

Herald and News

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Editor
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BILLBOARD

BY BILL JENKINS
The powers that be in the world of waterfowl regulations are getting their gear together for the annual spring and summer checks in the United States, Alaska and Canada on the breeding ground situation.

They start early.

And it would behoove the sportsmen of the United States to start early, too, in their demands for what they want in the coming season.

The hot stove and inside straight league is a fine institution for killing time between hunting seasons, but it gets very little work done toward altering situations which we as sportsmen, feel should be altered.

There has been plenty of comment over last year's migratory waterfowl season. Few were satisfied.

But just sitting around and beefing about it won't get us any better season or bag limit or anything else next year. You've got to make your wants known to the people who can do something about them, not to your hunting buddies and the crowd down at the corner store.

There will never be any agreement among hunters as to what the ideal season is. There are some that claim they have their best hunting in a wild storm. Others speak for a windy day with high clouds (that's me) and still others prefer bluebird days. There are

just as many who want a late opening as there are those who want an early opening. But it would be well to keep in mind that a survey last year showed that over eighty per cent of the people answering were in favor of an earlier opening.

The big point, however, is still the single fact that if we, as sportsmen, don't go to the proper authorities, the game commission, the federal fish and wildlife men, the sportsmen's groups, the conservation associations and the department of the interior, then we aren't going to get anything done.

When it comes to setting hunting seasons and bag limits it would be well to remember that it's the squeaky wheel that gets the grease.

Speaking of hunting reminds us that Paul Winters hasn't gotten around to sending in his letter of protest over our stand on the deer situation. He threatens, but we have yet to hear from him.

We are still advocating, until someone can show us a better system, a one deer law for the state of Oregon.

The paper would like to have the comments of the hunters on the situation.

After all, there are a lot of hunters around this big old Basin. Let's air our troubles a little, tell our opinions and see what happens.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Eisenhower administration talked tough but it appears now, never had a prepared plan to help the French if they faced disaster in Indochina at the hands of the Communist-led Vietminh.

The tough talk didn't stop the Communists. Secretary of State Dulles didn't come up with a plan until the French did face disaster. So far his plan hasn't worked.

When the Korean truce was signed last summer, Dulles focused American and world attention on Indochina, where the French had been fighting the Vietminh seven years.

On Sept. 2 he warned the Communist Chinese not to send their troops into Indochina. Such aggression, he said, "could not occur without grave consequences which might not be confined to Indochina."

If this was intended to warn the Chinese they might be bombed in China if they sent an army into Indochina, it overlooked a reality: they didn't have to send in an army.

The native Indochinese rebels were willing to fight and die. They needed supplies and expert direction and help. The Chinese sent in supplies and specialists. A few weeks ago Dulles said they had sent in 2,000 specialists. Dulles hadn't said what this country would do in a case like that.

Yet, that may be the future pattern of Communist aggression anywhere: get the native communists to revolt and then see them through a victory with supplies and trained men who stay in the background.

In another major policy speech Jan. 12 Dulles said aggression would be met with instant and massive retaliation. Later he watered it down, saying he had meant to emphasize not so much the word "instant" as this country's "capacity" to retaliate instantly, if it wished to.

It was watered down even further by President Eisenhower on March 10. He told a news conference the United States would not get involved in war without a formal declaration by Congress. That could hardly be done instantly.

Three days later Dulles explained Eisenhower could order instant retaliation if he thought an attack anywhere was preliminary to aggression in Indochina could hardly be considered that.

On the very day Dulles gave that

explanation, the Vietminh began a major offensive against the French fortress of Dien Bien Phu in northwest Viet Nam. The date was March 13.

All this time the administration seemed to think the French would win.

Secretary of Defense Wilson said he thought so on Feb. 9. On Feb. 16 Walter Bedell Smith, Dulles' under secretary, brushed off Red advances in Indochina as "nothing but real estate victories." As late as March 23 Dulles was predicting a French victory.

Meanwhile, Eisenhower had said U. S. involvement in a hot war in Indochina would be a great tragedy for this country. There was much congressional opposition to involvement. By this time it was fair to wonder what Dulles' tough talk amounted to.

By March 29 the Vietminh had given the French a battering. Dulles said a Communist victory in Indochina would lead to domination of all Southeast Asia. "That possibility," he said, "should not be passively accepted but should be met by united action."

This, at last, seemed to be a plan, although one thought up at the last moment, for he dashed off to see if the French and British would form a Pacific alliance like the one they had with this country in Europe.

There had been months in which Dulles talked over with the two big allies. The Geneva conference with the Russians and Red Chinese on Indochina was to start April 26. If the British and French turned Dulles down on his united action idea the Communists would know that the three big allies were divided.

Britain and France insisted on waiting to see what happened at Geneva before agreeing to "united action."

They went into the conference divided, facing the undivided Communists, who could take advantage of their split. They did. Now the French may agree to a peace plan which could lead to eventual seizure of all Indochina.

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



SAM DAWSON

CHICAGO (AP)—April threw a roadblock in the path of the recession. Businessmen are hoping today that in May the economy will try to regain a little of the lost ground.

They are looking at April reports and May signposts for the nation as a whole, rather than just this or any other one region.

For many industries—like steel—April saw a slowing of the rate of decline which started about a year ago. For others—like autos—April brought a revival of business, as expected in the spring. A few—like textiles—found the going rougher and production and employment declining.

Let's look at some of the hopes for May.

Merchants are counting on a fairly steady stream of consumer dollars in the nation as a whole. Despite the toll from loss of overtime by most workers, shorter work weeks for many and even unemployment for a sizable number, store sales on a national basis have held close to a year ago.

Income tax cuts increased take-home pay for many persons, and excise tax cuts lowered prices on some goods.

Consumers as a whole have been paying off their old debts faster than they've been taking on new ones. Interest rates in general are easing and May should see more idle money waiting for borrowers.

Retailers and finance companies hope that in May the customers will step up their on-time buying.

The total of savings has risen despite the business dip. Merchants and manufacturers hope that means there's plenty of money to be spent—when consumers get around to tapping it.

Building plans indicate May should be a good month. Home starts are running around the year-ago mark, with only public housing dropping much. Businessmen list their plant and equipment expansion plans as around last year's level. Yet contracts for heavy construction are lower than a year ago, indicating that labor-saving tools and machinery rather than new factories are getting the big play now.

And some of the giant companies with big plans for building are leaning toward plans for producing their own supplies, thus cutting off markets for their former suppliers. It could be as much a shift in the economy as a growth.

Steelmen express hope that output out of the mills has touched bottom and that May will see a modest pickup in orders.

Some of the textile mills that closed down for a while in April hope thereby to have corrected their troubles. If so, May will see a better ratio of sales to output.

Payments on defense orders (a big item in today's economy) have been slower this year, but some see signs that the government's cash will flow a little more freely in May and June.

Inventories have been a prime

target for many industries. April is believed to have racked up more gains for the whittlers.

Belated Easter retail trade helped and if May sales go as now hoped, the stores will be reordering—to the relief of factories whose order books have been light.

Many manufacturers, in turn, are now thought to have got their own raw material inventories into better shape at last, and should soon be reordering from primary producers.

Purchasing agents report new orders increasing, but most buyers still holding to 60 days as their top forward range.

So run the hopes for May.

Almost everyone stresses, however, that if May shows gains, they'll be modest ones.

Many would settle for just another helping of April's dish—a little less of the sour, a dash more of the sweet.

POET'S CORNER

The tops of distant mountains were stained with the setting sun.

Men were turning homeward After their work was done. The mission bells were ringing Their clear sweet call to prayer. And echoes answered slowly Like music in the air.

I heard the choir boys singing As I loitered on my way. Felt the twilight gently falling At the close of that autumn day. A round moon rose up smiling Putting all the stars to flight. She was shining in radiant splendor

In the Fort Rock Desert night.
By Clara Bel Drew
Fort Rock, Ore.

Army Roll Call Difficult One

CAMP PICKETT, Va. (AP)—The 1,000 officers taking part in the Army's giant logistical maneuver, Logex-54, here this week have no problem at all compared with the fellow who calls the roll.

Working side by side in the paper work maneuver are Koutsogiannopoulos of the Greek Army, Maj. Prasara Prassarakich and Capt. Rhen Dithabanchong are of the Thai army.

They're among 124 officers representing 29 foreign countries and are sharing information gained from the exercise over Camp Pickett drawing boards.

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The Doctor Says

By EDWIN F. JORDAN, M.D.

What is evidently a common and distressing complaint is perspiration having a bad odor. Sometimes this appears to be located principally in the armpits, sometimes in the feet and sometimes elsewhere. Today's first letter is an example.

Q — My son and I both have excessive perspiration of the feet, which has a bad odor. We have tried many different foot powders without satisfaction. Have you any suggestions?

A — Some foods like onion or garlic and a few medicines may be excreted in the sweat and give it an offensive odor. The general health may occasionally affect the local perspiration.

More commonly, perhaps, the perspiration in certain places serves as a good spot for the growth of certain germs which decompose the sweat or oil secreted from the glands of the skin, causing it to have an offensive odor.

Perhaps the most useful measure to combat this process are certain aluminum preparations which are present in most of the commercial deodorants sold in drug stores.

It appears that the effect of these products is to slow the action of the germs and perhaps have some chemical effect on the products present. There are other preparations sometimes used, but most of them are fairly strong and should be employed only under the direction of the physician or skin specialist.

In severe cases X-ray treatments are sometimes used but these must be given with the greatest of care.

Q — I have a daughter who drives to work teaching school every day. In cold weather the ends of her fingers turn white when she is driving. What could cause this?

A — This sounds as though your daughter had some spasm of the arteries in her fingers. She should be examined by a physician with the possibility of Raynaud's Disease in mind.

Q — Please give the cause of valley fever and describe the symptoms.

A — This disease is known by several different names and is caused by a fungus which enters the body either by being breathed in or through a scratch.

The disease is particularly frequent