

# Herald and News

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## BILLBOARD

By BILL JENKINS

We don't get around as much as we used to, but once in a while a little news seeps in from the outside. Ray Telford dropped in to pick up some pictures we had promised to mail him several months ago and shed a little more light on the picture of Bud Mars that we ran in connection with the 50th anniversary of powered flight.

Seems that the date was right and all the rest, but that Mars didn't fly up here from Alturas. His plane, an early day Curtiss, was crated and shipped to Klamath Falls. When he got here he couldn't get the motor started and had to borrow a gallon of ether in order to get the mill going. After that everything went off according to schedule.

Mars met his death in Japan, according to Ray, and not in Alturas as was stated. He was flying with an exhibition tour there when his plane crashed and wiped him out.

Christmas in January at the Pastega home in Pelican City, which I understand is now known as Lakeport. Anyway, Mrs. Pastega called us that her Christmas cactus, which is a peculiar sort of plant at best, was in full bloom so we sent the photographer out. And sure enough it was pretty, too. Don't know much about that particular type of plant, but always enjoy the drive out through Pelican City.

All of which reminds us that we

## BRUCE BLOSSAT

Few things are harder than trying to appraise military developments in Indo-China.

The Communist Viet Minh rebels now have swept across the Indo-Chinese state of Laos to the Thailand border. Earlier this year they had pressed fairly close to that boundary, so this further thrust hardly comes as a startling surprise.

Yet the new advance cannot be viewed with comfort. The Reds are trying also to push southward toward the big city of Saigon. Some French officers think that ultimately the rebels may turn the main weight of their drive around toward Hanoi, the northern capital.

How the French deal with these pressures against the larger centers will be the real measure of the course of this war. Secretary of State Dulles is evidently confident that the French position is not seriously endangered, but in truth it must be acknowledged that the test has not yet come.

The whole Indo-Chinese situation has been continuously bewildering for a long time. Regularly, the French promise decisive action to wind up the war. But the crucial maneuvers always seem just around the corner.

From the start the French task has been complicated by the unresolved issue of colonialism. Had French leaders sensed political realities in the beginning, they might have moved to assure the Indo-Chinese states genuine independence. Then any Communist rebellion would have stood out clearly as a bold gesture of tyrannical conquest.

As it is, the French never have been able to shake the stigma that this is a colonial war fought for the benefit of the French empire. With halting, grudging steps, they have sought belatedly to satisfy Indo-Chinese yearnings for independence. And they have been only partly successful in enlisting the active aid of natives in their military effort.

The Communist Viet Minh, on the other hand, have managed to pose with more than a little effect as the champions of native independence against the interloping Westerners. Their creation of phony puppet states should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the rebel forces have genuine popular support in many places.

Probably it is too late for the French now to get full value out of proper measures for Indo-Chinese independence, and to fight a cleanly defined war against a would-be Red conqueror.

Nevertheless, the French still ought to take these moves. And when they have done so, they ought also, in the light of the fresh realities, to provide their Western allies with a truly honest estimate of the war in Indo-China. Obviously the French have been less than frank up to now.

### Telling The Editor

#### GOOD SERVICE

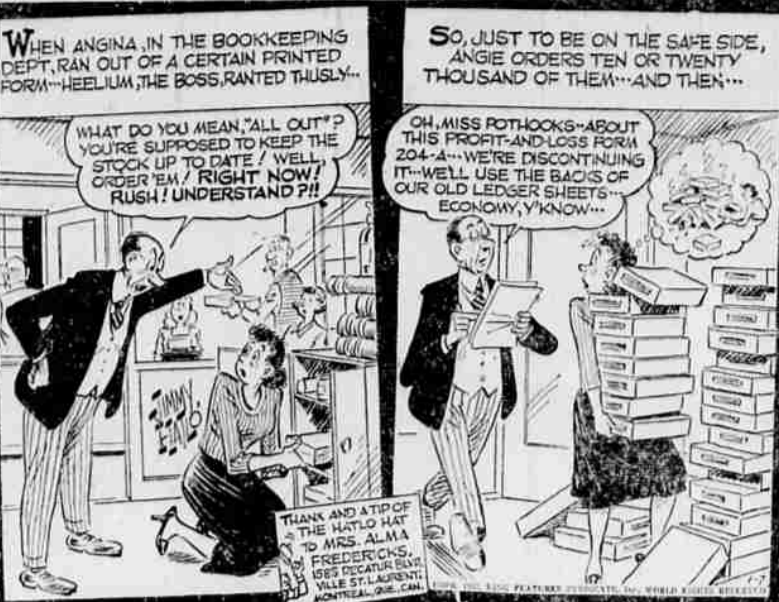
I wonder if you could see fit to put my letter in the paper? I often wonder what could be said, that would help people to show our paper boys more respect. I mean why can't they have their money ready when the boys come to collect.

We have wonderful paper service here on Bisbee, and we have a swell little paper boy, if he was 30 minutes late, people would be calling in at the office. He has to pay for his papers before he gets any money for himself. It isn't very nice to have to run back to peoples houses, three or four times and a week or ten days after the paper is due. Why not try the golden rule?

I thank you,  
Mrs. F. D. Fauch  
3340 Bisbee

### They'll Do It Every Time

### By Jimmy Hatlo



## JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower could justly claim before Congress today that relations with Russia appear slightly better than when he took office a year ago, but only very slightly.

Russia has agreed to talk about Germany and the atom. This time a year ago the United States and the Soviet Union couldn't agree to talk on anything.

It's possible but questionable that some good will come of the talks. Under stiff prodding the Russians recently agreed to a Foreign Ministers' meeting in Germany. Last night they said they would start making arrangements here for talks on Eisenhower's atom proposal.

The President went before the United Nations Dec. 8 with the suggestion the big powers discuss a plan for pooling some of their atomic materials and knowledge for peaceful use.

He didn't offer a plan but suggested that talking might develop one.

If the Russians, once the discussions start, follow the line they've mentioned recently, the two countries will probably wind up just as deadlocked as they've been for

seven years.

In 1946 the United States and Russia offered opposite ways of getting rid of the atom bomb.

The United States argued that before the two countries could agree on destroying atom bombs, each must promise to admit inspection teams to prevent cheating.

The Russians have balked ever since at the inspection idea.

Eisenhower's suggestion was to seek a new road: if the big powers could just agree on a plan to make peaceful use of the atom, maybe then they could go on and some day agree on how to get rid of the bomb.

World reaction to his proposal was so good the Russians could hardly refuse, although they delayed their acceptance, perhaps to find a way to put Eisenhower on the defensive, where he had pushed them.

When they did reply they complained he hadn't said anything about outlawing atomic weapons. They asked consideration for their old bomb-banning plan, which meant agreement to ban first without agreement to inspect.

Then last week Premier Malenkov suggested agreement not to

use the bomb, as a preliminary to agreement on getting rid of the bomb.

But mere agreement not to use the bomb in war wouldn't prevent either country from continuing to make bombs as fast as it could, just in case.

And both probably would. Neither, on a simple agreement without inspection, could ever be sure the other wouldn't suddenly break its word with a bomb attack.

At the moment the main military advantage this country can be said to have over Russia, and it seems like only a temporary advantage, is that it has more bombs. It's been making them longer.

Eisenhower is so reliant upon them that he is cutting down the size of the armed forces. This also reduces expenses.

Unless it were sure, through inspection, that Russia couldn't make a sneak bomb attack, this country couldn't very well stop making atomic weapons.

That would mean a complete change in defense plans.

And, without the defense of the bomb, this country and its Western allies would be at an immediate and huge disadvantage. They can't match in size the armed forces of Russia, the satellites, and Red China, because the latter have more men.

### The Doctor Says

By EDWIN P. JORDAN, M. D.

In the presence of extremely cold weather the blood vessels near the surface of the body contract. This is nature's defense against too much coolness since it helps to prevent large quantities of blood coming in contact with the cold, and chilling the entire blood stream.

There are difficulties, however, connected with this process since if the cold contact with the skin is continued, it may lead to frostbite which has always been a terrible problem for Arctic explorers, mountain climbers, and for military forces. In ordinary civilian life it is less often a problem, though in northern sections every winter brings its toll of frostbite victims.

The tip of the nose, the ears, the fingers, and the toes are particularly susceptible to frostbite. Frostbite may come on slowly or suddenly, the latter especially if the wind is high. Often a stinging feeling is present at first in the exposed part, followed by a pleasant numbness often without any pain.

When the frostbitten area begins to thaw, swelling develops and the skin becomes pink. In severe cases, red or purple blisters filled with serum or blood may appear. After the frozen part has thawed it may remain cold and lack feeling, later becoming swollen and purple. Death of the tissues may set in and the involved part separate from the rest of the body.

If frostbite does develop, thawing should be gradual in cool air or cold water. The practice of trying to rub snow over the frostbitten part is considered dangerous. Nothing warmer than the heat of the body should ever be tried, and a person who has been recently frostbitten should not go near a fire or into a fully heated room until the circulation has been thoroughly restored.

After thawing, the skin is not yet strong and there is special danger of causing infection from rubbing. Recently, excellent results in treating acute frostbite with substances delaying blood coagulation have been reported. This, however, is a professional rather than a self-treatment measure.

### COMPLAINT

PANMUNJOM (AP)—The Communists charged Wednesday that 320 Allied planes have crossed the Korean buffer zone into Red territory since the armistice was signed last July.

## HAL BOYLE

HOMETOWN, U.S.A. (P)—"What makes men hold on to their money so?" demanded Trellis Mae Peeble, America's most average housewife.

Wilbur lowered his morning newspaper until their eyes met across the breakfast table.

"Dear," he said, "a wife's conversation is like a jigsaw puzzle—it takes a fellow some time to make any kind of pattern out of it. What are you trying to get at? I don't know any man who is holding on to his money."

"Well, Winthrop Rockefeller, I read it in the newspaper before you got up."

"Is he? How does he do it?"

"By refusing to give it to Bobo."

"What's a bobo?"

"Oh, don't act so dumb. Bobo is Winthrop's wife," said Trellis Mae, who always spoke of famous people by their first name.

"Why won't he give it to Bobo?" replied Wilbur, who was trying to read an article about the electric power problem in India.

"Well, they are separated, and Winthrop moved to Arkansas to forget it all. Now he wants to sell the six million dollars on her, but his lawyer says Bobo is holding out for ten million dollars. Isn't that a silly thing to quarrel over?"

"It could be a matter of principle," said Wilbur. "And four million dollars is a pretty big principle."

"If she takes the six million dollars," mused Trellis Mae, "it says she could invest it so as to get about 120,000 tax-free dollars a year. That's not so much, is it?"

"Only about 35 bucks or so a day, including Sundays and the 29th of February during leap years," dryly remarked her husband. "But, of course, if she took it in silver dollars it would make quite a jingle in her purse."

"Whose side are you on, anyway?" asked his wife.

"I don't believe in mixing in family quarrels, I wish they'd kiss and make up—even if it put 50 divorce lawyers in a breadline."

"Well, I certainly think you'd be more generous than Winthrop. Remember what you told me when we had our first big quarrel and I threatened to leave you?"

"No, indeed," said Wilbur cautiously. "You told me I could have half of everything you owned."

"Yeah, that was nice of me. But what did I own then?"

"You didn't own anything. You were even overdrawn at the bank."

"Well," said Wilbur, "if Win-

throp was in the same spot I'll bet he'd be just as big a spender. You always have to be the circumstances into consideration. Why didn't you leave me way?"

"With no carfare and 100 miles away?" laughed Trellis Mae.

"A girl has to be practical, wouldn't leave you even if I made the same offer again to give me half of everything you have in the bank."

Wilbur looked at her suspiciously.

"Is our account overdrawn again?" he demanded. Trellis Mae nodded.

"I thought this conversation would lead somewhere. Wilbur crossey. "Why can't be more careful about your stubs?"

"I will," promised his wife. Grumbling as he started up for work, Wilbur held out his hand for his usual two-dollar lunch money and cigarette allowance. Mae put only a single dollar.

"A buck for lunch," griped Wilbur. "A mouse can't live on that." "My mouse can," said his wife, kissing him.

"G'bye, Bobo," he said. "G'bye, Winthrop."

### Reformed Train Robber Marks Golden Wedding

TARZANA, Calif. (AP)—Reformed train robber Al Jennings and his wife Maude, 50, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at a party here.

Al is 90, his wife Maude, 40. Jennings was leader of a band of train robbers in the '30s and '40s. He was arrested in 1942 and served 10 years in prison.

After his release he turned to legitimate business. He is now a successful real estate developer in Tarzana.

Jennings often has said he has been at odds with his wife, but never with his wife, who met after his release from prison.

"I never was afraid of Al," she said. "He was the only thing, when I married him, he still is."

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