserve it.

He told us we must ask and that we must confess Him before men. It is only fair that we should recognize Him.

Shouldn't we then be honest in our discussion of the Korean problem in the newspapers, over the radio and especially in our conversations and give frank public testimony of our faith in His love for His children?

Werner O. Bunge

NAMES
SACRAMENTO—In the long ago, our Saxon ancestors were offended if a guest did not drink his glassful of ale at one draught. In those days drinking glasses were called "tumblers." Their rounded bottoms were so constructed that they tumbled and spilled the ale of a reluctant drinker.

These bibulous forerunners of ours called a bird of their oak forests "shrike." This was Saxon for "shrike." Here in one of those mimetic bird names, this one so well embodied the bird's call-note that the name has lived until now. Our California shrike, or "butcher-bird," is a beneficial bird. It destroys grasshoppers, locusts, Jerusalem-crickets. Out of its habit of nesting in thorny shrubs, may come an interesting bit of comparative psychology, of adaptation to new conditions. Watch him, for example, impale a grasshopper on barbed wire, instead of on a thorn.

Our California shrike, Quaker-

Marilyn Shuns Rose Bowl Bid
HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Marilyn Monroe may attend the Southern California-Wisconsin Rose Bowl football game, but not as a guest of USC's librarian, Dr. Lewis F. Steig.

Dr. Steig invited the shapely actress to be his guest from his midlife box, but she declined. She told him she regretted that she cannot accept the invitation.

She told friends, "I think he's only interested in my books."

Dr. Steig earlier had made a plea for 178 books acquired by Miss Monroe in an auction, during which she had outbid a USC representative. The volumes contain manuscripts used by the late theatrical producer Max Reinhardt. Four other universities have joined in asking Miss Monroe to buy the books—Stanford, UCLA, Harvard and Kansas City.

Navy Tests New Seaplane
SAN DIEGO (AP)—The Navy today was studying initial test results of the first delta-wing seaplane, the XF2Y-1 Sea Dart.

The high-speed, fighter-type jet was designed to expand the air defense perimeter of fleets at sea and installations ashore. It was built by Consolidated Vultee for the Navy. Performance details are secret.

The Sea Dart has no horizontal tail but has a triangular vertical fin and rudder.

Family Habit
CHESTER, Ill. (AP)—William S. Schuerk, 31, has become the fourth in his family to serve as a Randolph County judge or prosecutor. His grandfather was a judge and his father and an uncle, all Democrats, were prosecutors. He is a Republican.

They'll Do It Every Time



Sawyer Critical of Aid Administration

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Sawyer says the United States has "too many people and too many agencies...doing too many things" in Western Europe, at the cost of waste and confusion.

This was the meat of a hard-swinging attack on U. S. aid administration in Europe which Sawyer, just back from a 10-country study in Europe, inserted into a report last night to President Truman.

Sawyer said personnel abroad can be cut sharply, and some agencies abolished.

He said he found Europe in better economic shape than he expected, and that "irreversible recovery" has taken place in countries receiving U. S. aid.

Europe can march on to prosperity, he said, if it does not lose faith in itself.

Sawyer undertook the study, ended early this month, at Truman's request. He took with him finance and trade officials from the Treasury and Commerce Department, and two businessmen. All joined him, he said, in the conclusions set forth in the report.

Sawyer did not disagree with the idea of extending the roughly \$5 billion dollars in aid Western Europe has received since the war. He said it was "indispensable to the rebuilding of war-damaged economies and to stopping the spread of communism."

But he took vigorous exception to the administrative structure built up to hand out money, goods and advice. Furthermore, he said, the time has come for the U. S. to halt direct aid—with some exceptions, such as military aid and reduce economic help to Italy and Greece—in favor of long-term help in the form of private investment and increased trade.

Most Europeans he talked to, Sawyer indicated, agreed that the time has come for "trade, not aid."

The slogan popularized by Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. Butler.

"There was an almost unanimous opinion of his mission that we have too many people and too many agencies in Western Europe," Sawyer wrote Truman, adding:

"While we were most favorably impressed with the high quality of many representatives of the United States abroad, it would appear that their efficiency and morale are impaired by the fact that there are too many people doing too many things. Confusion and wasted effort are the result."

"The solution is the abolishment of emergency agencies whose task is either completed or can be absorbed by the regular departments... we still have MSA (Mutual Security Agency) missions in some countries to which we are not now giving and for some time have not given economic aid."

Sawyer added bluntly:

"This situation does not require another study employing a large staff..."

"Nor is the solution the creation of one new overall permanent department whose only assignment would be to give away Uncle Sam's money or handle purely foreign economic affairs."

He recommended that the State Department take over "all our foreign political and economic activities," calling in experts from other departments if needed.

Sawyer made these other recommendations:

The United States should lower its tariffs to let in more European trade, but not so far as to damage the economic fibre in the United States.

European countries should stabilize their own economies, attack inflation at home, work toward convertibility of their money and U. S. private investment.

Military aid must continue for some time on a substantial scale.

BRUCE BOSSAT

When General Eisenhower undertook the ordeal of his first political press conference last June, he was asked what use, if any, he would make of General MacArthur's services.

Eisenhower replied that he would feel free to call upon MacArthur when and as problems arose with which the latter might have special experience of competence.

There was the faintest hint MacArthur might even be put to work in an Eisenhower administration.

In the ensuing months, however, no signs developed that the two

generals, who once had worked together, were in contact at all. Rumors flew thick about proposed meetings and the like, but nothing ever came of them. Overtures may have been made, though it is difficult to nail down the facts.

There were stories that Ike was angry because his orderly never congratulated him on his re-election. After the election, MacArthur hailed the result as a "Republican" triumph but pointedly refrained from mentioning the winner's name.

On the other hand, MacArthur made it plain he felt slighted that nobody had asked his help on Asiatic questions, especially the knotty Korean dilemma.

The whole matter entered a new phase when MacArthur recently declared in a speech that he has a plan for settling Korea which involves neither pulling out nor risking general war.

Eisenhower, fresh from his own visit there and tending hard to pull the United States and UN policy in Korea, plainly wishes nothing to stand in the way of a satisfactory war settlement. Whatever their differences, Eisenhower chose to ignore them in the interest of deeper considerations. He cabled MacArthur that he would like to meet informally with him and have the "full benefit of your thinking and experience."

MacArthur quickly responded that he would be willing to meet with Ike, and his message was tinged with personal touches which evidenced a desire to close the breach—or at least the distance—between the two. At the same time he could not resist noting publicly that this is "the first time the slightest official interest in my council has been evidenced since my return."

Certainly the Korean war is a problem that surmounts all personalities, and the country need should have the benefit of any useful ideas MacArthur may offer. The recent Eisenhower-MacArthur exchange of cables is a tribute to the public spirit of both men. We can only hope their meetings prove fruitful.

Hughes Again Boss At RKO

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—The unpredictable Howard Hughes is back in the driver's seat at RKO.

The manufacturer of airplanes, oil tools and movies was elected chairman of the board of RKO yesterday, although he recently sold his controlling interest in the studio.

Noah Dietrich, J. Miller Walker, Edward G. Burke Jr., A. D. Simpson and Hughes comprise the board. Hughes succeeds Maurice H. Bent, New York City broker, who bowed out only a week after his election to the board. No reason was given for his withdrawal.

Hughes sold his interest to Ralph Stolkin of Chicago and a group of associates several months ago for \$7,093,940. Stolkin still owes Hughes \$12 million dollars and Burke now is the lone Stolkin representative on the board.

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Presidential Health Group Offers Plan For Federal Aid To Insurance

By FRANK E. CAREY
AP Science Reporter

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Truman's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation came up today with a middle-ground proposal for solving one of the country's hottest issues—how to pay the doctor's bill.

The commission proposed 1 1/2 billion dollar annual outlay of federal and state funds to bolster voluntary insurance plans covering the costs of hospital and medical care for the nation's people lacking full ability to pay.

The program would be administered chiefly by the states, which would match federal money dollar-for-dollar.

It differs both from a plan unsuccessfully espoused by President Truman and a rival proposal of the American Medical Association.

In Chicago, the president of the AMA termed one aspect of the report "compulsory health insurance."

"Dr. Louis H. Bauer of Hempstead, N. Y., said a major recommendation in the report provides that 'The federal government, through payroll deductions, would pay directly for the medical care of a large segment of the population. This is compulsory health insurance.'"

The AMA said it would withhold comment on the full report pending "careful study" by a four-man committee.

President Truman, since 1945, has vainly pushed for a federal system of prepaid sickness insurance for wage-earning Americans and their families—to be financed by a compulsory tax on employees and employers, along the lines of the social security system.

The AMA has learned Truman's proposal "socialized medicine" and has campaigned for the extension of "voluntary" insurance plans—that is, plans which a person can purchase if he wishes. The AMA,

however, has never taken a stand as to whether it favored federal subsidy of such plans.

The commission, appointed in November of 1951 to assess the nation's health needs, and to make recommendations as it saw fit, collected some two million words of testimony from experts in various fields during hearings held in Washington—and close to another million words in hearings throughout the country.

One of its main findings was that "despite superior medical service and low death rates, Americans are not enjoying as good health as might be expected in this country."

One prime reason, the commission said, was that people in low-income groups can't afford adequate medical care—even on present prepayment plans.

The commission, whose formation was termed by the AMA a "political expediency"—and was more vehemently criticized by individual leaders of the AMA—also called for:

1. The training of more doctors, nurses and other health personnel. The commission estimates there may be a shortage of anywhere from 22,000 to 45,000 doctors by 1960, depending upon the success of proposed methods of organization on a "group" basis in the meantime, unless more doctors are trained.
2. Construction of more hospitals.
3. Increased medical research.
4. Support of industrial health and of migratory workers.

The commission estimated the federal government's share of such a program would total \$1,916,000,000 annually, including the \$50 million dollar for grants to states in the voluntary prepayment plan. This would double present federal health outlays.

A spokesman for the commission told a reporter that with the

schools, another 20 million dollars for medical research and still another 10 million dollars for federal aid in organizing medical services on a regional basis, all other funds would be on a matching basis with the states.

That is, the separate states would be expected to ante up a sum equaling the amount placed in the kitty by the federal government—but with richer states paying more than poorer ones.

On the prepayment of medical care, the commission proposed that direct handling of the plan would be on a local basis, with federal aid money being filtered down through the states, but with the federal government checking up on the qualifications of proposed plans through a new governmental department of health and security.

This department would carry Cabinet status.

The commission also proposed that a federal health commission be set up permanently to study national health problems on a continuing basis.

A three-member minority of the 16-member commission entered a dissenting opinion with respect to the financing health services on a prepay basis.

This minority group, which includes Walter Reuther, president of the CIO, criticized leaving participation in the proposed health insurance program "to the option of each state."

The minority group declared that any such legislation "would discriminate against those persons whose states choose for any reason not to participate."

The group recommended that participation of each state be assured by federal statute, rather than on the voluntary basis recommended by the majority of the commission—or that the federal government take full care of the plan in states not participating.

Falling either of these, said the group, the compulsory tax plan espoused by Truman should be adopted.

The commission was headed by Dr. Paul Magnuson of Chicago and included seven doctors from universities and hospitals, representatives of organizations, farmers, labor and the public.

The AMA president, Dr. Bauer, said the one particular recommendation is "so obviously objectionable, we wish to call attention to it immediately."

He said the recommendation is on Page 148B, Volume 1, of the commission report. He said it reads:

"Funds collected through the OASI (old age and survivors insurance) mechanism be utilized to purchase personal health services benefits on a prepayment basis for beneficiaries of that insurance group, under a plan which meets federal standards and which does not involve a means test to test to determine ability to pay."

"In this single recommendation," Bauer said, "the commission proposes that funds collected through the social security system be used to purchase medical care for beneficiaries covered by that system."

"Under this plan," he continued, "the federal government, through payroll deductions, would pay directly for the medical care of an ever-increasing segment of our population, and our health services would inevitably be controlled by big government."

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By DR. E. P. JORDAN, M. D.

"Since I have had osteomyelitis off and on a great deal of my life," writes C. R., "I should like to know a little about it." This is certainly a reasonable request; anyone who has a chronic disease of this sort is vitally interested in knowing something about it.

Osteomyelitis is a disease of the bone. It results from invasion by germs which destroy the bone and produce pus. This disease has been known for centuries; signs of osteomyelitis have been found in the bones of ancient man, buried for thousands of years.

Until recently treatment has been discouraging and difficult. Severe cases, even as late as the 16th century were treated by amputation of the limb. All kinds of strange mixtures were applied to the tissues around the infected bone, including herbs, powders from mummies, egg yolk and crushed body lice.

One of the most interesting forms of treatment has been the use of maggots. Maggots eat only tissue that is dead. Thus, if they are placed in an area containing dead bone and other dead cells, they destroy the dead material and

clean up the cavity without harming that part of the bone which is alive and healthy.

When they have completed the job, they can be removed easily. Although an old form of treatment for chronic osteomyelitis, this one is still used occasionally.

The development of modern surgery has done much for the patient with chronic osteomyelitis. It has become possible to clean out and scrape the infected bone, thus permitting healing. Excellent instruments have been invented to aid in the work of boring into the bone and scraping out infected material.

Recently, new methods of attack on osteomyelitis have been developed. These are the drugs of the sulfu group and substances obtained from molds or germs called antibiotics, of which penicillin is the best known example. They have made it possible to save many people with osteomyelitis from months or even years of hospitalization and repeated surgery.

Chronic osteomyelitis has been a long-lasting and serious disease and often is responsible for complications. Although it is even now difficult to cure in an old case of the disease such as C. R.'s, the improved methods of attacking it are truly remarkable.

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