

Herald and News

FRANK JENKINS
Editor

BILL JENKINS
Managing Editor

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

With the migratory bird season rapidly drawing to a close we are all becoming solidly convinced that it is no lack of birds or shooting time either one that is giving us over here in the high desert a licking. It is coincidence, and contrary!

When we check back over the years it becomes increasingly clear that the gods of hunting have been sitting around over a few toddlers and having a merry time over the sad predicament they have gotten the earth-bound Nimrods into.

The federal fish and wildlife men get together with the various state game commissions and seasons are set. The gods hear this and immediately call their own meeting. Those who rule the fate of humankind sit down at the round table alongside the bosses of weather, with a few menials like Jack Frost hanging around the edges.

So, the gods think to themselves, the earthlings are to have a long season starting in November are they? Hmmmmmm. Wonder what we can do about that?

Of course doing something about it is a simple matter. They merely call the board of directors, enlist the support of the weather gods to assure an early winter, a hard freeze, followed by more snow for the tail end of the season, and bluebird weather for the beginning. Then, being a jolly lot of chaps they put the final and finishing touches on. They provide a huge hatch early in the year, sprinkle the nesting grounds with plenty of feed and make sure conditions are ideal. They wait until fall and send



Congress May Study Korea Atrocities

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Flood (D-Pa.) declared today there was "no doubt whatsoever" that the incoming 82d Congress will approve an investigation of alleged Communist atrocities in Korea.

Flood's statement followed the final report of the Katyn committee, which found a "striking similarity" between the massacre of 15,000 Polish officers early in World War II and reported Communist atrocities against U. N. troops in Korea.

Flood called the mass murders in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk, Russia, some time after 1940 a "blueprint" for Communist plans to liquidate their enemies on a wholesale scale.

The House committee recommended that the next Congress undertake such an investigation, stating in its report:

"Communist tactics being used in Korea are identical to those followed at Katyn."

There was no indication, however, that the committee had evidence of new or recent mistreatment of U. N. troops or of incidents not reported a year or more ago in the Korean conflict.

The U. N. Command then put the number of atrocities in Korea at about 8,000.

The committee's report, coming after more than a year's inquiry into the Katyn Forest murders, laid the guilt on Soviet Russia and recommended that the USSR be arraigned before the World Court by the U. N. General Assembly.

It also asked the President to lay its findings before the U. N. and for the United States delegation to seek establishment of a U. N. international commission to investigate "other mass murders and crimes against humanity."

The committee didn't go into procedural details, and there appeared to be no way in which the Katyn massacre could be brought before the World Court, Russia has never accepted the jurisdiction of the court in a case concerning her.

Without such acceptance, she could not be brought in as a defendant.

The Soviet Embassy had no comment on the report, other than to point to a Soviet note of last February declining an invitation for Russian witnesses to appear before the committee. The note asserted that a Russian commission had attributed the massacre to "Hitlerite criminals" and said the congressional investigation was designed to slander the USSR.

Both Russia and Nazi Germany accused the other of responsibility for the mass killing of the 15,000 Polish officers and intellectuals in the forests near Smolensk.

Cordon Favors Regional Development of NW Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—A proposal by which the federal government would step out of the Pacific Northwest power picture in favor of an interstate agency was described Monday by Sen. Cordon (R-Ore.), as a step toward more orderly development of the region's power resources.

Cordon told a newsman the proposal, outlined recently by Dr. Paul Raver, Bonneville power administrator, is in line with his thinking for many years.

He said that some time ago he asked that Raver work out details of such a proposal from the operating end, but warned:

"There are many other details to be ironed out before it can be accomplished."

Under the Raver proposal, an interstate agency with power to sell revenue bonds would take over administration of the government's generating and transmission facilities. The bonds would be used to finance future construction.

Cordon said Oregon, Washington and Idaho would be the states primarily involved in such a compact, but that both Montana and Wyoming have interests which would have to be protected either by their participation in the compact or by legislation.

The senator said he looked for no early action on the plan although work on the details is now going on. Many months of conferences lie ahead before legislation can be drafted to authorize creation of such an agency and outline its powers.

One example of problems to be met in such a plan is the policy to be followed on reclamation projects, which now are financed in part from power revenues of government-financed projects.

Despite the numerous details remaining to be ironed out, Cordon said he sees in the plan a chance to provide for the orderly development of regional resources without resorting to the uncertainties of congressional appropriations.

He said it would also put power development in its proper sphere as an economic rather than a political factor.

The interstate agency members of which would be appointed by state governors or elected, would set up its own priority list for construction and finance the work with revenue bonds.

Cordon cites in support of the plan's financial feasibility the rate of pay-off from the government constructed Bonneville Dam. Scheduled for repayment over a 50 year period, it now appears the project will be paid off within 30 to 35 years.

Immigration Law Effective Tonight

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's new immigration act, which has ploughed a tough sea since its launching three years ago, becomes law at midnight tonight amid signs of fresh storms ahead in the new Congress.

Passed over President Truman's veto and roundly attacked by President-elect Eisenhower, the McCarran-Walter General Immigration Act will be enforceable at 12:01 a. m. EST tomorrow.

When Congress started working on it in 1949, the legislation was aimed at simplifying the laws which say how foreigners may enter the United States for a visit or to live. The ensuing controversy, still very much alive, has turned up some pretty complex angles.

Atty. Gen. McGranery has said the law is full of "ambiguities and defects." McGranery, who supervises the Immigration and Naturalization Service, forecast serious problems of administration and enforcement.

McGranery and other administration spokesmen already have urged rewriting the laws, as have Truman and Eisenhower and leaders of many church and professional groups. Some foreign countries are protesting some provisions.

Particularly assailed has been the section which retains the present system of immigration quotas for other nations, based on the national origins of the U. S. population in 1920.

Truman, in his veto, and congressional opponents objected vigorously to this national origins quota system. They said it gave Great Britain, Ireland and Germany a disproportionate share and liberally discriminates against people from Eastern and Southern Europe and elsewhere.

During the presidential campaign, Eisenhower said a new law "certainly was needed—but with leadership rather than veto."

"That was taken to mean Eisenhower abandoned leadership and a would come up with proposed revisions in the 83d Congress.

Sen. McCarran (D-Nev.), defending the act he helped author, accused both sides during the presidential campaign of misrepresenting it in efforts to win votes. He said the measure is an effective screen against subversive attempts to enter this country.

While keeping the national origins quota system, the new law removes all racial barriers to admission and naturalization, although with small quotas to some countries. Previously some Asians were barred.

Some of the other features:

The quota system, dating to 1924 and admitting 135,000 aliens for permanent residence each year, also adds a priority setup. This gives first call on half of each country's quota each month to persons with special skills needed by the United States.

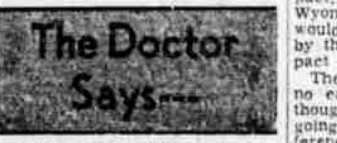
The ban on admissions of Communists and other subversives is made more specific. But there is no prohibition against Nazis, Fascists, Falangists and similar persons who otherwise meet admissions requirements.

Alien crewmen aboard ships must be carefully screened before going ashore in this country.

American who serve in a foreign armed service without the authorization of the secretary of state and defense will lose their citizenship.

A master index of all border crossings, reported at 100 million last year counting "repeats," will be kept in Washington.

Aliens convicted of two or more offenses, other than political, involving as much as five-year sentences, will be excluded.



By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

"My hair is fast thinning," says Mr. W. "Is there a remedy or exercise to arrest the process? I am 52." How many of the rest of us have the same problem. But it is lucky that baldness is so much more common in men than in women. Just imagine the uproar if women tended to baldness as much as men.

There is a strong family tendency to baldness. In such families the hair line over the temples gradually recedes and the hair becomes thin at the crown. As time goes on the hairless area becomes larger and larger until the whole top of the head resembles an egg shell.

The so-called "cures" range all the way from "singeing the hair to keep the juice from running out" (and, incidentally, the hair is not hollow), to costly instruments for "massaging" the scalp or producing some other marvelous effect on hair growth.

Although claims are made for many "hair restorers," there are too many failures from any form of treatment to justify the belief that there is a good prevention or cure.

But it is probably true that dandruff or poor circulation in the scalp will speed the loss of hair. Consequently, if any such condition is present, treatment of the dandruff and massage of the scalp aimed at improving the circulation may delay, though it probably will not stop, the gradual loss of hair.

One peculiar kind of baldness is called alopecia areata. In this the hair falls out completely in small to large roundish spots, or may involve total loss of hair of the scalp, eyebrows and eyelashes. This is probably a true disease of some kind, though just what causes it no one has yet discovered. The hair is often gone for several months and then, more often than not, grows back just as before.

There are other conditions which cause loss of hair. The hair frequently falls out after infectious diseases such as typhoid, scarlet fever, influenza or some toxic condition. After a while, however, the hair usually grows back in and may be heavier or even a slightly different shade.

Treatment of this type of loss of hair is usually not necessary, since nature takes care of the situation.

By and large the claims of any one that he has developed a remedy for the control or cure of baldness, or that he has inherited a formula for a remedy, or that he has accidentally discovered a remedy or method, should be viewed with the greatest skepticism.

Seven Injured In 97 Wreck

Seven persons were injured in varying degrees yesterday when two automobiles collided on ice-clogged US 97 near Chemul.

The injured, brought to Klamath Valley Hospital in two ambulances, were:

The Rev. Franklin Brown, 59, a Civil Air Patrol chaplain, his wife, Mrs. Franklin Brown, 58, their son and daughter-in-law, Morris Brown, 32, and Rachel Brown, 30; and granddaughter Evangeline Brown, aged 2, all of Upland, Calif., and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Allen, a Negro couple of Seattle.

The Browns were driving to Walla Walla, Wash., for the Christmas holidays, and the Allens were coming south.

Allen, 43, suffered a fractured left kneecap, chest and arm hurts and a gashed chin; Mrs. Allen, 42, a broken right leg.

The Rev. Brown and the baby were only slightly hurt.

Morris Brown suffered a spinal injury; his wife a broken pelvis, and Mrs. Franklin Brown a broken leg.

The accident was akin to a number of mishaps attributable to slick highways which have put some 19 persons in the hospital in the past four days.

Most seriously injured of those remaining at Klamath Valley from the earlier car wrecks is Gary Hansen, 18, of Yakima, who was hurt along with six other boys last Friday night on US 97 above Collier Park. Hansen has been unconscious or semi-conscious since the accident, and his condition is considered critical.

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The British climber, who himself once reached 28,000 feet on Mt. Everest—said the second Swiss attempt was doomed to failure because of the weather.

CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

What we like most about Christmas is the change that comes over everyone, all at once, about the day before the day before Christmas.

Before that it's all hustle and bustle, and planning and plotting, and fretting and worrying, and passing of cynical and bitter remarks.

Then all at once you feel differently about it and look around and find that everyone else does too. Everyone is all smiles and helping hands, and how do you do and Merry Christmas.

You find Scrooge himself paddling through the slush, and bowing to the lady with the packages and going in for some packages himself.

What we like most about Christmas is the school kids, with their musicals and plays and final doings at school as they get ready for the Christmas holidays.

Each year it's the KUHS a capella choir that's tops; that leaves you feeling good all over with its music and full of joy that it gets better year after year.

This year though we'll stack the high school orchestra right up along with it. These students play music with a capital M. The same students who snore your ear drums with their clamor in the early grades now make up an orchestra with a capital O.

What we like most about Christmas is the return of the college students. It draws all at once that your friends' brains are now beautiful young women and that the ur-chinns are handsome young men.

It also draws that each sudden arrival of Christmas brings a new batch of them—and that they're

doing the things that you used to do... and that you're having a wonderful time doing the things that the old folks used to do.

(And pass the word to those returning college students, from Oregon Tech to New York State, that they won't have time to read this and wouldn't read it if they did have time—that the annual Rotary Club dance for college students is December 26, at the Willard, with Steve Halas, and they're all welcome.)

What we like most about Christmas is that everyone remembers to get a bone for the dog and a catnip mouse for puss and also remembers to feed the birds.

A favorite Christmas topic is comparing notes on the sure table scraps, apples and such put out for the jays, the varied thrushes, the snow birds, the red eye towhees, the sparrows and flickers—on the grain and grit put out for the quail and pheasant.

(If you're seriously interested in bird feeding, or in financially supporting the big bird feeding program, or in reporting the birds you see on bird count day, a week from Sunday, our contact man is Jim O'Donohue at Kerns.)

What we like most about Christmas is things like this:

A man was hurt the other day and will be laid up for some time. A couple of his friends got to talking and started a fund. One of them quietly went about asking the people he associated with—he must have talked to a hundred people—and built up a fund with four bits or a dollar, for each.

This was presented the other night—again, quietly and without fanfare. That's being neighborly.

And that's Christmas.

BRUCE BIOSSAT

No one near the European scene has any illusion that the tight-lipped Konrad Adenauer, chancellor of West Germany, is a burning idealist. Yet as time passes he is winning more and more regard in the capitals of the free world.

When he first emerged to head the reviving German government at Bonn, there was broad skepticism, which his manner did little to dispel. Many men were sure that Adenauer would plot in every waking moment to restore Germany's old militaristic role in the heart of Europe.

It is not thought today he is anything but intensely German in outlook. Nor is there doubt he is pressing for every advantage he can get in bargaining with the Allies. Still, the feeling has grown that he is far more than a narrow-minded, nationalistic politician plotting the age-old inclinations of his people.

The conviction in many quarters today is that he bears some marks of real statesmanship. Unless he is a colossal actor, Adenauer is genuinely interested in allying West Germany with the free nations of Europe. More, he seems honestly to desire the development of a united Europe, with Germany participating.

At the same time he shows every awareness of the true nature and purpose of Russian communism. He would not see a German if he did not want to see his own country reunited, but he has the good sense to recognize Communist terms for unity as wholly false.

Adenauer's political opponents can sound the nationalist theme and urge unity more stridently than they. They do not face the practical problem of achieving Germany's aims through delicate association with countries that not long back were German enemies. In France's case, of course, ground for agreement must be found with a people who fear the Germans more than they do the fully armored Russian menace.

His adversaries give him trouble, and they will make more before he succeeds in putting over his plan for a European defense army and the contractual agreements that would virtually end the Allied occupation.

Nevertheless, Adenauer handles his opposition skillfully. For example, after gaining preliminary approval in Bonn parliament for the defense pact and the peace contracts, he set aside further action until the courts could check the legality of these proposals. By that maneuver he sought to spike the guns of the Socialists who were planning to employ a later court test as a device to wreck the program.

The free world is fortunate that the austere Adenauer holds the reins in West Germany, for his voice is temperate, his political alert is impressive, and his counsel is forthrightly for the unity of the West.

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Hollis and Lottie Wright

Eisenhower Remains Firm Against Enacting Compulsory FEPC Statutes

NEW YORK (AP)—President-elect Eisenhower still is saying what amounts to a quiet "no" to requests that he back legislation to create a fair employment practices commission (FEPC) with enforcement authority.

That explosive issue which split the Democrats in the Truman administration keeps cropping up to confront Eisenhower, but he reportedly is determined it won't cutie him roughly.

It came up again yesterday when a group of Negro clergymen called at the general's headquarters to ask, among other things, that he "use the authority and influence of the presidency to bring about..."

"The establishment of fair employment legislation which will prohibit the 'starving out' because of color, race or creed those who are otherwise qualified for the jobs they seek."

And what was Eisenhower's reaction to that request?

Dr. W. J. Jernagin, spokesman for the delegation of Negroes, told newsmen the President-elect was deeply interested in the problem of hiring-and-firing discrimination against Negroes and other minorities groups and said everyone wants to eliminate such discrimination but that there are differences as to the best method.

Eisenhower previously had let it be known he felt the best method was not through legislation, such as President Truman proposed, which would create an FEPC with authority to enforce its rulings.

Shortly after he was nominated last July, another group of Negroes called on Eisenhower in Denver. They also were interested in creation of an FEPC.

The general told that group he wasn't convinced they had the solution. He said he felt much more could be accomplished through educational programs.

Aides report he still feels that way about it, and that he gives no encouragement to those who campaign for "compulsory" legislation.

As he did during the campaign, he pledged in talking to the group yesterday that he will name a commission to study problems confronting minority groups in the United States. That commission probably will be announced shortly after he takes office Jan. 20.

The Negro delegation was from the National Fraternal Council of Churches in Washington, D. C. It represents 13 denominations ministering to more than seven million Negroes.

Other callers yesterday included John Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Young Roosevelt broke with the family's Democratic traditions and worked for election of Eisenhower during the campaign. He said his visit with the general was purely social and that he wasn't interested in a job with the new administration.

Eisenhower also met with a delegation representing the Committee on the Present Danger, an organization set up two years ago to help alert the nation to the threat of world-wide communism.

After the conference, which lasted two hours and a quarter, the committee's chairman, President James H. Conant of Harvard University, said in a statement that the discussion dealt with "manpower utilization and mutual security." He declined to elaborate except to say the talk was about both military and civilian manpower.

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SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—W. Randolph Burgess, the New York banker tapped to become the manager of the 267 billion dollar federal debt, has some very definite ideas on how to handle it.

He wants to make the huge debt easier to manage — add at the same time make your dollar buy more.

His ideas are close enough to those held by the Federal Reserve Board to make chances good that the old feud between the Fed and the U. S. Treasury over easy money vs. inflation won't be popping up again in the next four years.

Burgess, now chairman of the executive committee of the National City Bank of New York, is to become special deputy in charge of debt management and monetary policy under George M. Humphrey, treasury secretary-designate.

Like Humphrey and Undersecretary designate Marion B. Folsom, Burgess has been closely connected with a federal reserve regional bank and knows the Fed's problems.

The three top treasury officials — to be will be working with

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- VOCAL SOLOS by Carl Haqel. "The Birthday of a King" by Neidlinger; "Away in a Manger" by Luther.
- READINGS by Phil Hitchcock

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