

INDOCHINA CONFERENCE SLATED

In The
Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
NEW YORK — When comes the month of April each year, the newspaper men of America swarm on Washington and New York as much as bees swarm on the limb of a tree. First the editors in Washington. Then the business people of the newspaper in New York.

If you are of the school that grew up in the country, you will recall that when bees swarmed on a limb people came from miles around. They came because they wanted something the bees had, namely honey. It's much the same here in Washington and New York. The newspapers BUY THINGS—machines and news services and comic strips and columns and pictures and such. So the people who SELL these things descend on Washington and New York in April in numbers almost as great as the newspaper men.

All in all, it brings quite a batch of people together.

For a decade and a half newspaper costs have been going up, but subscriptions and advertising have also been going up—some what more slowly, but still going up. Newspaper costs are still going up, but income is beginning to flatten out.

That poses problems, and America's top newspaper people are gathered here to discuss these problems.

In its basic technology, the newspaper has stood more or less still for nearly a century. The linotype machine and the rotary press were the last revolutionary mechanical developments in newspaper production.

In the past half century, an utterly revolutionary development has come to American industry in general. We call it mass production. The chief tool of mass production is the assembly line. In assembly line production, the product is first broken down into its component parts.

These component parts are placed in bins along a moving belt. Workers stand beside them. The product is started at one end of the belt. As the embryo product passes him, each worker adds a part. When the product reaches the end of the belt, it is finished.

As you can readily imagine, this system has vastly speeded up production. As production was speeded up, costs came down and as costs came down it became possible to sell more things to more people, AND—as the productivity of the workers was increased by mass production based upon the assembly line system, it became possible to increase wages greatly without decreasing profits.

You will realize, I think, that the assembly line system of mass production by increasing hugely the capacity of American industry to produce, in itself posed a problem. The problem was potential OVER-PRODUCTION.

Would the system result in producing more goods than people would—or could—buy?

Fortunately, at about this time, a rather great and distinctively American development came into being. The development was MODERN ADVERTISING. Modern advertising made more people want more things. The wants thus created provided markets for the speeded up output of American industry.

As new wants were created by advertising and the output of industry rose the productivity of the workers rose and it became possible to go on increasing wages.

The higher incomes of the workers made it possible for STILL MORE people to buy STILL MORE things.

Assembly line mass production and modern advertising have gone hand in hand in developing and perfecting what we term the American System—which has brought to the average run of the American people a greater share of the good things of life than common, average people had ever had before.

Hitherto the lion's share of the good things of life had gone to the FEW at the top. The American System—based fundamentally upon assembly line mass production plus mass markets created by modern advertising—changed all that and made America the most favored country on earth.

Five Children Dead In Fire

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. (AP)—Five sleeping children died in a fire that hit their home early Monday.

The sixth child of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard O'Brien escaped with burns of the back, right arm and head.

Neighbors discovered the flames. Firemen, upon their arrival, removed the dead children from a single upstairs bedroom.

The hospital said the child victims suffered burns but probably suffocated. Dead were Mary Ann, 11; Elizabeth Jean, 10; Bernard James Jr., 9; David Michael, 6; and Dennis Paul, 23 months.

The rescued child, Patrick, 8, was in satisfactory condition at the hospital.

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CIO Strike Averted

Lend Lease Payments Reported

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower reported to Congress Monday the United States collected \$48,374,745 during 1953 on lend-lease debts, including a payment of \$2,800,343 by Russia in interest on material provided after World War II.

The President submitted the government's 35th report on lend-lease operations.

Eisenhower told the lawmakers that several lend-lease countries now have fully discharged their financial commitments to the United States, and others still are paying on schedule. Among those, he added, are such larger accounts as those of the United Kingdom, France, Brazil and The Netherlands.

One section of the President's report dealt with efforts to secure return of 186 naval craft which this country furnished Russia.

The report said the final meeting of 1953 on that matter between representatives of the two countries was held last Dec. 21 "with-out progress being made—thus leaving the situation at the close of the year essentially unchanged."

Since that time Russia has agreed to return 38 of the 186 vessels between May 15 and May 30. Negotiations dealing with the other craft are continuing.

The report said final lend-lease payments were made during 1953 by Brazil and Costa Rica.

It added that France paid back \$15,774,817, United Kingdom, \$17,549,205, the American Republics \$9,726,010, and The Netherlands \$2,501,168.

Italy Chief, Dulles Meet

MILAN, Italy (AP)—Secretary of State Dulles, homeward bound from the Geneva conference, met with Italian Premier Mario Scelba Monday for a quick look "around the international horizon."

They undoubtedly lingered on Trieste, the free territory in dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia, and a possible Yugoslav compromise.

Dulles' four-engine U. S. Air Force plane landed in a rain at Milan's Malpensa airport. He was greeted there by Scelba and Italian Foreign Minister Alcide De Gasperi. With Dulles were U. S. Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce, who had flown from Rome to Geneva for hasty talks, and Livingston T. Merchant, assistant U. S. secretary of state for Western Europe.

Dulles announced before his departure from Geneva that he will press his campaign for a military alliance to safeguard the security of Southeast Asia.

Reds Halt Massive Attack Of Weary French Defenders

By LARRY ALLEN

HANOI, Indochina (AP)—The Communist-led Vietnamese broke off their third massive infantry assault on Dien Bien Phu last night, giving the weary and battered defenders of the French Union bastion in northwest Indochina a new respite.

The French took immediate advantage of the slack in the fighting to parachute tons of ammunition and supplies into the beleaguered fortress.

(A Hanoi dispatch from the French news agency, received in Paris, said last night passed "calmly" at Dien Bien Phu.)

There was no immediate explanation for the rebel pullback, a startling development since previous reports of the fighting had indicated the Vietnamese probably could overrun the besieged French position whenever they threw the bulk of their much greater numbers into the charge.

The Vietnamese had launched their third wave-on-wave infantry as-

sault on the fortress Saturday night.

Before they broke off their wild charges from all sides of the shrunken French perimeter, the rebels had choked off three more of the strongpoints guarding the bunker command headquarters of French Brig. Gen. Christian de Castries and also overrun "Isabelle," an isolated outpost three miles south of the main fortress defenses.

A later French announcement said the defenders in a violent counterattack had recaptured Isabelle.

The battle raged at close range for hours Saturday night and yesterday as the garrison force, outnumbered about 6 to 1 and squeezed into a trap less than a mile across, fought for their lives with bayonets, knives and hand grenades.

The French army command said its losses were heavy but claimed the enemy toll was "extremely" high.

The fortress, France's last stronghold in northwest Indochina, had withstood 51 days of constant hammering by the Vietnamese, including two previous attempts to overwhelm it by sheer force of numbers.

Blister French counterattacks drove the Vietnamese from positions held briefly on the southeastern rim yesterday, but the other captured bunkers and trenches—on the east, northeast and west—gave the attackers new protected firing positions.

French tanks, clustered in the heart of the fortress, were of little use in the fighting at close quarters. French bombers and fighters swooped over the battlefield but could not blast the rebels at close range without killing their own troops.

As in their first big attack, on March 13, and the second, two weeks later, the Vietnamese opened up Saturday with a heavy artillery and mortar barrage before striking.

The Vietnamese infantry hit the main French positions from three sides at 10 p.m. At the same time they drove against isolated "Isabelle."

As the rebels pushed toward the center of Dien Bien Phu by attacking again and again, the French threw up new defense lines. But all the time losing precious ground.

French warplanes strafed and bombed Vietnamese reserves encamped in the surrounding jungle-covered hills and hit at anti-aircraft and artillery positions. They also slashed enemy supply routes which fan northward to Red China.

Red Espionage Blow Reported

BONN, Germany (AP)—Western sources reported Monday that the defection of Soviet Capt. Nikolai Khokhlov set the stage for a widespread roundup of Red agents that turned into one of the major counterintelligence coups since the war.

These sources said the crack-down on unsuspecting Russian agents in Austria, West Germany, Berlin and other West European areas had dealt a hard blow to the Kremlin's far-flung espionage and kidnapping machine.

American intelligence authorities won time for the operation by keeping Russia's MVD (Ministry of Interior) secret police in the dark over Khokhlov's defection for almost two months after he deserted to the West, it was said.

In this period, Khokhlov's disclosures on MVD spying activities in the West first were carefully checked. Then the trap was set and the arrests followed.

Official sources declined to say how many Kremlin agents were nabbed in the wide dragnet. But they said "the Americans alone did very well with the number they arrested."

After Khokhlov surrendered to American agents in Frankfurt Feb. 20, he continued to send regular, but fake reports to the MVD in Austria. He stopped only five days before he announced April 22 his defection to the West and the plot to kill a Russian resistance leader, the sources said.

DEATH

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Arthur James Johnston, 56, a composer of several hit tunes and for 20 years pianist for Irving Berlin, died yesterday after a long illness. He wrote the music for such songs as "Pennies From Heaven," "Cocktail for Two," "Just One More Chance" and "Thanks a Million."

KLAMATH BASIN POTATO SHIPMENTS

Shipped Today	Same Day Last Year
49 cars	22 cars
Total for Season	
10,821 cars	11,148 cars
1952-53	1951-52



WINNERS IN THE AMERICANISM essay contest, conducted in Klamath County junior high schools each year by the American Legion Auxiliary, are (l to r) Pat Case, Susan Griffith and Larry Ferguson, all of Fremont, who tied for second place, and Gary Esqate, Altamont, who won first. Mrs. Loy Barker is chairman of the Americanism program of the auxiliary of Klamath Falls Post No. 8.

Deadline Extended By Union

PORTLAND (AP)—A strike deadline which was to have idled some 50,000 CIO Woodworkers in the Pacific Northwest and Northern California Monday has been extended indefinitely.

A. F. Hartung, union president, said Saturday that negotiations with employer groups would continue and notified union members that they should return to work as usual Monday.

The union some time ago voted its negotiating committee authority to call a strike and the committee set the deadline for May 2.

The union is asking a 12 1/2-cent hourly pay increase, a third week of paid vacation and company-financed job classification program.

Employers offered to renew the present contract.

During Saturday's negotiating session, Alfred Schewepe, of Tacoma, a spokesman for the plywood industry, asked the union to delay the strike.

Hartung agreed to do so if the companies would make a new offer.

Henry J. Greeley, a management representative, said the employers had no specific alternate proposal to make at that time but they were willing to continue negotiations and re-examine their offer.

The next negotiating session between the union and eight employer groups was scheduled for Wednesday.

Meantime at Lewiston, Idaho, Polatch Forests, Inc., and representatives for some 3,000 union members reported they reached agreement on a new contract. Terms were not announced.

Taft-Hartley Debate Held

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R-N.J.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, opened Taft-Hartley revision debate in the Senate Monday with a plea for "the earliest possible withdrawal of government control or interference" with labor-management relations.

In the first full-scale Senate debate on Taft-Hartley revisions since 1949, he told the Senate its ultimate goal should be to go farther than the labor law revision proposed by President Eisenhower. Those proposals are largely embodied in the bill up for consideration.

Labor Committee Democrats, who charged the revision bill had been "reamed" through a subcommittee and that Smith had refused to consider several Democratic-sponsored changes, hoped to send the revision bill back to committee for more study.

That move carried the seeds of a hard fight, as did a high-controversial states right amendment sponsored by Sen. Goldwater (R-Ariz.).

Sen. Murray (D-Mont.), ranking committee Democrat, predicted a "very close vote, on recommission but Republicans expressed confidence they could defeat the move, anticipated early in the debate."

Civil Defense Study Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two congressmen started a legislative attack Monday on what Rep. Bolling (D-Mo) called the "dreadful inadequacy of our civil defense against atomic and hydrogen weapons."

Bolling said he was introducing a measure to set up a special 10-member Senate-House committee to make a complete study of defense problems and recommend ways in which the federal government can stimulate preparations against air attack.

Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R-N.Y.), chairman of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee, prepared a bill to create the new position of assistant secretary of defense for continental defense. The new official's job, Cole said, would be to eliminate "one of the most complicated, bureaucratic mazes to exist in the Pentagon."

Cole's committee starts public hearings Wednesday on a separate measure which would allow the U. S. to give its allies more atomic information, both on weapons and for peacetime purposes.



PAUSING ON THE WAY TO SCHOOL this morning at the 9 o'clock photographer snapped them were Wayne Adams and Julio Sari, students at the Sacred Heart Academy.

Weather

FORECAST—Klamath Falls and vicinity: Cloudy Tuesday with occasional showers Tuesday afternoon. Low Monday night 46; high Tuesday 65. Low yesterday 41. Precip last 24 hours .41. Since Oct. 13.90. Same period last year 12.25. Normal for period 18.36.

Spring Freeze Over Nation

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A mid-spring freeze moved down the center of the nation Monday, pushing eastward the wet, warm air that spawned drenching rains and tornadoes during the past several days.

The southward moving cold air literally froze out the tornadoes which struck as Oklahoma communities Saturday night, causing five deaths and injuring 64. While ending the menace of incipient tornadoes in many Midwest states, it brought snow to at least three-up to nine inches at International Falls, Minn.

The turn of the weather brought out snowplows in the areas of heavy fall—northern Minnesota and upper Michigan. It swelled the rivers of eastern Minnesota and western Wisconsin.

The freezing weather, extending from the northern Rockies through the northern plains into the Lake Superior region and southward into the Texas Panhandle, covered tornado-stricken Oklahoma where damage estimates ranged up to a million dollars.

Rainfall totals Sunday included 2.11 inches at Little Rock and 3 inches at Oklahoma City. The Washita River, which flooded Friday after a 10 1/2 inch downpour in Roger Mills County, was out of its banks again.

Snow was falling early Monday in the Wisconsin-Minnesota border area and the eastern Dakotas. Duluth had 3 inches on the ground and Minneapolis 2, and the Mississippi valley and upper Great Lakes regions had showers.

Light rain and drizzle dampened the north Atlantic Coast and there were scattered thundershowers in the central gulf states. The Pacific Northwest also had light rain.

Robber Added To FBI List

WASHINGTON (AP)—Raymond Louis Owen Menard, last unnamed member of a professional robber gang headquartered last year in St. Louis, Mo., was added Monday to the FBI's list of "10 most wanted men."

The FBI said Menard, 27, and his 25-year-old wife, Delores Rose Menard, one-time night club entertainer, alone remain at large of the gang of 16 alleged crackpots, armed robberies and burglaries between February 1953 and February 1954. St. Louis police said they had arrested the other 14.

Menard, who has served time in Missouri's state reformatory and state penitentiary, is described as a crack pistol shot and is alleged to have boasted he would never be taken alive as long as he had a gun in his hand.

A Navy veteran, Menard is slightly built, with gray eyes, brown hair and ruddy complexion. He has multiple tattoo on both arms ranging from the words "amphibian forces" to a dancing girl.

Neighbors Put In Crop

TULELAKE—The "good neighbor policy" in the Tulelake country plus 15 men with tractors, put in 100 acres of barley this spring for Mrs. Hildur Larson and Mrs. Sally Larson, mother and widow of the late Eldon Larson, who lost his life last September in a tragic auto accident near Klamath Falls.

Young Larson had farmed the two ranches owned by his mother. Assisting with the work were Chester J. Main, R. R. Baker, Frank Sullivan Jr., Jim Stearns, Harry Galloway, Jim Leah, Fred Robinson, A. E. Ryckman, Norman Ryckman, Walter Schweigert, Bill Nelson, Dan Crawford, Clyde Todd and John O'Shea.

The workers were served a fried chicken dinner by wives of several of the men.

Vietminh To Be Included In Meeting

By EDDIE GILMORE

GENEVA (AP)—East and West reached virtual agreement today on the setting up of a peace conference to end the bloody fighting in Indochina.

The Soviet Union agreed, French sources said, to a Western proposal that representatives of the Communist-led Vietminh be invited to the conference by the Soviet Union instead of by Communist China.

The Western Big Three foreign ministers and Foreign Minister Nguyen Quoc Dinh of Viet Nam formally agreed to admit Vietminh representatives with the understanding that this would not imply recognition of the Vietminh regime as a state.

The Russians and the West already had agreed that nine parties would attend the conference—the Big Four, the Chinese Reds, the Vietminh and the three Associated States of Indochina, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

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Army Secretary, McCarthy Clash Over Red Problem

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Army Stevens flared Monday "I'm not covering up anybody at any time" when Sen. McCarthy suggested someone in the Army was "covering up" Communists.

The clash came with Stevens in the witness chair on the eighth day of Senate hearings into the McCarthy-Army row. McCarthy was seeking to explore the case of Maj. Irving Peress, the Army dentist who got an honorable discharge despite refusal to sign loyalty papers.

Ray M. Jenkins, special counsel to the Senate investigations subcommittee, objected to McCarthy's line of questions. Jenkins said the present hearings must "steer clear" of the question of the loyalty of any individual who came under scrutiny during McCarthy's inquiry into alleged subversive activities in the Army.

McCarthy argued it was a "crucial" matter and the "whole heart" of his controversy with Army officials.

He said Army officials cooperated in the investigation of individ-

ual Communist cases but threw up "every conceivable obstacle" when the committee moved into what McCarthy called the "far more important" field of who was responsible for putting up a "protective cover" over Communists.

McCarthy said Army officials threatened "smear reports" against his investigating committee staff when the committee pressed for the names of those responsible for "protecting" Communists.

It was then that Stevens, straightening up in the witness chair, clipped out his denial that he was "covering up" anyone.

In the upshot, Jenkins held that questions about the Army's handling of the Peress case were proper but that the inquiry should not go into the merits of the case, that is, the question of Peress' loyalty.

For the most part, the forenoon session was a sparring, wrangling exchange which produced little to throw new light on the basic issues in dispute between McCarthy and Army officials.