Herald and News

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BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

There's a certain amount of incongruity in this high desert country of ours during the long winter months.

You'll notice it any time you get out and drive the highways, the county roads, the back lanes and the cutoffs.

For instance: The way the sugar and bull pine trees look so warm and summery when the sunlight hits them on a clear day even though they are jutting from a deep bank of snow—and the way they look so cool and shady and comfortable, like a draught of cold water, on a hot July or August day.

The sight of a brand new and brightly painted bale elevator arching from the ground into a dusty, weather beaten old barn that may have been standing for fifty years or more.

The sight of a big, long haired old work horse pawing at the snow to uncover a few more mouthfuls of hay or winter grass almost in the shadow of a new and powerful tractor.

The wealthy ranchers who come to town looking like the hired hands and the hired hands who come to town looking like the wealthy ranchers.

The little, puffing steam engines hauling a stubby string of freight cars over the same track that the miles-a-minute Shasta Daylight has just roared over.

The deceptive beauty of a freshly plowed road winding through the timber—on a base of rocks, logs and sinks that would halt travel on a summers day.

For those with eyes to see, ears to hear and the time to enjoy the country, smell it's fresh outdoor smells and drink in the wild beauty around them there can never be a dull moment.

It's a great country to live in.

One of the most missed symbols of ours during the cloudy months is old Mount Shasta looming up to the South. The big mountain seems a part of the scene always, and when the clouds and snow blot it out we find ourselves as if lost. From all viewpoints, from sheer and stark reality on the clearest of days to the half hazy days when the massive bulk of the mountain seems to float on a cushion of clouds it's a beautiful and magnificent sight.

All of a sudden the air up around the Upper Lake seems to be extra full of huge bald eagles. No reason that we can see for it, but the big birds are hanging around in quite goodly numbers.

All fall and winter there have been a lot of golden eagles, but just in the past week have we noticed such numbers of the other variety.

Note from a friend in Honolulu remarking on the advent of TV in the Islands during December. Says this gal "I haven't got time to just sit and watch it. About the only other thing you can do at the same time is soak your feet."

Think she's got a point there. There will be no hard feelings on our part if the fabled television takes its own sweet time about arriving to spoil the peace and quiet of the evening.

A vote of thanks should certainly go to Frank Steele and his crews who have done such a splendid job of getting snow off the streets, seeing that treacherous corners and hills were sanded and sending the little truck with the salt spreader on it speeding up and down the streets in the business district. If it weren't for the snow removal crews we'd really have a tough time getting around from place to place.

At the annual office party and gift exchange here I fell heir to a little toy car. A fancy plastic rig that is built along the lines of the famous Jaguar and shoots sparks out the exhaust when you roll it along the floor or desk top.

That little toy has convinced me that the small boy never dies out in most men. That and their insinctive interest in anything automotive.

I've left the little car on the desk and to date not a single male has come in for a chat without picking it up, trying out the real rubber tires and then remarking about the mechanics, how they didn't have anything like that when he was a boy and ain't it cute?

TELLING THE EDITOR

TO THE EDITOR: I am writing everyone who is opposed to diverting our water (in this case the water of the Klamath river) and transporting it by a "fantistic scheme," as stated by California State Grange Master George Selkmeyer, to the desert regions of Southern California, I am enclosing for your attention the following clipping from the Los Angeles Times:

"Southern California will ultimately require from some source five times as much water as our full rights in the Colorado River will supply. Studies show that this supply can be found in Northern California"

Max Bookman, engineer in charge of the Southern California office of the State Division of Water Resources, gave this information yesterday to a committee meeting at the State Chamber of Commerce's Southern California Council Session at the Statler. He was explaining the present status of the "Feather River Project."

He told the meeting that the long-range Northern California water plan should not lessen the interest in the outcome of the California-Arizona Colorado River controversy, saying that it will be "a financial loss to California to lose any part of its present rights in the Colorado River to Arizona."

"The Feather River Project," he said, "proposes to bring water from Northern California to Southern California over the Tehachapi Mountains. Eliminating any further diversion from the already overallocated Colorado River, the nearest source of new water is in the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta.

"Today from this delta there is wasting through the Golden Gate of San Francisco Bay an average annual output of 600,000 acre feet of water during eight months of the year.

"The Feather River plan would build a 710-foot dam and 3,500,000 acre-foot reservoir, a 440,000-kilowatt power plant and a 567-mile aqueduct from a point near Tracy to a terminus near the Mexican border."

Bookman declared the cost of the project would be about $1,270,387,000.

An allocation of $800,000 has been made in the State's 1952-53 budget for preliminary exploration and engineering projects on the plan.

"Engineering plans are being advanced so they will be ready when the people of the State decide to initiate and finance the project," Bookman said.

Southern California is already, or soon will be, drawing over 4,300,000 acre feet from the Colorado river. Five times that much would be more than 21½ million acre feet—more than the total runoff of Feather River on which they have already filed for 1,250,000 acre feet, hence the proposed diversion of 17 per cent of Trinity River, to replace the water robbed from the Feather, as an entering wedge. If these sources were exhausted they (Southern California) would try to steal the Klamath River, or at least the Klamath would have to be diverted to the Sacramento valley to replace water of which they had been robbed.

Unless all the people of the Klamath, Trinity and Feather rivers present a united front against any diversion of water from these basins unless and until every foreseeable future need, for domestic, agricultural, industrial and recreational purposes has been provided for, we will wake up to find that we have lost our greatest resource, our water, without which the others cannot be developed.

I have a small property interest in El Dorado county, California, and claim it as my residence.

I take the Sacramento Bee; have written them on this matter and note the dispatch from Yreka in the Bee of Dec. 17, 1952, and your remarks on this subject.

Trusting that our people may be aroused to this proposed steal before it is too late and enlisting your support, I am

Very truly,
E. H. Althoff
1427 So. Norton Ave.
Los Angeles

THE DOCTOR SAYS

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

"I am six feet tall, 44 years old and weight only 140 pounds," writes K. G. "I would like to know how I can gain weight." Many others beside the writer of this letter have a similar problem, though many more are faced with the opposite problem and should reduce.

Barring the presence of an overactive thyroid gland or some other physical disorder, the answer is really rather simple: eat more of the right kinds of foods and eat them more often.

When one is trying to gain weight, fatter meats, more butter or margarine, more cream, more sweets, more potatoes, more bread, cereals and other foods of high calorie content should be included in the diet.

This does not mean, of course, that one should stop eating fruits, vegetables, lean meat, milk and eggs, and other things of the kind which provide needed vitimins and minerals, since the diet should remain in balance at all times.

Another thing which can be done is to eat more at each meal. The amount one eats is largely a matter of habit and this can be changed like any other habit. The stomach can be trained to hold more by gradually increasing the amount taken at each meal.

One good way to do this is to eat until the atpetite is satisfied and then always take a few more mouthfuls. After a while the appetite becomes better and the stomach holds more before it gets that full feeling.

More food can be taken also just by eating extra meals. A small midmorning meal, an afternoon or bed-time snack of weight-producing foods are helpful. A glass of half milk and half cream is a good example of what could be taken.

In looking at the weight, the human body should be considered like a machine in which the food serves as the fuel and if taken in excess can be stored by the body. Of course, the body, like a machine, uses up this fuel by all its activities, including exercise. But a persons does not need to, and in fact should not, give up exercise merely because he is trying to gain.

More food is the answer, rather than lessened exercise, because one would have to exercise so much to use up even a small amount of food. Thus, to walk off an ice cream soda containing about 300 calories would require a 10-mile jaunt in five hours, or shoveling nearly 8000 pounds of sand into a wheelbarrow!

They'll Do It Every Time — By Jimmy Hatlo

Congress Has Record Number of Women

By RUTH COWAN

WASHINGTON (AP)—The new Congress is starting out with a record-breaking number of women lawmakers—a dozen.

They include two new faces—Mrs. Gracie Pfost of Idaho and Mrs. John B. Sullivan of Missouri—among the 11 women being sworn in as representatives.

The one woman senator is back—Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me), who was not up for re-election last November.

There were 11 women in the Congress just ended and the same number in the 79th Congress, of 1945-46, the two previous highs.

This Republican controlled Congress has GOP women members outnumbering Democrats 7-3.

Of the women now in Congress, seven first won election to seats in the House formerly held by their husbands. Sen. Smith began her legislative career in June, 1940, by winning an election to fill out her late husband's unexpired term. She went on to the Senate on her own.

As senior senator from Maine, Mrs. Smith will escort the incoming junior senator from the Pine Tree State, Frederick Payne, to the rostrum to take the oath of office.

Two new women House members—Mrs. Sullivan and Mrs. Pfost are no newcomers to government activity.

The attractive widow of former Rep. John B. Sullivan of St. Louis has been here during most of the last decade, first as assistant to her late husband and then for a time as administrative aide to Rep. Irving, Democrat, from President Truman's hometown of Independence, Mo.

Leonor Sullivan defeated a woman, Clara Perkins, a Progressive, and a man, Rep. Claude Bakewell, Republican, to win the seat her husband held for four congressional sessions. Rep. Sullivan died Jan. 29, 1951.

Mrs. Sullivan was born in St. Louis, one of a family of nine children. She specialized in business administration in her college days and prior to her marriage in 1941 held key posts with several important firms.

The other newcomer, Mrs. Pfost, a vivacious redhead, likewise is a business college graduate. She has been treasurer of Canyon County in Idaho for the past 10 years and worked in the county clerk's office for nine years prior to that.

Her husband, John Walter Pfost, will be in the gallery watching her being sworn in. She unseated a Republican, Rep. Wood, who two years before had beaten her for his first term.

With a fresh flower corsage on her left shoulder—her daily trademark for years—the dean of women in Congress, Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R-Mass) will take the oath for the 15th time. Her seniority again will see her chairman of the House Veteran Affairs Committee.

For the first time in American legislative history there will be a mother-and-son team serving together in the House.

Rep. Frances Bolton, Republican representative of a Cleveland district, will be taking the oath for the eighth time. With her will be her son Oliver, publisher of the Willoughby Ohio News - Herald and likewise a Republican. He is going in for his first term.

HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — How many people have asked you today — usually with a smirk:

"Well, what have you given up for the New Year?"

Behind the leering query lies the assumption on the part of the questioner that you are a fellow hypocrite.

He assumes that you, as well as he, made a pompous list of good resolutions — and that you both have already broken them. He recognizes in you a kindred soul, another broken reed.

The uncomfortable truth is — he probably is right. The high resolves made on New Year's morning often are forgotten by nightfall. Rarely do they endure a week.

The reason for this is simple. People make the wrong kind of New Year's resolutions.

Let us peer into an average American home and see how the man of the house, Mr. Joseph Doakes, tries to reform his way of living.

He is seated at a desk. He takes out a sheet of paper and writes on it:

"I hereby resolve to give up smoking."

Joe looks at that, smiles in smug virtue, and adds another line:

"I hereby resolve to quit being inconsiderate of my wife."

Just then Mrs. Doakes peeks over his shoulder and says, "What are you doing, dear?"

Startled, Joe snaps, "None of your business. Can't a man have any privacy in this house?" His conscience already bothers him as he puts down a third line:

"I hereby resolve to quit being so sharp with Junior."

At that moment Junior tears into the room chasing the cat. The cat leaps up on the desk and overturns the ink bottle.

"Now look what you've done, you little imp!" Joe yelps at his son. "Can't you ever be quiet?"

Junior breaks out crying. Mrs. Doakes says, "That's a fine way to talk to your only child," and Joe, his nerves jangling, hauls out a cigaret and lights it.

He looks down and re - reads his three pledges — all made and broken in less than 10 minutes.

"What's the use?" he growls, crumples the paper into a ball, and throws it into the wastebasket.

What Joe doesn't realize is that he has made the mistake most Americans do in formulating good resolutions.

They resolve to quit doing something they believe is bad instead of resolving to do something that is better.

Their approach is negative instead of positive. It is passive rather than active.

They try to weed out their small vices instead of planting more virtues. The only way to cure a bad habit is to replace it with a new habit.

Otherwise a vacuum is left in your life — and the old bad habit will certainly move back in to fill it.

Saints aren't made by mere abstention from wrong but by the passionate doing of good things. Virtue so fills their lives there is no room left for vice.

Joe Doakes probably has no yearning to become a saint.

But the only way he can quit being inconsiderate of his wife is to be consciously more considerate of her. And the best way for him to quit yelping at Junior is to praise Junior.

It isn't what you don't do that makes you better. It's what you do do.

SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP) — A year of crisis must be coming up.

It has to be, because many younger Americans can't recall starting a year that wasn't dubbed a year of crisis.

Somehow or other, the label usually got itself justified.

If it wasn't critical for everyone, it was for some — shoulder pad makers, or the lace paper industry, say.

Many an American has endured so many years of crisis that he has dug his own little crisis-cellar.

Here he retires when the New Year first appears on the horizon in its traditional stormy funnel - shape.

Time and again in 1953 the nation is sure to stand at the crossroads — its almost perpetual stance.

Crossroad dallying will spread from Congress to the halls of learning around commencement time next June.

Millions of businessmen and others will attend conventions in 1953 to debate how to meet the perils they see confronting their business, their profession, their party, and their way of life.

What makes 1953 sure to be a year of crisis is change. And uncertainty. The year starts with double-dip portions of each.

You can't have change without someone finding a crisis in it.

So, in 1953 you'll find these things will be a crisis for someone:

Government policies and practices won't change fast enough for some — will change too fast for others.

Congress can come up with crises, and doubtless will. Bills dear to the hearts of this or that faction will be tied up in committee, filibustered, whittled down, compromised and vetoed. It will be a rare citizen who feels Congress does all for him it can, or should.

The international situation can be counted upon for a crisis every little while, our friends and enemies being as they are.

Each melee abroad is almost sure to upset the planning of some American firm — thereby causing angry words by board chairmen and alibis and buckpassings by vice presidents in charge of guessing how the foreign situation was going to turn out.

The United Nations, if other cources fail, is sure to provide a crisis regularly.

Some hungry Americans will get jobs in Washington. Some faltened ones will lose them. A personal crisis for each. Not to forget the hopeful hordes who won't be given a federal plumb.

The defense program will be cut back — and some workers may lose jobs. Or it will be increased — and others (taxpayers) will have to fork out more dough.

Either way, you'll be warned the nation's economy stands on the brink of disaster.

The buying public (a sure-fire source) will turn price resistant and save its money — backing a crisis up all the way from the stores to the wholesalers to the manufacturers.

Or the consumers will buy so much all at once that merchants will run out of goods and lose sales. Or consumers won't do either, and just keep the realtors worried.

There will be a crisis (in an Internal Revenue Collector's envelope) for almost everybody March 15.

Churchman Wants TV

LONDON (AP)—Two Church of England bishops proposed today that television sets be installed in churches throughout the country next June 2 so church-goers can watch the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

"The idea may be particularly helpful in country areas," Dr. Falkner Allison, bishop of Chelmsford, wrote in a diocesan letter. Bishop Christopher Chavasse of Rochester seconded the suggestion and declared: "The coronation is a religious ceremony. What place could be better than a church to see it?"

Rev. J. O. Nicholas, a country vicar in Bishop Allison's diocese, already is arranging to hire three TV sets for his 13th century Norman church at Writtle in Essex.

When Dr. Karl Bruber, Austrian foreign minister, stood up to address a committee of the United Nations just before the Christmas recess, he was a living reminder of one of the world's worst tragedies of inaction.

For nearly eight years, tiny Austria has suffered the occupation of foreign soldiers from Soviet Russia on the one hand and the Western allies on the other. Like Berlin, Vienna is a divided city.

At first, Russia energetically went through the motions of seeking an Austrian peace treaty. There were endless sessions with representatives of France, Britain and the United States. At one point, there appeared to be disagreement on just five out of 53 proposed articles to the treaty.

But then the talks broke down. Nothing seemed to get them effectively under way again. To break the impasse, the Western powers this spring suggested a short treaty with only eight articles. There were no takers in the Kremlin.

It is pointless to search for the explanation in the East-West differences over specific treaty articles. The real reason lies elsewhere. The Soviet Union never has seriously intended signing an Austrian pact, because it would be compelled to remove its armies not merely from Austrian soil but from the Hungarian, Rumanian and Czechoslovak territory which serves as a corridor to Austria.

The presence of Soviet armies in this westward-reaching pincer of land on Germany's southern flank is a happy strategic circumstance for the Russians. They are not displeased, either, that the Austrian occupation gives them the excuse to send their armies across several satellite nations. Russian Soldiers are an impressive deterrent to trouble-making in those restive areas.

But this callous disregard of international justice leaves Austria groaning under the financial burdens of occupation and feeling steady impairment of the freedom it regained when the Nazi yoke was cast off at the end of World War II.

Gruber, a sane and courageous statesman who often has defied the Reds while right in their midst, warns that the Austrian people may not passively accept this situation indefinitely. It is admittedly explosive.

The Western powers cannot there follow their German pattern of setting up an independent state and eventually drafting a "peace contract" to free it from occupation. For the West holds but an insignificant fraction of Austrian soil.

The play is in Russian hands for the most part. All we can do is exert pressure, tell the world how brutally the Soviets have dealt with the Austrians for their own evil design, and hope that some day not too far off the Kremlin's power will no longer be great enough for it to perpetuate this outrage to justice.

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Republicans Shy Away From New Pro[gram] To Give Government Heads Tax Lo[ss]

WASHINGTON (AP) — Republicans shied nervously today at a parting proposal by President Truman to give big income tax deductions to President-elect Eisenhower for living expenses in Washington.

The GOP lawmakers seemed uncertain as to whether they should regard Truman's 11th-hour suggestion—which would also apply to Vice President-elect Nixon and House Speaker Joseph Martin Jr.—as a subtle booby trap or something right down their alley.

Truman urged immediate enactment of a bill to allow the president, the vice president and the speaker of the House special living expense deductions for income tax purposes amounting to $50,000 a year for the president and $10,000 in the case of the Senate and House leaders. The vice president also serves as president of the Senate.

The deductions would be in lieu of equivalent tax-free expense allowances previously granted the three officials, but which were repealed by the last Congress.

The president said the three top officials have "extraordinary living expenses, which result from the discharge of their official duties and which ought to be a permissible deduction for income tax purposes."

There was no question but that the idea, in principle at least, struck a responsive chord on Capitol Hill where lawmakers have long complained about what they consider inadequate salaries in a high-cost town.

But the question among Republicans seemed to be: What's Harry up to now? I'd want to scrutinize any suggestions [from] the White House [before] the game," com[mented Martin] (R-NY).

Martin, faced [with a demand] for fulfilling [campaign] pledges for less [government] comment. Nor [did Rep. Simpson] (R-Colo), who [is a member] of the Senate [Finance Committee] Millikin reminded [that] tax legislation [originates in the] House.

Rep. Simpson [said he was a mem]ber of the tax-wr[iting House Ways] and Means Com[mittee and that] if Truman wa[nts a] "mouse trap ide[a ...]

"If he would tr[y to get members] of Congress worki[ng] as you treat o[ne] working in Wash[ington] right, but why s[ay] just those three [institu]tions? I don't go[t it]

Rep. Byrnes [of the Ways and Means] ber, said:

"I'm not very [...] proposal which im[plies] ument of officials [...] of the office hold[ers] to be done so qui[ckly] he suggest it a [...]

Truman said he [...] his plan now be[longs] have to be put in [...] than Jan. 20. Eis[enhower's inau]guration date. Th[e Constit]ution forbids any [change in the] president's pay on[e term in] office.

Some Republican[s said it] good idea.

Rep. Martin (R[-Mass) said Ways] and means com[mittee members] said he believed the [...] "real merit."

Rep. Halleck [...] Republican floor le[ader ...] bers of Congress, [...] president said [...] "ought to be ent[ered ...] deductions as a[re ...] other individuals [...] ployment."

Members of Co[ngress ...] $15,000, with up [...] as living expense[s ...] income tax purpo[ses ...] they voted themse[lves ...] year tax exemp[tion ...] dition to their $12[,000 ...] repealed it in 19[...] figure because of [...] The $15,000 figure [...] to higher taxes.

House Committee Proposes Change in Foundation Tax

By RUSSELL BRINES

WASHINGTON (AP) — A special House committee has proposed that the new Congress consider changing the tax laws to encourage private donations to colleges, foundations and charitable organizations.

The proposal was contained in a report to Congress on a six-month investigation of tax-free foundations to determine if their funds are being used for subversive activities or other purposes except those for which they were founded.

The report said Moscow set out 20 years ago to capture control of the multibillion-dollar foundations, but only "a very few actual Communists or Communist sympathizers obtained positions of influence" in these institutions.

The report, made public yesterday, said the foundations had a good record generally in resisting subversive influences and had proved they are a "vital and essential factor in our progress."

The committee said it concluded that "the maintenance of private sources of funds is essential to the proper growth of our free schools, colleges, churches, foundations and other charitable institutions."

For this reason, it suggested that the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee re-examine present tax laws and change them to encourage individuals to "make gifts to these meritorious institutions."

"It is unlikely," the report added, "that existing tax levies will permit the creation by individuals or families of large foundations ... after the next 10 or 15 years," that the ways and means committee investigate whether foundations are being used to evade taxes or to maintain family control of great corporations.

The committee submitted a draft bill which would require the foundations to make a full public accounting of their activities, together with a complete list of those receiving financial assistance. The purpose, it said, would be to assure that funds are used properly.

The committee said foundation officials recognized past "mistakes" and are "exerting diligence" to "avoid giving unintended aid to subversives."

The Communists have succeeded in infiltrating some "maladorous individuals" into these institutions, the report said. It named Alger Hiss, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Frederick Vanderbilt Field, former secretary of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Hiss, Carnegie president from late 1946 to 1948, now is serving a prison sentence for perjury. He was convicted of having lied when he denied passing secret documents to a Communist agent when he worked for the State Department.

Field frequently has been named before congressional groups as a Communist. The IPR has denied several charges that it came under Communist control.

The committee also said 81 of the 2,000 fellows aided by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation were "extremely bad risks" because of official charges against them. They were not named.

An "alarming" number of grants went to Communists, the report continued, but these were a "surprisingly small" percentage of the total grants given.

It added that "a few small foundations became the captives of the Communist party."

There are at least 30,000 tax-exempt organizations in the United States of which between 80 and 100 foundations have assets of 10 million dollars each.

London Rebuilds Churches

LONDON (AP)—London's supreme effort to rebuild war-damaged churches and remount their stately spires will be one-third complete in June when coronation visitors flood this nation.

Nazi airmen and buzz bombs, whether they were aiming for London's churches or not, struck 624 out of 701 Anglican churches.

The damage still is evident in every section of the city, but after five years of labor, 200 restoration and repair jobs are nearly finished.

Among them are 15 famous churches—some of them huge and some just parish meeting houses—standing again in the heart of London's sightseeing districts.

American, Canadian and European visitors at coronation time can't miss seeing at least two or three of the 15 if they do any sightseeing at all. To distinguish restored churches or restored sections however, will be difficult. Restoration work looks almost exactly like the original masonry and carpentery of four and five centuries ago.

Several restoration projects eventually will cost far more than construction of the original buildings. In many instances, extensive research and study were needed before artists, masters carpenters and masons could begin their work.

The bill for restoration of war-damaged churches in London alone—not counting huge jobs in Coventry, Plymouth, Southampton and dozens of other large British cities—will cost nearly four million pounds ($11,200,000).

Such a bill in economically hard-pressed Britain is far harder to meet than in America.

The British government eventually will meet about three million pounds ($8,400,000) of the London bill. Public subscription, church donations, bequests, fund-raising stunts and foreign contributions must raise the remainder.

The public campaign for London churches was opened in 194[illegible] with the Bishop of London's Reconstruction Fund.

Col. Derek Searle, official of the fund, has presided over the collection of 580,000 pounds ($1,624,000) of the 750,000 ($2,100,000) which up the public portion of the fund.

The total job, Col. Searle says, will require about 15 years and he estimates that excellent progress has been made during the first five years of the campaign.

Eden Says NATO to Expand

LONDON (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden says Britain and her NATO partners will boost their defense spending in the coming year to counter the possibility of sudden Soviet aggression. Recent "modifications" in the British program, he declares, do not represent a cut in the nation's arms drive.

The statement—contained in a white paper to Parliament summarizing last month's North Atlantic Council meeting in Paris—occasioned some surprise. Prime Minister Churchill announced Dec. 4 that a cut in the nation's defense effort was necessary to avoid inflation.

The white paper, made public last night, declared that "recent modifications in our program reflect a change of emphasis in some fields "but in no sense a reduction in the present scale of our rearmament effort. Indeed, next year we intend to spend more on defense than this year."

The statement added that "this is broadly true of the NATO effort as a whole.

"The combined forces planned for NATO for 1953 will, in fact, be not only better equipped but also larger than those we have now at the end of 1952."

Observers pointed out that even though Britain plans to spend more, the rising cost of arms might mean a cut in actual deliveries.

The white paper said the NATO countries must continue their defense efforts until "our strength is itself a solid deterrent to any temptation to attack us."

But it warned that the alliance faced a double threat. "We must reckon," it declared, "not only with the risk of sudden aggression but with an attempt to disrupt the Atlantic alliance from within, which is the proclaimed purpose of the Soviet government.

"Continuous and excessive strain on the economies of Western Europe would be the surest way of accentuating this danger," it continued.

"The shape and size of our defense efforts must therefore be related to both these threats."

Britain's original defense program has been trimmed twice since it was first launched by the former Labor government in 1951. But after both cuts the cost of individual arms rose so much the total bill was more instead of less.

The program originally called for the spending of 4,700,000,000 pounds ($13,160,000,000) over a three-year period.

Britain's present defense expenditures run about 1,462,000,000 pounds ($4,093,600,000) annually.

Spud Embargo Clamps Down

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department has clamped an embargo on potato imports from Spain, the Canary Islands, Estonia and Latvia because of a serious potato pest, the Golden Nematode.

The Department said Friday the Nematode had invaded some 10,700 acres on Long Island, N.Y., and cut potato yields by as much as 70 per cent in the heavily infested sections.

DIVORCE

NANTWICH, Eng. (AP) — Albert Parks, 74-year-old father of 18 children, was divorced here yesterday by his wife, Mabel. Mrs. Parks, 48, charged cruelty.

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Three D[...] Killing S[...]

WEST LIBERT[illegible] The body of a ma[illegible] his wife's parents [illegible] other persons F[illegible] found Saturday [illegible] the shootings.

Deputy Sheriff A[illegible] the body of 24-yea[illegible] gert was found in [illegible] about 100 yards [illegible] where Raymond [illegible] his wife, Irma, w[illegible]

Taggert had c[illegible] with a revolver.

Two other mem[illegible] family were wou[illegible] ing.

Taggert's 3-yea[illegible] named Joseph, [illegible] Monroe, 17-year-[illegible] wife, were in Nor[illegible] pital in "fair con[illegible]

The child was [illegible] and the woman [illegible] said.

Mrs. Taggert [illegible] band flew into a [illegible] urged him to "g[illegible] to work." The T[illegible] living with her [illegible] vember.

"I told him [illegible] keep us, and the[illegible] his mother's wh[illegible] my mother and [illegible] Taggert.

She said her h[illegible] gled with her o[illegible] when she pulled [illegible] him. Taggert [illegible] him one way or [illegible]

Her husband [illegible] clothes and left, [illegible] with him, Mrs. T[illegible]

She said the sh[illegible] er the family ha[illegible] Shots were fire[illegible] through a window [illegible]

"I saw mom [illegible] took straight out [illegible] must have sh[illegible] (Taggert). It di[illegible] the way, the sho[illegible] me," Mrs. Tagg[illegible]

Deputy Sheriff [illegible] said last night t[illegible] gert may visit th[illegible] relatives.

Plane C[...] Kills Th[...]

RALEIGH, N.C. [illegible] Force transport [illegible] through driving [illegible] crashed near the [illegible] airport about [illegible] night.

Three officer[illegible] killed but one [illegible] iously escaped de[illegible] parently was thr[illegible] crashing plane. [illegible] and dazed, the cr[illegible] ward Matus, stagg[illegible] port about 1 a.m. [illegible] C-47 transport p[illegible]

The accident [illegible] plane was atte[illegible] gency landing. [illegible] six hours after [illegible] alarm that a [illegible] the tangled rem[illegible] engined plane [illegible] east of an airp[illegible]

Donaldson Air[illegible] Greenville, S.C., [illegible] carrying only its [illegible] returning from a [illegible] flight to Stewart [illegible] at Newburgh, N.Y.